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# JUVENTUD SIN PRISIÓN

## REINSERTA UN MEXICANO A.C

# Annual Report

10/30/2015 - 10/30/2016



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# INDEX

<b>GLOSSARY ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>PROGRAM OVERVIEW/SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>7</b>
REINSERTA ´S OVERVIEW .....	7
JUVENTUD SIN PRISIÓNES OVERVIEW .....	8
<b>1.2 SUMMARY OF ANNUAL RESULTS (ALL BENCHMARKS FROM ANNUAL PLAN 2015-2016 ARE COMPLETED) .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS JUVENTUD SIN PRISIÓN .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.1 M&amp;E PROGRESS &amp; ACHIEVEMENT NARRATIVE: .....</b>	<b>1</b>
TRAIN REINSERTA STAFF ON M&E .....	1
DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT AN IMPACT EVALUATION FOR THE JUVENTUD SIN PRISIÓN PROJECT .....	2
FORMALIZE AND TEST THE DAY TREATMENT PROGRAM MODEL .....	3
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS .....	4
IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES .....	4
Day Treatment Program .....	4
Reintegration Program for Incarcerated Youth .....	6
Additional Bureaucratic Challenges: .....	7
<b>M&amp;E PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE .....</b>	<b>7</b>
Day Treatment Program M&E Plan and Implementation Update .....	7
Reintegration Program for Incarcerated Youth M&E Plan and Implementation Update .....	8
Documentary Plan and Implementation Update .....	8
<b>2.2 REINTEGRATION DAY TREATMENT PROGRAM PROGRESS &amp; ACHIEVEMENT NARRATIVE .....</b>	<b>8</b>
Restorative justice .....	10
Education .....	11
Mental health .....	12
Employment habilitation .....	13
Cultural and artistic workshops .....	14
<b>EXTRA ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>IMPLEMENTATION STATUS .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES .....</b>	<b>17</b>
Restorative justice .....	18
Education .....	18
Mental health .....	19
Employment habilitation .....	19
Cultural and artistic workshops .....	20
<b>2.3 DESIGN AND DEVELOP A WEBSITE FOR YOUTH IN REINTEGRATION PROCESS TO SEARCH FOR HELP AND GUIDANCE PROGRESS &amp; ACHIEVEMENT NARRATIVE .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>2.4 REINTEGRATION PROGRAM FOR INCARCERATED YOUTH PROGRESS &amp; ACHIEVEMENT NARRATIVE .....</b>	<b>21</b>

Diagnostic activities .....	22
Artistic and cultural workshops .....	23
Self-awareness workshops .....	25
Lessons for life outside .....	25
Job fairs .....	26
Saturday fest .....	26
Colaboration with the Universidad Iberoamericana .....	27
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS .....	27
IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES .....	28
CHANGES IN JUVENILE CENTER ADMINISTRATION. ....	29
SECURITY.....	29
CHANGES OF JUVENILE JUSTICE NATIONAL LAW.....	30
2.5 PREVENTION DOCUMENTARY PROGRESS & ACHIEVEMENT NARRATIVE .....	30
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS.....	31
IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES .....	32
<b>3. LESSONS LEARNED .....</b>	<b>32</b>
DAY TREATMENT PROGRAM.....	33
REINTEGRATION PROGRAM FOR INCARCERATED YOUTH .....	34
PREVENTION DOCUMENTARY .....	35
<b>4.INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES</b> .....	<b>35</b>
<b>4.1 GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>4.2 PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENTS AND IMPACTS .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>4.3 INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT.....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>4.4 SUSTAINABILITY .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>4.5 GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE.....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>4.6 LOCAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT.....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>4.7 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION IMPACTS.....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>5. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT.....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND ANNEXES .....</b>	<b>48</b>

## GLOSSARY ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Annual Program Statement.
CDA	Comunidad de Desarrollo para Adolescentes.
CDIA	Comunidad de Diagnóstico para Adolescentes.
CEQC	Comunidad Especializada Dr. Quiróz Cuarón.
CM	Comunidad de Mujeres.
CEEA	Comunidad de Tratamiento Externo.
CSO	Civil Society Organization.
CTEA	Comunidad de Tratamiento Especializado para Adolescentes.
DGTPA	Dirección General de Tratamiento para Adolescentes.
CEAA	Comunidad Externa de Tratamiento para Adolescentes.
ICAT	Instituto de Capacitación para el Trabajo.
CONALEP	Colegio Nacional de Educación Técnica.
ITESM	Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de México.
JSP	Juventud sin Prisión.
TEC	Tecnológico de Monterrey.
IAPA	Instituto para la Atención de los Problemas de Adicción.
GOM	Government of Mexico

IR	Intermediate Result
LG	Local Government
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SEP	Secretaria de Educación Publica
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW/SUMMARY

*“If it wasn’t for REINSERTA I can assure you I wouldn’t be here” he says, “the world of crime only has two paths: one to jail and one to death”.*

### **A- Beneficiary of the Reintegration Day Treatment Program**

<b>Activity Name:</b>	Reinserta un Mexicano, A.C. Juventud sin Prisión
<b>Start Date and End Date of the program:</b>	October 30, 2015 - October 29, 2018
<b>Name of Prime Implementing Partner:</b>	REINSERTA UN MEXICANO A.C.
<b>[Contract/Agreement] Number:</b>	AID-523-A-15-00010.
<b>Name of Subcontractors/Subawardees:</b>	Northwestern University.
<b>Geographic Coverage(cities and or states)</b>	México City

<b>Reporting Period:</b>	October 30, 2015 - November 30, 2016

**TESTIMONIAL OF REINTEGRATION DAY TREATMENT YOUNGSTER:**

blob:https://web.whatsapp.com/d5592b75-3eee-4e76-99a6-1ee829920450

**TESTIMONIAL OF REINTEGRATION PROGRAM FOR INCARCERATED YOUTH YOUNSTER:**

blob:https://web.whatsapp.com/e3f399ad-4628-493d-be7c-31ee2c0e6de8

## 1.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/INTRODUCTION

### REINSERTA 'S OVERVIEW

- Reinserta is a NGO that works with juvenile delinquents, children that are born and raised in prison with their mothers, and fighting for the freedom of innocent people that are in jail. Since it was first founded, in October 2012 it has been a leading organization in high-profile social themes that work to improve Mexico's security issues.
- Reinserta works in México's central area and has a program that supports youth in conflict with the law that committed severe crimes and have been sentenced, depriving them of their freedom or complying a sentence while free. Also, Reinserta supports youth inside the juvenile detention centers and has a Day Treatment Program to help them reintegrate society after their liberation.

- Reinserta is an organization led by young people that are convinced that Mexico's security problem is highly related to the lack of opportunities that people in the criminal system have. Reinserta works hand in hand with the government as serious and well known organization to work inside Mexico's prisons and juvenile detention centers.
- Reinserta is convinced that change will come by being proactive in solving the security problem. In Reinserta we have worked to build relationships with different organizations including local government that has helped us create projects that have a big impact socially. We are pioneers in projects that are based on a restorative justice method and shock therapy to prevent further juvenile delinquency and works with juvenile delinquents whose crimes are considered severe.
- In Reinserta, every member considers this work a lifetime commitment to work with the most vulnerable and forgotten population. We have been working for three years to create the Juventud Sin Prision (JsP) activity and work day by day to make future programs that can and should be repeated not only nationally but internationally.

## *JUVENTUD SIN PRISIONES OVERVIEW*

Thanks to the support of USAID for the project Juventud Sin Prisión (JsP), during 2015-2016, Reinserta has been able to make an impact on at risk youth in the areas of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention.

JsP plays a key role in the USAID/Mexico Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), specifically Development of Objective one - Crime and Violence Prevention models replicated by local stakeholders, and at-risk youth capacity to play a productive role in their communities.-

The JsP activity has two overarching goals, 1) Assist at-risk youth, previously or currently incarcerated, in developing the skills, confidence, mental and physical health and positive social connections necessary to live outside the penitentiary system and play a productive role in their communities; and 2) Formalize a successful tertiary prevention reintegration model that can be replicated in México.

Additionally, the Reinserta team has been trained by Northwestern University on Monitoring and Evaluation so that Reinserta can effectively measure its program interventions and formalize a successful tertiary prevention model that can be replicated in México and make an impact on the detention system.

Within the first goal of working with at-risk youth, previously or currently incarcerated, Reinserta has two programs, 1) the Reintegration Program for Incarcerated Youth, and 2) the Reintegration Day Treatment Program

I) The Reintegration Program for Incarcerated Youth provides youth in the detention centers with life skills and vocational workshops, linking the youth with university opportunities upon their release. The goal is to prepare the incarcerated youth for life outside the detention centers and to identify potential candidates for Reinserta's Reintegration Day Treatment Program which opened in February 2015.

II) The Reintegration Day Treatment Program works with youth who have served a sentence inside a juvenile delinquent center and have little or no support network outside the judiciary system but based on a psychometric survey and criminal profile conducted by a mental health provider, demonstrate a strong possibility to be successfully reintegrated into society. The Reintegration Day Treatment Program provides youth with small financial stipends /scholarships in exchange for their participation in a wide range of therapeutic work and character building activities such as employment training, psychotherapy, school tutoring until finishing high school, legal services, and hands-on experiences in art, creativity, design, music, dance, cooking, and foreign languages.

Both activities aim to reduce recidivism among youth offenders and give them the life tools to successfully integrate into their communities. Reinserta also focuses on primary prevention activities, raising youth awareness about the perils of life in prison by giving them a real life look into what prison life can be like with a documentary.

The JsP activity was created to strengthen Reinserta's efforts in the areas of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention in order to create a successful and well-documented tertiary prevention model for the reintegration of youth in conflict with the law. Reinserta aims that the program will be replicable in other parts of the country and sustainable as well.

