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# MEXICO CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM (CVPP)

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT

APRIL 2013

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Tetra Tech.

The Mexico Crime and Violence Prevention Program (CVPP) is being implemented under USAID Contract No. AID-523-TO-12-00001

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## **DISCLAIMER**

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	Community-based Organization
CNPDPDC	<i>Centro Nacional de Prevención del Delito y la Participación Ciudadana</i>
COP	Chief of Party
CMPV	Municipal Crime and Violence Prevention Committee ( <i>Comité Municipal de Prevención de la Violencia</i> )
CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVPP	Mexico Crime and Violence Prevention Program
GOM	Government of Mexico
ICAPI	Institutional Capacity Assessment Tool
IR	Intermediate Result
JCC	<i>Jóvenes Constructores de la Comunidad</i>
LOI	Letter of Intention
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PCC	<i>Programa para la Convivencia Ciudadana</i>
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

# INTRODUCTION

USAID awarded the Crime and Violence Prevention Program (CVPP) Task Order Number AID-523-TO-12-00001 to Tetra Tech on February 6, 2012. The CVPP is a three-year program with a budget of \$15,202,629. CVPP stems from the Merida Initiative, which is a collaborative program between the U.S. and the Government of Mexico (GOM) to improve the quality of lives and communities in cities near the border and elsewhere in Mexico.

This Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) report details the progress made against the indicators of the CVPP Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) during the time period from October 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013. Some of the key achievements over this reporting period include:

- Publication, presentation and dissemination of the Community Crime and Violence Prevention Master Plans for each of the CVPP's nine target communities (*polígonos*);
- Systematization and dissemination of 11 good and promising practices in prevention;
- Design and validation of Communication Strategies for each target city;
- Application of the Assessment of Institutional Capacity (ICAPI) tool in the municipalities of Tijuana, Monterrey and Ciudad Juárez and development of technical assistance plans for each city;
- Implementation of a Community Policing quantitative diagnostic assessment;
- Completion of the Guide for the Promotion of Community Policing Actions;
- Completion of the Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) diagnoses in target communities;
- Implementation of CPTED workshops and seminars in three target cities;
- Completion of the first phase of the *Jóvenes Constructores de la Comunidad (JCC)* Model;
- Contribution to large international forums such as “Building Safer Cities in Latin America” in Mexico City and a Youth Forum for National Transformation in Acapulco;
- Signing of the Letter of Intention (LOI) with CEMEX and facilitating an LOI between USAID and CEMEX for at-risk-youth programs;
- Establishment of relationships with private sector companies to enable public-private partnerships;
- Implementation of the CVPP Baseline Study;

This M&E Report presents the Program's progress against the performance indicators of the original PMP. However, the Program is currently in discussions with USAID about revising some of the indicators while eliminating and/or replacing others. This request stems from the fact that many original indicators were designed under the previous GOM Administration. Since the new Administration took office in December 2012, national priorities have changed and strategies shifted, thus requiring the Program to adjust to the programmatic needs of the new Government. CVPP plans to present the final draft of the proposed changes in April 2013.

Furthermore, for the indicators that required a baseline value from the Baseline Study, CVPP proposes pushing back the targets by one year due to the fact that the first Baseline Study was conducted at the end of Year One. All such corrections will be included in the CVPP's proposal for the revision of the PMP, mentioned above.

# PROGRESS ON INDICATORS

**PILLAR IV GOAL: TO BUILD STRONG AND RESILIENT COMMUNITIES THAT CAN WITHSTAND THE PRESSURES OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE**

**INDICATOR 1: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN THE NINE TARGET COMMUNITIES WHO CONSIDERS THEIR COMMUNITY UNSAFE**

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013		VARIANCE
	Target Y2	Actual	
77.18%	10% decrease from baseline (annual)	Survey planned for FY13	N/A

This indicator tracks the security perceptions among the target populations, taking into consideration such factors as their feeling of safety while attending public events and while visiting friends and family, as well as their overall sense of security. The summary of the Baseline Study are presented below, while the full study is enclosed as Annex A.

Figures at the city level are comprised of aggregate data from each city's three target *polígonos*. Overall, Monterrey's population considers its city to be the most unsafe with a figure of 85.95%, followed by 78.03% of the population in Tijuana. The population of Ciudad Juárez ranks third, behind Monterrey by more than 15 percentage points, as 62.39% of its population considers it to be unsafe.

At the *polígono* level, the populations of La Alianza and La Independencia in Monterrey as well as Camino Verde in Tijuana are those that perceive the highest level of insecurity in their communities, with percentages of at 85.18%, 89.42% and 86.35%, respectively.

Percentage of population in the nine target communities who considers their community unsafe	Baseline	N
	(Nov. 2012)	
Ciudad Juárez <sup>1</sup> *	62.39%	1004

<sup>1</sup> The data are not representative of the population of cities as a whole, only aggregated data from the three *polígonos*. Municipal averages indicators are weighted averages of the *polígonos* size (adjusted for sex and age), and not simply the ratio that gives the sum of respondents in the three *polígonos* that have a certain characteristic (e.g., those who believe their neighborhood is unsafe) between total respondents among the three *polígonos*. The same applies to the global averages on both municipal averages as averages per *polígono*. The use of expansion factors to correct for possible biases and discrepancies in research is a standard. To perform the field survey various factors that cannot be controlled as the availability or presence of persons in the household can introduce bias or discrepancies with the sample design. Therefore, according to the sample design scheme utilized in the calculation of the results, city polygon and expansion factors were used (also called weighting). These represent the "weight" of each of the individuals in the sample according to their probability of selection. Furthermore these correctors are carried weighting factors for the effects of non-response and structure of age and gender. The use of weighting is necessary because individuals interviewed do not correspond exactly with the requirements of the sample. The weighting assigns the correct weight to each survey conducted simulating correct quotas. In Annex 2, page 8 of the Baseline Report, see the methodology for calculating the weighting that was used in the sample. This applies to the calculations presented in all tables.

Francisco I. Madero	59.67%	330
Riberas del Bravo	65.50%	329
Felipe Ángeles	56.41%	345
Monterrey *	85.95%	1005
Independencia	89.42%	330
La Alianza	85.18%	330
Nuevo Almaguer	67.56%	345
Tijuana *	78.03%	990
Camino Verde	86.35%	330
Granjas Familiares	79.40%	330
Mariano Matamoros	68.92%	330

\* Weighted average

When disaggregated by gender, women from Riberas del Bravo and Felipe Ángeles in Ciudad Juárez consider their communities to be less insecure. Men from Felipe Ángeles and Francisco I. Madero, also in Ciudad Juárez, share the perception of their female counterparts. Women from La Independencia in Monterrey and Camino Verde in Tijuana represent the other extreme, perceiving their communities as highly unsafe.

### By Gender

	Baseline (Nov. 2012)		N
	Men	Women	
Ciudad Juárez <sup>2*</sup>	59.51%	60.51%	1004
Francisco I. Madero	58.46%	61.00%	330
Riberas del Bravo	68.71%	59.64%	329
Felipe Ángeles	50.94%	60.75%	345
Monterrey *	81.43%	79.10%	1005
Independencia	88.37%	88.61%	330
La Alianza	88.69%	79.63%	330
Nuevo Almaguer	67.80%	69.64%	345

<sup>2</sup> The data are not representative of the population of cities as a whole, only aggregated data from the three *polígonos*.

Tijuana *	75.95%	80.65%	990
Camino Verde	83.93%	87.65%	330
Granjas Familiares	76.36%	80.00%	330
Mariano Matamoros	67.47%	74.39%	330
<b>General*</b>	<b>72.82%</b>	<b>72.89%</b>	<b>2999</b>

\*Weighted average

### By age

	Baseline (Nov. 2012)		N
	15-30	31 or more	
Ciudad Juárez <sup>3*</sup>	60.74%	59.60%	1004
Francisco I. Madero	60.00%	60.00%	330
Riberas del Bravo	65.87%	62.35%	329
Felipe Ángeles	54.89%	57.08%	345
Monterrey *	81.73%	78.83%	1005
Independencia	88.02%	88.96%	330
La Alianza	86.75%	81.71%	330
Nuevo Almaguer	71.02%	66.27%	345
Tijuana *	75.90%	80.74%	990
Camino Verde	82.25%	89.44%	330
Granjas Familiares	74.70%	81.71%	330
Mariano Matamoros	70.66%	71.17%	330
<b>Promedio General*</b>	<b>73.66%</b>	<b>72.14%</b>	<b>2999</b>

\*Weighted average

CVPP is making direct and indirect contributions to this indicator through the implementation of the Master Plans, by working with the GOM on the implementation of the sub-national prevention programs, by implementing the communications and community policing strategies, and by carrying out

<sup>3</sup> The data are not representative of the population of cities as a whole, they represent only aggregated data from the three *polígonos*

various community-based activities. These activities are presented under Indicator 14 of this report, as well as in the CVPP Quarterly Progress Reports.

