

**STRENGTHENING TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION CAPACITIES FOR
URBAN CRIME CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

RG-T3238

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this operation was approved for financing under the **Ordinary Capital Strategic Development Program for Institutions (INS)** through a communication dated February 26, 2019 and signed by Kai Hertz (ORP/GCM). Also, I certify that resources from said fund are available for up to **US\$200,000** in order to finance the activities described and budgeted in this document. This certification reserves resource for the referenced project for a period of four (4) calendar months counted from the date of eligibility from the funding source. If the project is not approved by the IDB within that period, the reserve of resources will be cancelled, except in the case a new certification is granted. The commitment and disbursement of these resources shall be made only by the Bank in US dollars. The same currency shall be used to stipulate the remuneration and payments to consultants, except in the case of local consultants working in their own borrowing member country who shall have their remuneration defined and paid in the currency of such country. No resources of the Fund shall be made available to cover amounts greater than the amount certified herein above for the implementation of this operation. Amounts greater than the certified amount may arise from commitments on contracts denominated in a currency other than the Fund currency, resulting in currency exchange rate differences, representing a risk that will not be absorbed by the Fund.

Certified by:	Original Firmado _____ Sonia M. Rivera Chief Grants and Co-Financing Management Unit ORP/GCM	6/17/2019 _____ Date
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Approved by:	Original Firmado _____ Lea Raquel Gimenez Division Chief Innovation in Citizen Services Division IFD/ICS	6/18/2019 _____ Date
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TC DOCUMENT

I. Basic Information for TC

▪ Country/Region:	REGIONAL
▪ TC Name:	Strengthening technological innovation capacities for urban crime control and prevention
▪ TC Number:	RG-T3238
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Alvarado, Nathalie Tatiana (IFD/ICS) Team Leader; Porrua Vigon, Miguel Angel; Lucciana Alvarez; Catano Guzman, Mariana (IFD/ICS) and Javier Jimenez (LEG/SGO).
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization:	14 Feb 2019
▪ Beneficiary:	Chile and Mexico
▪ Executing Agency:	Inter-American Development Bank
▪ Donors providing funding:	Strategic Program for the Development of Institutions Funded with Ordinary Capital (INS)
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	US\$200,000
▪ Disbursement period:	24 Months
▪ Required start date:	21 September 2019
▪ Types of consultants:	Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	Institutions for Development Sector/Innovation in Citizens Services Division (IFD/ICS)
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	Institutions for Development Sector/Innovation in Citizens Services Division (IFD/ICS)
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	No
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	No
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Institutional capacity and rule of law

II. Objectives and Justification of the TC

- 2.1 **The objective of this cooperation is to enhance technological innovation and capacities of local governments in analyzing Big Data to develop evidence-based violence prevention policies.** This TC will strengthen sub-national governments' collection, visualization, and analysis of data, including 'big data', to better understand the levels, determinants, and perceptions of crime and violence, as a way to improve the quality of crime prevention and control policies. The results of this TC will also have a demonstrative effect which will highlight the benefits and limitations of using 'big data' to inform policy making at sub-national and national levels alike.
- 2.2 While crime and violence are certainly a regional problem, citizens experience insecurity locally, in the neighborhoods and cities of LAC. Although some cities in the region have relatively low homicide rates, others have amongst the highest in the world, and others have made significant strides in violence reduction. Insecurity in

LAC, aside from being an inherently local phenomenon, is also highly variable. This variability exists not only among countries and cities, but also within cities.

