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ACRONYMS

A.C.	<i>Asociación Civil</i>
APS	Annual Program Statement
BCC	Behavior Change Communications
CCE	<i>Consejo Coordinadora Empresarial</i> (Business Coordinating Council)
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CIDE	<i>Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas</i> (Center for Research and Teaching in Economics)
CISEN	Center for Research and National Security
CJM	Women’s Justice Centers
CLEAR	<i>Centros Regionales para el Aprendizaje en Evaluación y Resultados</i>
CMPV	Committee on Violence Prevention
CO	USAID Contracting Officer
COE	Center of Excellence
CONAVIM	<i>Comisión Nacional para Prevenir y Erradicar la Violencia contra las Mujeres</i>
COP	chief of party
CSO	civil society organization
DCOP	deputy chief of party
DDH	directorate department head
DEC	Development Experience Clearinghouse
DIF	<i>Sistema Nacional para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia</i> (National System for Integral Family Development)
DO	development objective
DQA	data quality assessments
EnfoqueDH	USAID/Mexico Human Rights Public Policy Activity (also HURPP)
ERP	evaluation-ready protocol
FECHAC	<i>Fundación del Empresariado Chihuahuense</i>

FICOSEC	<i>Fideicomiso para la Competitividad y la Seguridad Ciudadana</i>
FY	fiscal year
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GEP	Gender Equity Plan
GOM	Government of Mexico
GSPA	<i>Grupo de Seguridad Privada y Adiestramiento</i> (Private Security and Training Group)
GUC	Grants under Contract
ICMA	International City Managers Association
IDEA/C-230	Fundación IDEA/C-230 Consultores
IDRC	Canada's International Development Research Centre
IFI	<i>Índice de Fortalecimiento Institucional</i> (Institutional Strengthening Index)
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
IR	Intermediate Result
ISI	Institutional Strengthening Index
ITESM	<i>Tec de Monterrey's</i> School of Government and Public Transformation
JACS	Justice and Citizen Security
JPAL	Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab
JPV	USAID/México Juntos para la Prevención de la Violencia Activity
LGBTI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MEL	monitoring, evaluation, and learning
MoU	memorandum of understanding
MSWG	Multi-Sectoral Working Groups
Mx2Mx	Mexico to Mexico cooperation
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCA	organizational capacity assessment
ONEXPO	<i>Organización Nacional de Expendedores de Petróleo</i>
OSC	organización sociedad civil

PEC	Strategic Projects Consulting
PCC	<i>USAID/México Programa para la Convivencia Ciudadana</i>
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PPP	public-private partnerships
PRONAPRED	<i>Programa Nacional de Prevención del Delito</i>
RFA	Request for Application
RS21	Resilient Solutions 21
SAF	special activities fund
SsPPC	<i>Subsecretaría de Prevención del Delito y Participación Ciudadana</i> (Undersecretary for Crime Prevention and Citizen Participation)
STTA	short-term technical assistance
TA	technical agenda
TEC	<i>Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey</i>
UAVIs	<i>Unidades Especializadas de la Policía para la Atención de la Violencia Intrafamiliar y Violencia de Género</i>
UNAM	<i>Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México</i>
UANL	<i>Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León</i>
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAW	violence against women
WP	Work Plan
YTT	Youth Targeting Tool

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The JPV project operated at full stride throughout FY16 Q3, advancing significantly in all program components.

The City Network: Previously referred to as the Urban Platform for Violence Prevention, the City Network represents the core of JPV's methodology, which relies on strong relationships with a small number of committed municipalities to develop comprehensive crime and violence prevention strategies. During FY16 Q3, JPV finalized its internal diagnostics for ten cities considered for entry into the City Network in Year 1 (Tijuana in Baja California; Ciudad Juárez and Chihuahua in Chihuahua; Zapopan, Guadalajara and Tonalá in Jalisco; Monterrey, Guadalupe, and Escobedo in Nuevo León; and Morelia in Michoacán). JPV facilitated the formal entry of Morelia into the City Network, culminating in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by USAID and the city's mayor. In addition, JPV focused its efforts on six previously selected municipalities in Nuevo León and Jalisco in order to finalize the selection of the remaining three municipalities for entrance into the City Network in the upcoming quarter. JPV simultaneously developed and implemented a strategy in three municipalities undergoing electoral transitions in 2016, with the potential entry of these cities to the City Network in Year 2.

The Trust: The arrival of JPV's public-private partnership (PPP) specialist during FY16 Q3 advanced the design and promotion of the National Violence Prevention Trust ("the Trust"). Through the Trust, JPV held a National Forum on Strategic Violence Prevention on May 18, 2016, co-hosted by the Business Coordinating Council (*Consejo Coordinadora Empresarial* or CCE) and Tec de Monterrey's School of Government and Public Transformation (ITESM) in order to promote a robust discussion on effective and strategic ways to involve the private sector in violence prevention projects in Mexico. The forum gathered over 100 participants representing nine Mexican states with keynote speeches by various prominent figures, including: former Costa Rican President Laura Chinchilla; the Undersecretary for Crime Prevention and Citizen Participation (SsPPC) Alberto Begné; U.S. Chargé d'Affaires William H. Duncan; and former Center for Research and National Security (CISEN) Director and head of the CCE Security Committee Jaime López Buitrón. In addition to the forum, JPV has further developed the Trust Roadmap, taking important steps towards the establishment of a non-profit organization that will manage the Trust.

The Lab: JPV hired an independent consultant in organizational analysis during FY16 Q3 to develop a comprehensive comparative analysis of initiatives similar to the future JPV Citizen Security and Violence Prevention Lab ("the Lab"). By conducting a number of in depth interviews with specialists who lead similar initiatives such as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s Centers of Excellence in Youth Violence Prevention; University of Chicago's Crime Lab; the Igarapé Institute in Brazil; and the Institute for Security and Democracy in Mexico,

JPV is building a series of organizational and technical proposals and scenarios that will be presented to key Mexican counterparts in FY16 Q4.

In addition to its work on the three major JPV initiatives, the project also made significant strides in further developing and piloting the beta versions of its technical tools including the Youth Targeting Tool, Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool, Institutional Strengthening Index, Evaluation Ready Protocol, JPV Evaluation Scale, and Community Scorecard for geographic mapping, all of which are ready to be applied in City Network member cities. Also initiating implementation of its new gender strategy in FY16 Q3, JPV is focusing on providing support to aggressors, witnesses and victims of violence, mainly children and youth, through designing methodologies and services to be rolled out in select GoM's Women's Justice Centers and other government and non-government agencies.

This quarter JPV initiated its grants program by releasing both an Annual Program Statement (APS). The APS yielded expressions of interests from over 400 local organizations and 31 concept papers. JPV is also developing a grant with *Mexico Evalúa* which will enable the think tank to design an important Municipal Expenditure Tracking Tool (*Protocolo de Monitoreo de Gasto Municipal*).