**In this report we will discuss in detail the measurable goals and objectives in 2015-2016 and achievements, interventions and measurable outputs for the 1st year of working with USAID.**

## 1.2 SUMMARY OF ANNUAL RESULTS (ALL BENCHMARKS FROM ANNUAL PLAN 2015-2016 WERE MET).

<b>Indicators</b> [Note: all relevant indicators for the Mission PPR must be included. Other indicators are at the discretion of the AOR/COR and Implementing Partner]	<b>Baseline Fiscal Year 2015</b>	<b>Target for current year</b>	<b>Year 1 FY15</b>	<b>Year 2 FY16</b>	<b>Year 3 FY17</b>	<b>Year 4 FY18</b>	<b>On Target Y/N<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>IR.1.3: Productive Role: At risk youth capacity to play a productive role in their communities is increased.</b>							
<i>Total number of at Risk Youth engaged in USAID crime and violence prevention activities.</i>	4	95	<b>Total: 145</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes: exceeded target
<i>Number of incarcerated youth enrolled in the activities in the Reintegration Program for Incarcerated Youth (80 per year).</i>	0	80	Cohort #1 intervention group: 55 Cohort #2 intervention group: 72 <b>Total: 127      Percentage: 158 %</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes: exceeded target
<i>Number of youth enrolled in the activities in the Day Treatment Program</i>	4	10	New youth enrolled from October 31, 2015 - October 31, 2016: 14 (5 are still participating)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes: exceeded target

<sup>1</sup> Where the IP reports “no” in the On Target column, please include further explanation in appropriate sections of the report.

			<b>Total: 18</b>	<b>Percentage:</b>			
<b>IR 1.3.1: Livelihood opportunities for youth are increased</b>							
Number of youth that participate in employment-related activities Reintegration Program Incarcerated Youth	0	80	127	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes: exceeded target
Number of youth that participate in employment-related workshops in Day Treatment Program, such as entrepreneurship/self-employment and money management.	4	10	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes: exceeded target
Number of youth who benefit from employability activities: those who have formal employment or self-employment during their participation in the day treatment program.	3	6	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes: exceeded target
Number of youth who benefit from employability activities: those who have formal employment <u>3 and 6 months after completing the day treatment program.</u>	0	0	N/A: not enough time has passed to measure this indicator.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of youth who are studying, participating in vocational training or continuing education <u>while enrolled in the Day Treatment Program.</u>	3	10	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes, exceeded target
Number of youth who are studying, participating in vocational training or continuing education <u>at 3 and 6 months after completing the Day</u>	0	0	N/A: not enough time has passed to measure this indicator	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Treatment Program.							
<b>IR 1.3.2: School Retention for At-Risk Youth Increased:</b> Percentage change in retention rates of at risk youth participating in USAID funded activities.							
The percentage of youth who <u>reenroll in school/classes</u> while they are engaged in Reinserta's programs, measured by dividing the number of youth who start studying during the program by the number of youth already <u>enrolled at the start of the program</u> (DTP)	33.3%	100%	100%: it increase a 66%	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes, exceeded target
The percentage of youth who <u>drop out or stop participating in school/classes</u> during the program or at the time the program is over, measured by dividing the total number of youth who participated by the number who dropped out.	33%	0%	5.5%: only one youth stops their studies while already enrolled in the program, but he continued with education activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes: all youth who had been involved in Day Treatment Program had gone back to education activities
<b>IR 1.3.3: At-risk youth resilience is strengthened through reduction of risk factors</b>							
<b>Day Treatment Program</b> <b>a.</b> Improvement in trauma-related symptoms (CANS) <b>b.</b> Improvement in mental health symptoms (SCL 90 and CANS) <b>c.</b> Improvement in strengths/protective factors (CANS) <b>d.</b> Improvement in self-esteem	0	Collect Pre data on all youth enrolled in the program and Mid on every youth as they complete 3 months in the project.	Pre data collected on 16 youth. Matched Pre and Mid data on 5 youth.  Each of these measures have been administered to youth enrolled in the day treatment program but we do not yet have enough data, nor enough statistical power, to run initial analyses. Data collection continues.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes: data collection is in progress as anticipated

(Rosenberg) e. Reduction in aggressive tendencies (AQ) f. A reduction in risk behaviors (CANS)							
<b>Incarcerated Youth Program</b> a. Improvement in strengths/protective factors (CANS) b. Improvement in self-esteem (Rosenberg) c. Reduction in aggressive tendencies (AQ)	0	Collect Pre/Post matched data from 80 youth in the intervention group and 80 in the control group.	Collected Pre/Post data from 72 youth in the intervention group and 41 youth in the control group.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Almost: we collected pre measures from over 80 youth but a change in the law resulted in the early release of many youth preventing the collection of post data.

*Note: The Annual Performance Achieved Column depicts level of achievement expressed as a percentage of Actual versus Planned.*

## 2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS JUVENTUD SIN PRISIÓN

### 2.1 M&E Progress & Achievement Narrative:

#### *TRAIN REINSERTA STAFF ON M&E*

This project exceeded the training goals established for year one. Key project achievements related to training included:

1) Reinserta M&E staff participated in 42 online sessions and all project staff participated in 3 days of in-person M&E-related training with Northwestern University. Reinserta M&E staff have used this training and consultation to build on their existing knowledge in this area. The full project staff at Reinserta completed post-training surveys following the in person training. All staff indicated that they felt the training will help them improve their specific role in Juventud Sin Prison after the training. All but one staff member reported a better understanding of the Juventud Sin Prison project overall and also reported that the monitoring and evaluation information shared and discussed in the training could be applied to other projects at Reinserta. Many participants said they have a better understanding of the Juventud Sin Prison project goals as well as the barriers encountered to date. Another common theme in the evaluation was appreciation for the time the team spent talking together about how to define a program theory as well as how to address some of the weaknesses of the program. A few participants indicated that they now better understand the purpose of specific measurement approaches and the importance of documenting all changes made to the project over time.

2) We decided to extend training into the second year of this project. Early in year one, Northwestern provided Reinserta with many educational resources on Monitoring and Evaluation developed by leading domestic and international organizations; however, most of the M&E training that occurred during year one was “hands-on” and focused on developing or improving methods for data collection and other processes related to this project’s M&E. Training in M&E will therefore be extended into year two, which will allow the M&E team to participate in trainings that are informed by and guided by published literature on M&E. During the first in-person training, participants felt the training could have been improved by spending more time talking in

a larger group and by generating specific recommendations for program improvement. Participants in the training also identified their desire to broaden and deepen their understanding of childhood trauma, and the role it plays in youth incarceration. Therefore, during year 2, Northwestern will incorporate other project-relevant topics into their training, including the impact of trauma on juvenile-justice involved youth and information on promising and evidence-based practices for working with juvenile justice involved youth.

3) Program theory and logic models are important pieces of M&E for any project. During the first year of this project, it has come to light that project interventions were developed without the guidance of a well defined program theory. Through training activities it has become clear that the majority of staff at Reinserta are unfamiliar with this concept. With consultation from Northwestern, Reinserta M&E staff have taken the lead in helping all project staff increase their understanding of the importance of program theory. This work will continue and become a priority into year two so that a program theory and logic model can be developed as quickly as possible. We plan to develop a strong, evidence-informed program theory by the end of the second quarter in year two. A program theory is a necessary component of any replicable model. It helps funders as well as other agencies interested in replicating the program understand why the model developers choose to integrate specific types of interventions into their program. It also strives to connect each specific intervention to an expected outcome, which allows the most accurate measurement of program impact. A program theory should be informed by existing research which identifies the factors most likely to lead to reduction of youth crime. Once established, a program theory will guide ongoing decisions about evaluation methodology and needed adjustments to the clinical interventions.

### *Design and implement an impact evaluation for the juventud sin prisión project*

The design and implementation of an impact evaluation for the day treatment program and the incarcerated youth program has met and exceeded the targets outlined in year one. We established new targets to design and begin an impact evaluation that will be carried out with both programs, we did that, and additionally we were able to give feedback to improve their programs. Key achievements that occurred during year one include the following:

- 1) Development of detailed evaluation plan for each program. The M&E team, with consultation from Northwestern University, developed research questions and identified standardized measures and developed additional measures when necessary to assess all identified indicators for each program.
- 2) Data collection for each program began and is well underway in both programs. The amount of data collected exceeded our targets set for year one (see table above for specific numbers). Additionally, we have begun collection of qualitative data not only from youth participating in each program but also from staff who deliver the interventions. We have encountered a number of challenges and barriers along the way (see section on challenged below) but have problem solved and implemented adjusted procedures to overcome each of these.
- 3) Submitted an application and received approval from the Northwestern Institutional Review Board which ensures that Northwestern staff can assist not only in M&E training but in the analysis of project data. This submission was approved and will be implemented starting year two.
- 4) Data entry: databases for each measure used in the day treatment program and the incarcerated youth program have been developed and most data collected have already been entered.
- 5) To give feedback through bimonths reports about operation of Day Treatment Program and construct a collect data plan to know opinions, perception and satisfaction level of participants and facilitators in both programs.

### *Formalize and test the day treatment program model*

We have met and exceeded all of the goals that were laid out for year one in this area by taking a number of necessary first steps towards developing a replicable Day Treatment model. An emphasis in this area this year was to define, operationalize and formalize all aspects of the interventions. These steps are leading to greater consistency in the experience of the youth who participate in the day treatment program, better internal tracking of clinical services provided to youth as well as better communication between members of the staff and the youth in the program. Key achievements included the following:

- 1) Reviewed and edited existing day treatment program materials including program description, clinical consent forms, clinical case files, attendance sheets and other tracking documents.

2) Developed of new materials and protocols including a program manual that clearly identifies all aspects of the program; specific criteria and steps for accepting or rejecting youth from the day treatment program; concrete steps that must be taken during a youth's first month in the program to coordinate the youth's overall treatment; and, a specific protocol for mental health intervention which clarifies the way evaluation tools can be used for clinical purposes and helps to ensure consistency across therapists. Examples of these materials are in Annexes 6, 7 and 8.

3) Developed program improvement recommendations based on the qualitative feedback provided by youth participants, day treatment administrators, staff and workshop leaders.

### *Implementation status*

Reinserta had the goal to strengthen their monitoring and evaluation (M&E) policies (that was part of IR). In this sense, we developed a triannual plan with the M&E that describes specific steps and procedures to follow outcomes established by USAID. Two research protocols were done, one for each program: Day Treatment Program and Incarcerated Youth. These new protocols are the complete description of the research methodology that will be implemented, in which we were able of having the measurement instrument that adequate the programs, to generate a data base that is correct for the M&E program.

Finally, we also established IR measurements to all the program of the Juventud Sin Prisión programs. In relation with that goal, we created a daily monitoring system to obtain feedback about how Day Treatment Program works, this system is fulfilled by beneficiaries. Every three month we collect information from workshops facilitators and staff to know their suggestions and opinions about program's operation and we adequate our program through it.

