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MEXICO CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM (CVPP2) QUARTERLY REPORT (APRIL–JUNE 2015)



CVPP signs letters of intent with seven second-tier civil society organizations (described in activity 1.3.1).

JULY 2015

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANAC	<i>Asociación Nacional de Alcaldes</i>
AALMAC	<i>Asociación de Autoridades Locales de Mexico</i>
CEMEX	<i>Cementos Mexicanos S.A.B de C.V.</i>
CIRT CH	<i>Cámara de la Industria de la Radio y la Televisión Delegación Chihuahua</i>
CIPC	<i>Centro Internacional para la Prevención de la Criminalidad</i>
CONAM	<i>Conferencia Nacional de Municipios</i>
CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVP	Crime and Violence Prevention
CVPP	Crime and Violence Prevention Program
FENAMM	<i>Federación Nacional de Municipios de Mexico</i>
FICOSEC	<i>Fideicomiso para la Competitividad y Seguridad Ciudadana</i>
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GOM	Government of Mexico
INAFED	<i>Instituto Nacional para el Federalismo y el Desarrollo Municipal</i>
INDESOL	<i>Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo Social</i>
IR	Intermediate Result
IRI	International Republican Institute
INL	Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PRONAPRED	<i>Programa Nacional para la Prevención Social de la Violencia y la Delincuencia</i>
RFP	Request for Proposals
SEGOB	<i>Secretaría de Gobernación</i>
SUPERA	<i>Pro-Superación Familiar Neolonesa, A.C.</i>
TOR	Terms of Reference

UACH	<i>Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua</i>
UACJ	<i>Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez</i>
UANL	<i>Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León</i>
UNAM	<i>Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México</i>
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VIRAL	<i>Vinculación de Redes de Acción Local para la Transformación Nacional</i>
YSET	Youth Service Eligibility Tool

RESUMEN EJECUTIVO

El segundo informe trimestral del CVPP2 documenta los avances y desafíos más destacados de la segunda fase del Programa para la Convivencia Ciudadana (PCC2) ocurridos durante el período comprendido entre el 1 de abril y el 30 de junio de 2015. En este resumen ejecutivo se incluyen los temas más relevantes por cada Resultado Intermedio (IR1, IR2 e IR3) del Programa y la fase de arranque que caracterizó este período.

Arranque del contrato del PPC2. Durante el primer trimestre del contrato del PCC2 se presentaron a USAID y obtuvo la aprobación de los entregables contractuales: El plan de trabajo, el plan de actividades de monitoreo y evaluación del programa y del plan de equidad de género.

RESULTADO INTERMEDIO I (IR1)

Se inician acuerdos de cooperación con dos organizaciones académicas adicionales y se sientan las bases con organizaciones académicas y privadas adicionales para promover la réplica de prácticas y modelos del PCC. Durante este trimestre se firmaron acuerdos de colaboración con la Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua para transferir las capacitaciones en comunicación para la prevención y de periodismo preventivo, así como con el Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey para desarrollar una comunidad virtual de aprendizaje de prevención social de la violencia y la delincuencia. Además, resultado de las conversaciones con otras organizaciones académicas y privadas, se inició el proceso de transferencia de conocimientos a la Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez y se formalizó el interés de la Universidad Iberoamericana campus Tijuana para “capacitar a capacitadores” de esta institución académica. Adicionalmente, se confirmó el interés de la Fundación Bancomer por replicar la metodología CPTED a través de la Guía de Espacios Públicos Seguros, así como de la CIRT Chihuahua para colaborar con el PCC en materia de periodismo preventivo.

Se establecen acuerdos de colaboración con siete organizaciones de la sociedad civil de segundo piso para desarrollar acciones de capacitación en prevención. Como parte de los esfuerzos de mapeo de organizaciones de la sociedad civil, el PCC firmó el 10 de junio cartas de intención con siete organizaciones de la sociedad civil de segundo piso: *Red por los Derechos de la Infancia en México*, *la Corporativa de Fundaciones*, *la Fundación del Empresariado Yucateco*, *la Red Nacional de Casas de la Mujer Indígena*, *la Red de Radios Comunitarias de México*, Fundación Axtel y Fundación Merced. Como resultado, se inició el proceso de planeación de cuatro eventos regionales (Monterrey, Guadalajara, Ciudad de México y Mérida) en los que estas organizaciones convocarán a sus organizaciones de base para que participen en las capacitaciones en prevención social de la violencia y la delincuencia que se realizarán durante el siguiente trimestre en tres fases (dos presenciales y una remota). Como resultado se tiene proyectado que más de 200 miembros de estas organizaciones sean capacitados en la materia, para promover la agenda de prevención a nivel nacional.

Continúan los esfuerzos de fortalecimiento de comités municipales de prevención en tres ciudades. Durante este trimestre el PCC continuó el fortalecimiento de los Comités y Gabinetes Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia de Tijuana, Ciudad Juárez y Guadalupe. Aun cuando el proceso electoral implicó un reto importante en Nuevo León, durante este periodo el PCC dio inicio a una asistencia técnica especializada para que cada uno de estos Comités cuente con un Programa Municipal de Prevención de la Violencia que sirva como documento estratégico que guíe las actividades de estos órganos de participación multisectorial.

RESULTADO INTERMEDIO II (IR2)

Se presenta el Catálogo de Publicaciones SEGOB-USAID 2015 en versión eBook. Después de una estrecha colaboración durante el trimestre con funcionarios de la SEGOB, el eBook fue oficialmente lanzado el día 30 de junio por Sean Jones, Director de USAID-México y Eunice Rendón, la Sub-Secretaria encargada de la Subsecretaría de Prevención y Participación Ciudadana. El Catálogo contiene 20 documentos relativos a conceptos, guías, manuales de capacitaciones y sistematizaciones de buenas prácticas generadas por el PCC de manera conjunta con el Gobierno de México, a partir del trabajo de campo del programa. El PCC generara durante el transcurso del año más de 10 documentos adicionales para cerrar el proyecto con un legado de conocimiento que será de gran utilidad para la práctica de seguridad ciudadana en México y en la región latinoamericana. El eBook se puede descargar desde la página www.pcc.org.mx y durante el próximo trimestre se espera que también descargado de las páginas de SEGOB y de USAID. Adicionalmente, mediante la alianza del PCC con el Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (Tec de Monterrey) se diseminará el eBook y sus documentos en la plataforma de capacitación y aprendizaje en línea de esa institución.

Durante el siguiente trimestre se realizarán diversos eventos de difusión que iniciarán en las ciudades donde opera el PCC, y que se extenderán a otras localidades que serán acordadas con la SEGOB. Además, se promoverá en diversos eventos donde participará el PCC tanto en formato impreso como en versión electrónica.