With an ambitious agenda, JPV undoubtedly faced challenges during this quarter, but none that posed a significant risk to any delay of program implementation. While the coordination with new members at national government counterpart SsPPC has not been as robust as desired, JPV is establishing an ongoing bi-weekly collaboration mechanism with SsPPC through a series of face-to-face meetings, and will develop a joint work plan; both of which the undersecretary has expressed great interest in. Another challenge is related to delays in selecting the first four City Network members, due to underestimations in the amount of time and effort required to analyze, justify, select, and formalize city membership. With great demand from cities to enter the City Network, and the need to take into account political considerations, JPV has had to work intensively with seven candidate municipalities for the four available spots in Year 1. Without final city selection, baseline data collection has also had to be postponed. Finally, the absence of a project Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) during the quarter has been a challenge; however, a new DCOP is scheduled to come on board in FY16 Q4.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY IN SPANISH (*RESUMEN EJECUTIVO*)

Durante el Q3 del presente año JPV operó a toda su capacidad, teniendo avances significativos en todos los componentes del programa.

La Red de Ciudades: Previamente llamada Plataforma Urbana, la Red de Ciudades para la Prevención de la Violencia Juvenil (“Red”) constituye el núcleo de la metodología JPV, la cual se basa en establecer relaciones fuertes con un número pequeño de municipios comprometidos para desarrollar estrategias integrales en prevención de violencia y crimen. Durante el periodo que comprende este reporte, JPV finalizó diagnósticos internos en 10 ciudades consideradas a formar parte de la Red de Ciudades durante el primer año de proyecto (Tijuana, Baja California; Ciudad Juárez y Chihuahua, Chihuahua; Zapopan, Guadalajara y Tonalá, Jalisco; Monterrey, Guadalupe y Escobedo, Nuevo León; y Morelia, Michoacán). JPV finalizó los procesos para el ingreso de Morelia en dicha Red, culminando en un Memorando de Entendimiento (MoU) firmado por USAID y Alfonso Martínez Alcázar, alcalde de Morelia. Asimismo, JPV concentró sus esfuerzos en seis municipios de Nuevo León y Jalisco para finalizar la selección de tres municipios que ingresarán a la Red durante el siguiente semestre. Simultáneamente, el proyecto desarrolló e implementó una estrategia a usarse en aquellos tres municipios que tendrán cambios de gobierno en 2016, con el objetivo de incorporarlos a la Red de Ciudades al término del segundo año.

El Fondo: El arribo del especialista en alianzas público privadas (PPP) al equipo de JPV durante este periodo ayudó a avanzar el diseño y promoción del Fondo para la Prevención de la Violencia (“Fondo”). Con el objetivo de incentivar la colaboración del sector privado en el Fondo, JPV organizó el Foro Prevención Estratégica de la Violencia el 18 de mayo de 2016, junto al Consejo Coordinador Empresarial (CCE) y la Escuela de Gobierno y Transformación Pública del Tecnológico de Monterrey (ITESM). El evento estuvo orientado a promover discusiones sobre cómo involucrar, estratégica y efectivamente, al sector privado en prevención de violencia. La convocatoria fue exitosa, reuniendo a más de 100 representantes del sector privado provenientes de nueve estados de la República Mexicana. El Foro contó con ponencias de la ex Presidenta de Costa Rica Laura Chinchilla, del Subsecretario de Prevención del Delito y Participación Ciudadana Alberto Begné, del Encargado de Negocios de la Embajada de EE.UU. William H. Duncan y del Presidente de la Comisión de Seguridad del CCE y ex director del Centro de Investigación y Seguridad Nacional (CISEN) Jaime López Buitrón. Aunado a esto, JPV continuó desarrollando la ruta crítica para el Fondo, logrando avances significativos para el establecimiento de una Asociación Civil que albergará el mismo.

El Laboratorio: Durante este periodo JPV contrató a un consultor independiente para realizar un análisis organizacional comparativo de iniciativas similares al futuro Laboratorio de Seguridad Ciudadana y Prevención de la Violencia (“Laboratorio”). JPV está creando una serie de propuestas técnicas y organizacionales, junto con distintos escenarios a considerar para la creación del Laboratorio, a presentarse en el siguiente periodo. Dichas propuestas han sido informadas gracias

a entrevistas detalladas con especialistas a cargo de iniciativas similares, como el Instituto Igarapé de Brasil; el Laboratorio de Crimen de la Universidad de Chicago; el Instituto para la Seguridad y la Democracia (INSYDE) de México; y los Centros de Excelencia en Prevención de la Violencia Juvenil del Centro para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC) de EE.UU.

Aunado al trabajo realizado por las tres iniciativas principales de JPV, el proyecto también logró consolidar y pilotear diversas herramientas técnicas que serán aplicadas a miembros de la Red de Ciudades, tales como la Herramienta de Focalización de Jóvenes, la Evaluación de Capacidades Organizacionales (OCA), el Índice de Fortalecimiento Institucional (IFI), el Protocolo de Evaluación, la Escala JPV y la Herramienta de Mapeo a Nivel Comunitario. En lo que respecta su nueva estrategia de género, JPV se concentrará en proveer apoyo a modelos orientados a agresores y testigos de violencia doméstica (en su mayoría niños y jóvenes) por medio del diseño de metodologías y servicios que serán compartidos e implementados por Centros de Justicia para las Mujeres, organizaciones de sociedad civil y gubernamentales.

Durante este periodo, JPV lanzó su programa de donaciones a través de su declaración anual de programa (APS). En total, se recibieron más de 400 respuestas de interés de diferentes postulantes y 31 notas conceptuales de proyecto. Asimismo, JPV se encuentra afinando los términos de una donación con México Evalúa, un think tank que se encargará del diseño de un Protocolo de Monitoreo del Gasto Municipal.

Considerando su agenda ambiciosa, JPV se enfrentó a diversos desafíos y obstáculos durante este periodo, pero ninguno representó un riesgo significativo a la implementación del proyecto. Si bien la coordinación con los nuevos miembros del Gobierno Federal en la SsPPC no ha sido la esperada, JPV ha logrado establecer un mecanismo de colaboración con la SsPPC cada dos semanas a través de juntas presenciales y desarrollará un plan de acción conjunto; ambas acciones han sido recibidas con gran interés por parte del Subsecretario Alberto Begné. Otro reto al que JPV se enfrentó este periodo fueron los aparentes retrasos durante el proceso de selección de los primeros cuatro miembros de la Red de Ciudades, ya que se subestimó la cantidad de tiempo y esfuerzo requeridos para analizar, justificar, seleccionar y formalizar los vínculos con las distintas entidades. Debido al gran interés y presión por parte de los municipios para ingresar a la Red de Ciudades, así como la necesidad de gestionar consideraciones políticas, JPV ha tenido que trabajar intensamente con siete candidatos a cuatro lugares para este primer año. Al retrasarse dicha selección final, la recopilación de datos también se ha pospuesto. Finalmente, otro desafío a considerar ha sido la falta de un Director de Proyecto Adjunto (DCOP) durante el periodo actual; sin embargo, se espera que un nuevo DCOP se una a nuestro equipo de trabajo durante el último periodo del presente año.