Progress against this indicator will be reported at the end of Year Two when CVPP conducts the second study.

**INDICATOR 2: PERCENT OF CITIZENS WHO PERCEIVE THEIR COMMUNITIES TO BE “HEALTHY” BASED ON AN AGGREGATE SCALE OF KEY FACTORS FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH**

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013		VARIANCE
	Target Y2	Actual	
14.87%	25% increase over baseline (annual)	Survey planned for FY13	N/A

This indicator measures the “health” of the community using such factors as the residents’ confidence in the community and public institutions (police, the Mayor, local NGOs, other residents, companies and the military). The indicator also measures the target population’s confidence in their neighbors, the level of community involvement and mutual support in solving common problems, and cooperation with the police. Below is the summary of the baseline study results. Detailed results can be found in Annex A.

City-level results for this indicator represent the aggregate of the three *poligonos* of intervention in each of CVPP’s target cities. The results show that the people of Monterrey consider their community to be the healthiest among the three cities at 20.10%. Monterrey is followed by Tijuana with 14.87% and finally Ciudad Juárez, reporting a low 11.64%.

**Percent of citizens who perceive their communities to be “healthy”**

	Baseline (Nov. 2012)	N
Ciudad Juárez <sup>4</sup>	11.64%	1004
Francisco I. Madero	15.10%	330
Riberas del Bravo	12.00%	329
Felipe Ángeles	9.86%	345
Monterrey *	20.10%	1005
Independencia	19.31%	330
La Alianza	19.06%	330
Nuevo Almaguer	33.54%	345
Tijuana *	14.87%	990

<sup>4</sup> The data are not representative of the population of cities as a whole, only aggregated data from the three *poligonos*.

Camino Verde	13.40%	330
Granjas Familiares	10.57%	330
Mariano Matamoros	13.36%	330
<b>General*</b>	<b>14.87%</b>	<b>2999</b>

\*Weighted average

Disaggregated by gender, the male population of Monterrey considers its community to be the healthiest, reporting 23.40%, while the females in Ciudad Juárez consider their community to be the unhealthiest by a difference of twelve percentage points, at 11.23%.

### By gender

	Baseline(Nov. 2012)		N
	Men	Women	
Ciudad Juárez <sup>5*</sup>	12.83%	11.23%	1004
Francisco I. Madero	18.46%	12.00%	330
Riberas del Bravo	9.20%	13.25%	329
Felipe Ángeles	11.95%	8.60%	345
Monterrey *	23.40%	22.75%	1005
Independencia	23.26%	14.56%	330
La Alianza	16.67%	20.99%	330
Nuevo Almaguer	29.94%	32.14%	345
Tijuana *	13.23%	12.83%	990
Camino Verde	13.10%	16.67%	330
Granjas Familiares	10.30%	11.52%	330
Mariano Matamoros	16.27%	10.37%	330
<b>General*</b>	<b>16.69%</b>	<b>15.41%</b>	<b>2999</b>

\*Weighted average

<sup>5</sup> The data are not representative of the population of cities as a whole, only aggregated data from the three polígonos.

Broken down by age groups, adults aged 31 and over from Monterrey deem their community as the healthiest with 23.99%, while young people between 15 and 30 years old in Ciudad Juárez demonstrate a low level (8.40%) perception of health in their community.

### By age

	Baseline (Nov. 2012)		N
	15-30	31 or more	
Ciudad Juárez <sup>6*</sup>	8.40%	14.36%	1004
Francisco I. Madero	14.29%	14.67%	330
Riberas del Bravo	8.38%	14.20%	329
Felipe Ángeles	3.76%	14.15%	345
Monterrey *	22.20%	23.99%	1005
Independencia	23.95%	14.11%	330
La Alianza	14.46%	23.17%	330
Nuevo Almaguer	27.84%	34.32%	345
Tijuana *	13.75%	12.30%	990
Camino Verde	16.57%	13.04%	330
Granjas Familiares	12.05%	9.76%	330
Mariano Matamoros	12.57%	14.11%	330
<b>General*</b>	<b>15.25%</b>	<b>16.74%</b>	<b>2999</b>

\*Weighted average

CVPP contributes to this indicator through various activities, such as the establishment and strengthening of the community committees to promote social cohesion, as well as through the implementation of the Master Plans and its various prevention models. These interventions have developed the capacity and skills of the community leaders, the neighbors and the public officials in promoting an effective and meaningful dialogue, and making communities safer and healthier.

Progress against this indicator will be reported at the end of Year Two when CVPP conducts the second study.

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<sup>6</sup> The data are not representative of the population of cities as a whole, only aggregated data from the three polígonos

**INDICATOR 3: NUMBER OF CRIME PREVENTION POLICIES ADOPTED BY THE PILAR IV WORKING GROUP AND IMPLEMENTED BY GOM AGENCIES**

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013		VARIANCE
	Target Y2	Actual	
0	1 by end of 2013	0	N/A

The CVPP PMP defines “policy” as any law, directive or government practice (federal, state and local), that establishes a clear legal and operational framework within which the GOM can define, understand, coordinate and implement prevention activities. The indicator tracks policies that have been developed or strengthened as a result of the CVPP assistance, based on the needs and priorities of the GOM. Below is the summary of the baseline study results, with detailed report presented in Annex A.

CVPP reviewed the list of public agencies who were originally defined as part of the Merida Initiative Pillar IV Working Group: the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Health, and the National Center for the Crime Prevention and Citizen Participation (CNPDP). Each activity identified under Indicator 7 (below) was reviewed to determine whether it was designed, re-designed and/or adopted as a result of the Pillar IV Working Group involvement. From the desk review of such documentation, it was not possible to determine whether any of the policies can be contributed to the participation in the Working Group, thus the baseline value was reported as 0.

According to the PMP, achievement against this indicator is to be reported annually, therefore an update will be provided in the next M&E Report in October 2013.

**INDICATOR 4: GOM FEDERAL PROGRAM TO SUPPORT CRIME PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY STRENGTHENING DEVELOPED BASED ON LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES FROM LOCAL INITIATIVES**

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013		VARIANCE
	Target Y2	Actual	
0	0	0	N/A

“Program” refers to large-scale umbrella initiatives composed of multiple, complementary sector-based approaches/activities. CVPP’s support for a comprehensive crime prevention program is determined together with the GOM, based on ongoing federal, state, and local priorities and identified needs. “Best practices” refer to activities, practices, or processes that lead to the implementation of an intervention or other Program activity using the most appropriate strategies for a given population and setting.

Progress against this indicator is not expected until FY 2014. However, based on the recent changes in the GOM and its National Prevention Strategy, CVPP is in discussions with USAID to remove or revise this indicator.

**INDICATOR 5: NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION INITIATIVES FROM NINE TARGET COMMUNITIES REPLICATED BY GOM THROUGHOUT MEXICO**

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013		VARIANCE
	Target Y2	Actual	
0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Successful” crime and violence prevention activities are those that are identified by the Program as “best practices” and found to work based on rigorous evaluation and measurement of outcomes. Best

practices are identified under Activity 1.2, and “replication” refers to the adoption and implementation of best practices.

While CVPP is making progress against this indicator through its work on the systematization and dissemination of best practices, as well as the implementation of the Master Plans, reporting of this indicator is not required until FY 2014.

**INTERMEDIATE RESULT I:  
STRENGTHENED FEDERAL CIVIC PLANNING CAPACITY  
TO PREVENT AND REDUCE CRIME**

**Activity 1.1: Support GOM to improve monitoring and evaluation and knowledge sharing to better inform national violence prevention and reduction policies and planning**

**INDICATOR 6: NUMBER OF DIAGNOSTICS PERFORMED BY GOM**

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013		VARIANCE
	Target Y2	Actual	
28	20% aggregate increase over baseline (annual)	N/A	N/A

“Diagnostics” refer to research, evaluations, assessments and other reviews of national, sub-national and local contexts, programs, policies and practices by the GOM or other entities. All prevention-related diagnostics performed by public agencies since 2008 are included, covering support to the victims of violence, primary, secondary and tertiary levels of violence, community-focused prevention, general prevention, situational prevention, and social re-insertion. The summary of baseline results is presented below, with full results covered in Annex A.

