

infoSEGURA



# REPORT 2022

November 15<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup>

# CITIZEN SECURITY WEEK IN NUMBERS



**+120**

Participants



**10**

Ministers, vice ministers and senior officials in the region



**25**

Specialists from different Latin American and Caribbean countries



**6**

USAID representatives



**22**

UNDP Latin America and the Caribbean functionaries



**14**

Countries



**1**

Keynote address by Laura Chinchilla



**2**

High-level policy dialogues on Citizen Security and Violence against Women and Girls



**1**

Launch of study on the costs of violence in the countries of northern Central America



**6**

Conferences

**2**

Studies



**9**

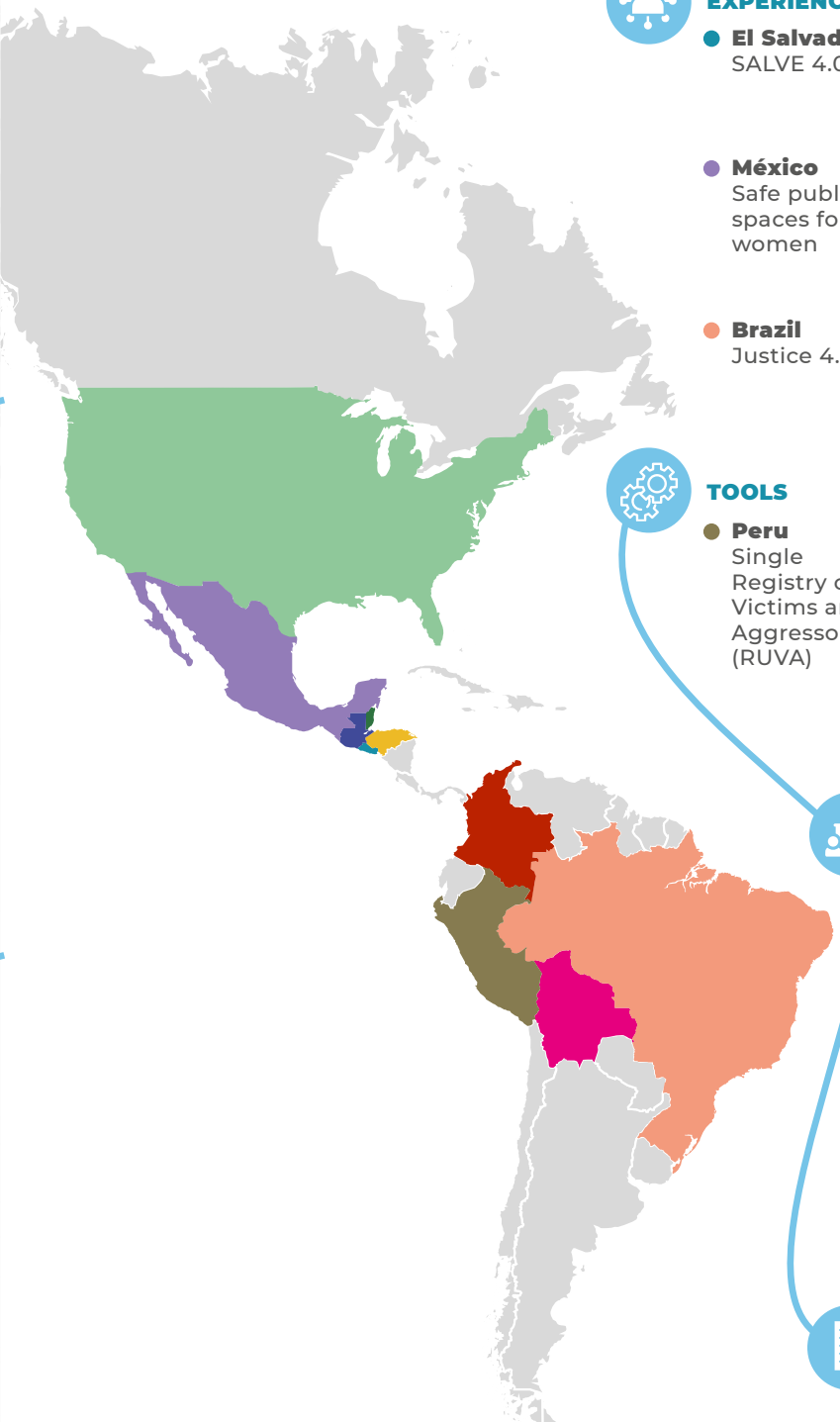
Experiences in citizen security and violence against women and girls