III. TECHNICAL SECTION

3.1 Progress Report

3.1.1 Component 1: Increased Private and Public Sector Engagement

Further solidifying its private sector engagement strategy, JPV finalized a strategic engagement plan after reviewing key success stories, case studies, and experiences in violence prevention. During FY16 Q3, JPV also continued to research the organizational and legal establishment of the National Violence Prevention Trust (“the Trust”), one of JPV’s cornerstone initiatives that will serve as an investment hub for violence prevention initiatives.

To advance the roadmap to organize and operationalize the Trust, JPV held consultation meetings with key partner Fundación IDEA-/C-230 Consultores (IDEA/C-230), and with legal representatives in Mexico City belonging to *Asociados Consultores Jurídicos, S.C., Mancera, Aquino y Asociados*, and Evensen Dodge International to explore the best way in which JPV can legally constitute the Trust, adhering to requirements imposed by Mexican laws, such as the *Ley General de Títulos y Operaciones de Crédito* (General Credit Titles and Operations Law). This initial design research identified certain challenges regarding how to legally constitute the Trust, since the former needs to operate under the framework of a recognized *Asociación Civil* (A.C.), meaning a non-profit organization. Therefore, JPV is now working on the design and launch of the A.C., and establishing partnerships with both prominent entrepreneurs, bankers, foundation directors, among other, who are interested in prevention, and experts in the field who would be involved in the organizational and management structure of the A.C.

In addition to these research activities related to the establishment of the A.C. and the Trust, JPV also hosted the Forum on Strategic Violence Prevention (*Foro Prevención Estratégica de la Violencia*) bringing in key institutional co-sponsors, CCE and ITESM to promote a robust discussion on effective and strategic ways to involve the private sector in violence prevention projects in Mexico. The forum gathered over 100 participants, representing nine Mexican states, with keynote speeches by various prominent figures, including: former Costa Rican President Laura Chinchilla, SsPPC Undersecretary Alberto Begné, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires William H. Duncan, and former CISEN Director and head of the CCE Security Committee Jaime López Buitrón.

The forum also included a presentation by JPV’s policy and institutional strengthening specialist regarding the state of violence and crime in Mexico. Other key panelists shared their vision on how targeted private sector investments and interventions should be based on strategic interests, rather than solely on philanthropic approaches. These panelists included: CEMEX Vice President for Enterprise Risk Management Eduardo Garza; GSPA Group General Director Alejandro Dorantes; Carlos Slim Foundation’s Violence Prevention Program Director Christiane Hajj; *Fideicomiso para la Competitividad y Seguridad Ciudadana* (FICOSEC) Chief Counselor Gabriel

G. Ortiz; and BBVA Bancomer's Mutual Improvement Director Eva Soledad. Overall, participants expressed their appreciation for the forum's cross-regional content and opportunities to establish new connections in prevention. As JPV's work continues to evolve, we hope that these new connections will open the door for potential financing of projects at the federal, state, and local levels in collaboration with the private sector.

Aside from private sector engagement activities, JPV continued identifying relevant actors at the national, state and local levels with an interest in prevention, thus mapping how each municipality can link itself to private sector engagement and investment as JPV's work moves forward. In this sense, JPV's PPP specialist visited the Monterrey metropolitan area to meet with key stakeholders in the region, including: *Grupo Proeza*; XIGNUX; ITESM; Axtel S.A.B.; *Maíz Transforma*; *Deacero*; Nuevo León's State Secretary of Economic Development; and *Sinergia Deportiva del Club de Fútbol Tigres de la Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL)*. As a result of these initial meetings, JPV's PPP specialist will continue traveling to Monterrey throughout August 2016 to formally present JPV's work to ten of the most influential businessmen in the state of Nuevo León. Furthermore, a visit to the Municipality of Morelia opened the door for strategic collaboration with *Grupo Cinépolis* and other relevant actors in the region.

Regarding the launch of the Citizen Security and Violence Prevention Lab ("the Lab"), this quarter JPV hired an independent consultant in organizational analysis to develop a comprehensive comparative analysis of initiatives similar to the Lab envisioned by JPV and USAID, which will lead to a series of strategic recommendations on how both the Lab and the City Network should operate. By conducting a number of in depth interviews with specialists who lead similar initiatives such as the U.S. CDC's Centers of Excellence in Youth Violence Prevention; University of Chicago's Crime Lab; the Igarapé Institute in Brazil; and the Institute for Security and Democracy in Mexico, JPV is building a series of organizational and technical proposals and scenarios that will be presented to key Mexican counterparts in FY16 Q4.

More specifically, the comparative analysis takes into account variables such as funding sources, governance structures, and research. Once the comparative analysis and strategic recommendations are delivered, JPV will host a summit with key members of the private sector and academia as well as relevant stakeholders. The purpose of the summit will be to gather a small and select group of national and international experts to: (1) launch JPV's network of researchers and identify a broad agenda in applied research, and (2) present and discuss the Lab's proposed organizational and operational structure, defining a roadmap for upcoming years.

In order to validate technical tools and products, and to discuss the project's approach to violence prevention, JPV organized a series of workshops during the reporting period, many of which included discussions with representatives and experts in academia. For example, on May 31, 2016, JPV presented the program's conceptual framework and its proposed solutions portfolio to a small group of experts in violence prevention. Members of academia attended the workshop, such as

Carlos Villalta of the Center for Research and Teaching in Economics (*Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas* or CIDE), and renowned experts in the field, such as SsPPC General Director of Planning Luis Herrera-Lasso.

Planned activities under Component 1 for the upcoming quarter include:

- Further design of the Trust structure. Following consultations with strategic partners and trust lawyers, JPV will begin the process of constituting a recognized *Asociación Civil* (A.C. or non-profit organization), which will allow the Trust to legally function. Under this process, and once the A.C. is legally recognized, JPV will further define and create and the Trust, which must operate within the A.C.'s structure and follow the minimum requirements established by Mexican law.
- Present JPV to key private sector members in Mexico. JPV will continue to expand and deepen relationships with relevant private sector members at the local, national and international levels. In the upcoming quarter, JPV will host an event with business leaders in the Monterrey metropolitan area to present the program's vision and opportunity areas. This process will be replicated in two other cities belonging to the City Network, where JPV will seek funding for the Trust from private sector members interested in prevention.
- Set foundation for the Citizen Security and Violence Prevention Lab. In the upcoming quarter, JPV will finalize the comparative analysis of initiatives to be considered for the Lab's creation, and will convene a summit with key stakeholders across sectors to establish a broad agenda in applied research and to define a strategic roadmap regarding the Lab's organizational structure and operationalization for upcoming years.
- Convene researcher network. Taking into account recommendations made by the Lab's comparative analysis, and in response to the trend of proposals received through the APS the project launched in FY16 Q3, JPV will establish a network of local, regional, national, and international scholars committed to advancing research initiatives involving evidence-based violence prevention and citizen security policy design, delivery, and evaluation.