Se inicia el proceso de “capacitación a capacitadores” en materia de prevención. Durante el mes de junio el PCC capacitó a 23 académicos de la Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez en siete cursos de prevención de la violencia y la delincuencia para que esta institución académica se convierta en un polo regional de capacitación en la materia. Adicionalmente, se formalizó el interés de la Universidad Iberoamericana campus Tijuana de participar en un proceso similar con más de 20 profesores que serán capacitados durante los meses de julio, agosto y septiembre. Con este proceso, se estima que ambas instituciones académicas estarán en posibilidad de replicar estas capacitaciones antes de concluir el año al público interesado en el tema en las respectivas regiones.

Adicionalmente, para fortalecer y complementar este proceso, el PCC formalizó un acuerdo de colaboración con el Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey que permitirá que el catálogo de publicaciones SEGOB-USAID 2015 sea incorporado al Diplomado de Ciudades Seguras que ofrece esta institución junto con la SEGOB y el Banco Mundial. De igual manera, a través de una donación del PCC, el Tec de Monterrey desarrollará una comunidad virtual de aprendizaje en prevención social de la violencia y la delincuencia.

RESULTADO INTERMEDIO III (IRIII)

Avanza la consolidación del modelo de prevención secundaria de relaciones familiares. Durante este trimestre la implementación de la donación ha superado la meta planteada; con la aplicación del YSET a más de 280 jóvenes, 93 resultaron elegibles y desde este trimestre, participan en el modelo. Adicionalmente, el PCC ha iniciado un proceso de asistencia técnica con la UANL para desarrollar un modelo de franquicia social que permita formalizar la transferencia a las organizaciones que han mostrado interés en el modelo (FICOSEC Chihuahua, AXTEL, entre otras).

Avanza la implementación del Modelo de Nuevas Masculinidades. Durante este periodo, se formalizó la donación con SUPERA que buscará realizar la segunda fase del modelo que incorporará lecciones aprendidas y la participación de más de 100 jóvenes de tres polígonos de Monterrey. También ha dado inicio las actividades de documentación del modelo para facilitar su transferencia y replica iniciando con la escuela preparatoria Pablo Livas en Monterrey.

Avanza la implementación del Modelo de Reinserción Social con Adolescentes. Con la firma de dos acuerdos de donación con la Fundación Reintegra y el Consejo Ciudadano de Chihuahua completada durante

este período, se dará atención a 60 adolescentes en conflicto con la ley y sus familias. Adicionalmente, para facilitar el proceso de transferencia y réplica de sus modelos, estas organizaciones documentarán la experiencia y procesos durante el periodo de la donación.

Avanza la implementación del modelo de prevención de violencia escolar. Durante este periodo, se realizó el diagnóstico para identificar el tipo, frecuencia y percepción de la violencia escolar con más de 1,000 miembros de la comunidad escolar. Con base en los resultados obtenidos se realizaron talleres para que los comités escolares planifiquen proyectos de prevención de la violencia escolar en tres temas, coexistencia, participación y asistencia.

I.0 INTRODUCTION

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Crime and Violence Prevention Program (CVPP) stems from the Merida Initiative, a collaborative program between the United States Government (USG) and the Government of Mexico (GOM) to improve the quality of lives and communities in cities near the United States-Mexico border and elsewhere in Mexico. When violence escalated during 2009–2010, critical voices emerged questioning the logic, efficacy, and human rights impacts premised on a security approach that was not designed to address the drivers of crime and violence, especially those that impact on youth. Conscious of the need to take a more holistic approach, Mexican and United States officials amended the Merida Agreement in “Beyond Merida,” outlining four pillars, including Pillar IV, “**to build stronger and more resilient communities that can withstand the pressures of crime and violence.**” Pillar IV complements the elements of the other three pillars that focus on citizen security.

The Crime and Violence Prevention Program II (CVPP2) addresses the overarching goal of the new USAID Mexico Country Development Strategy under Pillar IV. The approach seeks to strengthen the GOM capacity to design, implement, and monitor crime and violence prevention activities at both the federal and local levels; increase the capacity of at-risk youth to productively engage in their communities; and facilitate the replication of innovative and successful crime and violence prevention models. CVPP2 will achieve this overarching goal through three Intermediate Results (IRs): IR1, Increasing multi-sectoral collaboration in target communities; IR2, Strengthening GOM capacity to prevent crime and violence; and IR3, Increasing at-risk youth capacity to play productive roles in their communities.

The program provides technical support to plan and implement community development strategies aimed at reducing crime and violence, and providing youth with alternatives to criminal activity. Through partnerships with Mexican federal, state, and local governments and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), CVPP2 builds on Mexican efforts to improve understanding of how to address the drivers of violence and crime at the local level. Based on this improved understanding, CVPP2 supports the GOM to refine prevention models and strategies and enable partners to scale-up activities and programs that are proven to work. Activities are targeted at the national level, as well as at the subnational level in Ciudad Juárez, Tijuana, and Monterrey.

CVPP2 is a one-year follow-on contract signed on February 6, 2015, that continues the work undertaken under CVPP1, a three-year contract that ended in March 2015. This second contract builds from the success of CVPP1, taking into account lessons learned and opportunities created during the first phase.

This document presents CVPP2’s Quarterly Report covering the time period from April 1, 2015 to June 30, 2015. The sections are organized by Work Plan Activities based on the CVPP2 Work Plan approved by USAID on June 9, 2015.

2.0 NARRATIVE REPORT ON PROJECT ACTIVITIES

2.1 INTERMEDIATE RESULT I: INCREASING MULTI-SECTORAL COLLABORATION IN TARGET COMMUNITIES

2.1.1 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.1: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR ENGAGEMENT IN TARGET COMMUNITIES INCREASED

ACTIVITY 1.1.1: STRENGTHEN AND LEVERAGE RESOURCES THROUGH THE CEMEX PARTNERSHIP AND EXPLORE ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

The following table summarizes the partnerships that CVPP is exploring and includes activities carried out during CVPP's second quarter.

Organization	Scope	CVPP Second Quarter Activities
<i>Cementos Mexicanos S.A.B de C.V.</i> (CEMEX)	Capacity building of CEMEX's social responsibility offices, replication of CVPP's models	CEMEX agreed to replicate three of CVPP's models—community committees, community intervention plans and CPTED—in six CEMEX community centers in Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosi and Coahuila. In June, CVPP held its first meeting to provide technical assistance to CEMEX as it replicates these models and agreed to hold bi-weekly meetings to support the replication process through December. After replicating the models in the six community centers, CEMEX will expand the replication to its seven other community centers throughout Mexico.
AXTEL Foundation	Replication of Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model and support to strengthen the institutional capacity of CSOs	On June 10 th , the Axtel Foundation signed a letter of intent with CVPP, committing to work together to strengthen CSOs (further described in activity 1.3.1). They agreed to provide assistance in organizing activities and to contribute 400,000 MXN pesos as a cost-share to fund activities. In regard to the replication of the Family Relations Secondary Prevention model with UANL, UANL did not follow up with Axtel Foundation to offer alternatives to