The baseline study revealed a total of 28 diagnoses related to the prevention of crime and violence. Twelve of them correspond to diagnoses at the national level, two at the regional level (along the northern border), nine statewide analyses, and five municipal-level analyses. The following table provides the scores obtained from the set of diagnoses, broken down by geographic area:

Geographic area analyzed in the Diagnosis	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Total
National	1	1	2	8	12
Regional	0	0	2	0	2
State	1	4	1	3	9
Municipal	0	2	1	2	5
Total	2	7	6	13	28

CVPP collected, analyzed and systematized the diagnoses (investigations, evaluations, assessments and other reviews of the national, state and local contexts, programs, policies and practices) related to the GOM’s prevention efforts. CVPP took into consideration all diagnoses carried out by any organization forming part of the public administration within the three levels of government from 2008 to 2012.

Among the most important factors in the systematization of the information were the following: name of the organization that produced the diagnosis, level of government of the organization that conducted the diagnosis, diagnosis name and year, type of prevention plan suggested in the diagnosis, type of diagnosis, research technique used and geographical area analyzed in the diagnosis.

After analyzing the aforementioned factors, CVPP conducted a political assessment of the feasibility of impact on the program.

- If the diagnosis analyzed qualitative sources of information of the phenomenon studied;
- If the diagnosis analyzed quantitative sources of information of the phenomenon studied;
- If the diagnosis established a causal hypothesis of change and an associated model;
- If there existed an alignment between the established model of change and the evidence analyzed.

The following scores were generated in order to analyze the quality of the documented diagnoses:

1. If a program only analyzes qualitative or quantitative evidence, without establishing a related model of change.
2. If a program analyzes qualitative and/or quantitative evidence without establishing a related model of change.
3. If a program analyzes qualitative and/or quantitative evidence, establishes a model for change, but the model is not aligned with the evidence reviewed.
4. If a program analyzes qualitative and/or quantitative evidence, establishes a model for change, and the model is in line with the evidence reviewed.

While reporting on this indicator is not required by the PMP until FY 2013, CVPP is making progress through various activities. GOM has participated in the development of the Master Plans in the three target cities and has requested the assistance of the CVPP in the development of prevention strategies in the nine *poligonos*. Particularly in Monterrey, GOM has utilized the Master Plan methodology in conducting diagnostic assessments.

**INDICATOR 7: NUMBER OF CRIME / VIOLENCE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES THAT INCLUDE INPUT / OVERSIGHT BY VARIOUS GOM ENTITIES, AT THE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS**

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013		VARIANCE
	Target Y2	Actual	
39	TBD	N/A	N/A

This indicator measures GOM inter-agency buy-in, oversight, and coordination for the development and implementation of crime and violence prevention policies, programs, and initiatives through the development and use of M&E plans. GOM intervention is understood as a legislative action that aims at stopping or resolving a public issue related to the prevention of crime and violence. This includes administrative actions or regulations for executive branches on the federal, state or municipal level that involve government participation. These actions must be documented in public records between the years 2008 and 2012, and include the design, evaluation, budget and/or the relevant regulating document. The summary of the baseline study results are presented below.

A total of 39 crime and violence prevention activities were identified. Twenty-seven of them correspond to crime and violence prevention activities at the national level, with a 2012 budget of \$12,614,513,371 Mexican pesos (MXN). Eight activities are being conducted at the state level with a budget of \$804,872,633 MXN and four run at the municipal level. CVPP was unable to determine the amount allocated to these municipal-level activities because such information is not made available to the public.

The summary table below details the crime and violence prevention activities identified, broken down by government order:

### Guidelines for the Comprehensive Care of Victims of Crime

Summary table – crime and violence prevention activities involving coordinated participation and oversight by Government of Mexico									
GOM Entities	Type of crime and violence prevention activity								Budget Allocated
	Media Campaign	Coordinated Agreement	Annual Operational Report	Guidelines for the comprehensive attention to victims of crime and violence	General Legal Framework	Official Mexican Regulation /standard	Budget Program for Specific Actions	Total	
Nacional	1	0	0	1	7	1	17	27	\$12,614,513,371.00
Estatal	0	3	1	0	2	0	2	8	\$804,872,633.20
Municipal	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	No disponible
Total	1	3	1	1	12	1	20	39	\$13,419,386,004.20

Following the analysis of the total crime and violence prevention activities identified, the study suggests that such prevention activities are primarily taken on by the federal government, and the performance of state and municipal governments in the area is not strong in comparison.

As mentioned in the Introduction, CVPP will report on the results for this indicator when the second study is conducted.

**Activity 1.2: Support the GOM multi-sectoral Pillar IV working group to develop a model for social programs and policies for crime and violence prevention in urban areas**

#### INDICATOR 8: NUMBER OF BEST PRACTICES IDENTIFIED FOR REPLICATION BY GOM

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013		VARIANCE
	Target Y2	Actual	
0	18 [2 per community] (annual)	11 (first six months of the year)	-7 (to-date)

“Best practices” refer to activities, practices, or processes that lead to the implementation of an intervention or other Program activity using the most appropriate strategies for a given population and setting. Best practices are identified from among GOM’s, NGOs’, and CBO’s initiatives at the local level under IR2.

CVPP has completed the final technical draft of the Guide for the Systematization of Good Practices in the Area of Crime and Prevention Violence. This is a practical tool to guide and facilitate systematization and documentation of existing prevention practices nationwide. From a methodological point of view, it proposes following a series of steps to establish criteria and procedures for the foundation and analysis of such practices. The methodology is designed to document interventions of municipal governments and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that to date have not yet been documented, evaluated and analyzed, as well as to be applied in different contexts of violence nationwide. Professional editing and publication of the Guide was finalized in January 2013.

CVPP documented 15 practices that met the criteria established in the Guide. An evaluation team consisting of experts in crime prevention, social development and security selected 11 practices. Of

these, 6 were established as best practices and 5 as promising practices. They are detailed in the following table:

### SELECTED BEST PRACTICES

Name of the Institution	Name of the Project or Initiative	City	Brief description
Centro de Asesoría y Promoción Juvenil, A.C. (CASA)	Transition from elementary to middle school	Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	CASA promotes the development and construction of inclusive environments for at-risk adolescents and youth by developing strategies for crime and violence prevention and control. The project looks to reduce risk factors associated with violence, such as addictions and involvement with or criminal groups, by preventing school desertion in young boys and girls.
Centro Juvenil de Promoción Integral, A.C. (CEJUV)	Building Citizenship among Youth in Mexico City	México, D.F.	CEJUV works to promote youth participation that will benefit the youth's <i>colonia</i> . The project will transform negative representations of youth in today's society and strengthen the social fabric of the city, reducing the risk of violence and exclusion. This will be accomplished by creating and reinforcing links between different actors for the inclusion of young people in social dynamics.
Centros de Prevención Comunitaria Reintegra, I.A.P.	Work Strategy in Community Spaces	México, D.F.	This project focuses on work at the individual, interpersonal relationships, school and community levels. It is based on strengthening the skills, capabilities and competencies of adolescents and young people in situations of social risk through processes of human development and artistic, cultural and recreational promotion to prevent criminal behavior among these youth.
La Fundación Comunitaria de la Frontera Norte, A.C. (FCFN)	"A Ganar" (To Win) Program	Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	The focus of this project is on promoting the development of life skills by using sports as a motivating agent and developmental tool among young people 16 to 30 years old. The end goal is to help them acquire formal employment, return to mainstream education or begin a small business, therefore fighting problems such as social, economic and employment exclusion.
Machincuepa Circo Social, A.C.	Social Circus: Tonalli, the soul of the circus	Acapulco, Guerrero	This project employs a methodology that combines the circus arts with the social sciences. The aim is to develop important life skills and values in communities of at-risk and vulnerable children through the methodology of the Social Circus and become a tool to strengthen the internal processes of the other organizations with which it works.
Servicios a la Juventud, A.C. (SERAJ)	Create your Space: Youth participating in the construction of their school community	México, D.F.	The aim of this project is to improve school environment through the effective participation of young people, involving their families and teachers as well, to create conditions that will contribute to the decline of exclusionary and violent attitudes and practices in schools.