3.1.2 Component 2: Strengthened Community-Local Government Cooperation

During FY16 Q3, JPV continued coordination efforts to integrate cities into the City Network. During FY16 Q2, JPV made initial contact with several mayors and other relevant actors in ten municipalities with potential to become members of the City Network (previously referred to as the Urban Platform for Violence Prevention). JPV selected these municipalities as potential City Network members based on strong municipal level political leadership coupled with a high level of technical capacity in violence prevention. The selection was further based on diagnostics finalized this quarter, as well as consultations with USAID and the SsPPC. Selected municipalities

demonstrated proven willingness to fortify violence prevention strategies, particularly those policies pertaining to young communities at-risk. As a result of this initial engagement, JPV was able to introduce its program objectives, components and initiatives to several municipal governments and to a wide array of representatives from academia, civil society and the private sector. In addition, JPV established a direct link with prevention areas of several municipal governments through the follow-up activities carried out by the project's regional coordinators, local liaisons, and the municipal engagement specialist.

Thanks to such positive developments, JPV finalized several required technical documents during the reporting period necessary to integrate cities and municipalities into the City Network, including: Tijuana in Baja California; Ciudad Juárez and Chihuahua in Chihuahua; Zapopan, Guadalajara and Tonalá, in Jalisco; Monterrey, Guadalupe and Escobedo in Nuevo León; and Morelia in Michoacán. The primary objective of these technical diagnostics was to generate inputs to inform the final decision regarding which four cities would be selected as the City Network's first cohort. Other objectives included providing a sound diagnosis of a municipality's current prevention policies, and identifying the actors involved in implementing prevention interventions in collaboration with local governments and USAID, among others.

These technical documents allowed JPV to gain a deeper knowledge of the issues facing the municipalities, which are immersed in a specific context of violence and which invest substantial amounts of financial and human resources at multiple government levels to tackle said violence. In an attempt to identify political forces and processes that can help JPV achieve a greater impact, JPV has evaluated the administrative structure, communications strategies, prevention policies, and representation of relevant stakeholders at the federal, state, and local levels. This analysis has led to the mapping of key strategic actors, many of whom will become part of JPV's Multi-Sectoral Working Groups (MSWGs) within City Network members.

After months of planning, JPV successfully launched the City Network during FY16 Q3. On June 21, 2016, USAID and the Municipality of Morelia signed a MoU to formalize Morelia's participation in the City Network, the first of its kind signed by USAID in Mexico. In an official gathering held outside Morelia's Municipal Palace, USAID/Mexico Mission Director Richard Goughnour and Morelia Mayor Alfonso Martínez Alcázar signed the MoU with representatives from the federal, state, and local government present as well as key members of Morelia's private sector, academia, and civil society.

In the municipalities that have been identified in the Monterrey metropolitan area (Escobedo, Guadalupe and Monterrey) and in that of Guadalajara (Zapopan, Tonalá and Guadalajara), JPV has taken a slightly different approach, inviting all pre-selected municipalities to participate in an initial process of introduction to the project, after which three municipalities will be selected to join Morelia as the first cohort of City Network cities.

JPV has collaborated at a slower rate but higher intensity with those cities supported by the former USAID/Mexico Program for Citizen Coexistence (*Programa para la Convivencia Ciudadana* or PCC), such as Chihuahua, Ciudad Juarez and Tijuana, given that they faced recent governor and mayor elections in June 2016. In the cases of Ciudad Juarez and Chihuahua, JPV moved forward on various actions and strategic proposals with local members from the private sector and civil society, such as FICOSEC and FECHAC, and helped position these groups' social agendas with a focus on violence prevention. In the case of Tijuana, JPV's communications and outreach specialist facilitated a communications workshop in early June 2016 aimed at improving the impact and positioning of Tijuana's Municipal Committee on Violence Prevention (CMPV). The workshop focused on long-term organizational objectives and ways in which the CMPV can fine-tune its messaging to better connect with the public. This workshop gave JPV a sense of the CMPV's technical capacity and communications resources in order to better aid the committee in future communication campaigns.

Planned and prioritized activities under Component 2 for the upcoming quarter include:

- Signing of three pending MoUs. For FY16 Q4, JPV's municipal engagement specialist, regional coordinators, and local liaisons will continue to coordinate the selection of the remaining three municipalities as well as the signing of the three remaining MoUs. By the end of the FY16, the City Network will have four members.
- Convene Multi-Sectoral Working Groups. Based on its 100-Day Action Plan for City Network members, JPV will work with local leaders to support the convening MSWGs in each participating city. MSWGs, which are tasked with improving the design, implementation, and evaluation of prevention policies through a collaborative process across sectors, shall serve as a guide to select the type of technical assistance to be provided during the program's second year of implementation.
- Design electoral transition strategy. Understanding the importance of a clear strategy for JPV to follow for municipalities undergoing electoral processes, including key steps during campaign, transition, and installation periods, JPV will engage short-term technical assistance based in Tijuana to help design an integrated electoral transition strategy. The municipal transition strategy will serve as the basis for a more robust transition strategy on the verge of the 2018 Mexican presidential election.

3.1.3 Component 3: Strengthened Civil Society Ability to Support Vulnerable Populations

During the reporting period, JPV designed selection criteria for the participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) in the Multi-Sectoral Working Groups (MSWG) that will operate in each of the City Network members. Key criteria include:

- i) CSOs working with youth at-risk as their target population;

- ii) CSOs with previous experience designing and/or implementing violence prevention models;
- iii) CSOs working with strategic allies or establishing partnerships with broad networks that contribute to generating a climate of citizen participation in violence prevention.

The aforementioned set of criteria seeks to promote involvement of CSOs that already possess sufficient technical capacity to substantially contribute to the MSWGs. Such criteria will be validated by local governments and will be considered as the basis on which to convene the MSWGs during FY16 Q4.

Following the testing of the Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) tool, which was modeled taking into account previous USAID investments, JPV modified the OCA particularly related to two variables: (1) strategic planning capacity (which involves a CSO's ability to craft business plans, exert public policy influence, manage a strategic communications campaign, or possess knowledge management skills, among others); and (2) violence prevention techniques (which assesses a CSO's basic knowledge in design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of prevention interventions with at-risk youth and gender-based violence (GBV)).