- 2.3 Evidence has shown that crime concentrates in “hotspots” within cities, and this has led to a refocus of crime prevention and control efforts to these areas, while at the same time generating a greater need for more and better data. Although governments are increasingly able to know “where” crime concentrates, less is known about why it concentrates where it concentrates, and why certain individuals commit crime and not others, even when socioeconomic characteristics are similar across places and people. The use of disaggregated and anonymized human behavioral data derived from mobile network activities can help to improve not only crime concentration but also to tackle the crime prediction challenge¹. This TC seeks to answer these lingering questions and in doing so contribute to more effective crime prevention policies.
- 2.4 In this light, disaggregated and high-quality data is increasingly important (albeit still lacking) to answer these questions and inform decision-making processes. Already, some cities around the world and in LAC, have made important strides in the collection and analysis of geocoded crime and sociodemographic data to tackle urban crime and violence. Through loans and grants, the Bank is also supporting governments of the region in building institutional capacity within security and justice institutions to improve the quality of their administrative records and their victimization surveys. Additionally, since it can take time to improve administrative and survey data collection, the Bank has also supported projects (RG-T2957 and RG-T2795) that leverage alternative sources of data, Big Data, to enhance local governments' understanding of crime dynamics in Latin American cities.
- 2.5 This TC incorporates lessons learned and builds upon results from the previous operations, including “Strengthening Data Analysis Capacities for Crime Prevention, Control and Prediction” (RG-T2957) and “Public Safety: Alternative sources of information” (RG-T2795). These lessons include: (i) the need to build multi-disciplinary teams with clearly defined roles in the project, merging expertise in Big Data Analysis as well as crime prevention; (ii) the importance of working closely with local governments in defining their own questions of interest and priorities; and (iii) exploring data availability before defining these research questions. Results from previous projects include: (i) in-depth studies on the patterns and determinants of crime at the local level, and (ii) assessments of local government capabilities in data analysis in Medellín, Colombia. This TC will complement previous related interventions by: (i) generating innovative methodologies for crime analysis, not only at the local level but at the regional level; (ii) expanding the reach of its interventions to other countries such as Chile and Mexico; and (iii) conducting cross-country studies on the use of big data as a crime prevention tool and assessments of local government capacities to effectively use such strategies.
- 2.6 This TC responds to the increasing demands of cities in the region for technical and financial support to enhance their technological and human capacities to strengthen their data collection and analysis capacities and to leverage ‘big data’ for evidence-based policy making in the field of citizen security. The selection criteria of the two participant cities, one in each of the selected countries, for this TC will be based on:

¹ A study in London, shows that an accuracy of almost 70% is obtained when predicting whether a specific area in the city will be a crime hotspot or not (Bogomolov et al., 2014). Another study in Los Angeles, shows that police patrols using the experimental algorithm model ETAS (Epidemic-Type Aftershock Sequence) to forecast crime led to an average 7.4% reduction in crime volume as a function of patrol time (Mohler et al., 2016).

(i) the openness and interest of the local government in carrying out the activities of the TC; (ii) the availability of 'big data' in the city; (iii) the existence of quality administrative records for validation, (iv) the commitment and the institutional capacity to continue the use of big data beyond the Bank's contribution; and (v) the existence of academic institutions and/or private sector firms that are willing to partner with local governments in order to access non-official data and to share knowledge and techniques on how to use it. During the process of selecting local governments, the team of this TC will consult with the IDB Country Offices in Chile and Mexico to determine the relevance of the topic in each country.

- 2.7 **Sustainability.** The Bank will support local governments to continue the work financed with this TC by: (i) focusing on strengthening institutional capacities for technological innovation in citizen security; (ii) creating partnerships with academic institutions to ensure that they continue to support local governments in generating evidence that can improve service delivery and policy making; and (iii) partnerships with private sector firms to ensure accessibility to raw data such as cellular data, and social media data, etc. Moreover, most of the cities that have expressed interest are also part of the Bank's Emerging and Sustainable Cities Program, which will allow for these efforts to be integrated and sustained as part of a broader collaboration between the various cities and the Bank.
- 2.8 **Objective.** To enhance technological innovation and capacities of local governments in analyzing Big Data to develop evidence-based violence prevention policies. This TC will strengthen sub-national governments' collection, visualization, and analysis of data, including "big data", to better understand the levels, determinants, and perceptions of crime and violence as a way to improve the quality of crime prevention and control policies. The results of this TC will also have a demonstrative effect which will highlight the benefits and limitations of using "big data" to inform policy making at sub-national and national levels alike.
- 2.9 **Alignment.** This TC is consistent with the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020 (AB-3008) and is aligned with the development challenges of social inclusion and equality, as well as with the cross-cutting theme of institutional capacity and rule of law. By generating innovative crime data; improving crime analysis methodologies and strengthening capabilities of local governments and local law enforcement agencies to better use and apply this information for predicting crime and developing evidence-based policies. Additionally, the project will contribute to the Corporate Results Framework (CRF) 2016-2019 (GN-2727-6) output indicators of: (i) Government agencies benefited by projects that strengthen technological and managerial tools to improve public service delivery; and (ii) crime information systems strengthened. The program is also aligned with the Sector Strategy on Institutions for Growth and Social Welfare (GN-2587-2), specifically with its C&V reduction component; it is also aligned with the Sector Framework for Citizen Security and Justice (GN-2771). This TC is also aligned with the Bank's strategy in Chile for 2019-2022 (GN-2946), specifically with the strategic objective of simplifying procedures for citizens, which responds to the government's priority to modernize the State and its institutions, to introduce greater citizen security, justice and political decentralization. Since it focusses on building capacity for technological innovation and generating new evidence about urban crime and violence using "big data" will help improve the quality of policies in the citizen security and justice sector.