## SELECTED PROMISING PRACTICES

Name of the Institution	Name of the Project or Initiative	City	Brief description
El Centro de Arte y Cultura Circo Volador, A.C.	Community Diagnosis: social violence and its relationship to youth culture in the municipality of Querétaro	Querétaro, Querétaro	The objective of this practice is to rebuild the social fabric and reduce factors of exclusion and violence by identifying the skills and potential of young people as well as the interests of the population. The project will also promote the construction of collective identities and drive the momentum of work and leisure activities at the local and regional levels.
CREESER, I.A.P.	PazArte	Monterrey, Nuevo León	The project aims to build community resilience in La Alianza and strengthen youth approaches to crime and violence prevention through training in non-violent conflict resolution, a culture of peace, community participation and knowledge and exercise of one's rights. This will be carried out through training and capacity-workshops and artistic activities that promote nonviolence.
El Nudo Centro de la Creación Urbana	The Node's physical space for the integral recovery of social fabric	Saltillo, Coahuila	The project aims to offer a meeting place for the expression of various art forms and other creative endeavors. It will include workshops and discussions that promote individual and community development and life skills education, which will contribute to solving problems such as marginalization, segregation, crime and violence present in the <i>colonias</i> near the city center.
Fondo para Niños de México (FpNM) o Child Fund México	Prevention of trafficking in persons among girls, boys and youth from indigenous communities in Chiapas	Chiapas	This project aims to disseminate information about trafficking in persons (TIP), focusing on and promoting human rights, to create awareness and prevent TIP among the vulnerable population from the municipalities of Tila y Yajalón, Chiapas, through groups of teenage and youth promoters affiliated with the organization.
La Red de Cohesión y Participación Social 1, 2, 3 por Mí y Mi Comunidad, A.C.I	Program for the management, recovery and appropriation of public spaces in the city of Chihuahua	Chihuahua, Chihuahua	The intervention consists of creating social networks (neighborhood committees) to implement participatory assessments and the construction, rehabilitation and community use of public spaces as well as encouraging citizen participation. It is directed towards the prevention of antisocial behavior and the promotion of a culture of peace.

CVPP disseminated a short version of these 11 practices at the “Building Safer Cities in Latin America” International Conference held in Mexico City from November 7-9, 2012, and will continue with its promotional activities to replicate this study in other states of the country via the GOM.

## INDICATOR 9: PREVENTION POLICY DEVELOPED

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013		VARIANCE
	Target Y2	Actual	
NO	YES (by month 18 of the project)	N/A	N/A

This indicator measures the development of a prevention policy for and in collaboration with the National Center for Crime Prevention and Civic Participation (CNPDP), Presidency and the Health and Social Development Ministries. CVPP has further defined policy as an action that seeks improving the quality of life in a given community and that includes the following elements: identification of objectives, mobilization and organization of the population to implement projects, selection and support for projects that contribute to the objectives, and evaluation of results and processes.

While reporting on this indicator is not required until FY 2013, CVPP has made important advances during the reporting period:

- Development of guidelines for the Crime and Violence Prevention Policy for Children.** CVPP facilitated the first meeting of the Technical Working Group on the Guidelines for the Prevention of Violence against Children on October 18 in Mexico City. Led by Larissa Bosch of CNPDPC, the meeting was attended by the representatives of Save the Children, UNICEF, Network for Children's Rights in Mexico (*Red por los Derechos de la Infancia en México*), the Ministry of Education, and the National System for Integral Family Development (*Sistema Nacional para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia*). As a result, CNPDPC agreed to publish the Prevention Guidelines as part of the catalogue for the *Subsidio Para la Seguridad Municipal* (SUBSEMUN) projects. CVPP will provide follow up on this progress with the new Administration and continue supporting the Technical Working Group to enact prevention policies for children during 2013.
- Development of the policy-mapping tool.** CVPP had reached an agreement with the CNPDPC on the parameters for designing and establishing a geo-referenced decision-making tool to inform crime and violence prevention policies. CVPP met with CNPDPC representatives in several occasions to get relevant information to develop the scope of the new policy-mapping tool. However, CVPP did not have access to key information to develop these parameters and, together with the CNPDPC, decided to postpone this activity and discuss it with the new Administration in 2013.
- Development of guidelines for municipal crime and violence prevention committees in Tijuana and Monterrey.** CVPP provided technical assistance to municipal officials in Tijuana and Monterrey to enact regulations that will officially create the prevention committees. CVPP presented international best practices on the issue to municipal officials, provided guidelines on the organization of the committees and by-laws. The direct result of this assistance is the confirmation of political will by both mayors to enable the legal and institutional environment to support the creation of the committees as well as commitment to complete regulations and launch the committees by April 2013. Through this platform, local governments will promote additional crime and violence prevention policies in close coordination with key stakeholders at the local and intergovernmental level.

## INDICATOR 10: NUMBER OF CITIZENS IN THE NINE TARGET COMMUNITIES WHO ARE ADEQUETLY INFORMED OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013		VARIANCE
	Target Y2	Actual	
13,452 (7.96%)	25% increase over baseline	Survey planned for FY13	N/A

This indicator measures citizens' understanding of GOM policies and programs, as well as key social communication messages to be developed and disseminated through the CVPP Communication Strategy. CVPP suggests that the original indicator be revised to include a percentage value, instead of a number value to provide a more accurate figure. Below please find the summary of the baseline study findings, with the full report presented in Annex A.

The *polígonos* of Ciudad Juárez on the whole represented by 13.60%, are better informed about programs and/or government activities in the area of crime prevention. Tijuana's *polígonos* follow at 7.82%, nearly six percentage points lower. In third come the *polígonos* of Monterrey with 4.35%.

**Number of citizens in the nine target communities who are adequately informed of federal government prevention activities**

	Baseline %	(Nov. 2012) Absolute <sup>7</sup>	Population
Ciudad Juárez <sup>8*</sup>	13.60%	4823	35,460
Francisco I. Madero	19.63%	592	3,014
Riberas del Bravo	11.83%	2628	22,218
Felipe Ángeles	15.70%	1606	10,228
Monterrey *	4.35%	2263	53,182
Independencia	6.36%	1470	24,272
La Alianza	2.17%	554	25,523
Nuevo Almaguer	6.73%	228	3,387
Tijuana *	7.82%	6284	80,357
Camino Verde	5.25%	1545	29,437
Granjas Familiares	8.01%	1677	20,936
Mariano Matamoros	10.30%	3088	29,984
<b>General*</b>	<b>7.96%</b>	<b>13,452</b>	<b>168,999</b>

\*Weighted average

<sup>7</sup> It is the absolute estimate of the number of inhabitants of each *polígono* representing its respective percentage. This was obtained based on the absolute socio-demographic composition of the inhabitants of each *polígono*.

<sup>8</sup> The data are not representative of the population of cities as a whole, but the aggregated data from the three *polígonos*.

### By gender

	Men	Absolute	Population	Women	Absolute	Population
Ciudad Juárez *	15.27%	2,723	17,834	16.85%	2,970	17,626
Francisco I. Madero	22.31%	327	1,465	20.50%	318	1,549
Riberas del Bravo	10.43%	1,170	11,213	14.46%	1,591	11,005
Felipe Ángeles	14.47%	746	5,156	15.05%	763	5,072
Monterrey *	5.61%	1,489	26,545	4.92%	1,311	26,637
Independencia	6.40%	762	11,906	5.06%	626	12,366
La Alianza	2.38%	307	12,882	3.09%	391	12,641
Nuevo Almaguer	7.91%	139	1,757	6.55%	107	1,630
Tijuana *	8.82%	3,601	40,830	6.92%	2,735	39,527
Camino Verde	6.55%	971	14,818	5.56%	813	14,619
Granjas Familiares	9.09%	975	10,726	6.67%	681	10,210
Mariano Matamoros	10.84%	1,657	15,286	8.54%	1,255	14,698
<b>General*</b>	<b>9.67%</b>	<b>8,240</b>	<b>85,209</b>	<b>9.86%</b>	<b>8,262</b>	<b>83,790</b>

\*Weighted average

### By age

	15-30	Absolute	Population	31 or more	Absolute	Population
Ciudad Juárez *	16.05%	2,549	15,883	16.19%	3,170	19,577
Francisco I. Madero	24.76%	294	1,189	19.56%	357	1,825
Riberas del Bravo	14.97%	1,570	10,485	9.88%	1,159	11,733
Felipe Ángeles	10.53%	443	4,207	17.45%	1,051	6,021
Monterrey *	5.50%	1,097	19,943	5.04%	1,675	33,239
Independencia	4.79%	447	9,337	6.75%	1,008	14,935
La Alianza	4.82%	450	9,336	0.61%	99	16,187
Nuevo Almaguer	6.82%	87	1,278	7.69%	162	2,109

Tijuana *	8.37%	2,779	33,204	7.38%	3,480	47,153
Camino Verde	8.28%	952	11,501	3.73%	669	17,936
Granjas Familiares	6.02%	541	8,994	9.76%	1,166	11,942
Mariano Matamoros	10.78%	1,379	12,791	8.59%	1,477	17,193
<b>General*</b>	<b>9.53%</b>	<b>6,579</b>	<b>69,036</b>	<b>9.98%</b>	<b>9,976</b>	<b>99,963</b>

While CVPP proposes pushing back the target for this indicator to Year Two, given that the baseline was not established until the end of Year One, CVPP has made progress on this indicator through a number of activities:

- **Communications Strategies** - Three communication strategies have been developed and during the month of October, presented, discussed and validated by members of the target communities, CSOs, representatives of major state and local government institutions as well as members of the private sector and the Communications Working Group established in Guadalajara in August 2012. Currently, CVPP is conducting a selection process to choose the implementing agencies for these strategies in each city, via an open request for applications.