### *Implementation challenges*

The implementation of monitoring and evaluation of the programs faced several challenges during this first year. Next, we describe our difficulties by each program:

#### *Day Treatment Program*

1) Impact evaluation: We had to make adjustments to our impact evaluation and had no comparison group, since the Mexican law forbids individuals or organizations to collect any data from youth who were previously incarcerated and does not allow to keep track of them once they are released. Given that all youth in the day treatment program are recently released, we didn't have a comparison group.

2) Baseline: the day treatment program data lacks a true baseline measurement for many of the youth who participated during year one. This is true for several reasons: 1) there were youth who started the program before we received funding from USAID to conduct an impact evaluation, 2) additional youth started the program before we were able to choose, get trained on and implement the various standardized questionnaires for use with this population, 3) for this reason, some youth were given some of the tools at their true baseline but not administered the other tools until they had been in the program for while. At this point in the project we are able to collect true baseline data on all new youth who enter the program using valid and reliable instruments during the youth's first week of treatment.

3) Data loss: Loss of youth from the Day Treatment Program. The program began with 4 youth, an additional 14 joined the program and only 5 continue to participate to date. The loss of youth are due to 1) substance use and addiction problems 2) lack of readiness to change, which is another reason we began to use motivational interviewing with this population in the program), and 3) youth's desire to obtain employment and earn enough money to support their children / families.

The loss of the youth from the day treatment program is a serious threat to our ability to assess the impact of a program that is relatively small to begin with. Reinserta staff is investigating ways to decrease this loss of youth from the program, including ways to increase a youth's motivation for change and commitment to completing the program.

4) Changes in the Initial Interventions: the day treatment program consists of core components which are administered to all youth but the amount and frequency of each service is dependent to some degree upon the individual needs, strengths and interests of each youth. It is challenging to measure a program that is individualized in this way, but there are analytical ways to control for this in data analyses if we are able to keep youth in the program long enough to have multiple assessments overtime. Additionally, the day treatment program has been using the initial findings from M&E activities to make improvements to the

program. It is an additional challenge to measure the impact of a program that is evolving overtime. Again, there are statistical ways to address this challenge but it requires that we have many multiple repeated measures on each youth.

5) Intervention Rationale: The M&E staff has identified the need to develop and document a guiding rationale, one that explains and contextualizes the expected impact of the project. This might be a single theoretical framework, some logical combination of theoretical approaches and/or references to similar interventions that have an established evidence base. This is crucial for the program write up and is a necessary precursor to developing a replicable model. Once developed, this rationale will be used to guide decision making about project modifications and enhancements. The intervention is already developed and is being delivered to youth but the development of our program theory will potentially result in adaptations to the interventions which will be made over the course of fiscal year two. We plan to have a first draft of our program theory by the end of the second quarter of year two.

### *Reintegration Program for Incarcerated Youth*

1) Baseline: The San Fernando juvenile detention center did not feel comfortable with Reinserta's participation specially in their administrative measures and collecting data from the youth in order to measure the impact of the program. Multiple meetings were necessary to explain and convince the administration of the importance of M&E. Once Reinserta got the required authorization, it took some additional time to develop, test out and adjust protocols for measure and administration. Protocols for measure administration refer to the development of an operationalized plan for collecting data to ensure that data collection methods are consistent across all youth and over time. For example, we needed to develop a strategy for collecting consent from youth and parents; develop a script that is read to the youth before they complete the questionnaires and a strategy for protecting the confidentiality of the data once collected.

2) Data loss: The initial protocols developed for measure administration/data collection at the San Fernando prison administration resulted in losing some completed measures from cohort #1. Additionally, juvenile center staff occasionally prevented Reinserta staff from administering measures to youth who were being punished for poor behavior.

3) Reforms to the Law of the Youth in Conflict with the Law: a change in the law allowed youth to be released from the detention center early, depending on their type of crime. Which affected our work a lot since some of the youth that was released was a

candidate for the Day Treatment program or participated in our programs for Incarcerated youth, since we didn't have any way of contact them after they were released, we loss youth from the treatment intervention and control groups.

#### *Additional Bureaucratic Challenges:*

It was difficult to obtain informed consent from the parents and legal guardians, for the youth to answer our questionnaires or become part of our control groups because most of the youth incarcerated at the San Fernando juvenile detention center didn't received visits from their family. Additionally individuals at the highest level of administration at San Fernando changed multiple times during this year and at least once, this resulted in a change of staff at almost all levels of the detention center. Which agreements reached for measure administration have needed to be renegotiated each time the administration changes.

### *M&e plan and implementation update*

#### *Day Treatment Program M&E Plan and Implementation Update*

We undertook a thorough search for measurement instruments (e.g., standardized questionnaires) that were deemed valid and reliable and appropriate for use with currently and previously incarcerated youth. In total, 15 instruments related to our identified indicators were reviewed in detail. We selected four of these as our main instruments. Additionally, we developed a brief questionnaire as well as two satisfaction questionnaires – one for youth and one for the workshop facilitators. We collected pre-test data from 16 of the 18 youth that were enrolled in the day treatment program. We collected mid #1 data on 5 of these 18 youth.

A total of 29 existing day treatment program related documents were reviewed, edited and modified. New instruments were developed that will allow staff to have more information about candidates and there were four specific guidelines developed to improve the processes of selecting them; concrete steps that must be taken during a youth's first month in the program to coordinate the youth's overall treatment; and, a specific protocol for mental health intervention which clarifies the way evaluation tools can be used for clinical purposes and helps to ensure consistency across therapists.

### *Reintegration Program for Incarcerated Youth M&E Plan Update*

This year, a total of 106 questionnaires were collected from incarcerated youth from a total of two cohorts. The questionnaire that was applied, was developed with a combination of items from the instruments used in the day treatment program: the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths Scale, the Mexican version of the Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale, and the Aggression Questionnaire. This questionnaire also contains questions that were developed to assess the youth's perception or expectation related to re-offend upon release.

We collected informed consent from their parents or legal guardians of all youth for whom we have questionnaires. We also collected 140 field notes from the workshop facilitators who work directly with the incarcerated youth in order to better understand and track the difficulties and the successes that they encountered in their work. We also conducted 8 qualitative interviews with the workshop facilitators.

Qualitative data collection was done in this year: we collected letters, drawings, future's timeline and some write stories about their communities. On another hand, in total we collected 72 satisfaction questionnaires related to the cultural workshops that youth participated in and 69 related to work fairs they participated in. Finally, during this year, we conducted two focus groups with incarcerated youth. Nowadays this program counts with qualitatives and quantitatives plans.

### *Documentary Plan and Implementation Update*

We have monitored the progress of the documentary because to this date the edition hasn't been made. However, when the documentary is ready to be projected we will develop the M&E tools that it will require for measurement.

## *2.2 Reintegration Day Treatment Program Progress & Achievement Narrative*

Reinserta's Day Treatment Program (DTP) has maintained the initially proposed intervention of five sectors: Restorative Justice, Education, Mental Health, Employment Habilitation and Cultural and Artistic Workshops; however during this year, it was

observed that the percentage of hours per sector had to be modified according to the necessities of the beneficiaries in order to give them individualized interventions.

Total hours per week:

Education	Mental health	Employment Habilitation	Restorative Justice	Art and Cultural Workshops	Total
14 hrs. (35%)	6 hrs. (15%)	10 hrs (25%)	4 hrs. (10%)	6 hrs. (15%)	40 hrs. (100%)

One of the great achievements of the program during this period was that we managed together with the corresponding authorities, the DGTPA and the Juvenile center for not deprived of their freedom youth that people interested in serving their sentence with us can do so through Instruction of judges, we now have 4 young people working on the program in this way. This was a breakthrough for the foundation since it implies that the judges recognize the program offered by Reinserta as an alternative to work with young people in conflict with the law. Through this process we offer these young people a process of reinsertion with a greater follow-up, as well as the daily work through the 5 axes that reinserts considered fundamental to achieve

its objectives. During this period, with the authorities and judges will work to demonstrate compliance with the sanctions relevant to each of the convictions of the beneficiaries of the program who are in this condition.

One of the main objectives of the Foundation's work with adolescents is that they become agents of change another big achievement is that one of the boys who was a beneficiaries for the day treatment program is now a workshop facilitator in our juvenile center workshop of zen line.

Below, we describe the progress and achievements obtained during this year in each sector:

### *Restorative justice*

For the Reinsertion program, we consider that this axis is one of the most important in the day treatment program, we have realize the importance for the beneficiaries of the program to find spaces in which they can develop skills such as empathy and responsibility for the other, We have also found that through these activities young people find ways to repara the harm they have generated and help them to have a better understanding of themselves.

Key Strategic Alliances with social institutions were made to implement weekly restorative justice activities as a part of the Day Treatment Program, as it is contemplated in the annual plan, 2015-2016. Those institutions were Agencia 59, Make a Wish Foundation, The Female Federal Detention Center in the city of Morelos (CPS 16), Reclusorio Oriente (male prison in Mexico City), an elderly shelter in Mexico City, environmental improvement campains in parks involving ex-beneficiaries that work as agents of social change that support and promote this activities. Empathy and generosity feelings on the beneficiaries were seek such as the development of basic social tools, responsability and autonomy.

This area has been crucial on the development of healthy habits and social responsibilities for the beneficiaries, our main achievement in this field is the involvement of workshop instructors that involve DTP former beneficiaries as change makers. Alliances with wide variety of institutions were made and the beneficiaries could attend and experience diverse situations. As an example, they went to prisons where they gave out donations, worked with elders on shelters, recollected trash to create an environmental awareness, among others.

## *Education*

In Reinserta we are agreed that education is a fundamental element to keep a teenager away from a criminal life and to be able to build a productive and accepted life in society.

As part of the academic activities, the educational level of each participant has been considered with the purpose of providing each one of them a series of programmed activities that will potentialize and regulate the knowledge that they already had. It was necessary to make an evaluation that compared their actual knowledge with the knowledge they would have had according to their age and the school year they were in.

One beneficiary has successfully completed his high school degree online in the Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios superiores de Monterrey (ITESM) and two more beneficiaries have enrolled to the same study program, for their highschool. Sponsors are still being sought to fund the education of young people.