III. Description of Activities/Components

- 3.1 **Component 1. Conduct innovative analyses about the patterns and determinants of crime at the urban level (US\$100,000).** The main result of this component will be to generate cutting-edge methodologies and knowledge about determinants of crime to support more effective policies. This will involve gathering data, building databases, conducting crime analysis and developing data collection training workshops. The expected products of this component are: (i) methodologies for local governments to better use available official and non-official data sources to understand urban crime and violence at a more granular level; (ii) case study on factors driving urban crime and violence; and (iii) research on the effect of impunity on criminality in order to inform the design of more targeted and evidence-based interventions.
- 3.2 **Component 2. Enhance local government capacities in data analysis to better understand the determinants and patterns of crime (US\$80,000).** The main result of this component is the strengthening of local capacities in data analysis through training workshops as well as the development of action plans for each city based on findings from Component 1. The expected products of this component are: (i) institutional capacity assessment for crime data analysis; (ii) training workshops for individuals within city governments on crime data analysis. It is expected that these workshops will be developed with local and international partners (i.e. academic institutions, think tanks, NGOs, law enforcement agencies, etc.); and (iii) action plans on the use and implementation of big data analysis methodologies, knowledge on predicting urban violence trends and crime incidents and the design of evidence-based policies. It is expected that this will ensure that the studies developed in Component 1, are not one-time happenings, but instead that these become institutionalized and provide new analytical tools and policy recommendations for city governments to more effectively predict, prevent, and respond to crime.
- 3.3 **Component 3. Dissemination of results (US\$20,000).** The main result of this component is to disseminate findings from studies conducted in Component 1, including the databases and methodologies generated, and action plans developed as part of Component 2. To do so, the TC will finance a series of dissemination events and printed and online materials, including: (i) a side event to be held during Citizen Security Week 2020; (ii) dissemination materials including brochures, short videos, and social media stories. The purpose is not only to disseminate data for evidence-based policies, but also to document the viability of using non-official data sources to better understand crime and violence and to inform public policy. These findings will then inform uses of 'Big data' across countries of the region as well as across sectors.

IV. Budget

The total budget of the TC will be US\$200,000, financed with resources from ordinary capital of the Strategic Program for the Development of Institutions (INS).

Indicative Budget

Activity/Component	IDB/Fund Funding	Counterpart Funding	Total Funding
Component 1. Conduct innovative analyses about the patterns and determinants of crime at the urban level.	\$ 100,000	\$ 0.00	\$ 100,000
Component 2. Enhance local government capacities in data analysis to better understand the determinants and patterns of crime.	\$ 80,000	\$ 0.00	\$ 80,000
Component 3. Dissemination of results	\$ 20,000	\$ 0.00	\$ 20,000
Total	\$200,000	\$ 0.00	\$200,000