The important participation of women in this task should be emphasized because, as detailed in the following table, the Communications Working Group included 45 women and 21 men. In addition, there was also a significant presence of residents from the target communities. In Tijuana a total of 72 people participated (22 men and 50 women) and Ciudad Juárez had 34 participants (16 men and 18 women), for an overall total of 106 community members involved.

<b>Participants in the Second Workshop of the Working Group for the Design of CVPP's Community Communications Strategy, by sex and city</b>			
City	Women	Men	Total
Ciudad Juárez	15	11	26
Monterrey	19	6	25
Tijuana	11	4	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>66</b>

- **Creation of the "Community for Journalists and Editors."** CVPP is establishing the creation of a network of journalists and editors who cover crime and violence. The activity entails a high-profile seminar on the role and responsibility of the media, a manual and a series of workshops on prevention and security, as well as a web-based forum. CVPP is currently finalizing the selection process of an implementing organization and is expected to sign a grant agreement and begin implementation in April 2013.
- **Phase I Graduation of the Jóvenes Constructores de la Comunidad (JCC) projects in Camino Verde, Tijuana and La Alianza, Monterrey.** These events had the objective of publicizing the results of JCC's program implementation. At the events, CVPP and JCC formally presented 30 youth from Tijuana and 31 from Monterrey with Certificates of Participation in the program.

- **International conference “Building Safer Cities in Latin America.”** In order to share experiences, deepen understanding and strengthen the replication of successful models for security and crime prevention in Mexico, CVPP, in coordination with educational institutions and the CNPDPC, supported this conference in Mexico City from November 7-9, 2012. CVPP participated in organizational committees and funded the participation of six international presenters and 14 participants from the three target cities.  
  
CVPP supported online streaming of the event, permitting 500 people to access the event virtually. In Tijuana, 27 community members of the Autonomous University of Baja California - Valle Las Palmas (18 men and 9 women), witnessed the Conference’s complete transmission on the first day of sessions. Through the Mexican Cloud, CVPP virtually linked the Beatriz Velasco Elementary School in Monterrey and another in Mexico City to one of the sessions.
- **Youth Forum in Acapulco** [Information on this Forum is reported in the section on indicator 17 of this report].
- **Presentation of the Master Plans at the USAID Merida Initiative Pillar IV events in Monterrey and Ciudad Juarez.** In November 2012, CVPP officially unveiled its Master Plans to local, state and national government representatives, local NGOs and community members in Monterrey and Ciudad Juarez. Over 100 people attended the events which were covered by the Mexican press and helped raise awareness about GOM and USAID activities.

**Intermediate Result 2: Strengthened capacity of state and local governments to implement crime prevention/reduction initiatives**

**INDICATOR 11: PERCENT INCREASE IN PLANNING, ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE CAPACITY OF TARGET LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013		VARIANCE
	Target Y2	Actual	
Tijuana: 1.13 (IFI); 1.05 (IFIP)	10% increase over baseline	Second ICAPI application planned for FY13	N/A
Monterrey: 1.17 (IFI); 1.34 (IFIP)			
Ciudad Juarez: 1.94 (IFI); 1.94 (IFIP)			

“Capacity building” refers to changes in key organizational competencies for effective planning and implementation of policies/programs. Four basic areas measured: Finance, Human Resources, Planning and Management. Additionally, four operational areas are measured: Urban Development, Citizen Participation, Public Services and Public Safety.

To measure the planning, analysis and response capacity of local governments, CVPP utilized the International City Management Association’s (ICMA) ICAPI tool to measure Institutional Strength (IS) with the General Institutional Strength Index for Municipal Government (IFI), and the Institutional Capacity for Crime Prevention (ICPC) with the Institutional Strength Index Prevention (IFIP) for each of the cities.

In the three cities, both the IFI and the IFIP are within the regular range; however, one can see that the municipality of Ciudad Juárez leads both indicators in general terms, followed by the municipality of Monterrey and then Tijuana.

When each indicator was analyzed in detail, we can identify the variables where both strengths and areas of opportunity can be observed. The strengths identified in the IFI for Ciudad Juárez and Tijuana are in the area of finance, with a rating of 2.53 (Adequate) and 2.09 (Adequate), respectively. Meanwhile, Monterrey shows more strength in the area of planning, with a rating of 1.85. As for the weaknesses of this indicator, both Monterrey and Tijuana score very low ratings in relation to their legal framework - 0.36 (Poor) and 0.27 (Poor) respectively, while Ciudad Juárez achieved, as a minimum rating, a 1.52 in the Public Service variable.

Regarding the IFIP, variables that are stronger in the three cities vary. Ciudad Juárez obtained a 3.50 (Adequate) rating regarding the Legal Framework of Services, Monterrey reached a valuation of 2.15 (Adequate) in Planning, and Tijuana a 2.5 (Adequate) in Finance. Weaknesses for this indicator coincide in Tijuana and Monterrey, as both cities earned a 00.00 (Poor) in Legal Framework, while Ciudad Juárez reached a value of 0.69 (Poor) in Public Services.

<b>General Institutional Strength Index for Municipal Government (IFI)</b>			
<b>Area</b>	<b>Juárez</b>	<b>Monterrey</b>	<b>Tijuana</b>
Finance	2.53	1.24	2.09
Planning	2.15	1.85	0.79
Human resources	1.58	1.1	0.77
Legal frame	2.73	0.36	0.27
Social development	1.67	0.92	1.08
Urban development	1.85	1.45	1.17
Public safety	2.26	1.11	1.04
Public services	1.52	1.04	1.09

<b>Institutional Strength Index Prevention (IFIP)</b>			
<b>Area</b>	<b>Juárez</b>	<b>Monterrey</b>	<b>Tijuana</b>
Finance	2.91	1.14	2.05
Planning	2.7	2.15	0.7
Human resources	2.38	1.88	0.25
Legal frame	3.5	0	0
Social development	1	1.33	0.72
Urban development	2.02	1.41	1.23
Public safety	2	1.3	0.98
Public services	0.69	0.79	0.89

For further details please refer to the ICAPI reports, provided to USAID in October 2012 and January 2013 at attachments to the CVPP Annual and Quarterly reports, respectively.

Progress against this indicator will be reported when the second study is conducted in FY 2013. Narrative reports on the activities that contribute to this indicator are reported in the CVPP Annual and Quarterly Reports, under Activities 2.2 and 2.3. The results of the ICAPI studies have been

presented to the Municipalities of Tijuana and Monterrey, and Technical Assistance plans have been created and initiated.

**INDICATOR 12: PERCENT INCREASE IN ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES THAT MEET NEEDS AND DEMANDS OF THE NINE TARGET COMMUNITIES**

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013		VARIANCE
	Target Y2	Actual	
0 as defined in the PMP [15.15% according to the Baseline Study. The Study captures the perception of the polígono's residents regarding their access to public services.]	20% increase over baseline	Survey planned for FY13	N/A

In the context of CVPP, "access" refers generally to the availability/existence of services related to the prevention of crime and violence in targeted communities. "Social services" refers to activities focused on the delivery of specific capabilities, skills, behaviors, or other goods and services related to the prevention of crime and violence. This indicator reflects the perception of people of their access to social services provided by the municipality within the *polígonos*, such as public schools, parks, cultural and community centers; the condition of public streets and sidewalks; road lighting; job training programs and adult education; community health centers (clinics); work opportunities; psychological care for youth-at-risk; access to adequate housing; water service; garbage collection; and, public transportation.

Although the baseline is zero, in accordance with the PMP, CVPP included this indicator in the baseline study in order to establish a benchmark by which the program could identify subsequent changes in people's perception of access to social services within their communities.