It was sought that 3 users of the program, that are still in treatment community, start with their high school education. In order to achieve this it was necessary to hire 2 advisers that help with spanish and math and taught a total of 4 consultancies per week having a length of 1 hour each.

An alliance was made with Colegio Nacional de Educación Profesional Técnica (CONALEP), an institution of higher education that also gives labor qualifications, and a beneficiary is currently getting prepared there.

The process of academic regularization continued with the INEA institute of distance education three of our users of the program. Academic accompaniment classes and monitoring were given to the grade evaluations.

Each of the participants count with a specialized education program as per their necessities and interests, for them to continue their studies.

An educational diagnosis was made to each of our beneficiaries and from this plan have been made for each one according to their needs, especially for adolescents who require a regularization process prior to being integrated into an educational system.

For the high school education that is being offered to the beneficiaries there is a wide array of options in which the online program of the ITESM and Higher Education. Young people enrolled in this program have access to an online platform where

classes and activities are presented as well as the evaluations that measure the learning of each course. The education department of the Day Treatment Program has access to these platforms which are strictly monitored in order to identify strengths and opportunity areas of young people and thus provide the greatest possible tools so that they allow the beneficiaries to continue studying

For the young people that do not enroll in the online program of the ITESM there are other options to improve their level of education. One of this year's results, was the integration of a directory that gave the teenagers an idea of the options that an education provides, depending on their school level. Also, some institutions that could provide them scholarships, for them to continue their studies.

### *Mental health*

It is very important that the beneficiaries find a personal work space in the day treatment program, the therapeutic space is very focused on work in trauma, since many of our beneficiaries have lived very complex events both within the treatment communities and in their lives.

The mental health area has continued with the efforts to work harder on the therapy program, evaluation and psychiatric follow-up with every participant. It has been offering support to get the necessary health treatments and mindfulness programs. We include yoga and meditation in order to reduce levels of anxiety presented by the adolescents, and extend abilities for a better self-control of impulses, supported as well as for exercise promotion. Expression activities have created certain tools that allow the participants to deal with anxiety in a more effective way, the creation of an expression environment where they can question and create bonding strategies between participants, families and oriented to their own goals and their personal process. Different workshops were integrated, for example sexuality with the objective of building a better understanding and control of his own behaviors in this area.

During this period, we accomplished the link with CAIPSI, looking forward to enforce the bond between the families, the adolescent and the institution, and reinforce the process of reinsertion due to families have an important role when adolescents

leave, receiving familiar therapy. Other links established were with Juventud, Luz y Esperanza AC who provide interventions specialized in addictions, they elaborate an evaluation, diagnosis and a plan structured. Also we have an approach to medical and dental specialist, creating a connection with Unidad de Rehabilitación from delegación Miguel Hidalgo.

This year we achieved to grow the mental health department by the addition of a team conformed by two psychologist of different gender, so the adolescents can choose or get assigned (depending on specific needs dew to the personal history, process and gender themes related) and provide individual therapy as well as group therapy with this action we offer both options a cognitive behavioral approach as well as a psychodynamic one.

In order to support diagnosis and interventions, evaluations were included to identify issues of trauma, it has been evaluated with CANS evaluation, as well as SCL90 which evaluate psychopathology symptoms.

The percentage of hours per week destined to mental health area, has increased throughout the year. Searching, not only to fulfill the proposed objectives in the annual plan for 2016, but to create an integral intervention with a concentration in healing, this allows the participants to get to a reflexive process from which they can develop a sense of responsibility and commitment of the decisions that have impacted their lives and with the ones they deal now.

The mental health department in the half-way house, has worked side by side with the investigation area, searching to standardize the process of evaluation and files of each participant to create more precise data and clinical files, that allow us to obtain accurate results and a treatment oriented for each participant's necessities. We also include them in activities related to restorative justice and this help mental health due to we seek to generate empathy and a sense of responsibility in the youth.

### *Employment habilitation*

This axis offers to the beneficiaries the tools to build a life away from crime, allowing them to support themselves economically, the labor platforms allow the teenager to develop teamwork skills, responsibility, empathy, among others. This axis allows the beneficiaries of the program to self-employ or look for jobs in a portfolio of Reinserta's allowed institutions in their areas of interest.

This first year of the project has been a great learning experience. During this time, we have had ups and downs with the performance of the self-employment platforms due to the lack of stability on the stay of the beneficiaries. This situation led us to stop for an indefinite amount of time the operation of two of the three self-employment platforms: RECDEL' and APICHI until they are adopted by another beneficiaries. On the other hand, XINE self-employment platform has grown significantly during this year, becoming the main source of income for two of the beneficiaries of the program and for another two is an additional source of income. With the knowledge we learned by participating in the Annual Homeboy Convention we are preparing the strategic plans to strength the self-employment platforms making them one of the pillars for the next year of the program.

The beneficiaries are now more prepared to obtain a job not only while they are in the program but also once they are graduated. We have developed a series of tools that will help them with the process: increasing the hours that are invested in the work qualification; the beginning of the certification process of the same; the substantial modifications in the workshops with the creation of sessions with contents focused on the development of soft skills for the employability; the design and development of microenterprises in addition to the growth of the self-employment platform XINE and the creation and strengthening of institutional alliances.

### *Cultural and artistic workshops*

Art and culture are tools that allow the day treatment program to be attractive and exciting for our beneficiaries population; the language of art allows young people to communicate and elaborate experiences that are difficult for them.

The implementation of cultural and artistic activities was kept during the whole year, these had an impact on the way that beneficiaries developed abilities to handle their emotions, team work, increase empathy, gender issues and the interaction between peers. The activities were implemented for three months and then changed for new ones aiming to keep a positive participation of the beneficiaries. We have a wide array of activities that included: arts and crafts, dance classes (salsa), general culture, artistic expression (painting and art), cinema debate, reading, gardening and cooking workshops. These workshops integrate the non-formal education and allow a continuous healing process of the youth, having an impact in their emotional expressiveness the same way that art and painting have proof to do it.

Through Art and Culture the youth are able to practice their cognitive and metacognitive abilities. In this sense, through activities such as cooking, boxing, and dance they practice aspects of coordination and fine motor skills. This first year of the project has been of great learning. During this time, we have had ups and downs with the performance of the self-employment platforms due to the fluctuating performance of the beneficiaries.

In order to increase the attractiveness of the program for potential beneficiaries, we carried out a wide series of activities to promote awareness of the Day Treatment Program and awake their interest:

- Regarding the family activities that took place in San Fernando, Reinserta had a stand where Day Treatment Program flyers were handed out to youth and their families, these included information such as: how to enter the program when they finished their time in the community and information about the different activities we held inhouse. Also, they were asked to fill in some contact information formats to track them down once they comply their sentence so we could follow up with them and invite them to the Day Treatment Program.
- We worked with the authorities of the six juvenile detention centers in Mexico City in order to find and lead candidates to the Day Treatment Program.
- We started working with the juveniles serving sentence outside the juvenile center), since with the change of the law, this detention center is saturated with potential candidates and they do not have the necessary staff to work with them. Reinserta approached the external detention center, judges and authorities and proposed a program in which the youth that was complying a sentence on probation could complete their sentence through the day treatment program.

### *Extra activities*

Part of Reinserta's operations management tasks are to explore new opportunities and areas of growth for each program that is currently taking place within the organization. One of the projects that captivated Reinserta's attention for improving the reintegration models is Homeboy Industries, a social enterprise that provides support and training to formerly gang-involved and previously incarcerated men and women, allowing them to redirect their lives and become contributing members of their community.

Homeboy is located in Los Angeles, and is home to social enterprises that provide job training, as well as an array of comprehensive services that underlie issues including deep poverty, mental health disorders, substance abuse and lack of education, for those seeking employment and a path out of gang life. In 2016, Homeboy hosted the third annual global gathering in which they shared their knowledge and experiences about their 28 years of existence and Reinserta attended for free.

Since Homeboy was founded, they have changed several times their model and it is now successful, 40% of their revenue is generated by Homeboy's industries and out of all the people that complete the program only 30% return to jail. Reinserta attended the summit to connect with other organizations that are also working with this population, and to learn about the Homeboy program and make a deep analysis of the changes we could make to perfect ours. The operations manager attended the meeting to have a first and closer look of Homeboys work, and has now contacted their senior staff for access to the knowledge they have accumulated throughout these years. As a next step, Reinserta's leadership will go to Homeboy to receive technical assistance from Homeboy's senior staff. Also, Homeboy's team has been sharing some key information about their program and their most successful workshops.

### *Implementation status*

In the execution of the day program the following activities are being carried out:

- Through different interviews and evaluations with each youth, we were able to generate individualized programs to cover the necessities of each beneficiary with the purpose of adjusting our model to their educational, economic and mental health necessities.
- We created multiple alliances that strengthen the areas of: Restorative Justice, Education, Mental Health and Employment Habilitation. We also put together on a crew of workshop facilitators and tutors for the youth, to guarantee the quality of the activities that the DTP offers, such as interested workshop facilitators that could be part of the team in a near future to respond and upgrade our reintegration model.

On the annual plan 2015-2016, we established that by the end of year 2016 the DTP would count with a total of 15 beneficiaries but this was not reached, despite our notable efforts, modifications and implementations done through. Likewise to increase the connection to the program, the length of the workshops was modified to three months each in order to have more variety on the activities that are offered, as well as having enough workshop instructors and academic advisers. Along with this, as an initiative to engage beneficiaries and create spaces that sought to strengthen the family model, cultural field trips were made: such as subway train simulator, police academy, INBURSA aquarium, national museum, etc.

To this date we count with artistic expression workshop, dance classes (salsa) and movie debate, are key for the reintegration process of the youth. We have noticed that, as a result of these particular workshops, significant changes have taken place in most of our beneficiaries. We noticed that each of our different workshops, have been very effective in terms of developing different capacities in our youth. These new abilities include the capacity to express their feelings in a better way, being more empathic towards others, and an increase in the capacity to interact with one and other and members of our team as well.

