



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Mexico

CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION

CONTEXT



29,000+
homicides in 2017.
The most violent
year in 2 decades.



The states with the most
homicides in 2017 were
Guerrero, Baja California
and **State of Mexico**.

16,000
youth were
arrested for their
participation in
a wide range
of crimes.




OVERVIEW

Mexico has experienced significant increases in crime and violence in recent years, adversely affecting the country's security and economic growth, with an especially detrimental effect on youth. Much of the crime and violence is driven by criminal organizations battling to fill the vacuum left by the deterioration of large cartels. Violence and rapid urbanization, particularly in Mexico's northern border cities, have contributed to increased crime rates, recruitment of youth into criminal organizations, and threaten the security and well-being of citizens.

OBJECTIVE: CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN TARGETED COMMUNITIES SUSTAINABLY DECREASED

USAID is focused on preventing at-risk youth in the most violence-affected cities, especially on the border, from turning to crime and potentially joining organized criminal groups. The priorities for USAID are strengthening local authorities' commitment to tackle this challenge, increasing civil society organization (CSO) programming capacity and continuing the engagement of the private sector. USAID is also rehabilitating youth in juvenile detention centers. USAID is employing proven approaches such as cognitive behavioral therapy, crime prevention through environmental design, and targeting the most at risk individuals and the highest risk locations to realize sustained reductions in crime and violence. USAID is collaborating with government, civil society, academia, and private sector in 14 target municipalities to promote locally-led programs to prevent crime and violence, build community cohesion, and improve job opportunities for at-risk youth.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AS A RESULT OF USAID SUPPORT



In USAID's **tertiary prevention** youth programs, **recidivism** rate is only **1.25%**, compared to the national rate of **60%**.

70% of at-risk youth in USAID programs now have a **formal job** and/or are enrolled in **school**.



With USAID support, **100%** of targeted **Civil Society Organizations** are adopting **best practices in Crime and Violence Prevention in Monterrey**.



Civic justice courts benefited **2,000+** youth addressing **low-level crime** committed by youth.



Youth in USAID programs have **decreased** their **risk factors** which make them susceptible to crime by up to **75%**.

USAID CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

Together to Prevent Violence Activity (Chemonics). This activity strengthens the capacity and sustainability of local violence prevention systems through improvement of Government of Mexico crime and violence prevention policy at federal, state and local levels, strengthening the main actors, using technical applied approaches, and promoting the adaptation of evidence-based crime and violence prevention practices and policies within local systems. The program works in nine municipalities in Nuevo Leon, Baja California, Chihuahua, Jalisco, and Michoacán.

Youth without Prison (Reinserta un Mexicano). This activity supports previously or currently incarcerated youth in Mexico City and the State of Mexico, providing mental and physical health services, professional and educational skills, and teaching positive social interactions crucial to living outside the criminal system and being productive in their community. The recidivism rate of their exceeded target of assisting 270 youth in conflict with the law is 0%.

RedSumaRSE Initiative 2.0 (Via Educacion). This is a public-private alliance co-funded by Red SumaRSE, a coalition of more than 25 businesses in Monterrey committed to reducing crime and violence and improving citizen security. The activity strengthens citizens' ability to lead and manage community-based secondary crime prevention activities for 2000 youth, and fosters alliances among civil society organizations.

Youth Pathways Initiative Phase II (YouthBuild International). This public-private alliance assists at-risk youth in communities and detention centers in Monterrey, Tijuana, Ecatepec and Mexico City reduce their risk of engaging in crime and violence. The activity helps them return to school, gain employment, rebuild relationships with their communities, and improve life skills. This activity will reach 2,250 at-risk youth 300 youth in conflict with the law.

Youth in Conflict with the Law (Consejo Ciudadano de Seguridad y Justicia). This public-private alliance, co-funded by FICOSEC in Chihuahua state, is a tertiary prevention model that seeks to reintegrate 450 incarcerated youth, focusing on individual, family, academic, labor and social development, advocate for decreased stigmatization of detained youth, and increase engagement of the private and public sectors in social reintegration.

Broadening the Development of Children (Salud y Desarrollo Comunitario de Ciudad Juarez, A.C.). This school-based crime and violence prevention public-private alliance together with FECHAC and FEYAC in Chihuahua and Yucatan seeks to reduce school dropout rates among 5,200 10-16 year old students, and facilitate the replication of the model in government schools.

Platform of the Construction of Youth Citizen Security Activity (Universidad Iberoamericana de Puebla). This partnership with Carlos Slim Foundation will increase employment of at-risk youth through social enterprises and violence prevention programs in Nuevo Leon, Chihuahua, State of Mexico, Baja California, Coahuila, Jalisco, Michoacan and Mexico City. Through advanced technology and training, the activity will help approximately 3,000 at-risk youth to create and sustain 70 social enterprises with the purpose of self and community positive development.