The results of this investigation indicate that overall the *polígonos* in Tijuana consider that they have greater access to social services (17.72%), followed by 14.20% in Monterrey and 11.03% in Ciudad Juárez.

If this data is disaggregated by gender and then analyzed, males in Monterrey and Ciudad Juárez believe they have better access to social services, at 19.44% and 16.37%, respectively. Meanwhile the females in each of the three cities have a very similar perception in this area, as the range of their assessment falls between 15.22% and 15.89%. It is noteworthy, however, that females from the *polígono* Riberas del Bravo in Ciudad Juárez have a very low perception of access to social services, positioning themselves at the end of the scale outside the general percentage range with a 4.82%. When the data is analyzed by age, it is this sector of women 31 and over, who, in the general table, are normally positioned as having a lower perception on this issue [5.56%]. Complete information can be found in Annex A to this report.

While the progress against this indicator will be reported after the second study is conducted, CVPP has been contributing to this indicator through a variety of activities. The Program has worked with local governments to identify needs for public services in the *polígonos*, and provided technical assistance to municipal officials to help them be more responsive and effective. Master Plan implementation, described further under Indicator 14, also has impact on this indicator, in particularly our work on the CPTED component. Please refer to the CVPP Annual and Quarterly Reports, Activities 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, for more detail.

**Activity 2.1: Crime and Violence Prevention Master Plans developed in target communities**

**INDICATOR 13: NUMBER OF SELECTED COMMUNITIES IN TARGET AREAS THAT HAVE DEVELOPED CRIME PREVENTION PLANS BASED ON CRIME AND VULNERABILITY DIAGNOSTICS RECEIVING MERIDA INITIATIVE FUNDS**

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013		VARIANCE
	Target Y2	Actual	
0	9 [1 per community]	9	0

Master Plans for crime prevention and community development are planning tools that help communities identify and prioritize needs and mobilize resources to implement specific activities in the area of crime prevention and violence. Plans are reviewed and modified on an ongoing basis based on the lessons learned, emerging needs and the overall progress of implementation.

Progress towards this indicator was completed and reported within the previous M&E Report submitted in October 2012.

**INDICATOR 14: NUMBER OF SELECTED COMMUNITIES IN TARGET AREAS THAT HAVE IMPLEMENTED CRIME PREVENTION PLANS BASED ON CRIME AND VULNERABILITY DIAGNOSTICS RECEIVING MERIDA INITIATIVE FUNDS**

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013		VARIANCE
	Target Y2	Actual	
0	9 [1 per community]	8	-1

Master Plans for crime prevention and community development are planning tools that help communities identify and prioritize needs, and mobilize resources to implement specific activities in the areas of crime prevention and violence. Plans are reviewed and modified on an ongoing basis based on the lessons learned, emerging needs and the overall progress of implementation.

CVPP implements the Master Plans in target *poligonos* through direct and indirect interventions, and tracks other community-based programs and partners who address strategic areas identified in the Master Plans. CVPP's direct interventions are carried out through its small grants program, diagnoses and technical assistance. Indirect interventions take place through coordination mechanisms that were put in place during the development of the Master Plans – for example, as a result of management or training and/or empowerment of any of the actors, which generates a direct benefit in any of the *poligonos*. They may come from public institutions, the community, the private sector or civil society organizations.

During this reporting period, CVPP made major progress in the dissemination and implementation of the Master Plans, namely:

- Master Plans presentation and prioritization of actions with GOM officials in target cities;

<b>Community Plans for the Prevention of Crime and Violence.</b>						
<b>Type of activity, participation by sex and city</b>						
City	Activity					
	Presentation/Dissemination		Total	Prioritization Workshop		Total
	Women	Men		Women	Men	
Ciudad Juárez	31	38	69	16	9	25
Tijuana	58	43	101	30	17	47
Monterrey	23	17	40	25	12	37
<b>Totals</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>109</b>

- Creation of three working groups that will lead the establishment of the Municipal Committees on Crime and Violence Prevention;
- Implementation of the Community Policing activities;
- Support for Master Plans activities implemented by the Community Committees;
- Selection of CSOs for the replication of Community Health activities;
- Implementation of the CPTED diagnoses and follow-up workshops in the three target cities;
- Implementation of the Youth Police project in Camino Verde

<b>Prevention of Crime through CPTED Urban Development</b>						
<b>Type of activity, participation by sex and city</b>						
City	Activity					
	Workshop		Total	Seminar		Total
	Women	Men		Women	Men	
Ciudad Juárez	13	11	24	35	42	77
Tijuana	10	11	21	18	23	41
Monterrey	9	16	25	31	29	60
<b>Totals</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>178</b>

## CIUDAD JUAREZ

### I. Riberas del Bravo

*Theme 5: Alternatives for boys, girls and youth (indirect)*

<b>Project</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Status</b>
Rehabilitation of public spaces	Chairpersons of the State Committee	Community of Riberas del Bravo	Based on an assessment, the group planned which parks to clean and where to plant trees, and created tennis courts and areas for football and volleyball.
Improvements to School #90	Parents and CONAGUA	Students from the Technical School #90	Arrangements were made for CONAGUA to install a tank and drain and channel it to the attached pipe.
Petition to improve garbage collection services	Chairpersons of the State Committee	Community of Riberas del Bravo	A document was drafted requesting improved garbage collection services, and the document is in the process of being signed by all the presidents in preparation for delivery.

Theme 4: Improve confidence in the community and the police.

Project	Organization	Target Population	Status
Cleaning brigades (direct)	Jóvenes Constructores de la Comunidad (JCC)	Students from the Technical School #90, parents and neighbors in Riberas del Bravo	JCC provided technical assistance and invite youth to participate.

Indirect:

Project	Organization	Target Population	Status
Security Brigade	Parents of students from the Technical School #90	Students, Parents and neighbors in Riberas del Bravo	Parents signed up depending on their availability for the brigades. The secondary school will put the project together and Group 16 will provide support for patrols. After the vacation period they will hold a meeting to plan a start date.
	Directors of the Technical School #90		
	Group 16 of the Municipal Ministry of Public Security		
Cleaning Brigades	Parents	Students from the Technical School #90, parents and neighbors in Riberas del Bravo	Two brigades were developed and organized by CVPP and a third by parents..
	Quila Construction Company		The company provided a truck to transport the trash collected by the cleaning brigade and will lend empty houses to use for projects in the polígono.

## 2. Polígono Francisco I. Madero

Theme 3: Community Construction including Attention and Solidarity with Victims of Violence (indirect)

Project	Organization	Target Population	Status
Vaccination brigade and disposal of stray street dogs	Centro Antirrábico (Anti-rabies Center)	Neighbors, children, and parents from the school Fernando Ahuatzin	The action was organized after the dogs made home inside the school. At a Community Committee meeting one dog bit a person.
Clean-up Campaign	Public Municipal Services	Residents	Residents requested the campaign after there has been no action on removing debris from vacant lots.
Campaign to repair public lighting	Public Municipal Services	Residents	Residents provided locations for repairs.

*Theme 4: Improved confidence in the community and the police (indirect)*

<b>Project</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Status</b>
Prevention discussions	Group 16 Municipal Ministry of Public Security	Community Committee and residents of the polígono	The first discussion on “Preventing robbery in one’s home” took place. The following discussions to be held will be “Security on the street and in transportation” and “Violence in the home.”

## **MONTERREY**

### **I. Polígono Independencia**

*Theme 3: Community construction including care for and solidarity with victims (indirect)*

<b>Project</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Status</b>
CEFOREH (Centro de Atención a Menores en Conflicto con la Ley)	Subsecretaria de Prevención Social del Gobierno del Estado	Victims and perpetrators of violence	Attended to 3 cases referred by VICCALI, a CVPP grantee.
Centro de Atención Integral a Menores y Adolescentes (CAIMA)	Subsecretaria de Prevención Social del Gobierno del Estado	Youth at risk (aged between 12 and 18) in conflict with the law	Attended to 2 cases referred by VICCALI, a CVPP grantee.
Community Committees	Subsecretaria de Prevención Social del Gobierno del Estado)	Victims and perpetrators of violence	Promoting the VICCALI project in the polígono, as well as referring cases.

