

Urban Violence: Building Safe and Inclusive Cities in Latin America

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Opening Remarks

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Introduction

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CRITICAL VISION OF SECURITY GOVERNANCE IN THREE LATIN AMERICAN CAPITALS

HUGO FRÜHLING



The Presentation Objectives

- It will compare security policies in 3 capitals of Latin America from 2008 to 2013.
- Special attention will be given to the institutional process of policy design, implementation and evaluation.
- A comparative analysis of projects being implemented at the city level will be conducted.
- Finally, a number of policy conclusions will be drawn.

Analysis of the relationships between the national policy on security and the institutional structure of the three cities

Characteristics of national policies	Bogotá	Lima	Santiago
Define clearly the competencies and for its implementation (who does what)	X	X	✓ Sí
Participation of stakeholders on its implementation	✓ Sí	✓ Sí	✓ Sí
Resources required to implement the projects are allocated.	X	X	✓ Sí
Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are in place	✓ Sí	X	✓ Sí
It is flexible to account for the specificity of the territories	✓ Sí	X	X
Proposes specific crime prevention actions.	✓ Sí	X	✓ Sí
Focuses on territories and social groups under risk	✓ Sí	✓ Sí	✓ Sí

Institutional analysis of the three cities: evaluation of security governance at a city level.

Characteristics of the institutions	Bogotá	Lima	Santiago
Does the city have its own institution in charge of crime prevention	✓ Sí	X	X
Does it have the required hierarchy to implement policies	✓ Sí	X	X
Does it have the required powers and functions	✓	X	X
Does it manage financial and professional resources.	✓ Sí	X	X
Does it have the information required for decision making.	✓ Sí	X	Si

Problem: national policy is weak in resources and authority.

NORMS

- Political hierarchy of the coordination body is weak in Colombia and Peru
- Chile- Ministerio del Interior
- Mandate to coordinate ministries but with no ministerial hierarchy
- Doesn't have the resources to implement programs.

PROCESSES

Articulation of Councils to redefine policies

ACTORS

- Ministers
- Coordinators or Secretaries of Council
- Deputy ministers or vice ministers

Critical aspect
Lack of political weight to articulate the system

Problem: flow and feedback of the system

NORMS

- demand for decentralizing the implementation and generating participatory modalities
- design, monitoring and evaluation of policies: Top-down vs bottom up
- Interventions should be based on evidence

ACTORS

- Coordinator or secretary of council
- Mayor, provincial authorities (Intendentes)
- Municipal and district authorities

Process

Formulación e
implementación
de la política

Critical Aspects

- Do not incorporate all stakeholders
- Lack of evaluation
- Political clientelism influences interventions

Problem: weakness of security policies in Santiago and Lima

Norms

- Lack of a City Directorate with resources
- Difficulties to coordinate institutions which depend from different levels of government.
- * Almost no coordination among local governments

ACTORES

- Coordinator or secretary of council or “tables”
- Mayor, provincial authorities (Intendentes)
- Municipal and district authorities
- Instituciones del nivel local