### *Implementation challenges*

During this year we have faced various implementation challenges. One of them was the law change one of the most important changes in the law was that new considerations were made regarding the definition of serious crimes, these changes were applied retrospectively leaving more than half the population deprived of their liberty. That implicated that a lot of the youth who were deprived of their liberty were released without any or little support. This was also an opportunity to make alliances with CEAA which also meant new challenges such as specific reports for each beneficiary, duplicating the reports both for CEAA and for us, likewise each teenager has to do a schedule of the activities he is enrolled in and its performance for each one until he complies his sentence. Some of the youth that is on probation, will have to complete their sentence within a larger timeframe that the one we had contemplated ( ie 21 months).

In the DTP substance abuse is a major concern, we are working to create alliances with other institutions as *IAPA* or *Juventud Luz y Esperanza* to channel the cases we have, to this institutions that are specialized in this problematic. We believe that an

improvement must be made regarding the health education offered in our daily treatment as well as reading and researching for information in other countries about this topic. With this, we attempt to offer more specific programs as well as motivational interviews to those who appear to have an addiction problem. We highlight the need of working with the families of those who appear to have this kind of conflicts.

During this first year of running the program, we realized that the needs of each of our young people change according to their situation of life, that is why each of our young people is offered a personalized plan prioritizing the dedication of the time to activities that require more work. For example, we detected that the mental health area is crucial to reach a healthy lifestyle, the employment habilitation sector is a priority for most of them since they lack from economic resources and the stipend they receive as part of the DTP is not enough to cover their needs and commit a felony may result a tentative option for them.

Added to this, our beneficiaries have little to no family support, and some of them have a family of their own. Even though there has been a lot of efforts to work and integrate the families, they don't show up or they have trouble giving continuity to the program because of hours, distance, travel expenses, activities or because the relatives are involved in criminal behaviors or incarcerated. That is why we are working to generate monthly sessions with the support networks of our beneficiaries to be able to provide them with more information about the process that the young people are living in the foundation. We also worked on generating alliances with specialized substitutions in family therapeutic work with the aim of channeling families who need it.

The challenges we faced during this year for each area of the Day Treatment Program

#### *Restorative justice*

For this area, we found out we could improve it by generating a longer term program with specific institutions seeking the development of the beneficiaries objectives and keeping a better track of their results.

#### *Education*

The difficulties of the program were given in part because of the abandonment of the participants. Other obstacles were that most of the participants get to the half-way house with a certificate that does not correspond to their actual education level of learning

abilities. There is a very big quantity of knowledge that they don't possess and it is important, because they require an extensive and personalized regularization, so that the participant can get to the next school level. In their majority, high school. One of the greatest challenges in this area is that adolescents arrive at the day program with a very poor level of education and not according to their chronological ages which means a major challenge to be able to integrate them into an educational system once.

### *Mental health*

The main difficulties that the mental health program is experiencing are the attachment to the treatment due to the high abandonment rates, majorly because of substance abuse problems.

Other factors to consider are the way that environment in which the teenagers live influences, because sometimes there are pressures that make them transgress the law. As a measure to deal with the abandonment issue, links with several addiction associations have been created.

Encouraging the teenagers to participate in their programs, in the same way that it is demanded that the programs cope to the participants' needs, to work in their weaknesses and using their strengths, so the program works in a more efficient way and helps the participants stick to the program.

### *Employment habilitation*

The major challenge that we have faced has been the intermittent performance of the beneficiaries, they suffer from constant demotivation processes that make their performance truncated when they are one step behind to see the results of the positive work and effort they have been made. To mitigate this situation we have reformulated the way we proceed to support the ideas for the creation of self-employment platforms also we have strengthened the area of training through the provision of workshops focused on the development of soft skills that will enable them to perform better at a job interview and to highlight their skills for their superiors once they have obtained the job, these courses are currently in the process of certification with curricular validity.

thanks to the collaboration agreement we have with the Instituto de Capacitación para el Trabajo de la Ciudad de México (ICAT CDMX)

### *Cultural and artistic workshops*

It has been daring to carry out activities that the beneficiaries find interesting and that fulfill the objectives of this area such as linking them with the rest of the areas to strengthen the work of the Day Treatment Program.

## *2.3 Design and develop a website for youth in reintegration process to search for help and guidance Progress & achievement narrative*

The design and develop of the page has been delayed due to the high costs of creating a quality website that we did not contemplate at the beginning. We found a designer and programmer who made the model of the page and programmed the code necessary for its implementation on the web. However, he found that previous programmers left a series of locks in the code that made it extremely difficult to decipher, this took several months more than planned because the access and codes were spread among the three providers we had for the original webpage. All these inconveniences we took were to avoid at all costs the creation of a new domain that involved more costs and that would also be difficult to associate with the existing domain of Reinserta. We looked for experienced programmers but they represented costs that exceeded the amount budgeted for the activity, we finally found a web designer and programmer who was attracted by the project and decided to work with us. He designed and presented a pilot for the webpage that was approved by the area management for its creation. The webpage it's currently in the process of correcting the narrative of the contents and making the final arrangements for its implementation on December 2016.

### *Implementation challenges*

The implementation of the activity was delayed for two reasons, first the cost of the design and programming of a quality website and lastly the programming language used by previous three providers of the website design service that made it almost impossible to restructure and delay the implementation process. Once these problems were resolved, the planned activities have worked and the website it's currently in the process of correcting minor details for it's implementation and subsequent maintenance on a regular basis.

## 2.4 Reintegration Program for Incarcerated Youth Progress & Achievement Narrative

Two different cycles of the Reintegration Program for Incarcerated Youth were implemented this year in the largest Juvenile Detention Center in Mexico City. Group A (Cohort A) ran from January through May, with the participation of 55 youth. Group B (Cohort B) ran from June through October, with the participation of 72 youth.

Cycle 1			Cycle 2			
Number of beneficiaries	Teenagers by Workshop	No. Of adolescents who completed the program	No. De adolescents enrolled	No. of adolescents enrolled by Workshop	No. Of adolescents who completed the program	
55	Parkour	12	72	Parkour	8	23
	Art with recycled objects	9		Art with recycled objects	8	
	Urban art	11		Dance salsa	25	
	Breakdance	14		Music	11	
	Rap	9		Zenline	14	
					Painting	

During both cycles, the following activities took place: participative diagnosis, workshops, lessons for life outside, job fairs, Saturday fests and special activities.

It should be noted that the program was adjusted and improved after the conclusion of Group A. At the end of the first cycle (Cohort A) an in-depth analysis was carried out jointly with M&E to address the scope of the program and, as a result, the necessary modifications were made to ensure the enhanced operation of the program for the second cycle (Cohort B).

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
<b>GROUP A</b>										
Diagnosis Activities	X	X								
Workshop fair		X								
Artistic-Cultural Workshops		X	X	X						
Self-awareness Workshop		X	X	X						
Final Products Presentation					X					
Lessons for life outside				X						
Job fair					X					
Saturday Fest			X		X					
Special activities		X								
<b>GROUP B</b>										
Diagnosis Activities						X	X			
Workshop fair							X			
Artistic-Cultural Workshops							X	X	X	
Self-awareness Workshop							X	X	X	
Final Products Presentation										X
Lessons for life outside									X	
Job fair										X
Saturday Fest								X		X
Special activities							X			
Individual therapeutic follow-ups for candidates to the Day Treatment Program	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

### Diagnostic activities

In order to introduce Reinserta and get to know the youth, the first point of contact with them was through these activities. This allowed us to grasp a better understanding of their needs and plan a program according to them.

Five diagnostic sessions were planned in order to explore different areas: life plan, community, self-concept and self-esteem, as well as to learn about the group dynamic.

Group A's activities were divided into two groups of 40 youths.

Group B was divided into three subgroups, this is due to the Juvenile Detention Center's internal rules, each subgroup consisted of 25 juveniles.

During the first diagnostic session we gave an introduction to the program, outlined objectives and the proposed work plan. This facilitated the implementation of the program, as well as raising awareness on the topics and activities taking place during this cycle.

The objective of this first stage was to detect the group's needs and begin to work on social interaction with the youth. Based on the information we obtained during this stage, we began to generate content for the self-awareness workshops.

### *Artistic and cultural workshops*

Cultural stimulation seeks to promote the strengthening of identity, self-care and self-confidence through social recognition. The artistic workshops were based on strengthening self-confidence, recognition, creative thinking, assertive communication, patience, body expression and teamwork.

At the beginning of each cycle (February and July) the Workshop Exhibitions took place, during which, workshop facilitators presented a demonstration about the contents of each workshop, allowing the youths to choose the workshop of their liking in which they would participate for the next three months.

In Group A, the following five workshops were enabled: Hip Hop Dance with a total of 9 youths, Breakdance with 14, Urban Art with 11, 12 youths in Parkour and 9 in Art with Recycled Objects.

The development of these workshops during the first cycle consolidated the presence of Reinserta in the Juvenile Detention Center, the juveniles showed interest which was reflected in their presentations of achievements in front of their families.

Cycle one's success was reflected in the growth of the number of participants subscribed for cycle two.

Group B's presentation took place in the Juvenile Detention Center's patio, where six workshops were presented – an additional workshop was needed because of the high demand from participants.

Workshops were listed as follows: Slackline with a total of 14 youths, Salsa with 25, Music Composition with 11 youths, Painting with 6, 8 in Parkour and 8 in Art with Recycled Objects.

#### *Urban Art workshop*

Its main objective was to display the positive and dignified lifestyle of artists, as well as to show all the affinities with the interdisciplinary field of the arts.

#### *Breakdance workshop*

The goal was to achieve an intermediate level of Break Dance, to increase self-confidence, creativity and social skills in the teenagers.

#### *Rap workshop*

The workshop seeks the prevention of violent or delinquent behavior in the youth through the empowerment that the cultural-urban phenomenon "hip-hop" provides with its concrete lyric expression such as rap. For this, during the workshops various rhyme exercises, reflexive poetry, recording sessions, and discussions of films took place.

#### *Recycle Art workshop*

The objective is to develop creativity and reinforce safety, generating new objects from "garbage", and with this, raising awareness of the environment with a new perspective on recycled materials.

#### *Parkour*

The Parkour workshop is aimed for making the youth lose the fear of using their body as a movement tool, and to encourage them to use their energy in a healthy way, as well as gaining self-confidence.

#### *Salsa*

The goal was to work with internal frustrations, feelings of incapacity, strengthen self-esteem, and create body awareness through

dance; all of this through a gender approach.

#### *Slackline*

This workshop is aimed to strengthen skills such as persistence, concentration and body awareness.