Unlike other tools assessing institutional capacity, JPV's adapted OCA tool aims to provide the foundation for identifying capacity building needs to ensure the professionalization and specialization of CSOs in violence and crime prevention. During FY16 Q4, JPV will use the adapted OCA tool to assess CSOs' capacities within the MSWG in Morelia and key partners in the metropolitan areas of Monterrey and Guadalajara. Once the adapted OCA tool is applied, JPV will be able to gather baseline information about the institutional capacity of selected CSOs to create tailor-made capacity building plans.

While the adapted OCA will provide important inputs for the design of capacity building initiatives, JPV is aware of the need to better understand existing initiatives and identify gaps and areas for future support. As such, in May 2016 JPV hosted a technical workshop with 19 representatives from academia, multiple levels of government, and civil society to analyze existing capacity building programs in prevention. In the workshop's first session, five panelists from institutions offering distinct violence prevention certificates (*diplomados*) presented their programs, while the second session focused on the discussion and analysis around the types of knowledge, user profiles, tools, and methodologies that should be taken into account to further develop program content and delivery.

One shared conclusion was that alternative capacity building models that delve deeper into content and are more accessible to local actors, need to be developed. JPV also identified key needs in CSO strengthening, which include but are not limited to: the need for better monitoring and evaluation techniques; the need to expand the existing knowledge base in prevention; and the need to improve the way CSOs prioritize learning methodologies that can be applied during prevention interventions. During FY16 Q4, JPV will feedback from the workshop to make draft

recommendations of potential training techniques and programs in capacity building, and procure training program content.

Also in FY16 Q3, JPV participated in several USAID-led working groups related to tertiary prevention and violence prevention in schools. The first working group resolved to explore the creation of a specific work plan in tertiary prevention, whereas the second working group agreed to build a database within the neighborhoods in which USAID partners implement their interventions in hopes that strategic collaboration may be fostered.

Planned and prioritized activities under Component 3 for the upcoming quarter include:

- Identify and integrate key CSOs into Multi-Sectoral Working Groups. Once local governments validate the newly established set of selection criteria, JPV will help municipalities belonging to the City Network identify which CSOs should be invited to participate in the MSWGs.
- Apply the adapted OCA tool to gather institutional capacity baseline information. Once municipalities belonging to the City Network define which CSOs will be a part of the MSWGs, JPV will apply the adapted OCA tool to assess the institutional capacities and needs areas, to gather baseline information, and to help create tailor-made capacity strengthening plans.
- Develop content for CSO capacity building initiatives. Taking into account the information collected during previous meetings with CSOs and other technical workshops, JPV will begin defining the content areas for CSO capacity building initiatives which focus on technical prevention and institutional strengthening in collaboration with key partners. JPV will also begin developing training modules and technical content.

3.1.4 Component 4: Improved GOM Policies and Crime/Violence Prevention Plans

During the reporting period, JPV continued engaging actively with the new SsPPC leadership, discussing and exchanging ideas for some of the technical tools that JPV is currently developing. While no formal policy improvement working group has been established to date, the SsPPC has designated General Director of Planning Luis Herrera-Lasso as the government's formal liaison with JPV. In this capacity, Mr. Herrera-Lasso and JPV held four meetings during FY16 Q3 to discuss issues related to JPV's conceptual framework, proposed solutions, and the selection of members for the City Network. In FY16 Q4, a subsequent meeting with the rest of SsPPC's general directors is expected to take place as well as the establishment of bi-weekly technical consultation meetings.

In addition to these meetings, JPV also continued designing critical technical tools. In collaboration with the International City Managers Association (ICMA), JPV updated a previous

version of the Institutional Strengthening Index (ISI, known in Spanish as *Índice de Fortalecimiento Institucional* or IFI). For this purpose, ICMA and JPV hosted a technical workshop to receive inputs from ICMA staff members to update the tool. A second workshop was held in June 2016 to train JPV staff on how to apply the ISI, which is ready to be used in City Network member locations. During FY16 Q4, JPV plans to apply the ISI in Morelia, the City Network's first member. In general, the ISI will allow JPV to establish a baseline to compare the capacity of municipality improvements over time, and to develop a tailor-made capacity building plan for each municipality.

Moreover, another key tool developed during this reporting period is the Community Scorecard, which is designed to map the risk factors and drivers/causes related to violence and crime at the community level. During the last week of June 2016, JPV's U.S. small business partner Resilient Solutions 21 (RS21) presented the scorecard's final prototype, which will be continually strengthened and piloted within the City Network. Thanks to the involvement of Guadalupe and Morelia during the tool's design phase, JPV and RS21 were able to produce a prototype and strengthen ties with these municipalities.

Seeking feedback about several program elements, JPV presented its conceptual framework and effective solutions portfolio to a small group of experts from academia and the public sector during a discussion session held in June 2016. This valuable exchange of ideas will allow JPV to better hone its prevention priorities with a focus on geographic and demographic focalization, as well as the generation and use of evidence, to prevent violence and crime. The development of another tool that was also advanced during the reporting period, and that will help improve government plans and programs in the future, is the Expenditure Tracking Tool ("*Protocolo de Monitoreo de Gasto*"), which will be designed by *México Evalúa A.C.* and rolled out in a City Network member.

Lastly, in order to promote exposure of key government officials to international best practices in violence prevention, JPV facilitated participation of SsPPC and Guadalupe officials in the Urban Youth Violence in the Americas Action Tour held in Chicago between May 3, 2016 and June 3, 2016. Another key event was the Fifth National Summit on Youth Violence Prevention, held in Baltimore, Maryland from June 27, 2016 to June 29, 2016, which was attended by USAID/Mexico JACS Officer Director Don Chisholm and Prevention Team Leader Indira Villegas, along with JPV Chief of Party (COP) Lainie Reisman and Mayor of Escobedo Clara Luz Flores.

Planned and prioritized activities under Component 4 for the upcoming quarter include:

- Design of training programs for State and local officials. As a result of JPV's technical workshop on violence and crime prevention, the project will now focus on the design of violence prevention and technical training programs to be offered and tested in project sites.

- Further develop tools to measure the level of evidence-based decision making. JPV will apply and adjust existing tools, including the JPV Scale, the Institutional Strengthening Index, and the Community Scorecard in the first City Network cohort. JPV will continue to support the design, development, and adaptation of technical tools such as the Expenditure Tracking Tool.
- Sign subcontract with *Tec de Monterrey*. ITESM and JPV have built a solid relationship and plan to sign a subcontract in FY16 Q4 to formalize the relationship, as well as issue the first task order under the umbrella subcontract for training material development.
- Promote improved responses to gender-based and domestic violence. In FY16 Q4, JPV will operationalize its gender plan and conduct a baseline analysis of GBV and domestic violence in each City Network member, including an analysis of Women’s Justice Centers (CJMs). JPV will also provide technical assistance to the SsPPC and relevant stakeholders on GBV-related issues. One key area of collaboration is designing a methodology to support attention and prevention activities for children that are witnesses and victims of violence through a model to be developed in conjunction with the *Comisión Nacional para Prevenir y Erradicar la Violencia contra las Mujeres (CONAVIM)*. More information around the implementation of JPV’s gender plan can be found below in Section 3.4.