**5**

Tools for preventing violence against women and girls, justice and human mobility

# FIRST CITIZEN SECURITY WEEK



## LAUNCH

Study on Costs of violence in the countries of northern Central America



## EXPERIENCES

- **El Salvador**  
SALVE 4.0 –
- **Bolivia**  
Early Warning and Response System for Social Conflicts
- **Honduras**  
Integrated System and Open Data Portal
- **México**  
Safe public spaces for women
- **Belize**  
Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS)
- **Central America**  
Innovations for reporting on violence against women and girls
- **Brazil**  
Justice 4.0
- **Colombia**  
Integrated System for Emergency and Security in Medellin
- **Guatemala**  
Local Citizen Security, the case of Antigua



## TOOLS

- **Peru**  
Single Registry of Victims and Aggressors (RUVA)
- **Latin America and the Caribbean**  
Map of Open Data Portals for Access to Justice  
  
Displacement and human mobility in local development planning
- **Guatemala**  
Territorially Targeted Multidimensional VAWG Index
- **Honduras**  
Judicial Statistics System



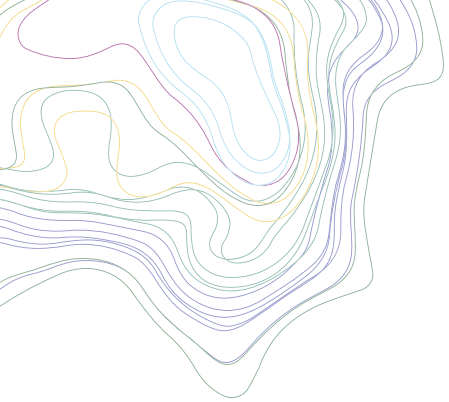
## PRESENTATIONS

- **United States of America**  
The use of data to design, test and scale programs and policies that improve citizen security
- **Mexico**  
Crime prediction, decision making and impact on security management
- **Countries in northern Central America**  
Challenges to reinsertion
- **Latin America and the Caribbean**  
Challenges for effective and innovative management of citizen security  
  
Modernizing the management of citizen security  
  
Gender-sensitive data, new technologies and public policies



## STUDIES

- **Guatemala**  
Registry of Violence against LGBTI persons: Datification and protocols. The case of Guatemala
- **Latin America and the Caribbean**  
Online Violence against Women and Girls

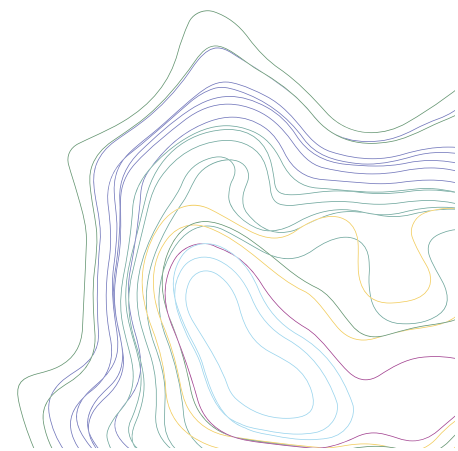


## **INTRODUCTION**

Aiming to contribute to creating opportunities for high-level dialogue with regional impact with a view to supporting the design of people-centered public policies for citizen security in the region, the UNDP InfoSegura Regional Project, with the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), organized the First Citizen Security Week in Central America and the Dominican Republic, from November 15 to 17 in the city of Antigua, Guatemala.

The First Citizen Security Week opened a space for high-level discussion and exchange of experiences and best practices that can contribute to improving citizen security, social cohesion and justice. At the same time, it promotes effective governance in the framework of the work and fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 16 on peace, security and justice.

Event attendees included ministers, vice ministers and senior functionaries responsible for public policies on citizen security, justice and violence prevention in the region. This further included the participation of representatives of national and local governments, national and international experts, institutes and statistical offices, business sector and civil society, as well as representatives of USAID and UNDP.