#### *Music Composition.*

This workshop's objective was to sensitize the youth to music in a creative and playful way.

#### *Drawing Workshop.*

The work done in this workshop revolved around an introspection reflection that included work with emotions, in order to have a better understanding of one's self.

#### *Self-awareness workshops*

The self-awareness workshops are the main pillar for the project since they allow for the follow-up and therapeutic care for the participating youth during which they can ground/materialize what they've learned from the workshops in their own life-projects. With the development of these workshops, we managed to give a practical use to the knowledge and skills obtained in the cultural workshops for the future social reintegration of the youths.

Although during the first cycle there were some difficulties to consolidate the workspace, with the arrival of new facilitators (one at the end of first cycle and one more at the beginning of the second cycle) attendance at these workshops increased, achieving the consolidation of this workshop as an environment for reflection and self-knowledge for the youths.

#### *Lessons for life outside*

During the last month of the program the group reflection sessions focused on the beneficiaries obtaining the necessary tools so that at the end of their sentence they can approach educational and labor institutions to continue their process of social reintegration.

During this process in the communities we worked with thematic workshops related to how to fill out an application for employment, such as submitting to a job interview, which instructions to approach in case you want to continue studying etc.

### *Job fairs*

The objective of the job fairs is to offer perspective for the youths, so that they realize that their professional/educational project is tangible by facilitating the first point of contact between the youths and schools/companies that are willing to offer these young people a second chance, and a way to satisfy their economic needs. Through the Lessons for Life workshops, we worked on topics orientated towards building a plan for when the youths leave the Juvenile Detention Center. Some of the topics the workshop covered: practical tools like how to write a cv, job-seekers strategies, procedures to attain official documents, and coaching on job interview performance.

Participants warmly welcomed lessons for life outside with the expert facilitator, assistance was constant and the youths found the subject matter useful.

Two Job Fairs were held (in May and in October), each with various educational and labor proposals.

At the second Job Fair, the number of alliances increased, due to the presence of more non-profit organizations, educational institutions and work prospects, such as: Secretaria de Trabajo, Comisión Nacional de Seguridad, Instituto Nacional de la Juventud, Conalep, INEA, SEP and Secundaria para trabajadores, Tec de Monterrey y Prepanet, Reintegra A.C., Urbanspoon, EDINBA.

Following the impact that the lessons for life outside detention centers had, the youths showed a lot of interest in the Job Fair, they expressed a desire to continue their education or, in certain cases, to find a job.

### *Saturday fest*

In order to bring the youths and their families together, we organized events on Saturdays during visitation to motivate family interaction through socio-cultural activities, as well as to build a space for coexistence and learning. The subject matter for these Saturday workshops and activities included positive communication, school for parents, non-violent behavior and peace

negotiation. We also presented the work done in the Day Treatment Program to sensitize family members and present opportunities for the reintegration of their children.

During the present year, four Saturday Fests took place, two in each cycle.

The Saturday Fest had positive results. The bond between the families of the youths and Reinserta was strengthened. The integration activities with the families were particularly successful; Reinserta became a reference for families, facilitating the influx of youths into the Day Treatment Program.

During this year, 11 youths registered for the Reintegration Day Treatment Program (that were in the Reintegration Program for Incarcerated Youth) of which 6 were enrolled.

#### *Colaboration with the Universidad Iberoamericana.*

In collaboration with the Universidad Iberoamericana B.A. Psychology students carried out their professional internships in addition to the helping with program activities.

The students conducted a Community Intervention Workshop; the main objective of this workshop was to strengthen community resources in order to promote a better quality of life for youths. The following subjects were included in the activities: effective communication between peers, non-violent coexistence, reducing prejudice, social responsibility, self-concept, social belonging, and a future of life without crime. The work was strengthened through group sessions and by training promoters and proactive leaders.

After some time, this program expanded and was replicated in another Juvenile Center in Mexico City and consequently in a Juvenile Center in the State of Mexico

During this period of work in the School of rehabilitation for adolescents fifth of the forest we have generated important work ties with the young people, in this period of time we have realized that the population is very receptive and is in need of a greater activity diversion . It has also worked with the authorities of this institution who provide a broad request and invitation to the foundation to work together to improve the processes of reintegration of young beneficiaries.

#### *Implementation status*

We used the information obtained during the diagnostic activities to generate content for the Self-awareness workshops, as well as to try to include the youths' skills and interests in the proposal.

Two induction courses were programmed during the second cycle, with the aim of contextualizing and integrating facilitators with Reinserta's work. The first induction course was held at Reinserta's offices and consisted of an overview of Reinserta's different departments as well as an overview of Reinserta's experience working with incarcerated youth. The second induction course was held at the Juvenile Detention Center and consisted of evaluating the feasibility of different spaces for the workshops and the Center's rules were explained.

Eight artistic-cultural workshops were originally planned, however, given the increase in participants, we were able to give eleven workshops during the year. The results were more beneficiaries and a greater scope in terms of awareness through art.

During the first cycle - in conjunction with the Universidad Iberoamericana- we organized a fantastic event with all the Juvenile Detention Centers in Mexico City, where we had the presence of the Patch Adams team. More than 100 teenagers (male and female) had the chance to laugh, play and share the experience of interacting with 50 clowns. This activity generated a space of expression where bonds and friendships were formed.

During the second cycle - in conjunction with the Hellenic Cultural Center - we launched the theater play "Bolito explains it all", which included topics relevant to the Program. The play was presented in all the detentions centers in Mexico City and one additional play at the detention center of the State of Mexico.

After the presentation of the play, we held work-groups with the teenagers, where the following topics were discussed: substance abuse, domestic violence and risk factors in adolescence.

As a result of the academic demand and also as a strategy for bonding with the candidates for the Reintegration Day Treatment, we began to offer academic tutoring in the following subjects: mathematics, physics and Spanish in two of the Juvenile Detention Centers in Mexico City.

## *Implementation challenges*

Provide awareness training for youth detention center guards.

We approached three groups of detention center guards; each group was comprised of 20 guards. During these sessions, we opened a space for reflection and emotional restraint where the guards could express their needs regarding their work with the youths.

We planned five awareness sessions following the information obtained in these first encounters.

We began the process by collecting data from 60 guards for the Leavy Vetting Process. Since the guard population is extremely fluctuating, there is constant rotation of security personnel, which, in turn, made the Leavy Vetting Process difficult in term of time. This is why the planned workshop was not carried out.

### *Changes in Juvenile Center administration.*

There were several changes in the center administration that affected the project during the year. First, the administrative body that oversees all juvenile prisons in Mexico City changed in February. Subsequent to that, the administrator that oversees San Fernando prison was replaced twice this year. These changes in administration have required that Reinserta work to renegotiate some of the plans and agreements for program provision and data collection.

### *Security.*

Two riots occurred in the population during the year, one prior to the start of the second cycle, in May and the other in August. Events of this nature had not been witnessed for a number of years and both riots were related to the administration changes in the Center's management.

The disputes between the youths and security staff at the Center caused the internal staff to modify the rules of operation/engagement with the youths, with stricter security measures that limited our interventions. However, through numerous meetings with internal staff throughout the second cycle, agreements were reached with internal staff that allowed us to work with the youths with as little limitations as were possible. During this event`s Reinserta was called upon to mediate and contain instances of violence at CTEA (Detention Center) , the youths requested support from Reinserta, which serves as proof of Reinserta`s importance and status as a referent in their regard.

### *Changes of juvenile justice national law.*

The change of the Law on Juvenile offenders, which came into force (retroactively) in July of this year, proceeded by shortening the sentence of numerous adolescents, without prior notice. This provoked a substantial decrease in participants for the program and similarly, candidates for the Day Treatment Program.

In order to counteract this abrupt drop in population, we formed a partnership the juvenile center that attends non-privative sentences, with the objective of channeling candidates for the Day Treatment Program.

In order to achieve a greater scope and to cover a larger population with the Program, we are evaluating the possibility of extending the main features of the program to the State of Mexico, thus maintaining two bases of operation; the preexisting one in Mexico City and the other in the Juvenile Center in the State of Mexico where we have seen very good results from initial encounters (with the university`s professional internships).

### *2.5 Prevention Documentary Progress & Achievement Narrative*

After several work sessions with the team of Leo Burnett Mexico we decided that the best way to communicate the prevention message to the audiences we want to reach is through a strong, clear and concise testimony, we realized that with the material obtained in previous occasions we were not going to achieve a prevention message with a

gender perspective, so we decided to obtain new testimonies much better worked through awareness and prevention workshops given to inmates of the Penitentiary of the Distrito Federal and in the Feminine Center of Social Reinsertion of Santa Martha Acatitla. We have obtained testimonials and enough material to create prevention capsules for young audiences and a much more complete product for other audiences. To achieve this goal, we seek advice with SweetAd Publicidad, a company in charge of public relations and contact with the media to define a message suitable for all audiences. Finally, Lab101 Media has been the company in charge of the process of production, recording and editing of the new audio-visual materials. In terms of the exhibition of audiovisual materials and to ensure their arrival to the audiences that need it most we approach the Colegio Nacional de Educación Profesional Técnica to be able to present it in their schools in Mexico City obtaining a positive response from the regional director.

	<b>Male Inmates</b>	<b>Female Inmates</b>
<b>Number of Awareness and Prevention Workshops given to inmates</b>	20	10

### *Implementation status*

During this first year, the original idea of showing a prevention documentary within the detention centers for young offenders and in the public schools located in the polygons of risk has been modified to communicate to more population raising awareness about the problem of insecurity in the country. After the reformulation of the materials and several sessions canceled due to lack of internal organization in the detention centers we have managed to obtain enough quality material with gender perspective than ever before that is in edition process for the preparation of the

products (3 prevention miniclips and 1 prevention documentary) that we proposed for their exhibition in Detention Centers and in schools belonging to the National College of Technical Professional Education (CONALEP) with whom there is an agreement to project the materials in the 27 schools in Mexico City.

In the approved annual workplan we told we will have meetings with people in SEP to present the project, the CONALEP belongs to the SEP pool of public schools and many of their facilities are in polygons of risk with a profile of youngsters very much alike to the ones in the detention centers. With the DGTPA we have had delays to initiate a specific planning for the exhibition of the materials in the detention centers due to the constant changes in the heads of their internal staff, their lack of organization and the reformulation of the prevention documentary.