V. Executing Agency and Execution Structure

- 5.1 The Bank will be the executing agency for this TC through IFD/ICS in collaboration with IDB country offices in Mexico and Chile. Given the Bank's experience in coordinating activities for the improvement in information management systems and administrative records in the security and justice sector, it is uniquely positioned to coordinate and support collaborative work with governments, academic institutions, and the private sector to push for the use of alternative data sources for a better understanding of crime and violence in LAC. The TC will be implemented over 24 months. The IDB will conduct the procurement of consulting services required for TC implementation, according to the Bank's policies and procedures (GN-2765-1, GN-2303-20).
- 5.2 Previously to engage in any activity in one of the Beneficiary countries, the team will obtain the corresponding letter of non-objection from the corresponding authorities.
- 5.3 To conduct the analytical work and the trainings, the Bank will hire DataPop Alliance through one of its member organizations. DataPop Alliance is one of the pioneer organizations working from a "human-centered perspective" to leverage Big Data for development. Its member institutions include two of the most prestigious universities world-wide, and its core members include researches who are world-renowned data scientists and who have been at the forefront of Big Data analysis since its inception. Moreover, DataPop Alliance, through its network of researchers has key access to sources of Big Data such as Telecomm companies. DataPop Alliance offers not only this access, but also a comprehensive approach that involves capacity building and local communities in the use and analysis of their own data. This approach aligns well with the Bank's work in Citizen Security and Justice which focuses on integral interventions that involve local communities and build capacity as they also generate knowledge.

VI. Project Risk and Major Issues

- 6.1 One of the main risks involved is to be able to gain access to non-publicly available data. The main way in which we will mitigate this risk is by establishing key collaborations with partners, such as innovation labs and academic institutions, which already have access to this data, and the necessary arrangements and agreements with the original producers and managers of the data (i.e. phone companies). We have already secured interest from city governments and identified potential partner organizations that have this access. Another risk is related to the privacy of individuals,

particularly in the use of Big Data. This risk will be mitigated by ensuring that all the data used is anonymized and presented in aggregated formats. Moreover, we will ensure that the relevant data provider has the necessary legal dispositions to inform and protect the individuals connected to the data.² A final risk is related to the non-appropriation of the TC's products by the beneficiaries. This risk will be mitigated by incorporating the cities early in the process and working with them to identify their needs and priorities so that the products directly respond to these and are useful in the long run.

VII. Exceptions to Bank Policy

- 7.1 This operation does not foresee any exceptions to Bank policy.

VIII. Environmental and Social Strategy

- 8.1 There are no environmental or social risks associated with the activities outlined in this operation; therefore, its environmental classification is "C", according to the Environment and Safeguard Compliance Policy (OP-703). (See [Safeguard Policy Filter Report and Safeguard Screening Form](#)).

Required Annexes:

- Annex I: Results Matrix
- Annex II: Terms of Reference
- Annex III: Procurement Plan

² It is important to note that the use of Big Data (for example Call Detail Records) is distinct from phone tapping used in criminal investigations. In this case, information about phone calls is restricted to the location and duration of the call and does not have any information about the content or identity of the caller.









Results Matrix

Outcomes

Outcome:	1 Improved capacities of local governments to analyze official and non-official data to inform evidence-based crime prevention policies.								
Indicators	Flags*	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Baseline Year	Means of verification	2019	2020	EOP	
1.1 Local government agencies benefited by projects that strengthen technological and managerial tools to improve public service delivery		# of government agencies	0.00	2019	Content of projects reflected in official government documents.	P	0.00	2.00	2.00
						P(a)	0.00	2.00	2.00
						A			

