

Camino Verde

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Background: The Camino Verde program is a community-based participatory research (CBPR) approach to address the health and well-being of the Latino population in the United States. The program is a multi-sectoral partnership between the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) and the Latino community in San Diego. The program is a multi-sectoral partnership between the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) and the Latino community in San Diego. The program is a multi-sectoral partnership between the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) and the Latino community in San Diego.

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male and 19% female); and 31% were adults (8% men and 24% women). In some brigades, members were predominantly children; in others, they were predominantly teenagers; and in others they were predominantly adult housewives. The rest of the brigades had mixed memberships. The number of brigadistas varied con-

with the managing the blog at the CIET office. Only ten group members had direct access to the internet in their own homes (10/39), while the others had to visit internet cafés in their neighbourhoods or the home of a relative, friend or neighbour. The group agreed that each SEPA neighbourhood would have its own blog account, for security reasons and to strengthen the neighbourhood's sense of identity. Each neighbourhood had its own password, as access to the tool was restricted to the intervention neighbourhoods throughout the duration of the trial.

Tailoring

The Camino Verde intervention was tailored at several levels. At country level, it was tailored to the different political, cultural and socioeconomic conditions of Mexico's Guerrero state and those of Nicaragua's capital city, Managua. Appendix 2 to the main report on the trial results presents the main similarities and differences in how the intervention was implemented in the two countries [1].

to the brigades, the number of visiting brigadistas, and the

mobilise or generate their own resources as they reached greater levels of autonomy and sustainability. From the beginning, the amount provided to each community varied according to its perceived capacity to conduct the intervention using its own resources, and for some brigades the payment was suspended completely three or four months prior to the end of the intervention because they no longer needed it.

The brigade coordinator was accountable for the funds, both internally within the brigade and by providing accounting information to the CIET office, where officers registered it in the accounting system. Detailed financial accounting provided evidence of the brigade's

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