### **2. Polígono La Alianza**

*Theme 3: Community construction including care for and solidarity with victims (indirect)*

<b>Project</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Status</b>
Centro de Atención Integral a Menores y Adolescentes (CAIMA)	Subsecretaria de Prevención Social del Gobierno del Estado	Youth at risk (aged between 12 and 18) in conflict with the law	Sees to the case referrals of one 16 year-old in conflict with the law from JCC

*Theme 4: Building trust between the community and the police (indirect)*

<b>Project</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Status</b>
DARE Program	Subsecretaria de Prevención Social del Gobierno del Estado	26 youths at risk (aged between 14 and 29) from the Jóvenes Constructores program	A workshop on drug use and the importance of proximity police in the polígono

*Theme 5: Alternatives for girls, boys and youth (indirect)*

<b>Project</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Status</b>
Programa La Verdad Sobre las Drogas	Subsecretaria de Prevención Social del Gobierno del Estado	22 youths at risk (aged between 14 and 29) from the Jóvenes Constructores program	An awareness-raising workshop on drug use, their effects and premature pregnancies.

Programa de becas y bolsa de trabajo para jóvenes	Instituto de la Juventud Regia del municipio de Monterrey	22 youths at risk (aged between 14 and 29) from the Jóvenes Constructores program	A workshop on employment information and grant programs.
Programa Pinta tu Mural para la Prevención y cultura de Paz en tu colonia.	Alianza Educativa Ciudadana por Nuevo León	15 youths at risk (aged between 14 and 29) (7 youths from the Jóvenes Constructores program and 8 from the polígono)	A wall was painted with a mural allusive to prevention and a culture of peace by 15 youths in coordination with the civic organization
Programa de Liderazgo social y empresarial	Ashoka A.C.	Youths aged between 14 and 24 in vulnerable communities	5 grants were offered for social and business incubation (certification in business planning) to 5 youths from JCC
Programa el Mejor Mexicano	Ser México A.B.P.	Children aged between 6 and 12 from elementary schools	Both the polígono and the beginning logistics were defined.

*Theme 6: Promoting Gender Equity (indirect)*

Project	Organization	Target Population	Status
Programa Madres Promotoras de Paz	Subsecretaria de Prevención Social del Gobierno del Estado	Mothers in the polígono with an interest in certifying as peace promoters	Both the polígono and the beginning logistics were defined.

### 3. Polígonos Independencia, La Alianza y Nuevo Almaguer

*Theme 1: Communication to reverse perceptions of crime and violence (indirect)*

Project	Organization	Target Population	Status
Programa "YO Mero"	Subsecretaria de Prevención Social del Gobierno del Estado	Children and youth aged between 8 and 17 in situations of risk	Jingles, spots and brochures were shared in order to enhance the communication strategy
Communication Strategy for Prevention	Villas Asistenciales A.C.	Children and youth aged between 8 and 17 in situations of risk	Engaging the organization to actively participate in both the implementation strategy and the network they have set up with the mass media

*Theme 2: Crime prevention through attending situational risks (indirect)*

Project	Organization	Target Population	Status
Accessing federal resources with the Instituto de la Vivienda (Housing Institute) for a situational prevention project in the 3 polígonos	Subsecretaria de Prevención Social del Gobierno del Estado	General population for crime prevention through the urban environment	The master plans of the 3 polígonos were put forth as part of the project's diagnosis

## TIJUANA

### I. Polígono Camino Verde

*Axis 1: Communication to reverse perceptions of crime and violence (indirect)*

Project	Organization	Target Population	Status
Communication mechanisms were established between two female community leaders.	PCC	Camino Verde community	Skills and abilities were developed to establish better dialogue and communication mechanisms.

*Theme 2: Crime prevention through reducing situational risks (direct)*

Project	Organization	Target Population	Status
Adaptation of basketball courts located in the linear park.	Jóvenes Constructores de la Comunidad.	Camino Verde community	Three basketball courts and a kiosk were renovated in the linear park.

*Theme 4: Building trust between the community and the police (direct)*

Project	Organization	Target Population	Status
Introducing the heads of public security in the local governments.	Secretaría de Seguridad Pública Municipal	Camino Verde community	The heads of public security in the local governments introduced themselves to the community to establish and strengthen collaboration.

*Theme 5: Alternatives for girls, boys and youth (direct)*

Project	Organization	Target Population	Status
Programa Jóvenes Constructores de la Comunidad.	Jóvenes Constructores de la Comunidad	30 youths from Camino Verde	25 youths returned to school and 12 into the labor market.

### 2. Polígono Granjas Familiares

*Theme 2: Crime prevention through reducing situational risks (direct)*

Project	Organization	Target Population	Status
CPTED Proposal	Participants in the CPTED workshop	Polígono Granjas Familiares	An urban design proposal was developed for crime prevention in the polígono
CPTED Diagnosis	PUBLIKA	Emphasis on youths from School # 117.	Using the CPTED methodology, 28 people were certified

*Theme 3: Community construction including care for and solidarity with victims (indirect)*

<b>Project</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Status</b>
Link between RECIMEC, A.C. (Red de Ciudadanos por el Mejoramiento de las Comunidades and Pasteurizadora Jersey del Noroeste.	Pasteurizadora Jersey del Noroeste.	Children from Granjas Familiares who receive breakfast at the community center.	Pasteurizadora Jersey del Noroeste currently donates nutritional dairy products to the community's children's breakfast program coordinated by RECIMEC.

*Theme 4: Building trust between the community and the police (direct)*

<b>Project</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Status</b>
Introduction of new heads of police to the community	Secretaría de Seguridad Pública Municipal (SSPM)	Camino Verde community	An introduction followed by a lecture on intra-family violence prevention.
Implementation of a youth police unit	Dirección de prevención del Delito y Participación Ciudadana under the Secretaría de Seguridad Pública Municipal.	Youth from Camino Verde	A Youth Police group was created in Camino Verde, which is carrying out activities in the linear park on Saturdays.

*Theme 5: Alternatives for girls, boys and youth (indirect)*

<b>Project</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Status</b>
Plastic arts and theatre workshops for girls and boys.	Instituto de Cultura de Baja California (ICBC)	Girls and boys from Granjas Familiares.	An agreement was reached with the ICBC to give workshops. The first phase of the workshops completed.

### **3. Poligono Mariano Matamoros**

*Theme 4: Building trust between the community and the police (direct)*

<b>Project</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Status</b>
Workshops with the community and local police groups	SSPM/ DPDM/ INSYDE	Mariano Matamoros Community (El Pípila).	A participatory exercise conducted between residents and police.

The CVPP small grants program contributes directly to the implementation of the Master Plans. During this reporting period, CVPP has made progress on the solicitation and selection of NGOs to carry out various activities as per the objectives of the Master Plans. Specifically:

### CSOs that have submitted proposals by target community and sector

City/Polígono	Organization	Anticipated Activity Focus	Proposed work location
<b>Ciudad Juarez</b>			
Francisco I. Madero	Centro de Asesoría y Promoción Juvenil A.C. (CASA)	The focus is to strengthen school retention, promote social inclusion, develop a community mediation strategy for reducing violence, promote social, educational and labor reintegration of youth gangs through culture, education and job training, and facilitate the transition of students from primary to middle school.	Nuevo México, Echeverría, Chihuahua, Aldama, Allende, Francisco I. Madero, Durango, Gregorio M. Solís, Del Carmen, Torreón y San Felipe el Real
Felipe Ángeles, Francisco I. Madero, Riberas del Bravo	GENTE A FAVOR DE GENTE A.C.	Improve the capacity of community-based organizations to assist in the implementation of the Master Plan interventions; support community committees in developing projects; monitor implementation and improve their management capacity through training and technical assistance.	Community centers of Felipe Angeles and Francisco I. Madero and the Riberas del Bravo public library.
Francisco I. Madero y Felipe Ángeles	Salud y Bienestar Comunitario, A.C. (SABIC)	Promote community leadership in the process of treatment and reintegration of victims of violence in a way that would strengthen the communities' resilience and prevent future crime.	Community centers
Riberas del Bravo	CHEPAZ	Provide psychological and social assistance to the residents of Riberas del Bravo through building trust and mutual support that allows for the reintegration of victims of crime into the student, community and labor lives.	Riberas del Bravo Community Center
Riberas del Bravo	TELON DE ARENA	Promote co-existence through cultural activities in the areas where cultural activities are not easily available; promote expression of ideas and creativity among adolescents and youth through theatre activities and trainings, provide the youth with alternative ways to spend free time and promote the values of social harmony and cultural development.	Riberas del Bravo Community Center
<b>Monterrey</b>			
Nuevo Almaguer, La Alianza and La Independencia	Voluntarios en Equipo Trabajando por la Superación con Amor, A.C. (VETSA)	Improve the capacity of community-based organizations to assist in the implementation of the Master Plan interventions; support community committees in developing projects; monitor implementation and improve their management capacity through training and technical assistance.	
La Alianza	CREESER, A.C.	Create a model of co-existence through the assessment of risk factors at the community level; create social networks	

		to resist violence; develop skills for the protection of human rights and promotion of security.	
<b>All Three Cities (Ciudad Juarez, Tijuana and Monterrey)</b>			
Independencia, Granjas Familiares and Felipe Ángeles	Jóvenes Constructores de la Comunidad, A.C. (JCC)	Phase II of the initial assistance to youth in the three target communities, including provision of construction skills while rehabilitating public spaces, integration of youth into the labor market or the educational system, and life skills training.	