3.1.5 Component 5: Improved GOM Strategic Communication and Outreach on Crime Prevention

To develop a practical toolkit on Behavior Change Communications (BCC) that addresses violence prevention, JPV’s communications team has researched the existing landscape and found no evidence that indicates such BCC knowledge and materials have been developed or shared at the municipal level in Mexico. Taking this lack of material into account, JPV has designed a BCC framework and has begun researching several BCC theories, case studies, and practical tools designed elsewhere, within both development and social entrepreneurship and marketing worlds.

During JPV’s visit to Tijuana, a potential member of the City Network, the communications and outreach specialist successfully conducted a strategic pilot testing of this BCC strategic framework with the local CMPV. This initial BCC research, as well as the design of strategic communications materials and community development campaigns (taking into account materials developed by the PCC Program), were compiled into a pilot 1.0 toolkit. This pilot version is ready to be rolled out with the City Network during the upcoming introductory sessions and will gradually be upgraded as JPV’s technical assistance progresses and delves deeper into each City Network member in the upcoming quarter and beyond.

As previously stated in FY16 Q2, JPV was able to verify that establishing local communications committees was not a common practice among actors implementing prevention interventions at

the state or municipal levels. It can be noted, therefore, that the JPV communications team has not identified best practices worth highlighting, given that most communications efforts in prevention tend to be isolated, such as Tijuana's local CMPV, which convenes occasionally to brainstorm and establish communications ad hoc activities as needed, rather than following a strategic and systematic effort. Therefore, once the City Network initiates operations, JPV will push to facilitate regular meetings with both violence prevention specialists and communications specialists within municipal staff structures in order to establish a common ground to improve participatory communications strategies and BCC.

Furthermore, this quarter JPV also started researching successful evidence-based violence and crime prevention content (written form, graphics, video, etc.). As mentioned in JPV's Annual Work Plan covering 2015-2016, the distribution of this content, including those activities that could increase the broader public's awareness about evidence-informed crime prevention models, hinges on the level of access the program has to widely used social networks, which empower users and encourage content sharing, as well as to publishing content in platforms that users can easily find and access.

JPV is in close collaboration with ITESM about the *Comunidad de Aprendizaje (CA)* website developed under PCC. For this period, the Communication Specialist provided ITESM feedback to improve existing backend, frontend, M&E and distribution practices. JPV and ITESM also discussed terms in which the CA website could include JPV's content.

Planned and prioritized activities under Component 5 for the upcoming quarter include:

- Strengthen SsPPC's strategic communications efforts and efficacy. JPV will roll out a toolkit to City Network members during upcoming introductory sessions and workshops and periodically upgrade it as part of technical assistance to municipalities, as well as for SsPPC to share the toolkit with local governments beyond the City Network.
- Coordinate and evaluate effectiveness of state communications committees. JPV will facilitate regular meetings with both violence prevention and communications specialists within the municipal staff structure to establish common ground that can help improve both BCC and participatory communications strategies.
- Increase public awareness about evidence-based violence and crime prevention models and initiate public distribution. JPV will continue researching successful content (written, graphic, or video) on evidence-based violence and crime prevention models, and will begin distributing such content to a broader audience, pending JPV's access to social media, which empowers users and encourages content sharing.

- Host data-driven and preventive journalism workshop. JPV will select one City Network member (potentially in the Jalisco or Nuevo León metropolitan areas) to host a data-driven and preventive journalism workshop during FY16 Q4. The workshop will be developed in partnership with local organizations as well as research specialists and think tanks that can provide data sets for interactive activities that improve violence prevention understanding and press coverage. Material previously developed by PCC on preventive journalism will be taken into account.
- Promote improvements to the CA website and start publishing on it. JPV will focus on three activities: 1, follow up with ITESM on the implementation of previously provided feedback; 2, make sure content previously developed by the PCC is not only available at CA but correctly uploaded in terms of metadata (which allows content to be easily searched and shared on social networks) and; 3, start publishing JPV related content.

3.1.6 Component 6: Sub-grants to CSOs in Support of At-risk Programming

During FY16 Q3, JPV launched its Annual Program Statement (APS) for “Promotion of Knowledge and Institutional Capacity Building in Violence and Crime Prevention.” Through the APS, the program expects to award up to eight grants up to a maximum value of MXN 1,000,000 (approximately US\$54,000) each, related to capacity building projects in the field of prevention working with at-risk youth, and for knowledge promotion projects related to the generation of applied research and evaluation in violence and crime prevention. The APS will be available to civil society organizations, think tanks and academics institutions through May 31, 2017, and the project will aim to prioritize activities at the local level, particularly in the municipalities of Chihuahua, Ciudad Juarez, Morelia, and Tijuana, or in the metropolitan areas of Monterrey and Guadalajara. By establishing relationships with key CSOs and academic institutions throughout Mexico, and supporting initiatives linked to JPV’s solutions portfolio, JPV hopes to confirm whether its base assumptions regarding violence in the country are true: that violence is highly concentrated in specific geographic areas and is often committed by only a small group of individuals.

To ensure the technical quality of project proposals, JPV invited CSOs and academic institutions to submit concept papers focused on how activities would contribute to violence prevention efforts in one of JPV’s priority areas (youth at-risk, secondary and tertiary prevention, GBV, territorial and youth targeting, among others). Only those organizations and proposals that fully satisfy the established requirements and align with JPV’s objectives will be invited to present a full proposal. Through these anticipated activities, the APS aims to establish strategic partnerships with CSOs and academic institutions within the City Network. In the future, JPV expects that these partnerships will strengthen the proposed solutions portfolio and boost the Lab’s work.

During the reporting period, JPV released the program's first APS and a series of instructions on how to elaborate a concept paper to 444 registered applicants from civil society and academia. The project hosted four Q&A sessions via an online conference calling platform to present the APS, with over 45 CSOs and academic institutions at the national level in attendance. By the end of the reporting period, JPV had received 31 concept papers: eight focused on developing better research and evaluation methods, and 23 focused on capacity building to fortify their violence prevention interventions.

In the upcoming quarter, JPV will convene two committees, headed by the JPV COP and integrated by other team specialists and regional coordinators, to evaluate the concept papers submitted by interested applicants.

In addition, during the reporting period, JPV initiated the discussions with local think tank *Mexico Evalúa* around the development of an important Municipal Expenditure Tracking Tool (*Protocolo de Monitoreo de Gasto Municipal*). JPV intends to award a grant to *Mexico Evalúa* in FY16 Q4.