Organization	Scope	CVPP Second Quarter Activities
		replicate the model during this quarter. CVPP is working closely with UANL to ensure that this grant activity is completed next quarter.
<i>Fideicomiso para la Competitividad y Seguridad Ciudadana</i> (FICOSEC) Ciudad Juarez	Replication of Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model, Master Plans methodology, systematize <i>Mesas de Seguridad</i> for replication	In June, UANL met with FICOSEC CJ to discuss next steps in transferring the Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model to local organizations in Ciudad Juarez through FICOSEC CJ funding. The transfer is expected to begin next quarter. Additionally, CVPP and FICOSEC CJ are discussing the possibility of launching a call for promising practices to prevent violence in Ciudad Juarez. CVPP would provide technical support in selecting the winning practices and would transfer its systematization methodology to FICOSEC CJ to publish and promote the replication of the winning practices.
FICOSEC Chihuahua	Joint implementation of tertiary prevention model, evaluation and documentation for replication	In June, CVPP signed a grant with <i>Consejo Ciudadano</i> to implement a tertiary prevention model that will be closely coordinated with FICOSEC CH, which contributes 100% of <i>Consejo Ciudadano's</i> annual financing (reported under activity 3.1.2). <i>Consejo Ciudadano</i> contributed \$770,730 MXN pesos, which came entirely from funds it received from FICOSEC CH, as a cost-share to this grant. In August, CVPP will hold a training for FICOSEC CH and its partner CSOs on developing projects related to crime and violence prevention and will provide technical assistance to FICOSEC CH to strengthen its grants programs. CVPP will also support FICOSEC CH to raise awareness at the national level about its work by promoting the participation of FICOSEC CH in national events. Additionally, CVPP will provide technical assistance to FICOSEC CH to create an administrative department in charge of managing its projects with CSOs. In mid-July, CVPP and FICOSEC CH will sign an annex to the letter of intent they signed in March to summarize these areas of collaboration.
Monterrey Tech (Government	Replication of CVPP's	On June 26, CVPP and Monterrey Tech

Organization	Scope	CVPP Second Quarter Activities
and Political Transformation School, Monterrey Campus)	knowledge management documents and training manuals through an online platform	signed a letter of intent to collaborate to implement an online training, activities and events to promote CVPP's knowledge documents and develop an online learning community (reported under activity 2.1.1). Through this partnership Monterrey Tech will contribute \$775,409 MXN.
Carlos Slim Foundation	Technical review of training material developed by foundation	CVPP supported the foundation by providing technical input on the first module of an online certification program the foundation is developing with UNAM called, " <i>Prevención comunitaria para la disminución de las violencias y aumento de la seguridad ciudadana</i> ". CVPP and the foundation discussed the possibility of continuing to work together, but have not reached an agreement on the scope of the collaboration.
Education Secretary of the State Government of Baja California	Jointly implement school violence prevention model	MOU with USAID is still pending definition (reported under activity 3.2.1). During this quarter, the Secretary of Education was dealing with several political challenges that diverted its attention from this activity.
COPARMEX Tijuana	Jointly implement school violence prevention model	CVPP worked with COPARMEX to implement its school violence prevention strategy (reported under activity 3.2.1)
<i>Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez</i> (UACJ)	Create training program to replicate CVPP's training legacy	CVPP designed and implemented the transfer of CVPP's training program to UACJ staff (reported under activity 2.1.2).
<i>Universidad Iberoamericana Tijuana</i>	Create training program to replicate CVPP's training legacy	CVPP agreed to transfer its training program to university professors beginning in July. Additionally, the university will sign an MOU with USAID in August (reported under activity 2.1.2).
<i>Fundación BANCOMER</i>	Replicate CPTED methodology	BANCOMER Tijuana showed interest in replicating CVPP's CPTED methodology as part of its ongoing efforts to recover and improve public spaces. CVPP expects to sign a letter of intent with BANCOMER next quarter (reported under activity 1.2.2).
<i>Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León</i> (UANL)	Consolidate application of the Family Relations Secondary Prevention model and operation of the Guadalupe's Observatory	In April, UANL began implementing activities related to the second phase of the Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model (reported under activity 3.1.3). Additionally, CVPP met with the Municipal Administration of

Organization	Scope	CVPP Second Quarter Activities
		Guadalupe and UANL to discuss next steps in implementing the Crime and Violence Prevention Observatory (reported under activity 2.1.3).
<i>Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua (UACH)</i>	Develop a preventive journalism training course to replicate CVPP's journalist manual	UACH signed an MOU with USAID on June 15, under which CVPP will transfer its prevention-based models related to communication strategies and preventive journalism to professors from UACH (reported under activity 2.2.1).
<i>Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE)</i>	Document Guadalupe's community policing efforts	CVPP met with CIDE to discuss the possibility of collaborating to document community policing efforts in Guadalupe. CVPP will continue these discussions with CIDE next quarter.
<i>Camara de la Industria de la Radio y la Televisión Delegación Chihuahua (CIRT Chihuahua)</i>	Improve the coverage of crime and violence prevention topics in journalism throughout Mexico	CVPP held several meetings with <i>CIRT Chihuahua</i> and expects to sign a letter of intent with them next quarter (reported under activity 2.2.1)
<i>Partnerships with second tier CSOs</i>	Improve capacity of CSOs in the area of CVP, identify and document good practices, and promote partnerships	Letters of intent signed with seven second-tier organizations on June 10 th to improve the capacity of up to 200 CSOs in the area of CVP. Second-tier organization partners will contribute by paying for hotels, venues, coffee breaks and equipment to help implement activities.

2.1.2 INTERMEDIATE RESULT I.2: COOPERATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRENGTHENED

ACTIVITY 1.2.1: SUPPORT THE GOM IN FACILITATING THE REPLICATION OF THE INTEGRATED MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT MODEL FOR CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION

CVPP collaborated with IRI to promote the prevention agenda during the municipal elections in Guadalupe, NL. In an effort to promote crime and violence prevention during the 2015 municipal elections in Guadalupe, CVPP worked with IRI to develop and present a prevention-based agenda for candidates running for mayor in Guadalupe. The prevention-based agenda was developed in April during an open dialogue that the Municipal Cabinet for the Social Prevention of Violence and Crime sponsored with municipal representatives, CSOs and private



sector organizations. Attendees discussed current issues related to prevention in Guadalupe and identified four priority issues to be addressed—1) building the capacity of citizens in the areas of prevention and in promoting a culture of peace, 2) strengthening the institutional framework of government departments in charge of prevention, 3) designing prevention-based public policies and comprehensive programs, and 4) promoting sustainability so that public policies, programs and strategies can transcend changes in political administrations. In May, CVPP and IRI held a forum to present the four issues to the five candidates running for mayor in Guadalupe. At the

end of the forum, each candidate signed a letter committing to address the issues if he or she were elected mayor.