CRF Indicator

Outputs: Annual Physical and Financial Progress

1 Conduct innovative analyses about the patterns and determinants of crime at the urban level.						Physical Progress				Financial Progress				Theme	Fund	Flags
Outputs	Output Description	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Baseline Year	Means of verification	2019	2020	EOP	2019	2020	EOP					
1.1 Methodologies designed/strengthened	Methodologies for local governments to better use available official and non-official data sources designed and implemented.	Methodologies (#)	0	2019	Product uploaded on ezShare.	P	0	2	2	P	0	70000	70000	Citizen Security	INS	
						P(a)	0	2	2	P(a)	0	70000	70000			
						A				A						
1.2 Diagnostics and assessments completed	Case study detailing the findings of research about determinants of urban crime in cities of Mexico and Chile	Diagnostics (#)	0	2019	Product uploaded on ezShare.	P	0	1	1	P	0	15000	15000	Citizen Security	INS	
						P(a)	0	1	1	P(a)	0	15000	15000			
						A				A						
1.3 Diagnostics and assessments completed	Academic paper detailing the findings of research about the relationship between impunity and crime.	Diagnostics (#)	0	2019	Product uploaded on ezShare.	P	0	1	1	P	0	15000	15000	Citizen Security	INS	
						P(a)	0	1	1	P(a)	0	15000	15000			
						A				A						
2 Enhance local government capabilities in data analysis to better understand the determinants and patterns of crime.						Physical Progress				Financial Progress				Theme	Fund	Flags
Outputs	Output Description	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Baseline Year	Means of verification	2019	2020	EOP	2019	2020	EOP					
2.1 Institutional capacity analysis conducted	Document detailing the results of the institutional capacity assessment	Assessments (#)	0	2019	Product uploaded on ezShare.	P	2	0	2	P	30000	0	30000	Institutional Development	INS	
						P(a)	2	0	0	P(a)	30000	0	0			
						A				A						
2.2 Training workshops delivered	Document detailing the agenda, participants, and main results of the training workshops	Workshops (#)	0	2019	Product uploaded on ezShare.	P	0	2	2	P	0	20000	20000	Citizen Security	INS	
						P(a)	0	2	2	P(a)	0	20000	20000			
						A				A						
2.3 Action plans designed	Action plans on the use of big data for the design of evidence-based crime policies designed	Action Plans (#)	0	2019	Product uploaded on ezShare.	P	0	2	2	P	0	30000	30000	Institutional Development	INS	
						P(a)	0	2	2	P(a)	0	30000	30000			
						A				A						
3 Dissemination of results.						Physical Progress				Financial Progress				Theme	Fund	Flags
Outputs	Output Description	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Baseline Year	Means of verification	2019	2020	EOP	2019	2020	EOP					
3.1 Knowledge weeks organized	Side event on the Citizen Security Week 2020 conducted	Knowledge weeks (#)	0	2019	Product uploaded on ezShare.	P	0	1	1	P	0	5000	5000	Citizen Security	INS	
						P(a)	0	1	1	P(a)	0	5000	5000			
						A				A						
3.2 Awareness raising campaigns designed/implemented	Communication materials designed and produced	Campaigns (#)	0	2019	Product uploaded on ezShare.	P	0	3	3	P	0	15000	15000	Citizen Security	INS	

TERMS OF REFERENCE

REGIONAL

RG-T3238

Strengthening data analysis capacities for crime prevention, control and prediction

1. Background

Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is the most violent world region. With only 8% of the global population, 33% of global homicides take place in the region. While crime and violence are certainly a regional problem, citizens experience insecurity locally, in the neighborhoods and cities of LAC. Although some cities in the region have relatively low homicide rates, others have amongst the highest in the world, and others yet have made significant strides in violence reduction. That is to say, insecurity in LAC, aside from being an inherently local phenomenon, is also highly variable. This variability exists not only among countries and cities, but also within cities.

The presence of crime “hotspots” in cities has led to a refocus of crime prevention and control efforts to these areas, while at the same time generating a greater need for more and better data. In this light, disaggregated and high-quality data is increasingly important to inform decision-making processes. Already, some cities around the world and in LAC, have made important strides in the collection and analysis of geocoded crime and sociodemographic data to tackle urban crime and violence. Through loans and grants, the Bank is also supporting governments of the region in building institutional capacity within security and Justice institutions to improve the quality of their administrative records and their victimization surveys.