### *Implementation challenges*

The major challenge has been to coordinate properly with the authorities for the recording of the inmates, often they were present at the time of the recordings making the intern uncomfortable causing several repetitions of the awareness workshops to achieve a message as sincere as possible. Additionally, the creative process that led to the reformulation of the materials and the search for a professional team that could execute and contribute to the idea worked (Lab101) represented an extension of the original timeline that we had project to carry out the activities planned from the beginning without affecting the outcomes.

## 3. LESSONS LEARNED

The first challenge that we had as an organization was the quick and exponential growth in the number of employees after we won the USAID cooperative agreement. Because we now have a larger team, we have had to be very

punctual and organized. Along with our research department, we have updated the work and member treatment protocols and have detailed all the changes and updates that the program underwent both on paper and in practice. We are now prepared to receive bigger funds and we have our manual and procedures in order and working daily on them. Thanks to this cooperative agreement we've learned to institutionalize our procedures and document our successes.

As we implemented our work in the target communities, we learned that the majority of young men and women do not have access to an adequate reintegration and reinsertion process. Sadly, the efforts that the Mexican government dedicates to reintegrating these young men and women are insufficient and do not meet their goals.

Because the task of reintegrating young men and women into society often conflicts with Mexican law, we've developed our inter-institutional ties with ally organizations. The work of reintegration is complex and it requires collaboration of experts of different fields, as well as cooperation with private institutions and firms that are willing to offer educational and work opportunities to the young men and women that we work with. The lessons that we learned during the implementation period are:

### *Day treatment program*

To update the daily program, we addressed logistical and operational changes to the day treatment program. One of the main modifications was enhancing our labor skill building efforts. We noticed that the young men and women leave with the urgency of supporting their families. This led us to build relationships with different institutions willing to hire members of our organization.

One of the greatest challenges that social reintegration must overcome is that of drug abuse. Many of our members fall into this trend, which is why we now work with IAPA and other organizations that specialize in addiction and drug use. This way we can complement our program and offer a more comprehensive network of support to the young men and women who face these issues. Also, we've learned the importance of working with the families as a part of the process.

Along with our Evaluation and Monitoring departments, we updated the structure of the residence so that we could update each of our members' personalized programs individually. In this way we can guarantee a greater impact under the 5 pillars under which our program operates: Mental Health, Restorative Justice, Education, Labor Skill Building and Cultural and Artistic Activities.

The most important lesson we learned in the skill-building area was being able to work with the beneficiaries in the new department, work towards the growth of business models and be very punctual with the young men and women to accomplish the maximum performance of each beneficiary.

We have noticed that the success of both our programs, launching platforms and channeling of beneficiaries onto labor opportunities, depends on our organization's prompt implementation and follow up.

### *Reintegration Program for Incarcerated Youth*

Our first year of operation taught us a wide array of lessons since the program had never worked so intense and daily based program in a detention center.

This year we learned that the program should have to also be focused on labor skill building and on generating tangible tools that allow teenagers to rebuild their lives outside of crime.

This year, we also acknowledged the importance of building education platforms of our beneficiaries, which is why we will promptly update the multi-community program that has worked successfully in the juvenile centers.

Also, we have learned the importance of working intensely with the juveniles before they leave the juvenile center.

### *Prevention Documentary*

In our outreach department, the greatest lesson learned was that we must diversify our message to each target population. To do so, we generated short video documentaries where our message was tailored to the particular target population, such as teenagers with criminal histories, teenagers in risk and the general audience.

## 4. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

With the support of USAID, we have worked on improving key elements in our beneficiary-support model and in the themes that USAID considers crucial for improving and developing a greater impact in violence prevention and attention

### 4.1 GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT

In juvenile detention centers, the female population is very small (5% of the population), but we cannot overlook the fact that a great number of crimes committed by teenagers are related to the construction of virility and fulfillment of their role as providers within their social spheres. Therefore, we have added different activities ranging from dance classes to gender studies workshops to our daily program. The gender studies workshops include discussions about the construction of masculinity and a man's worth within his social sphere, which help our beneficiaries to develop around

their partners and families in a different way. Through these efforts, we seek to minimize gender violence, promote equality and especially acceptance and open-mindedness to all the diverse ways in which a man can be.

Even though the female population in the prison system is much smaller, this year we hosted 4 young women as beneficiaries in our program. We have noticed that the work with them is different than the work with young men. Sadly, when the young women decide to rebuild their lives while their partners remain involved in crime, it is very difficult for them to leave that environment. However, the workshops and therapies that Reinserta offers reiterate themes of gender equality, abusive relationships, domestic violence and more. One of the key themes when working with young women is providing them the tools that will allow them to become independent and challenge social stigmas that many of them have about dependence to a male figure. Therefore, the labor platforms and work opportunities that Reinserta generates empowers and strengthens women so that they become self-sufficient and may become independent.

It is important to inform that 95% of the personal working in REINSERTA are woman.

## 4.2 PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENTS AND IMPACTS

As mentioned above, here in Reinserta we are aware that staking on the reintegration of a young man or woman is an effort that must include a diversity of actors within society and the government, which is why we have built relationships with other organizations and thus enriched our program.

In addition to the alliances already established at the beginning of our work with USAID, we generated the following new partnerships:

- We have an alliance with the Universidad Iberoamericana in which two professors in the university coordinate psychological practices in two teenager treatment communities in an effort to reiterate reflection about subjects including the concept of self, the construction of one's life, recognition of risks and more. We are working with 26 psychology students per semester that can benefit up to 70 juveniles in the detention centers with weekly mental health workshops.
- We negotiated with the restaurant chain Urban Spoon (with 8 different types of restaurants) with the goal of offering employment to teenagers from the halfway house so that this year, the restaurant chain may work with us in the multi-community project by creating culinary workshops. This way we will generate prompt and efficient skill building processes for teenagers.
- Informing the Mexican society about the work that Reinserta does is very important, which is why we have built relationships with The Capital to disseminate the activities and accomplishments of the foundation and to educate the public about the importance of the work that we do with the prison system in our country.
- We worked alongside designer Leo Burnet to change the focus of the documentary film and widen the specter of impact that we have on young men and women from all sectors of society so that they may construct a timely perspective of gender. They have also helped us develop the image of our platforms for teenagers as well as our website.
- We built a relationship with the film agency Lab 101, which has enabled us to edit and produce the short documentary films that will be transmitted to young men and women in the metro area of Mexico City. The objective is to create safe zones to prevent crime within communities of teenagers in risk. To do so, the agency only charged Reinserta a small fee to cover the production expenses and donated much of their work to the organization.

- The publisher Sweet Ad supported Reinserta by creating new relationships to, in turn, disseminate and build exposure of the short documentary films and by assessing us with social media, communication and publishing.
- Amor Casero, a popular and successful Mexican ice cream producer has joined us in our efforts to generate employment for our teenage beneficiaries in the halfway house.
- One of our objectives is to create self-employment platforms. In the halfway house, among our strongest programs is Xine. We have used this program to enable our beneficiaries to sell products that they've created. Some of Xine's clients include The Capital, The Octagon, the DGTPA offices, the Nadro offices, Leo Bournet, SweetAd and NSC Advisors. All of these institutions purchase products from Reinserta beneficiaries including products for special events, personal gifts, candy and even office supplies. The sales of such products are performed within the beneficiaries' work schedule.
- Many of our young men and women are high school or college students, and each job they have helps them gain confidence and experience. Herrería García Linares y Asociados is a Reinserta partner that provides a network of support and allows our members to learn smithy work part-time as they study and earn money for their work.
- As mentioned above, one of the priorities of teenagers in process of remission is that they have the appropriate skills to be able to work and be economically sustainable away from crime. Reinserta has worked to build a relationship with the ICAT (Instituto de Capacitación Para el Trabajo de la Ciudad de México) or the Institute of Work Capacitation for Mexico City so that the work education that Reinserta offers may agree with the Secretary of Public Education's standards.
- Throughout this year, we have worked with the Colegio Nacional de Educación Profesional Técnica, or the National School of Professional Technical Education (CONALEP) in an effort to channel high school education.

They will also work with us to offer screenings of our short films in all 17 of their campuses in Mexico City and the surrounding areas.

- We worked with IAP (Instituto de Atención y Prevención para las Adicciones), or the Institute for Addiction Prevention and Treatment to offer scholarships in specialized institutions to young men and women who need support with substance abuse.
- We built a relationship with the firm Allienz-Assistance to organize fundraising events as well as other actions such as food and clothes drives and more. In addition, an employee of the firm will donate 16,000MXP to fund a surgery as part of the orthopedic treatment of one of the beneficiaries of the halfway house.
- We work with the Universidad Anahuac, el Tecnológico de Monterrey, la Universidad Iberoamericana, y la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México to open spaces for social service workers from a variety of fields of study. This makes our project sustainable as it exposes us to new ideas and it keeps us up to date with new practices.
- We work with CE Meditación to complement and strengthen the area of Mental Health. Meditation has proved to be an important tool for young men and women that suffer from anxiety, addiction, sleep problems, emotional management and attention deficits.
- We have built an alliance with CAIPSI, a center for psychological care that specializes on families. We know that working with the support systems of our beneficiaries is fundamental, which is why CAIPSI provides the space and attention that the families of our young men and women need by subsidizing costs so that they may be accessible to our population.

- We built a relationship with the firm Comex, who will offer workshops related to skill building in our target communities. The objective of such workshops is to certify teenagers with painting licenses so that they may find jobs more easily once they finish serving their time in the halfway house.
- The School of Rehabilitation for Adolescents “Quinta del Bosque” asked us to participate in their daily activities so we decided to implement therapeutic accompaniment processes with the adolescents and students of the Ibero-American University
- We formed an alliance with Pablo Carstens, it has helped us to build a security protocol for all the people who work in the foundation as well as for the facilities of Reinserta.
- The foundation donated 8 computers for the Day Program with a total value of 60 thousand pesos, this year we also received the donation of one of our volunteers from an HP computer for CTEA.

## 4.3 INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

One of the organization’s priorities is to provide integral and high quality attention to teenagers and young men and women who find themselves in the most vulnerable situations. Mexican society is very heterogeneous, which is why cultural diversity plays a very important role.