CVPP consolidates the MCVPCs and Cabinets in the three target cities. During this quarter, CVPP continued providing technical support to strengthen and consolidate the MCVPCs and Cabinets in the three target cities. In Tijuana, the MCVPC has held 37 meetings to-date (three meetings were held during this quarter), with more than 50 representatives from 25 municipal and state government agencies, and 32 CSOs, academic institutions and local businesses, attending each meeting. As the MCPVC of Tijuana has reached an important level of development, during this quarter, the focus was on the consolidation of its operation. CVPP provided technical assistance to 1) develop a communication strategy to raise awareness about the MCVPC's prevention-based activities in Tijuana, 2) plan trainings to improve the capacity of the MCVPC in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating prevention-based projects, 3) develop a strategy for the sustainability of the MCVPC and 4) develop a strategy to reorganize and promote the efficiency of the seven subcommittees. Additionally, the MCVPC continued promoting the Municipal Prevention Program by holding meetings with local actors and the Municipal Secretary of Security to highlight its importance. In late June, MCVPC members attended a workshop with local government consultant, Carlos Loria, on next steps in finalizing the municipal program. The MCVPC's subcommittees will finalize their inputs to the municipal program next quarter, which the MCVPC will use to prepare a final draft to be presented to the Municipal President for approval this fall. This step will be important to reinforce the important role of the MCVPC in promoting sound, effective and sustainable CVP efforts that go beyond the current administration.



In April, Guadalupe's Municipal Cabinet for the Social Prevention of Violence and Crime held its third meeting and more than 20 municipal government workers, representatives from CSOs, and community members attended. In an effort to encourage the participation of CSOs in the Cabinet, two CSOs and one academic institution joined its technical board. CVPP provided technical support to coordinate the next Cabinet meeting that is scheduled for July 3rd. Additionally, in June, Carlos Loria held a training with the Cabinet focused on ensuring its sustainability during the government transition and the importance of the updating the Municipal Program for the Social Prevention of Violence, which was recently placed under the Cabinet's supervision. He also held meetings with subcommittee members and municipal representatives to discuss revising the current municipal program and next steps. CVPP will work with the Cabinet and the municipal administration next quarter to revise and update the municipal program and expects to have a final version in October.



In June, the Municipal Cabinet for the Social Prevention of Violence and Crime in Ciudad Juarez completed an important step toward its institutionalization after the City Council of Ciudad Juarez unanimously approved a modification to an agreement passed last year, authorizing 1) the creation and permanent incorporation of the Municipal Cabinet for the Social Prevention of Violence and Crime as an entity that promotes the coordination of agencies from the Municipal Public Administration with other government agencies and civil society organizations and 2) the Cabinet's objective to promote the development, design, monitoring and evaluation of crime and violence prevention initiatives. Additionally, the city

council approved the Cabinet's operating procedures, which were developed through CVPP's technical assistance. The Cabinet's four subcommittees continued to meet regularly and each subcommittee is

developing an annual work plan that will be used as input for the Municipal Program for the Social Prevention of Violence that will be drafted by the end of October.

CVPP promotes the replication of the MCVPCs. During this quarter, CVPP gave a presentation on Tijuana's MCVPC to representatives of the Tecate municipality, including the Mayor and the Councilor of the Commission of Rural Development and Indigenous Communities. The municipality is very interested in replicating the model and CVPP will discuss next steps with it next quarter. Additionally, CVPP contacted representatives of the Department of Prevention and Crime of the Coastal Zone of Mexico to present the MCVPC model and discuss the possibility of replicating it at the state level. CVPP will continue conversations with both entities during the next quarter.

Additionally, CVPP held meetings with the directors of the three principal national municipal associations, FENAMM, ANAC and AALMAC, to promote the replication of CVPP's prevention-based models. After meeting with FENAMM, CVPP was invited to participate in the CONAM-sponsored annual conference of municipalities that will be held this fall in Chihuahua to present its models. CVPP is also discussing ways to collaborate with INDESOL and INAFED. In August, at the request of INDESOL, CVPP will present several of its models during a four-hour training on crime prevention that is part of INDESOL's on-line training program. CVPP is also discussing the possibility of incorporating its prevention-based models into trainings INAFED regularly provides to municipalities through their state offices.

As another important step in promoting the replication of the CVPP's models, CVPP, in collaboration with the GOM and USAID, launched 20 publications that promote its models and practices; transferred its training program to the UACJ; signed agreements with Monterrey Tech, UACH, and Mexico SOS; and initiated the transfer of its models to the Iberoamericana University in Tijuana. Through these efforts CVPP will continue promoting the replication of key concepts and models such as the MCVPC, *Mesas de Seguridad*, CPTED, and community policing, among others.

Agreement reached with Mexico SOS to document the Mesas de Seguridad Model and promote its replication. In this quarter, CVPP developed an operational plan to document the *Mesa de Seguridad* model and promote its replication at the national level. CVPP discussed next steps with Orlando Camacho, Executive Director of Mexico SOS to complete the systematization of the experience and the development of a guide that will help to facilitate the replication of the model. CVPP will also support Mexico SOS during the annual conference of *Mesas de Seguridad* that will be held in November in Morelia, Michoacán, presenting the guide and promoting its replication. As part of the agreement, both parties will sign a letter of intent in July and will initiate the technical work following a participatory process through which Mexico SOS will participate closely with CVPP in key technical decisions during the development of the documents. Additionally, CVPP identified the consultants that will document the model and develop the guide and will hire them in July.

Guide for the municipal competency index in process. During this quarter, CVPP reviewed a draft of the guide developed last quarter and made adjustments. Another version of the guide will be completed at the end of the next quarter and will be piloted in at least one municipality. The results and lessons learned from the pilot application will be incorporated into the final version of the guide that CVPP will publish in October.

ACTIVITY 1.2.2: SUPPORT REPLICATION OF THE CPTED METHODOLOGY AND PROVIDE CPTED TRAINING AT THE SUBNATIONAL LEVEL

CVPP trains members of the Municipal Cabinet in Ciudad Juárez in the CPTED methodology. In May, at the request of the Director of Social Prevention from the Municipal Secretary of Public Security, CVPP held two trainings that included the CPTED methodology for representatives from municipal and state government agencies and the Municipal Cabinet for the Social Prevention of Violence and Crime. In both trainings, CVPP included exploratory marches, a key concept of CPTED used to identify security issues, to train



participants in this technique that can be used to develop diagnostics. More than 30 people attended the trainings.

Promotion of the CPTED methodology in process. As reported in activity 2.1.2, in June, CVPP completed the transfer of its training module on CPTED to professors of UACJ. Also, beginning in July, CVPP will transfer its prevention-based models, including CPTED, to professors at the *Universidad Iberoamericana* in Tijuana, using the “train-the-trainers” methodology. After completing the trainings, the professors will train municipal representatives and CSOs in the models. The Department of Crime Prevention and Citizen Participation of Tijuana has already expressed interest in receiving trainings on the CPTED methodology from the university. Additionally, during this quarter, CVPP held meetings with representatives from the *Fundación Bancomer* to discuss promoting the CPTED model through the foundation’s projects focused on recovering and improving public spaces. In the next quarter, CVPP will sign a letter of intent with the foundation to transfer the CPTED methodology through technical assistance and trainings. CVPP is also closely following a project to build stairs in the Felipe Angeles *poligono* in Ciudad Juarez after PRONAPRED funds were approved for this project that was designed under CVPP1. CVPP will provide technical assistance to the municipality and community committees once the implementation of the project begins.

