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Observable characteristics of violence and crime
1. Violence concentrates geographically.

- In 2010 only 6% of municipalities accounted for 80% of homicides (Escalante, 2011)
- In 2013 only 2 municipalities concentrated 50% of homicides in Chihuahua State (Chioda, 2013)
- Concentration of violence is parallel to other social indicators
- It’s sticky. 1 homicide this year predicts .8 next one (Chioda, 2013)
Victims and perpetrators share demographic and socio economic profile. (Merino, 2013 and Chioda, 2013)
Violence is driven by group dynamics
Homicidios por grupos de edad y género, INEGI, 2010.
1. Where we are?

2. Challenges

3. Policy recommendations
Since 2012: **SUBSECRETARIA DE PREVENCION DEL DELITO, PRONAPRED (120 Mo USD), ECOPRED**

Challenges:

1. Lack of definition of the **problem** to address

2. Geographic and demographic **dispersion** of efforts

3. **Lack of evidence-supported** policy design and **detachment** from law enforcement and criminal justice measures

4. Institutional **weakness to deliver** (municipal governments, consultants and CSOs)

5. Too focused on root causes (primary prevention) and much less in more proximate drivers and triggers of violence (**reduction**)
Policy recommendation

1. Strategic specificity

- What type of violence or crime?
- When do we want to achieve this?
- Build a robust theory of change for it
Policy recommendation

2 Target, target, target

- Places, people, groups, behaviours, and time
- Build the tools to do so
- Prime quality of interventions over quantity (scalability still important)
3  Aim reduction first

- PREVENTION IS NOT RETROACTIVE
- Strengthen links and synergies with justice and law enforcement
- Focus on what has worked already (evidence)
- Prepare small local task teams

Policy recommendation

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