## THEMATIC SESSIONS

**1**

**Information management and public policy**

**5**

**Experiences in innovation, technology and digitization**

**2**

**Costs and public spending on violence**

**6**

**What is not counted, does not count: Violence against women and girls**

**3**

**Modernizing the management of citizen security**

**7**

**Digital Justice**

**4**

**CONOSE network contributions**

**8**

**Territorial management of citizen security**



# DAY 1 NOVEMBER 15<sup>TH</sup>

## Opening ceremony

Welcoming remarks by officials of the government of Guatemala, USAID and UNDP Latin America and the Caribbean.



“Through the InfoSegura Project and our partner UNDP we have strengthened six countries in their capacity to generate evidence-based public policies, strengthening information management, and the use of data in citizen security and justice policies”

**Haven Cruz-Hubbard**  
USAID Mission Director to Guatemala



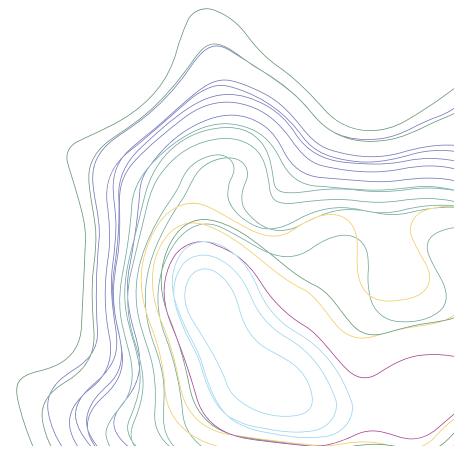
“Eight years ago UNDP, through the InfoSegura Regional Project, and in partnership with USAID bet on innovation by promoting the use and analysis of data in public policies for citizen security. Subsequently, one of the most tangible results is that now, in most of the countries where the Regional Project is implemented, technological and digital tools that promote transparency and open data are available”

**José Cruz- Osorio**  
Manager, Regional Hub for UNDP LAC



“In every country in the region, and especially in Central America and the Dominican Republic, a series of strategies have been implemented for the analysis and study of the complexity that exists around the issue of citizen security”

**Román Estuardo Cancinos Arbizú**  
IV Vice-Minister of Technology of the Ministry of the Interior of Guatemala



## Keynote address

Following the opening ceremony, the first day of activities began with a keynote address by Laura Chinchilla Miranda, former president of Costa Rica, who spoke about **Citizen Security in Central America and the Dominican Republic: certainties and dilemmas. A public policy perspective.**



The InfoSegura Project is one of the best things that has happened to Central America. The regional instruments that InfoSegura has been providing decision-makers with have been fundamental to improve the quality of their decisions and public policies



**Laura Chinchilla Miranda**  
Former President of Costa Rica



Opening Ceremony  
and Keynote Address:

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1812676285766744>

## High Level Session

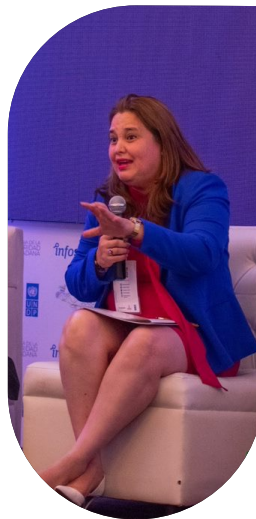
The first High-Level Dialogue of the First Citizen Security Week was then held. Participants included ministers and vice ministers from Belize, Guatemala, Honduras and the Dominican Republic, who discussed the relevant elements of the public policies on citizen security being implemented in their respective countries.



The multisectoral approach that is being implemented in Belize over the last year has already proven to have very significant results. Looking at an image of just the data coming out of Belize City, the commercial and urban capital of the country, where there are 29 established gangs, we could see a 50% reduction in homicides just by implementing this multisectoral approach



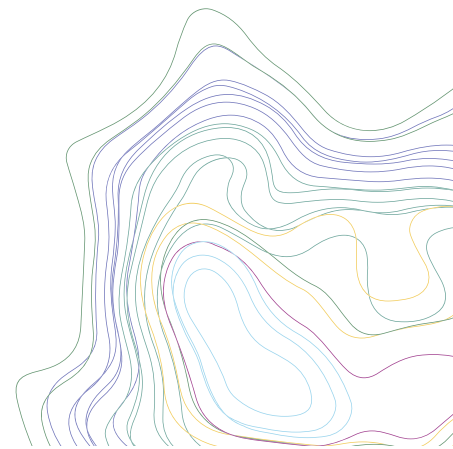
**Kareem Musa**  
Minister of Home Affairs and New  
Growth Industries of Belize