Documentation of CPTED best practices in progress. In June, CVPP drafted TOR to hire a consultant to document CPTED interventions implemented in two target cities under CVPP1 as best practices and to promote their replication at the national level. In August, CVPP will recruit and hire a consultant to develop the documents.

ACTIVITY 1.2.3: COMPLETION OF COMMUNITY POLICING

CVPP presents systematization of Guardia de Proximidad model to Municipality of Guadalupe. On June 17th, before 30 attendees, including the current mayor of Guadalupe and mayor-elects of Guadalupe, Apodaca and Pesquería; the Mission Director of USAID; members of the Consulate General of the United States in Monterrey; and municipal representatives, CVPP presented a document that systematizes the experience of the *Guardia de Proximidad* model to the Municipality of Guadalupe. Since 2014, CVPP provided technical assistance to the



Guardia de Proximidad to implement the community policing model, and facilitated a partnership between the *Guardia de Proximidad* and the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department to promote the sharing of best practices and experiences. The document, which describes the process of implementing the *Guardia de Proximidad* model and technical assistance CVPP provided, will be used by the new municipal administration to continue implementing the model and promote its replication throughout Mexico. Additionally,

during the event the mayor-elects of Apodaca and Pesquería expressed interest in replicating the *Guardia de Proximidad* model once their new administrations begin this fall.

Transfer to INL in process. During this quarter, CVPP collaborated with USAID to transfer its documents related to community policing, including the guide, training materials, and systematization, to INL. CVPP is working closely with USAID to prepare a formal presentation to transfer all of its community-policing initiatives to INL representatives in Mexico City in August.

CVPP attends SEGOB sponsored workshop on national community policing guidelines. In May, CVPP and municipal representatives from Guadalupe attended a workshop sponsored by SEGOB and the International Juvenile Justice Observatory on developing national guidelines for community policing. During the event, CVPP and municipal representatives from Guadalupe, presented on the *Guardia de Proximidad* model, sharing its philosophy, lessons learned, its systematization and explaining how their experience implementing the model could be helpful in developing the national guidelines. During next quarter, CVPP will provide feedback on a document summarizing the results of the workshop to SEGOB. In September, CVPP will participate in the

fourth meeting of the community policing working group. Through this effort, CVPP promotes the development of public policies in this area and the replication of best practices that it supported under CVPP1.

2.1.3 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.3: CIVIL SOCIETY ABILITY TO SUPPORT VULNERABLE POPULATIONS STRENGTHENED

ACTIVITY 1.3.1: PROVIDE TAILORED TRAINING TO CSOS TO IMPROVE THEIR CAPACITY TO DELIVER CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION SERVICES TO VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES; AND PROVIDE CAPACITY-BASED TRAINING TO CSOS TO IMPROVE THEIR ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

Agreements with second-tier organizations signed. CVPP selected and signed letters of intent with seven second-tier organizations as part of its efforts to establish partnerships to strengthen the capacity of CSOs in the area of crime and violence prevention. These organizations are: *la Red por los Derechos de la Infancia en México, la Corporativa de Fundaciones, la Fundación del Empresariado Yucateco, la Red Nacional de Casas de la Mujer Indígena, la Red de Radios Comunitarias de México*, the Merced Foundation and the Axtel Foundation. On June 10th, representatives from each organization attended a meeting to sign letters of intent with CVPP, committing to build an alliance to increase the capacity of CSOs as strategic actors in the area of crime and violence prevention. Several of these organizations are connected with private sector foundations that are interested in generating public private partnerships with CVPP and USAID. Beginning in July, CVPP will hold trainings in four regions of Mexico for the organizations and their CSO members with the following objectives: 1) to promote the sharing of best practices and experiences, 2) to review concepts and methodologies related to crime and violence prevention and 3) to present CVPP's prevention-based models for future replication. After the trainings, CVPP will provide technical assistance to the organizations to design, implement and evaluate prevention-based programs. Additionally, CVPP will identify and systematize three prevention-based best practices implemented by the organizations.

The AXTEL Foundation joined this project not only as a participant, but also as a co-investor, contributing \$400,000 Mexican Pesos, approximately \$26,666 USD.



2.1.4 CHALLENGES AND REMEDIES FOR INTERMEDIATE RESULT I

CVPP's engagement in the area of community policing is limited and requires a quick transfer process to INL to ensure that it continues. As agreed with USAID, during this one-year contract, CVPP is mainly focusing on promoting the replication of best practices developed under CVPP1 and transferring knowledge to INL. As CVPP's current contract approaches its second half, it is important to transfer all of its knowledge, products and materials, to INL during the next quarter to ensure that there is enough time to complete the process.

2.2 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: STRENGTHENING GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO CAPACITY TO PREVENT CRIME AND VIOLENCE

2.2.1 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.1: GOM POLICIES AND PLANS FOR CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION IMPROVED

ACTIVITY 2.1.1: SUPPORT THE GOM BY SYSTEMATIZING PROVEN BEST PRACTICES IN CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMMING FOR REPLICATION

CVPP's eBook launched. In June, after several months of close collaboration, CVPP received SEGOB's final approval of 20 knowledge documents that were jointly developed under CVPP1. CVPP converted the documents to eBook format, which include five guides, seven manuals and eight systematizations. On June 30th, CVPP held a press conference with SEGOB and USAID to publically present the eBook and promote its use by CSOs and the three levels of the GOM to design, implement and evaluate prevention-based initiatives throughout Mexico.

The eBook is available on CVPP's website (www.pcc.org.mx) and during the next quarter, will be uploaded to the GOM's and USAID's websites. Since it was published on CVPP's website on June 30th, the eBook has been downloaded 186 times. In the next quarter, CVPP will hold joint events with SEGOB to promote the eBook's use and will develop an additional 15 prevention-based documents that detail sustainable solutions to prevent crime and violence throughout Mexico.

Since launching the eBook from its website, CVPP has received:

- 186 downloads requests
- Requests from 22 of the 32 states in Mexico
- 109 requests from public officers and 77 requests from members of the private sector
- 114 requests to use the eBook to provide technical assistance on CVP projects



Letter of intent signed with Monterrey Tech. On June 26th, CVPP signed a letter of intent with Monterrey Tech to collaborate in the following areas: 1) provide technical assistance to improve the content of prevention-based trainings courses, conferences and workshops offered online and in person, 2) develop a strategy for CVPP's



training materials, models and guides to be distributed through online platforms belonging to government agencies, civil society organizations, academic institutions and international entities, and 3) develop and implement a prevention-based online learning community for government agencies, civil society organizations, academic institutions, international entities and the private sector. In July, CVPP will issue a grant to Monterrey Tech to develop the online learning community, which will be operational by September. This prevention-based online learning community will be the first of its kind in Mexico and will

provide the opportunity for people throughout Mexico and Latin America to interact, form partnerships, and share best practices, lessons learned, events and announcements.