This is why Reinserta is a personalized program. We work with teenagers who formerly lived on the streets so that they may build the support system that will allow them to self-sustain and develop and maintain their livelihoods. We also work with two beneficiaries of indigenous communities whose first language is Mazateco. To accommodate these members we have modified our program so that our workshops, studies and work platforms are inclusive and meet their specific needs.

As for gender inclusion, we work to maintain an inclusive perspective when it comes to gender. We respect the sexual orientation and identity of each beneficiary, we work every day to create inclusive and safe workspaces and, through our workshops and learning spaces, we respect and celebrate tolerance and diversity.

One of our juveniles suffered an accident on his first month in the day house and we've been working with him via skype, he is completing his studies in Tec de Monterrey and has shown a big attachment to us and to the program, this is an example of how we adapt to harsh circumstances when needed.

Through restorative justice and cultural activities, we work with young men and women to integrate space for reflection where we explore and discuss new angles when it comes to themes of gender violence, diversity, tolerance, respect and more.

It is important to mention that all young men and women, regardless of their sexual orientation, marital status, sex or race can be beneficiaries of Reinserta be it within our target communities or in our halfway house, as an example one of the juveniles who we worked with in the detention center and who we worked to see if she wanted to come to the reintegration program was a transsexual 17 year old. The reason why she didn't engage in the program was because she lived 3 hours away from the day treatment house but she is in follow up in the DGTPA. The beneficiaries of the program may also access our education and labor opportunities without worry that these factors should get in the way of their personal and professional development.

## 4.4 SUSTAINABILITY

One of the greatest concerns of the organization is that the Juvenile program grow every day and that each day it is closer to being self-sufficient, which is why we have built relationships with the above mentioned institutions in order to develop support networks that transcend institutions and that support and enrich the program. Find a way to support the program and not only to seek funds from other people or institutions but to generate a program that can be sustained independently, thus guaranteeing its future operation.

The funding department was able to diversify continuous donations in monetary value and type. One of our most important objectives has been to maximize self-employment platforms, which in turn create small businesses that are tied to Reinserta. For now, Xine is our first and only platform, but we look to generate more in the future. This year we were able to donate 260,000MXP as an investment to our self-employment platforms. The objective is to increase these platforms and that, in the long-run, these same platforms may offer alternative job opportunities to other young men and women and that the current beneficiaries may regain the investment creating opportunities to other young men and women.

It is important to mention that in order to promote the sustainability of the project, adolescents who decide to enter the TEC high school program have sponsors that cover the costs of their education, as mentioned in previous paragraphs, TEC only supports us with 40% Scholarship per student.

One of the most important objectives of the daily program is being able to make of our teenagers agents of change so that, once they reenter society, they are motivated to actively contribute with young men and women who are just beginning the process of reintegration. This in turn creates a positive sponsorship model and it strengthens Reinserta as it grows as a strong and effective self-subsistence project.

Reinserta has been focused this first year on fundraising the other areas of REINSERTA because we didn't have enough budget but we are definitely fit for fundraising and here is an example of the success we've had getting funds for the Institution:

Reinserta is a fast pace growing organization. Since it was first founded to this day it has increased its revenue for more than 400%. Our three programs are much more solid and our objectives for 2017 are aiming to make big changes

2016 was a year to set the bases and ground of Reinserta's stability in three main areas: financial, institutional and alliances. This has been reflected not only in our finances but our team and public awareness.

Our achievements have been mainly because of the media attention our projects and successes have been put on the public spotlight. Mainly through the program "Causas Justas" that consists in getting innocent people who did not received the legal assistance they needed because of their conditions of poverty and low levels of education. In this sense, by fighting for the freedom of three emblematic cases we obtained international media attention such as the Financial Times, The Guardian, El Pais and coverage in the main Mexican media. For one of the cases we defended we started an online petition to obtain his freedom and got up to 35,000 signatures and hit the major number of visits in our website.

As it was previously mentioned, the media got Reinserta a lot of attention that was reflected in the number of donors and initiatives from the civil society that collected money for helping Reinserta either by dedicating their entire earnings for the association or by giving a percentage of what they collected. From conferences to concerts, we can proudly say that as time goes by civil society is more connected to our cause, which is something particularly relevant for a country that does not put attention to its penitentiary system.

Different companies, national and international, have awarded us with monetary grants and making us their partners as recognition for our work and social impact. We highlight the funds given by Goldman Sachs, UBS and American Express among others. The fact that these companies have trusted us their money is another proof that our transparency and compliance remain stable and clear, since they granted Reinserta as an institution and not a program.

With the objective of expanding our funding sources, we have reached out to crowd funding platforms to connect with more audiences and connect with donors. This is not the first time Reinserta engages in crowd funding, however this is the first time we have a strategic plan for this. In this sense, 2016, was the year Reinserta started to implementing

strategic planning tools to consolidate our growth, mainly because we were selected by Ashoka to have a senior executive working with our leadership team to develop a strategic plan for 2017.

The volunteers are the core of Reinserta's success, this year our team of volunteers is an official part of our organizational chart and cooperates in every project we have in-house. Their activities do not only provide us with help for the implementation of our projects by obtaining material resources, they also organize fund raising events that have brought to Reinserta over \$30,000 USD. We highlight their engagement and participation because our leaders work with us full time without any payment but the satisfaction of contributing to a better Mexico.

Overall, 2016 has been a year of successful growth and great achievements that are assuring our path towards sustainability.

## 4.5 GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

One of our goals is to raise awareness within the teenagers about the issue of global warming. In the halfway house, we strive to strengthen the young men and women's consciousness about environmental protection, which is why we have a small permaculture garden in the residence. Also, through Restorative Justice activities, we have made signs to put up in public places and we have carried out projects to help clean and restore gardens and parks that are nearby to the halfway house.

## 4.6 LOCAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

As mentioned above, we work to develop employment platforms that enable sustainable development of the work opportunities that we may offer the beneficiaries in the day program.

Through multi-community program we worked to offer teenagers the opportunity to attend job fairs and orientation group forums where they had the opportunity to plan their exit transition or the continuation of their reintegration process.

In our target communities, our goal is to focus on working and strengthening the employment tools for young men and women and to build partnerships with firms and social service organizations that are willing to offer job opportunities to our members.

A key point is that we are looking to develop productive workshops so that our teenagers may sell and promote their work through the networks that Reinserta generates. This will be greatly impactful, as the development of all of these initiatives will affect our local market highlighting the growth of our organization as well as that of the self-employment platforms.

## 4.7 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION IMPACTS

During this year we received the donation of computers that gave us the possibility of working with TEC's online high school from within the communities. As well as starting to work in the house halfway computer programs and academic regularization by this means.

Along with the Tecnológico de Monterrey, we have worked so that the young men and women in the halfway house or target communities, whose freedom is still conditioned, may have the opportunity to take the online courses that the

institute offers. This online platform is very wide and prestigious and is a great opportunity for the young men and women that can get accepted into the program.

Along with the university, Reinserta has sponsored the beneficiaries that choose to take such classes by offering in-person and online advising and by working with the authorities so that they may access computers and the internet inside detention centers and their education is not interrupted.

This year, the halfway house also had to implement new dynamics after one of our beneficiaries was in an accident that left him unable to attend the Reinserta facilities. With the support of USAID and the Tecnológico de Monterrey, this young man has been able to continue with his reintegration process by participating in workshops and therapy sessions through Skype. He has also been able to continue his academic studies through this medium. The case of this young man has been a great accomplishment for Reinserta because, while we design a personalized program for each member, this young man's situation has put our creativity to the test.

## 5. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

**REINSERTA'S TEAM:** In REINSERTA we believe in the importance of team work and that is what we do, even though we work in 3 different areas, our office and day treatment center are in the same space so we can help each other. There are many events where we get together such as integration activities and events in each different area. For example: our youth help a lot in the events taken with the children who are borned and raised in prison.

**Board and Voluntaries:** Besides the alliances we've mention before it is important to mention that The "Juventud Sin Prisión" project has been highly benefited by the support of our voluntaries (aprox 70) and Reinserta's Board. First of all, some of the staff that helps to facilitate the programs inside the juvenile detention centers is composed by voluntaries and they help us coordinate the activities. But mostly, we receive their help with the organization of the Saturday Fests or with the meals, food and goodies we provided for the Fests as well as it was for the application of

research tools. Also, with their help we have managed to get medical help for our youth, school supplies and being able to get tickets or access to museums, new venues for the labor platforms to occur.

Our board is composed by some of the key opinion leaders in Mexico as well as successful self-made businessman; their help in "Juventud Sin Prisión" has been more than monetary since some of them have served as role models for the youth and advisors for us.

**PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AND NGO'S:** We have been invited to many events this year representing our work in the penitentiary system, such as UNICEF'S forum for education with imprisoned youth, Penitentiary forum in Human Rights, Univerisdad iberoamericana, MBA México's forum in MIT University, different Mexican universities, TEDTALKS TEC, TEDTALKS IBERO, Cruz Roja Mexicana and many others where we stand up and talk about the work we are doing with the support of USAID.

Also we have many alianzes (named in the partnerships part of this document) and one of our goals for 2017 is to streghten this partnerships and add more.

**GOVERNMENT:** The Méxican authorities are very in touch with our work, we have had the Mexican penitentiary authorities in our offices many times so they can see our work and help them to create a more secure city.

Tha DGTPA, who is in charge of the juvenile centers in México City has asked us for support many times and even named us "their most serious institution" working with the imprisoned juveniles.

The government of Estado de México, has heard about our job and on July 2016 the penitentiary secretary of edomex, Gral. Luis Arias, called us and asked for our help with interventions in Quinta del Bosque, Edomex. Referring that they lacked of intitutions working with them and that they have high risk juvenile offenders in their center. We responded to that call for help with the workshops of Universidad Iberoamericana.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND ANNEXES

1. Photos of the Project. 2015-2016
2. Video of the Project 2015-2016
3. Some examples of the work made in the detention center.
4. Indicator Data Collection and Reporting Excel Workbook
  5. Stories of success.
  6. Mental health protocol
  7. Referring service protocol
  8. Candidates protocol

## INSTITUTIONS THAT BELIEVE IN US FOR THIS PROJECT:



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

*Leo Burnett*

**DGTPA** Dirección General  
de Tratamiento  
para Adolescentes

sweet aid



**TECNOLÓGICO  
DE MONTERREY**