The data in my country didn't used to be reliable. We collected that data and after two years of not validating it we got together with the main institutions. And we went further: we made it public on a transparency portal



**Julissa Villanueva**  
Sub-Secretary for Security in  
Police Affairs of Honduras





“ We are currently working on forming this working group on security, so that the people are the real auditors of the police, through a community police ”

“ We are working on the creation of a Security Policy with a gender and human rights approach, thanks to the support of InfoSegura, USAID and UNDP ”

**Hugo Suazo**  
Subsecretary for Prevention and Human Rights, Honduras



“ When approaching the Strategy, we understood that it had to be a comprehensive strategy that would make it possible for there to be inter-institutional coordination at the highest level of government, at the intermediate level and at the local level ”

**Jesús Feliz**  
Vice Minister of Interior and Police of the Dominican Republic

In addition, the high authorities from throughout the region were joined by Marcela Smutt, coordinator of the UNDP InfoSegura Regional Project and Laura Chinchilla Miranda, former president of Costa Rica, who shared in the reflections on the progress and challenges of public policies for citizen security in the region.



“ When we started the project we thought we would have a series of data, and settle on a number. At this time, we are moving forward and we are talking about using information for public policy, for generating integrated evidence, about the need for information on crime incidence, as well as factors that intervene in the dynamics, to have this interrelation and use information to inform public policy ”

**Marcela Smutt**  
Coordinator, UNDP InfoSegura Regional Project



“ We have to help governments measure what we can already measure, because we already have more systematized data, more unified indicators; to be able to tell people this is the way it looked yesterday and this the way it looks today, and we have achieved this thanks to our policies, our actions, but above all, our doctrine and our vision ”

**Laura Chinchilla Miranda**  
Former President of Costa Rica

 **High Level Session:**  
<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=672380597579828>



## SESSION

# 1

### Information management and public policy

In this session, there was an exchange of lessons from various experiences in citizen security and early responses to social conflicts in the region. This helped broaden the view of information management, relevant inputs for evidence-based public policies.



## EXPERIENCES

**Salve 4.0.** This platform makes it possible to spot different forms of violence in the educational community to provide timely attention to victims.



“Including the use of this SALVE methodological strategy in management, enables us to implement it [SALVE], not only in the Ministry but also UNDP, through InfoSegura, to develop these catalogs of violations in the school environment”

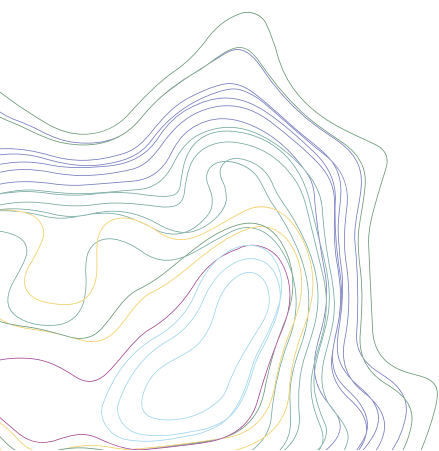
**Mauricio Pineda**  
Minister of Education of El Salvador


**The Early Warning and Response System for Social Conflicts** is the result of accumulated learning that has evolved from systems for recording conflicts, demands and agreements in Bolivia since 2004 to the development of an information management platform to inform decision-making processes for addressing and transforming conflicts.



“Working on an early warning system that is part-of or informs a decision-making system, in other words, starting with the rationale of just recording, counting the number of conflicts, their intensity, the actors involved, and moving to focus on a system that is instead oriented towards prevention, but also taps into lessons learned from conflict management, in order to generate a process of improving the performance of public institutions and social actors in conflict management”

**Fernando Aramayo**  
Programme and Institutional Management Coordinator at UNDP Bolivia



 **The Integrated System and Open Data Portal of Honduras** is a new open data system for analyzing indicators regarding violence, insecurity and risk factors in the municipalities of Honduras, facilitating the design and implementation of evidence-based public policies for citizen security.