Planned activities under Component 6 for the upcoming quarter include:

- Continue hosting Q&A sessions related to the APS. Further clarifying the APS launched during FY16 Q3, JPV will host Q&A sessions in the upcoming quarter to answer any questions that interested applicants may have about the program.
- Evaluate concept papers and project proposals. The APS evaluation committees will begin reviewing concept papers submitted by interested applicants, and identify proposals that stand out due to their technical soundness and potential. JPV will then proceed to invite those selected applicants to develop a full project proposal, with the hopes of making final decisions on grant awards in FY16 Q4.
- Hold introductory workshop with selected CSOs. JPV will plan a technical workshop with selected CSOs and academic institutions to provide them with the tools and information needed to properly manage grant funds. Workshops will also establish applicable timelines and procedures for technical and administrative report delivery.

3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

During the reporting period, JPV's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team engaged in activities related to JPV's main approach on M&E, including: (i) a traditional M&E approach related to monitoring activity progress and evaluating results; (ii) an innovative M&E approach to develop and share evidence-based models for violence prevention; and (iii) a learning and dissemination approach to share findings and lessons learned on evidence-based models.

Through the traditional approach, JPV made progress developing the performance management information system that will be used to upload, systematize and share information related to JPV's results framework. The online system known as ChemResults is currently working as a training site, and a monitoring & evaluation database specialist will provide technical assistance in FY16 Q4 to finalize set-up actions and provide training to all staff members on how to use the system.

JPV also continued developing tools needed for collecting baseline and follow-up data on progress indicators. The Community Actors Study, an online questionnaire that will gather information from the most influential community actors in the cities belonging to the City Network, has been finalized and uploaded to the online survey platform Qualtrics. Next steps involve sending the link to the community actors, and collecting baseline data once the MoUs with each city participating in the City Network have been signed.

Additionally, the M&E team received remote training from a Chemonics Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) specialist on how to carry out the Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) of the project's indicators. The DQAs' purpose is to ensure that both USAID/Mexico's Mission and the Development Objective team are aware of the data's strengths and weaknesses, and are fully informed in order to make management decisions. The M&E team has begun carrying out DQAs on the 19 indicators that will be reported to USAID every year.

This quarter, the M&E team presented the Annual Performance Management Plan (PMP) to all staff, and held individual meetings to reinforce the team's understanding of the indicators and data requirements. Such actions were taken given that progress on indicators has been somewhat slow, but it is expected that data collection will increase in the following months.

Regarding the innovative approach, initial comments from regional coordinators on the JPV Scale were considered after it was piloted with various violence prevention interventions, such as youth mentoring financed by local stakeholders. With this feedback, the M&E team finalized the JPV Scale's first prototype and gave a second training to all team members to ensure understanding of the tool and how to apply it. The team will start using the JPV Scale once MoUs with City Network members are signed.

Also during the reporting period, JPV started designing the Evaluation-Ready Protocol (ERP), a checklist that will allow institutions to identify the elements needed to pursue an evaluation, regardless of its phase of intervention. Complementary to this tool, the M&E team began developing M&E training content that will be used to train public officials, CSOs, and private sector actors.

Related to the dissemination approach, on June 10, 2016 the JPV COP delivered a presentation on JPV's approach to using evidence to inform public policy decisions related to violence prevention at the Intelligent Prevention: Advances and Challenges in Latin America Seminar sponsored by the Office of the Attorney General of Mexico and the National Institute of Penal Sciences, along

with Strategic Projects Consulting (PEC), the Foundation for the Study of Security and Governance, Canada’s International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

To strengthen alliances with key M&E actors in Mexico and other countries, the JPV M&E specialist attended and participated in various seminars including The Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (JPAL)’s presentation on the assessment methodologies used in violence prevention interventions in Mexico; IDEA/C-230’s presentation on linkages between public insecurity and GBV; and a seminar organized by the Regional Center for Learning on Evaluation and Results (*Centros Regionales para el Aprendizaje en Evaluación y Resultados* or CLEAR) on the use of evaluation in both local and international organizations such as CONEVAL, United Nations Women, the Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank and JPAL.

The below table displays the project’s progress to date per the 19 indicators that correspond with JPV’s Results Framework.

Table 1. Indicator Progress up to FY16 Q3

#	Indicator	Target Y1	LOP Target	Progress to date	Comments
1	Number of best practices in crime and violence prevention replicated or scaled up by local stakeholders	0	26	0	This is a long-term indicator, which is why it is not expected to have any outcomes in Year 1. Stakeholders must first establish and implement best practices in order to later replicate or scale them up.
2	Percentage of citizens in platform cities that consider their community unsafe	TBD	TBD	TBD	The first wave of the Community Actors Study, the tool that JPV will use to collect data on this indicator, will be done in FY16 Q4. Baseline data will allow the establishment of target values.
3	Number of crime prevention initiatives financed through local stakeholders*	4	76	1	In signing the MoU with Morelia, local authorities provided non-monetary support to carry out the event.
4	Number of USAID-initiated PPPs active in crime prevention initiatives*	2	54	1	The first letter of intention JPV signed in this area is related to the non-binding collaboration of a law firm

					that will help guide the program in the design of the Trust.
5	Value of private sector investment in JPV-supported crime and violence prevention initiatives	TBD	TBD	TBD	JPV developed a tool that will allow the team to monetize the time that private sector has invested in JPV-supported violence prevention initiatives. Both monetary and non-monetary contributions will be included. Now that there is a better understanding of the cities in which JPV will work in Years 1 and 2, targets are currently being calculated.
6	Number of academic entities collaborating on JPV-supported initiatives	2	13	4	JPV has already surpassed the target established for Year 1 on this indicator.
7	Change in the level of cooperation among community actors and public authorities	TBD	TBD	TBD	The first wave of the Community Actors Study, the tool that JPV will use to collect data on this indicator, will be done in FY16 Q4. Baseline data will allow the establishment of target values.
8	Number of CSOs adopting best practices in crime prevention programs*	2	24	0	Given that work with CSOs will only start once MoUs are signed and grant activities are initiated, CSOs have yet to be identified. JPV expects to initiate the application of the JPV scale in FY16 Q4.
9	Number of CSOs supporting vulnerable populations that have improved their institutional capacity by increasing OCA scores	TBD	TBD	TBD	The adapted OCA instrument will be applied to CSOs once the MSWGs are conformed and once MoUs are signed; this will allow for the collection of baseline data on this indicator and the

					establishment of remaining targets.
10	Number of CSOs trained on violence prevention*	8	48	0	CSOs have yet to be trained given that grant activities will be initiated in FY16 Q4.
11	Number of USAID-supported initiatives that support the Mexican government's National Crime Prevention Program*	4	112	6	JPV has already surpassed the target established for Year 1 on this indicator given the broad attendance of public officers to multiple JPV initiatives.
12	Change in institutional capacity of Urban Platform-supported institutions	TBD	TBD	TBD	The first wave of the ISI (the tool JPV will use to collect data on institutional capacity) will be applied in FY16 Q4. Baseline data will allow for the establishment of target values.
13	Number of PRONAPRED funded initiatives based on best practices in crime and violence prevention	2	38	0	Since the signing of MoUs with cities just started, JPV has not been able to apply the JPV Scale to PRONAPRED funded initiatives. JPV expects to begin the application of the JPV Scale before the end of Year 1.
14	Change in implementation fidelity of PRONAPRED funded initiatives based on best practices in crime and violence prevention	TBD	TBD	TBD	Since the signing of MoUs with cities just started, JPV has not been able to collect information on implementation fidelity of PRONAPRED funded initiatives in the cities participating in the City Network.