Increasingly, with the advent of new technologies, ‘Big Data’ can complement official statistics, and catalyze capacities to analyze and respond to insecurity in cities. The analysis of ‘Big Data’, which yields very granular and frequent information, can support efforts to focalize interventions to reduce insecurity, through a robust understanding of the patterns and determinants of crime. While cities and countries of the region are in the initial stages of using these new technologies and data sources to improve citizen security, there are successful examples of crime prediction and predictive policing using big data in cities like Los Angeles, London, and New York. In many of these cases, namely in New York City, police departments use integrate information management platforms such as CompStat to analyze data from different sources to make more informed patrolling strategies. In places like London, alternative sources of information (i.e. mobile phone data) have shown to be of value as complements to official sources because they yield data with higher levels of geographic granularity, higher frequencies, and often at a relatively low cost.

Leveraging the benefits of Big Data, compounded with official statistics, this consultancy will address two areas of research that could reap significant insights for crime and violence prevention efforts. The first and broadest area will explore the social and environmental factors that are associated with urban crime. The other area will take an exploratory dive into the relationship between impunity and criminality. Big Data may help capture a much more nuanced understanding of how to effectively reduce a sense of impunity and offers exploratory approaches to influence social networks to prevent violence.

2. Objectives

The main objective of this project is to generate sophisticated analyses about urban crime and violence in LAC cities, including two knowledge products related to the local determinants of crime and the role of impunity and social networks in driving criminal behavior, through the collection and analysis of official and non-official data to produce public policy recommendations and action plans.

3. Main activities

- 1) Coordinate and participate in meetings with local governments and other local stakeholders to determine nature of projects.
- 2) Develop methodologies for local governments on the use of official and non-official data sources to understand urban crime.
- 3) Produce publications and other knowledge products with technical input from IDB specialists in relation to the determinants of urban crime in cities of Mexico and Chile and the effects of impunity and crime.
- 4) Conduct initial data audits and capability assessments in 2 cities to then determine/characterize further analyses and interventions.
- 5) Building on the capability assessment, identify training needs and offer training opportunities in the form of two 2 day training workshops in the pilot and validation cities (or others as needed) for local counterparts, including local government personnel and/or members of local academic institutions or NGOs who are involved in the project. The number and type of training will be determined after the assessment depending on needs and budget.
- 6) Co-produce an action plan, in liaison with government officials, the local officials and IDB specialists, for each city based on findings of analyses and interventions, including technical and policy recommendations for crime control and prevention.
- 7) Review publications and materials with government officials, IDB specialists and other reviews that the IDB may appoint and adapt as necessary.

4. Main products

- 1) Product 1. Workplan for each of 2 cities

- 2) Product 2. Methodologies for local governments on the use of official and non-official data sources to understand urban crime
- 3) Product 3. knowledge products in relation to the determinants of urban crime in cities of Mexico and Chile and the effects of impunity and crime
- 4) Product 4. Data audit and capability assessment for 2 cities – findings report.
- 5) Product 5. Action plan with policy recommendations for more effective crime control and prevention efforts based on findings
- 6) Product 6. Final versions of two papers, and presentation of findings.

Expected results. To contribute to enhance technological innovation and capacities of local governments in analyzing official and non-official data to inform evidence-based violence prevention policies.

5. Project calendar

1. *Data gathering and analysis methodologies (2 to 4 months)*
2. *Knowledge products (1 month)*
3. *Data Audit and capability assessment (3 to 5 months)*
4. *Training workshops (1 month)*
5. *Development of action plans (2 to 4 months)*
6. *Final draft presentations (1 week)*

6. Requirements for consultancy reports

The firm will present quarterly consultancy reports. The reports must inform about the work achieved to date and a chronology for the remaining work.

7. Criteria for approval

The products must be approved by the IDB. The approval will be informed in writing, via email, by the coordinator of this consultancy.

8. Supervision

The firm will inform and hold meetings as necessary with the coordinator of this consultancy, Nathalie Alvarado (IFD/ICS), Modernization of the State Principal Specialist, nathalieh@iadb.org.