CVPP promotes the social franchise methodology to replicate the Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model. During this quarter, CVPP worked with UANL to draft a manual that explains step-by-step how to transfer the model to other organizations that are interested in replicating it. The manual will be finalized during the next quarter. Additionally, next quarter, CVPP will continue discussions with the *Fundación Comunitaria de la Frontera Norte* to confirm its interest in applying this methodology to replicate its *Desafío* (previously known as “A GANAR”) model beyond Ciudad Juarez.

ACTIVITY 2.1.2: SUPPORT THE GOM IN CONDUCTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION TRAINING TO KEY LOCAL AND STATE STAKEHOLDERS

One training program with a local university implemented and two more in process. On June 1st, CVPP inaugurated its training program, *The Social Prevention of Violence and Crime—Concepts and Practices*, to build the capacity of 23 UACJ professors to train public officials and CSOs in the state of Chihuahua in prevention-based concepts. CVPP developed the training program, the first of its kind in Mexico, to build regional capacity in the area of crime and violence prevention by using the “train the trainers” methodology to transfer its prevention-based models to UACJ professors. The training program lasted four weeks and covered prevention-related concepts, including mechanisms for municipal coordination, community policing, communication strategies and CPTED. Additionally, CVPP worked with UACJ to develop a business plan for the training program, which includes information related to the necessary resources, marketing, and financing of the program to help promote its sustainability. In August, CVPP will provide additional trainings to UACJ on preventing GBV, which UACJ will incorporate into the curriculum of its final training program. UACJ will begin implementing the training program in September. Additionally, in May, CVPP began discussions with the *Universidad Iberoamericana* in Tijuana on the transfer of CVPP’s prevention-based guides, models and methodologies to develop a similar training program at the university. In mid-June, CVPP met with the *Universidad Iberoamericana* to finalize details and agreed to start transferring its models to more than 20 university professors in July. In August, the *Universidad Iberoamericana* will sign an MOU with USAID to collaborate to strengthen capacities in the area of crime and violence prevention.



As described under activity 2.2.1, CVPP will provide similar trainings to UACH professors next quarter.

RFP released to identify a subcontractor to develop and implement a training on impact evaluation. In June, CVPP worked with SEGOB to draft a TOR for a subcontractor to develop and implement an impact evaluation training for public officials. CVPP released an RFP for this subcontract in late June and expects to award the subcontract in August. In collaboration with SEGOB, CVPP will implement the training in four regions throughout Mexico for 60 public officials from each region.

Results of impact assessment presented to USAID. In May, CVPP presented to USAID the results of an impact evaluation assessment it implemented under CVPP1 with JPAL. USAID and CVPP agreed to present an executive summary of the assessment’s results to SEGOB to complement a project SEGOB is currently implementing with a local university to strengthen its own internal indicators and evaluation processes. Next quarter, CVPP will work with JPAL to draft the executive summary and will present it to SEGOB in August. During this presentation, in an effort to promote the evaluation of crime prevention initiatives in Mexico, CVPP will recommend that SEGOB sponsor a conference to present the main findings of the rapid assessment and discuss ways to raise awareness on this subject in the crime prevention field.

Training module on Gender-Based-Violence in process. In June and early July, CVPP hired consultants Maria Eugenia Suarez and Olga Segovia respectively, to develop a training module focused on concepts and applications to

raise awareness among public officers, CSOs and other key stakeholders on this important issue. The module will be finalized next quarter and will be transferred to CVPP's university partners to be replicated through training programs. CVPP will also organize specific activities in the three cities in this area.

ACTIVITY 2.1.3: SUPPORT GOM DISSEMINATION OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION OBSERVATORIES GUIDELINES, PROMOTE THE CREATION OF A NATIONAL OBSERVATORY COMMITTEE, AND SUPPORT THE CREATION OF ADDITIONAL OBSERVATORIES AT THE SUBNATIONAL LEVEL

Discussions to create the observatory in the municipality of Guadalupe delayed. Discussions on the observatory have been delayed due to the municipal, state and federal elections that took place in Guadalupe in June and staffing changes at UANL. In July, CVPP will meet with representatives from both the UANL and the municipality to renew discussions and encourage the signing of an agreement to begin constructing the observatory. Should the context continue to present obstacles to establishing the observatory, CVPP will propose alternatives to USAID.

Final draft of national guidelines for crime and violence prevention observatories in progress. During this quarter, CVPP edited the draft national guidelines for crime and violence prevention observatories and prepared a revised version that it will share with SEGOB for feedback in July. CVPP will collaborate with SEGOB to finalize the guidelines and jointly present them at the Fifth International Conference on Crime Observation and Criminal Analysis in November.

Planning of the Fifth International Conference on Crime Observation and Criminal Analysis in process. During this quarter, CVPP attended bi-weekly meetings with members of SEGOB, CIPC, INL, USAID and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to plan the Fifth International Conference on Crime Observation and Criminal Analysis that will be held in Mexico City during the first week of November. More than 25 experts from around the world will present at the conference and more than 300 people will attend. CVPP will provide logistical and technical support in the organization of the conference.

2.2.2 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.2: GOM STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH ON CRIME AND PREVENTION IMPROVED

ACTIVITY 2.2.1: SUPPORT THE GOM'S DISSEMINATION AND REPLICATION OF THE CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION COMMUNICATION STRATEGY TO KEY LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDERS THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS WITH LOCAL UNIVERSITIES

USAID signs MOU with the Autonomous University of Chihuahua. On June 15, USAID signed an MOU with UACH to collaborate to strengthen capacities in the area of crime and violence prevention throughout the state of Chihuahua. Under the MOU, CVPP will use the "train the trainer" methodology to transfer its prevention-based models related to communication strategies and preventive journalism to professors from UACH, who will then train representatives from the municipal government and civil society organizations in the models. CVPP will begin transferring the models to 30 UACH professors in August.



"Thank you for the United States Government's commitment and good will to support our institutions...Receiving this support from you motivates us because it demonstrates the interest of the United States Government in helping us to resolve fundamental problems that ultimately impact both of our countries."

Cesar Duarte, Governor of the state of Chihuahua

Partnership with CIRT Chihuahua in process. During this quarter, CVPP held meetings with the *Cámara de la Industria de la Radio y la Televisión Delegación Chihuahua* (CIRT CH) to discuss collaborating to improve the coverage of crime and violence prevention in journalism throughout Mexico. CIRT CH is an important ally to CVPP as it is comprised of 145 communication outlets from the state of Chihuahua and has the ability to influence the regional coverage of prevention-related topics to improve security. CVPP and CIRT CH have discussed collaborating through trainings, communication campaigns, and awarding scholarships to journalists to achieve the following three objectives: 1) raise awareness among journalists of the role they play in the prevention of violence and crime, 2) increase the coverage and improve the quality of the coverage of prevention-related issues, and 3) raise awareness among vulnerable populations on violence prevention by implementing communication campaigns. CVPP expects to sign a letter of intent with CIRT CH in July and start the implementation of joint activities in August.