15	Number of PRONAPRED funded initiatives based on best practices in crime and violence prevention, designed or implemented with a GBV approach	1	14	0	Since the signing of the MoUs with cities just started, JPV has not been able to apply the JPV Scale to PRONAPRED funded initiatives with a GBV approach. JPV expects to begin the application of the JPV Scale before the end of Year 1.
16	Percentage change of citizens adequately informed of government crime and violence prevention activities*	TBD	TBD	TBD	The first wave of the Community Actors Study, the tool that JPV will use to collect data on this indicator, will be conducted in FY16 Q4. Baseline data will allow for the establishment of target values.
17	Number of at-risk youth (ages 10-29) participating in USAID funded activities who have obtained salaried, are self-employed, or continued formal education after six months of completing the activity	TBD	TBD	TBD	Given that work with CSOs will only start once MoUs are signed and grant activities are initiated, baseline data on this indicator has not yet been collected. JPV does not expect to have baseline data in Year 1.
18	Number of at-risk youth beneficiaries (ages 10-29) engaged in USAID crime and violence prevention activities implemented through JPV	0	10,400	0	Given that work directly involving youth is dependent upon the implementation of grant activities through CSOs, no progress has been made to date.
19	Change in individual social skills of at-risk youth beneficiaries (ages 10-29) six months after completing JPV-funded programs	TBD	TBD	TBD	Given that work with CSOs will only start once MoUs are signed and grant activities are initiated, we have not collected baseline data on this indicator. JPV does not expect

					to have baseline data in Year 1.
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* Mandatory USAID indicators

Planned M&E activities for the upcoming quarter include: putting in place data collection and verification mechanisms; continuing the collection and analysis of baseline data for different JPV tools, such as the ISI; continuing the development of DQAs for all JPV progress indicators; finalizing the ERP, and developing training materials on M&E for local government and other relevant stakeholders.

3.3 Partnerships

See Annex C for a list of consultative meetings held with key JPV partners and potential partners during the reporting period.

3.4 Gender

Subsequent to the approval of the JPV Gender Equity Plan (GEP) during FY16 Q2, JPV held exploratory and diagnosis discussions with the following government institutions, CSOs, and international development agencies that could help implement JPV’s gender strategy, including:

- National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women (CONAVIM)
- UN Women
- *Género y Desarrollo, A.C. (GENDES)*
- *Equis: Justicia para las Mujeres*
- Instituto de Liderazgo Simone de Beauvoir

Taking into account recommendations made during these meetings, JPV has identified models working with women who experience domestic violence, men who generate GBV, as well as models targeting youth witnesses of domestic violence, as priority actions. A potential partnership with CONAVIM also aims to improve care for at-risk kids and youth in this area. Once dismissed as “silent witnesses of violence,” boys, girls and youth are often affected by witnessing domestic violence, which has severe impacts on their physical, emotional, cognitive, and social development. In some instances, this type of exposure to violence (either the act or its consequences) is typified as child abuse by law. Furthermore, most literature in the field supports the transmission of intergenerational violence theory, which suggests that witnessing or experiencing domestic violence at a young age increases a person’s likelihood of replicating or suffering GBV during adolescence and adulthood.

Parallel to these efforts, JPV is lobbying to establish a Gender Working Group that includes multiple actors working to prevent GBV and domestic violence. In particular, JPV is considering national institutions such as National System for Integral Family Development (*Sistema Nacional para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia* or DIF), the National System of Integral Protection of Boys, Girls and Adolescents, and the Network for Children's Rights in Mexico, as well as international bodies, such as United Nations Women and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund in order to collect statistical and methodological information to strengthen the program's overall strategy, and to influence public policy of Mexican institutions serving this subject.

3.5 Improved Focus on Youth *Most at Risk*

During the reporting period, JPV defined the program's approaches to better identify and provide enhanced services to youth at *most* risk, and build the capacity of organizations working with such youth to improve targeting. Besides for defining the program's approach to youth at-risk, JPV also generated and graphically visualized a process of care in which local actors can target this population and apply a risk screening tool (flowchart) to aid in youth identification, channeling, and care processes. See Annex B for a comprehensive view of the flowchart. Likewise, JPV mapped and analyzed different intervention models in Mexico to learn about the diverse array of options that exist to attend to issues faced by such youth, taking into account models and programs supported by PCC in previous years. JPV has defined several reference models (*modelos de referencia de trabajo*) of CSOs working in violence prevention; the reference profile will be considered when evaluating APS proposals.

JPV also conducted a review of the most widely used youth targeting tools and instruments at the international level to assess risk factors and behaviors, as well as protective factors. Based on the review's findings, JPV incorporated some of these indicators and best practices to develop its own Youth Targeting Tool (YTT), so that CSOs and other organizations may have a clear picture of how to identify, target, and better serve the most vulnerable youth. Following the creation of the YTT, JPV piloted the tool through the activities of two local CSOs: *Barrio Activo A.C.*, in the *Gustavo A. Madero* delegation, and *Acciona A.C.*, in the state of Morelos. Both CSOs applied the tool to two groups: (1) youth living in communities at risk, and (2) youth in conflict with the law. As a result of this testing process, JPV has further refined the tool for roll out in the upcoming quarter.

Also related to youth at risk, on April 27, 2016 JPV facilitated a technical workshop to revise, reflect, and rethink the way in which violence prevention programs in Mexico use YTTs. The workshop, which gathered nearly 30 experts from civil society, research institutions, and academia, provided a space for participants to discuss how the generation of a series of specific indicators related to behavior and actions by at-risk youth could help identify risk factors and generate evidence related to behavior change in violence prevention. The dialogue also helped

bridge the gap between those CSOs that directly work at the ground level and those organizations that focus on the technical design and operations of prevention programs.

The workshop also strengthened JPV's ties with the following organizations, which presented their approach to working with youth at risk and participated in the event's working groups:

- *Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL)*
- *Fundación Reintegra A.C.*
- YouthBuild International Mexico
- *Alianza Heartland Mexico*