9. Payment calendar

Deliverables	%
Upon signature and approval of product 1	20%
Submission and approval of products 2 and 3	40%
Submission and approval of products 4 and 5	40%

Annex IV - RG-T3238

PROCUREMENT PLAN FOR IDB-EXECUTED OPERATIONS														
Country: Regional							Executing Agency: IDB					UDR: IFD/ICS		
Project number: RG-T3238						Project name: Strengthening technological innovation capacities for urban crime control and prevention								
Period covered by the Plan: September 2019 - December 2020						Total Project Amount: \$ 200,000								
Component	Procurement Type (1) (2)	Service type (1) (2)	Description	Estimated contract cost (US\$)	Selection Method (2)	Type of Contract	Source of Financing and Percentage				Estimated date of the procurement notice	Estimated contract start date	Estimated contract length	Comments
							IDB/MIF		Other External Donor					
							Amount	%	Amount	%				
Component 1	A. Consulting services	Consulting Firm (GN-2765)	Methodologies for local governments on the use of official and non-official data sources to understand urban crime	\$ 70,000	SSS	Lump Sum	\$ 70,000	100%	\$ -	0%	Q2 2019	Q3 2019	24 months	
Component 1	A. Consulting services	Consulting Firm (GN-2765)	Case study on determinatns of urban crime in cities of Mexico and Chile	\$ 15,000	SSS	Lump Sum	\$ 15,000	100%	\$ -	0%	Q3 2019	Q3 2019	24 months	
Component 1	A. Consulting services	Consulting Firm (GN-2765)	Research paper on the effects of impunity and crime	\$ 15,000	SSS	Lump Sum	\$ 15,000	100%	\$ -	0%	Q3 2019	Q3 2019	24 months	
Component 2	A. Consulting services	Consulting Firm (GN-2765)	Institutional capacity assessment on crime analysis	\$ 30,000	SSS	Lump Sum	\$ 30,000	100%	\$ -	0%	Q3 2019	Q3 2019	24 months	
Component 2	A. Consulting services	Consulting Firm (GN-2765)	Training workshops on crime data analysis	\$ 20,000	SSS	Lump Sum	\$ 20,000	100%	\$ -	0%	Q3 2019	Q3 2019	24 months	
Component 2	A. Consulting services	Consulting Firm (GN-2765)	Action plans on the use of big data for the design of evidence-based policies	\$ 30,000	SSS	Lump Sum	\$ 30,000	100%	\$ -	0%	Q3 2019	Q3 2019	24 months	
Component 3	C. Non consulting services	Corporate Procurement (GN-2303)	Side event on the Citizen Security Week	\$ 5,000		Lump Sum	\$ 5,000	100%	\$ -	0%	Q4 2020	Q4 2020	1 month	
Component 3	A. Consulting services	Consulting Firm (GN-2765)	Communication materials	\$ 15,000		Lump Sum	\$ 15,000	100%	\$ -	0%	Q4 2020	Q4 2020	1 month	
Prepared by:	Project Team		TOTALS	\$ 200,000			\$ 200,000	100%	\$ -	0%				
(1) Grouping together of similar procurement is recommended, such as publications, travel, etc. If there are a number of similar individual contracts to be executed at different times, they can be grouped together under a single heading with an explanation in the comments column indicating the average individual amount and the period during which the contract would be executed. For example: an export promotion project that includes travel to participate in fairs would have an item called "airfare for fairs", an estimated total value of US\$5,000, and an explanation in the Comments column: "This is for approximately four different airfares to participate in fairs in the region in years X and X1".														
(2) (i) Individual consultants: ICQ: Individual Consultant Selection Based on Qualifications; SSS: Single Source Selection. Selection process to be done in accordance with AM-650.														
(2) (ii) Consulting firms: Per GN-2765-1, Consulting Firm selection methods for Bank-executed Operations are: Single Source Selection (SSS); Simplified Competitive Selection (<=250K) (SCS); Fully Competitive (>250K) (FCS); and Framework Agreement Task Order (TO). All Consulting Firm selection processes under this policy must use the electronic module in Convergence.														
(2) (iii) Goods: Per GN-2765-1, par. A.2.2.c: "The procurement of goods and related services, except when such goods and related services are necessary to achieve the objectives of the Bank-executed Operational Work and are included in the consulting services contract and represent less than ten percent (10%) of the consulting services contract value."														