Collaboration defined with SEGOB. CVPP and SEGOB held several meetings this quarter and reached an agreement to collaborate in three areas: 1) establishing a network of state and municipal communication experts, 2) strengthening and/or consolidating the capacity of subnational governments to replicate CVPP's communication strategy, and 3) improving the capacity of journalists and communication outlets in Mexico to develop and implement articles focused on preventive journalism. In regard to the first area, in June, CVPP agreed to develop a prevention-based online learning community with Monterrey Tech through which it will create a mini-site dedicated to communication topics and preventive journalism to promote the exchange of best practices and lessons learned among government representatives. Through this mini-site, journalists will receive and disseminate information about the government's prevention-based projects implemented at the local level. Additionally, in August, CVPP and SEGOB will hold a national conference for government representatives who manage PRONAPRED funds from all states to promote the exchange of experiences and best practices. CVPP will organize the logistics for the meeting and will pay for an international expert to attend and share best practices.

Regarding the second area, CVPP will work with SEGOB to provide technical assistance to three states to develop a community-based communication strategy to prevent crime and violence. To promote the sustainability of the strategy, SEGOB and CVPP agreed on the following criteria to select the three states: 1) they must have a PRONAPRED budget for communication, 2) they cannot have a current communication strategy and 3) they cannot be going through a government transition. Additionally, CVPP agreed to systematize the experience of the state of Morelos in using PRONAPRED funds to disseminate public messages about prevention-based projects it implemented to encourage the participation of community members. CVPP will hire a consultant in July to document the experience to promote its replication.

In regard to the third area, in November, CVPP will work with Dr. Javier Bernabe from Complutense University in Madrid, to develop and implement a training on preventive journalism for members of *Red Mexico*, a network of public communication outlets in Mexico, during its annual meeting. The training will review the context of journalism in Mexico, introduce the concept of preventive journalism, and include a workshop on developing articles using the concept of preventive journalism.

2.2.3 CHALLENGES AND REMEDIES FOR INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2

The political transition in Nuevo Leon is posing obstacles to the establishment of the Guadalupe Crime and Violence Prevention Observatory. As noted in previous reports, despite the clear political will displayed by the mayor of Guadalupe to establish a crime and violence prevention observatory, the Faculty of Law and Criminology at UANL, the counterpart for operating the observatory, has not yet signed a MOU with the municipality to proceed with its creation. This delay was attributed to issues raised during the election process that affected the faculty of law and criminology as well as a delay in follow up from the municipal officers who were engaged in the campaign process. CVPP is continuing to work with the municipality of Guadalupe and in July will make a determination as to whether, given project scheduling requirements, it will be feasible to continue with the activity, or not.

Delays in approving specific activities in the collaboration agenda between CVPP and SEGOB are impacting the speed of implementation of the program. Despite CVPP's efforts to advance the agenda, there were significant delays in the approval process of documents and events that were planned to take place early this year. CVPP continued forging a close relationship with SEGOB by promoting meetings and coordinating communication through USAID to expedite the decision making processes. As the result of these efforts, CVPP obtained the approval of important products and the launch of high profile activities such as the eBook event.

2.3 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: INCREASING AT-RISK YOUTH CAPACITY TO PLAY PRODUCTIVE ROLE IN THEIR COMMUNITIES

2.3.1 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.1: LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH INCREASED

ACTIVITY 3.1.1: SUPPORT THE PILOTING OF NEW CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION MODELS AND FURTHER STRENGTHEN EXISTING ONES TO IDENTIFY BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED (ILLUSTRATIVE MODELS INCLUDE COMMUNITY HEALING, MOBILE MEDIATION, GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND VICTIMS' ASSISTANCE)

CVPP signs grants with SUPERA. At the end of May, CVPP signed a grant with SUPERA to implement a second phase of its new masculinity model with approximately 100 youths, incorporating lessons learned and encouraging the participation of beneficiaries from the first phase in activities and workshops. Through the grant, CVPP will work with SUPERA to 1) evaluate and document the model, 2) promote the sustainability of the model by encouraging its replication by private and public sector organizations, and 3) disseminate its results to encourage

SUPERA received cost share commitments from its private sector partner DELTA and from Pablo Livas High School, in which SUPERA will support the replication of the model under its grant with CVPP. The two contributions total \$253,877 MXN, approximately \$16,925 USD.

replication at the national level. During the next quarter, SUPERA will implement the model in the three target



poligonos in Monterrey,

draft documents to support the transfer of the model and begin working with the Pablo Livas High School to replicate the model.

Search for a subcontractor to conduct external evaluation on CVPP's models in process In June, CVPP released an RFP to identify a subcontractor to carry out an external evaluation of its models (as described below). CVPP expects to hire the subcontractor in August and conduct the evaluation through early December.

CVPP will contract a subcontractor to perform an evaluation of the following models:

- **Youth for Equality/New Masculinities Model:** currently implemented in Monterrey through grant to SUPERA.
- **Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model:** currently implemented in Monterrey through grant to UANL.
- **Social Reintegration Model for Adolescents:** currently implemented in Chihuahua through a grant to *Consejo Ciudadano* and in Mexico City through a grant to REINTEGRA.
- **School Violence Prevention Model:** currently implemented in five schools in Tijuana through subcontract to GESIP.

ACTIVITY 3.1.2: ASSESS AND SUPPORT THE PILOTING OF TERTIARY CRIME PREVENTION

CVPP signs grants with REINTEGRA and Consejo Ciudadano. In May, CVPP signed a grant with REINTEGRA to strengthen, document and support the replication of REINTEGRA's social reinsertion model for youths in conflict with the law. During this quarter, REINTEGRA drafted a table of contents for the systematization of its model and a questionnaire to evaluate youths before they enter its programs. Additionally, as part of the grant, REINTEGRA will work with 60 youths, who instead of being sentenced to prison, received alternative

sentencing from a judge and were ordered to participate in REINTEGRA's Social Reintegration Program to promote their individual development and reintegration into school, family and the work force. At the end of this quarter, REINTEGRA had identified 45 youths and family members to participate in the program. The youths, along with their family members, attended sessions with REINTEGRA to develop life plans for the short, medium and long terms and participated in group sessions designed to identify the causes and consequences of committing crimes. In the group sessions, REINTEGRA identified several youths who struggled with drug use and referred them to special treatments focused on addiction. Next quarter, REINTEGRA will work with a CVPP consultant to systematize its model and will involve 15 more youths into the program.

In June, CVPP signed a grant with *Consejo Ciudadano* to strengthen and streamline its programs to develop a Social Reintegration Model for adolescent youths in conflict with the law. *Consejo Ciudadano* currently has a social reintegration model designed for adults and through this grant, CVPP will help them adapt their current model to work with adolescents. Next quarter, under its grant with CVPP, *Consejo Ciudadano* will promote the social reintegration of 50 youths between the ages of 14-21 who received alternative sentencing by a judge. This grant will be closely coordinated with FICOSEC Chihuahua, which is interested in replicating the model with other CSO partners.