#### INDICATOR 15: NUMBER OF “MASTER PLANS” FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMPLETED IN NINE TARGET COMMUNITIES

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013		VARIANCE
	Target Y2	Actual	
0	9 [1 per community]	9	0

Master Plans for crime prevention and community development are planning tools that help communities identify and prioritize needs, and mobilize resources to implement specific activities in the areas of crime prevention and violence. Plans are documents that will be reviewed and modified on an ongoing basis based on the lessons learned, emerging needs and the overall progress of implementation. It will include activities focused on CPTED, health programs, youth participation and other to be defined.

Progress towards this indicator was completed and reported within the previous M&E Report submitted in October 2012.

**Activity 2.4: Promote community policing to improve the relationships between the municipal police and the communities**

#### INDICATOR 16: COMMUNITY POLICING GUIDE DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013	
	Target Y2	Actual
NO	YES	YES Guide for the Promotion of Community Policing Actions completed

The Community Policing Guide captures best practices globally and in the region, describes general concepts, and provides a clear step-by-step guide on how to develop and nourish police and community relations. The Guide provides steps to improve relations between police and local communities by exploring the quality of coordination mechanisms between communities and the police, and the degree to which these mechanisms are used to address crime prevention and violence more effectively.

CVPP conducted a wide variety of activities for the construction of a qualitative diagnosis, to promote community policing actions and to consolidate the final version of the Guide for the Promotion of Community Policing Actions, in partnership with the Institute for Security and Democracy (*Instituto para la Seguridad y la Democracia - INSYDE*).

Relevant activities included:

- Development of the preliminary Community Policing Qualitative Diagnosis;
- Establishment of neighborhood groups in the nine target communities to discuss security issues and relations with the local police and organization of "Conversatorios" – public dialogues between the residents and the police:

<b>Community Participation in the "Conversatorios" (Conversations/Dialogues)</b>				
City	Activity			
	Conversatorios between high school students and the community		Conversatorios between the community and local police	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Ciudad Juárez	24	6	27	5
Tijuana	16	20	30	21
Monterrey	8	2	0	0
Totals	48	28	57	26

- Completion of the Community Policing Guide;
- Implementation of the Community Policing Strategy, including joint community actions, clean-up activities, security brigades and training sessions for resides, as described in the section on Indicator 14 above. More narrative information is provided in the CVPP Annual and Quarterly reports, under Activity 2.4.

**Activity 2.6: Support mechanisms to disrupt the path for youth to criminality**

**INDICATOR 17: PERCENT OF THE TOTAL AT-RISK YOUTH POPULATION OF THE NINE TARGET COMMUNITIES THAT ARE INVOLVED IN PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES**

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013		VARIANCE
	Target Y2	Actual	
0	1648 Youth (cumulative, annual)	129 previous period 322 this period 451 total to-date	27.36%

As per the CVPP PMP, "youth-at-risk" are girls/boys and young men/women between the ages of 6-28 who reside in the high-crime communities (in the case of CVPP – target *poligonos*) and those who are in danger of resorting to criminal or violent behavior as a result of poor family relations or weakened communities. Families are the most critical stage in the development of risk factors for children and families (poverty, single mothers and low levels of parental education, etc.) regularly found to undermine the development of children. Low-income communities with high crime rates, low rates of high school graduation, and high unemployment also put children, adolescents and young adults at risk of falling into patterns of destructive behavior. Community crime prevention and development activities relate to activities focused on increasing the constructive participation of youth as a measure to counter criminal or violent behavior. This may include the insertion of young people in planning community activities and leadership, and may also include participation in extracurricular school activities, sports, music, or other, to be determined activities, based on the identification of best practices and CVPP lessons learned.

While the numbers presented in the table above fall below the target, the variance represents results through March 2013, whereas the target is for the entire year. CVPP is in the process of finalizing a number of grants targeting at-risk-youth, and expects to impact a large number of youth in the remaining six months of the year.

The following table summarizes, by gender and city, the at-risk youth impacted by the Program.

**At-risk Youth involved in and attending CVPP activities by city and type of activity**

City	Ciudad Juárez		Tijuana		Monterrey		Totals	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Jóvenes constructores de la comunidad (JCC)	15	10	7	13	10	21	32	44
Validation of the communications strategy	18	16	9	13	0	0	27	29
Study of focus groups for the baseline determination	13	12	0	11	12	4	25	27
Preparatory activity for <i>conversatorios</i> (conversations) with high school students organized by INSYDE	2	0	7	15	0	0	9	15
<i>Conversatorios</i> (conversations) with high school students organized by INSYDE	1	0	7	3	0	0	8	3
Presentation of the Master Plans	1	4	0	0	6	6	7	10
Workshop to prioritize activities in the Master Plans	1	4	0	0	13	3	14	7
CPTED Seminar	0	0	7	3	0	0	7	3
Group 16	3	5	0	0	0	0	3	5
President reunion	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Community committee	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
" The truth about drugs " Program	0	0	0	0	7	12	7	12
Brigada de limpieza de canal Riberas del Bravo	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	6
Prevention Workshop	0	0	8	3	5	1	13	4
Presentación CVPP a Subsecretaría de Prevención	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>168</b>
<b>TOTAL POR CIUDAD</b>	<b>116</b>		<b>106</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>322</b>	

\* JCC participated in more than one program activity. For the report, the indicator accounted for CVPP's attention by person, not by number of participants, and for this reason the number on this table differs from the report above in the indicator box.

Other important activities carried out during this reporting period including:

- Training of representatives from 12 organizations in Ciudad Juárez who work with youth on approaches and basic concepts related to crime and violence prevention. The workshop covered the situation of young people in Ciudad Juárez and featured a representative of the Chihuahuan Institute of Youth (ICHIJUV). In total, 11 men and 8 women were trained.
- Support for the CNPDPC in organizing the first forum to connect local action networks for national transformation, which took place in Acapulco. The event brought together 250 young

people between 18 and 29 years old from 25 states. CVPP actively contributed to the Forum, supporting event logistics and production, as well as program content design. CVPP sponsored the participation of 4 women and 9 men from Tijuana, Monterrey and Ciudad Juárez, as well as four speakers (two of them international). The Program also organized the session on "Public Policies for Prevention, with and by Young People" which was presented by the CVPP Youth and Community Coordinator, Francisco Castellanos.

- With the CNPDPC, CVPP also participated in four activities on knowledge dissemination and the development of public policies for the prevention of youth violence.

**Activity 2.7: Build sustainable local capacity through grants and public-private partnerships**

**INDICATOR 18: NUMBER OF SUSTAINABLE CRIME PREVENTION PPP ALLIANCES ESTABLISHED**

Baseline Value	October 2012 - March 2013		VARIANCE
	Target	Actual	
0	N/A	N/A	N/A

CVPP recognizes "sustainability" as the development of clear mechanisms to ensure that public-private partnerships are sustained and development continues once CVPP support is completed.

Although CVPP is not scheduled to reach its target for this indicator until FY 2014, the project has made significant progress within this activity. Among the activities that CVPP has developed in this period is the mapping of various companies that might be interested in supporting this initiative, as well as conducting meetings with several of their representatives. Among such businesses are COPARMEX and CANACO in Tijuana, the Red SumaRSE (*SumaRSE Network*), CEMEX and COMUNIDAR in Monterrey and several foundations in Ciudad Juárez.

CVPP has signed a Letter of Intent with CEMEX to implement projects that will build the capacity of youth in construction to improve public spaces for more than 90 people in Monterrey and Tijuana. CVPP also facilitated the signing of the Letter of Intent between USAID and CEMEX that will allow other USAID-funded projects to participate in the partnership.

CVPP is in the process of finalizing a cooperative agreement with the Community Foundation of Northern Border (*Fundación Comunitaria de la Frontera Norte - FCFN*) to co-finance the "A Ganar" project. This agreement is based on a 1:1 contribution mechanism from CVPP and FCFN, which will permit the implementation of this project in Riberas del Bravo, benefiting thousands of young people from the area. This agreement will also serve to systematize the model and make it available to more young people in Ciudad Juárez and other states.

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