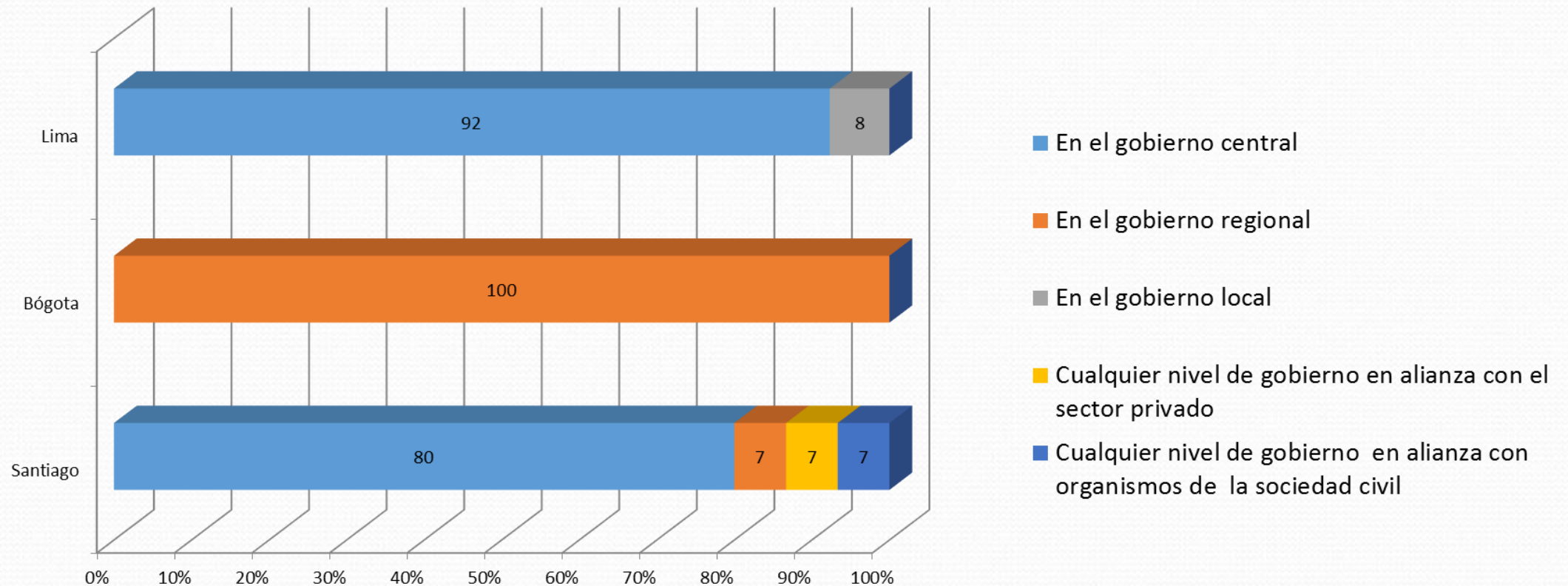
Process

Implement a policy that is consistent with the diversity of the territory

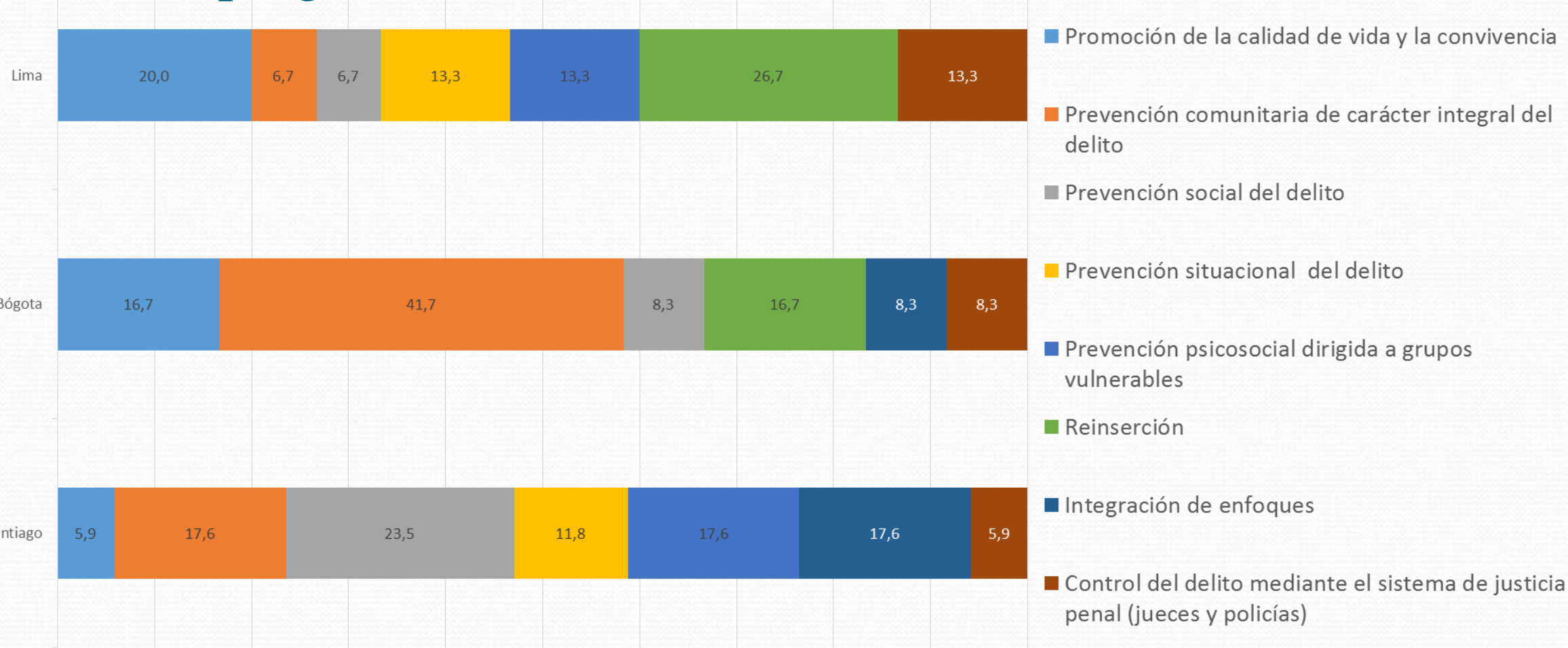
Critical problems

- Lack of systemic evaluations which could bring about a city level security policy.
- Conflicts of authority within the territory
- Political criteria to allocate resources.