Discussions with SEGOB on the tertiary prevention agenda delayed. Given the internal leadership changes SEGOB experienced this quarter, CVPP has been unable to meet with the organization to discuss in detail its collaboration for tertiary prevention. Next quarter, CVPP will renew conversations with SEGOB and discuss the possibility of holding a national conference on tertiary prevention and implementing a study tour to highlight a successful tertiary prevention program.

ACTIVITY 3.1.3: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE YOUTH SERVICES ELIGIBILITY TOOL (YSET) DIAGNOSTIC TOOL AND RELATED SECONDARY PREVENTION MODEL

Phase II of the Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model in progress. During this quarter, UANL began implementing phase II of the Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model in the three target *poligonos* of Monterrey under its grant with CVPP. UANL identified new ways to recruit youths to participate in phase II (through community centers and CSOs), created intervention plans for nine youths that did not graduate from phase I of the model and designed monitoring plans for 41 youths who successfully completed phase I.



Additionally, UANL applied the YSET to 289 new youths, of whom 93 were eligible to participate in the model. UANL worked with these youths and their family members to design strength-based genograms to identify the structure and dynamics of each family and to develop individual and family intervention strategies for the

short and medium terms. During July and August, given that many of the participating youths are unavailable due to the summer vacation, UANL will hold group events for youths focused on reinforcing protective factors and promoting the development of relationships. UANL will resume activities related to the intervention in September.

Business plan drafted to promote the institutional sustainability of the model. During this quarter, UANL developed the first draft of a business plan aimed at engaging organizations interested in replicating the model and ensuring the long-term financial sustainability of the transfer of the model. In July, CVPP will review the draft and provide feedback to UANL, which will finalize the business plan in August.

Support to UANL to develop partnerships to replicate the model. As reported under activity 2.1.1, CVPP is providing technical assistance to UANL to develop a transfer methodology to promote the replication of the model at the national level with identified partners including, FICOSEC CJ, AXTEL and CEMEX. During this quarter, UANL met with FICOSEC CJ, which is interested in funding the replication of the model through a local organization. In July, UANL will present a proposal on the transfer of the model to FICOSEC's board for their approval. During the next quarter, CVPP will continue discussions with AXTEL and CEMEX to confirm their interest in replicating the model and following the social franchise methodology, CVPP will support UANL to develop a strong proposal to transfer the model to other organizations. Several other organizations have expressed interest in replicating the model.

2.3.2 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.2: SCHOOL RETENTION AMONG AT-RISK YOUTH INCREASED

ACTIVITY 3.2.1: SUPPORT THE PILOTING OF NEW CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION MODELS AND FURTHER STRENGTHEN EXISTING ONES TO IDENTIFY ADDITIONAL BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED THROUGH SCHOOL-CENTERED PREVENTION APPROACHES AND EMPLOYABILITY

CVPP collaborates with COPARMEX to prevent school violence. During this quarter, CVPP collaborated with COPARMEX to develop a plan to work with school boards from the five schools in which it is implementing its school violence prevention model to 1) promote the sustainability of the model and 2) strengthen school boards in their organization, management and implementation of projects aimed at improving the quality of education. In June, CVPP and COPARMEX began working with members of the schools boards and will continue collaborating with them during the next quarter.

CVPP continues implementing school violence prevention model. In April, CVPP received the results of diagnostics implemented in the five schools in which it is implementing its school violence prevention model. More than 1,000 people participated in the diagnostics, which were used to capture information on the type, frequency and perception of school violence. The diagnostics revealed that bullying and discrimination are the types of violence impacting students most frequently and that bullying received the least amount of attention. Other common types of violence were cutting, suicide attempts, interfamilial violence, institutional violence and fights among students.

The results of the diagnostics showed that approximately 25% of students surveyed had been wounded, cut or intoxicated (almost double the national average) and that only 4% of their parents and 32% of their teachers were aware of these incidents. 50% of female students surveyed had experienced the feeling that life was not worth living.

Using the results of the diagnostics, CVPP held workshops for the school committees to design projects to prevent school violence focused on three areas—coexistence, participation and assistance. During the



workshops, school committees drafted plans to implement the projects over the coming months, identified issues to be addressed and developed activities to address identified issues, including raising awareness through local events and the press; holding sporting and cultural events; and encouraging community gatherings to promote coexistence. In July, CVPP will sponsor another workshop for the school committees to finalize a plan to implement these projects beginning in August.

CVPP continues discussing opportunities to collaborate with the Secretary of Education from Baja California. During this quarter, CVPP collaborated with the Secretary of Education through the implementation of its school violence prevention model in two state schools. Given the interest the Secretary expressed last quarter in expanding the model to additional schools, CVPP introduced GESIP, its subcontractor hired to implement the model, to the Secretary to discuss opportunities for collaboration. GESIP presented a proposal to the Secretary to expand the model to 100 schools and provide trainings to teachers. GESIP is currently waiting to

receive feedback on its proposal from the Secretary. Additionally, the Secretary and USAID continued discussions about the possibility of signing an MOU to promote collaboration between the two entities but have yet to reach an agreement on the scope.

2.3.3 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.3: CIVIC LEADERSHIP AMONG TARGET YOUTH INCREASED

ACTIVITY 3.3.1: PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO IMPROVE OUTREACH AND STRENGTHEN THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE VIRAL NETWORK

CVPP signs subcontract for organization to develop an online platform for the VIRAL network. In June, CVPP signed a subcontract with *Fractalea Internacional* to develop and implement an online platform for the VIRAL network to promote the exchange of information, trainings, online courses, lessons learned, best practices and projects related to crime and violence prevention. CVPP will include a link to its eBook from the platform to promote access to its models. The platform will be operational by mid-August.

2.3.4 CHALLENGES AND REMEDIES FOR INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3

Building capacity to replicate the Family Relations Secondary Prevention model in UANL requires time. CVPP has found significant challenges promoting the replication of the Family Relations Secondary Prevention model that UANL is spearheading in Monterrey. CVPP is working with UANL to promote innovative social entrepreneur approaches to encourage the replication and sustainability of this secondary prevention model but has found resistance from the university to make progress within the timeframe of its grant with CVPP. CVPP will continue working with UANL and potential partners such as FICOSEC CJ to pilot this approach that includes building institutional incentives within UANL to complete proposal and contract processes that will allow them to replicate the model.

The timeframe to implement this follow-on contract's grant component is short and requires a clear definition of expectations regarding project results. With less than a year to implement program activities, the timeframe to design and implement small grants under this follow-on contract is limited. This presents significant challenges for CVPP and its grantees to deliver results within tight schedules. In response to this challenge, CVPP has increased its monitoring efforts to ensure that grantees are on schedule in the implementation of key activities. However, this situation also requires the definition of clear results indicators that are consistent with the implementation timeframe. Most results will be related to intermediate and performance level indicators rather than impact indicators. CVPP will conduct performance evaluations to identify and document best practices that come from these efforts.

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