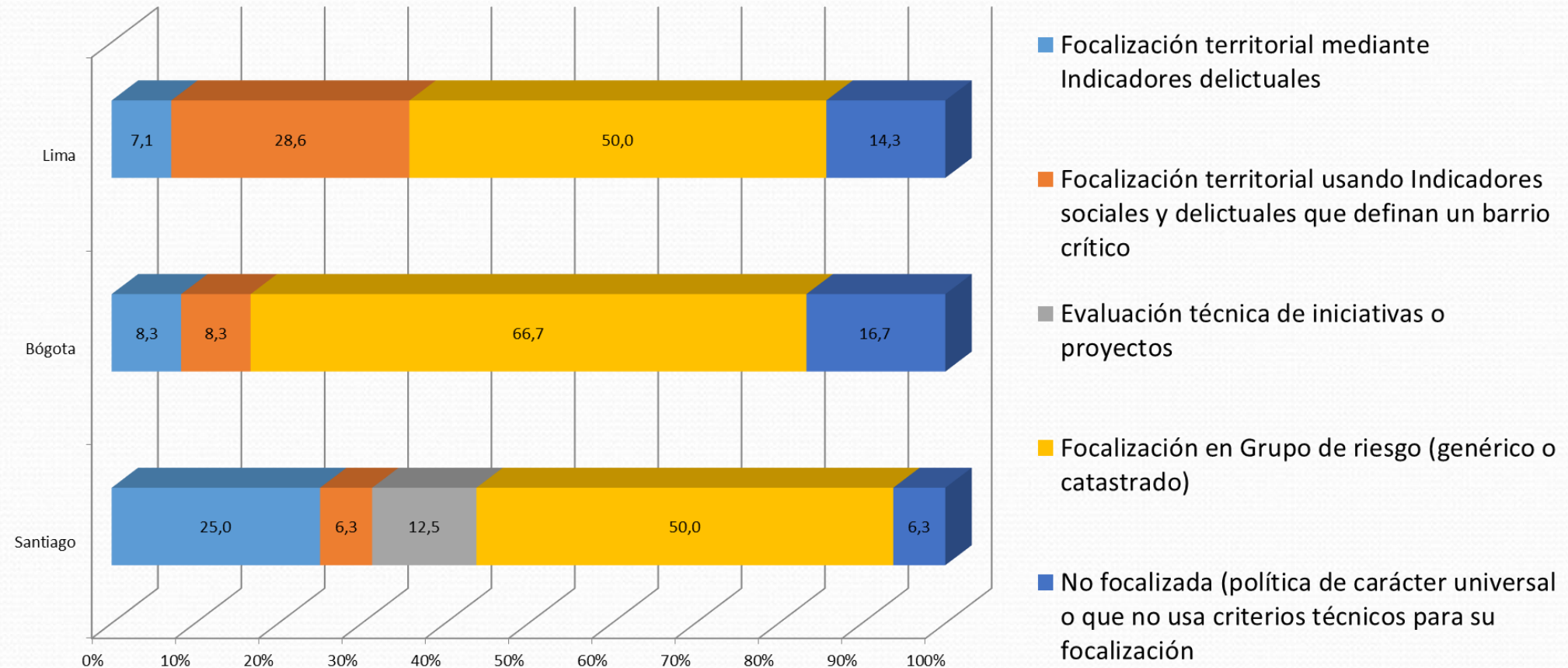
On programs and projects: Institution in charge



Focus of programs and reviewed in three cities



Focalizing criteria by program and projects



Policy proposals

- Proposals for implementing a national security policy should take into account the lack of a robust institutional system to implement them
- The decentralization of security policies takes place in several cities in contexts of institutional fragmentation and lack of coordination
- Crime prevention should call for the coordination among municipalities, but it is usually very inadequate
- Only in the case of Bogota the majority of projects identified were created by the municipality
- There has been a diffusion of knowledge on crime prevention in recent years, which has resulted in a variety of programs being implemented

Conclusions...

- However, ideological approaches differ. They go from social (Bogota) to criminological (Santiago)
- Projects in Lima and Bogota are less focused than in Santiago, which precisely indicates a more social character.
- From the point of view of policies, research and interventions should focus on changing institutions and on the politics of policy formulation.