“  
The portal is a system that encompasses a set of data and a set of tools, and consolidates and analyzes and systematizes sensitive information on coexistence and citizen security. It arises from the coordination, initially, of 7 institutions that made all their information available to be consolidated in a single database. This data has an important function as important inputs for the construction of public policies on coexistence and citizen security”

**Erlin Menjivar**  
Technical Coordinator of the  
Technical Inter-Institutional  
Coordination Unit (UTECI)



## PRESENTATION

 **The use of data to design, test and scale programs and policies that improve citizen security**

The place-based efforts to reduce violence by the Crime and Justice Policy Lab in Philadelphia serve as a case study to illustrate the way policymakers can design, test, and scale programs to improve public safety.



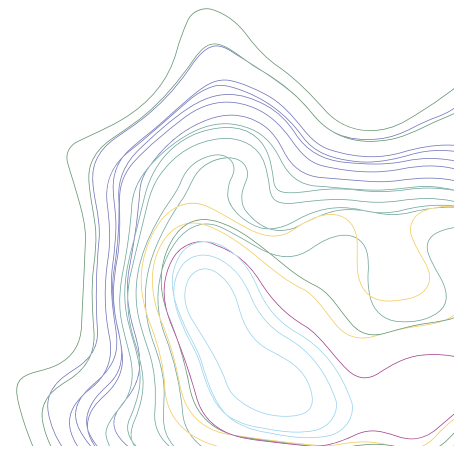
“  
Data is critical in terms of knowing who is at risk, where violence occurs, characterizing the problem so that we can help design policy interventions that can help reduce violence. In addition, data is critical for evaluating effectiveness and intervention policies”

**Caroline La Rochelle**  
Crime and justice  
Lab. University of Pennsylvania



Session 1:

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=506420968173010>



**SESSION 2**

**Costs and public spending on violence**

The second day of the First Citizen Security Week began with the launch of the study on **Costs of violence in the countries of northern Central America**, published by the UNDP InfoSegura Regional Project and a preview of a new study Public Expenditure on Citizen Security, Justice and Human Rights in the countries of northern Central America.



“ In that study, the main objective was to measure the economic impact of violence in all its possible forms, on Salvadoran society, and an accounting approach was adopted. It had more to do with quantifying the impact of violence on our countries. In Guatemala, violence cost the country 7.5 billion dollars, very close to El Salvador with 3.7 billion dollars and Honduras with a little over 3.4 billion dollars ”

**Carlos Acevedo**  
Economist, El Salvador



Download the report:

SPANISH  
ENGLISH

**Panel**

Following the presentation of the study on Costs of violence in the Countries of Northern Central America, a panel discussion was held on the relevance the publication has for the region.



“ Regardless of whether we like or dislike the data, the study tells us about circumstances as they really are, and, if decision-makers do not take them into account, they will definitely fail in the process of formulating their plans, policies and budget execution ”

**Axel Romero**  
Manager, Commission for the defense of formal commerce. Chamber of Industry, Guatemala



“With statistics, we have to be very careful. We have to be clear that statistics are not for doing politics, but for designing policies”

**Servio Tulio Castaños**  
Executive Vice President,  
Institutional and Justice  
Foundation (FINJUS) of the  
Dominican Republic

 **Session 2:**  
<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=809883486947110>

## SESSION 3

### Modernizing the management of citizen security

The morning of the second day of activities of the First Citizen Security Week continued with the presentation of a series of conferences on citizen security management in the region.

## PRESENTATION

### Challenges for effective and innovative management of citizen security

This lecture focused on the issues of managing citizen security in Latin America, including a retrospective, acknowledging citizen security advances in the region, present challenges, and the stakes in a world that is no longer as it was.



“We have made a lot of progress, and those of us who are older are very clear about this. Effectively, in Latin America, in recent years, we have acknowledged prevention as a pillar of public policy”

“Doubtless, we have to advance in matters of knowledge. I think that what InfoSegura is doing is a space that allows us to move forward”

**Lucia Dammert**  
Professor, University  
of Santiago de Chile



## **Modernizing the management of citizen security**

Using police modernization and the promotion of evidence-based practices as examples, the urgent need for closer collaboration between criminal justice institutions and universities was highlighted, offering practical recommendations from past achievements and achieve new successes.



“

What is it that we can do? Greater collaboration between universities and government institutions. Have more limited indicators, and consolidate policing for the citizenry”

### **Hung-En Sung**

Professor and Director of International Research Partnerships, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, the City University of New York, New York.

## **Crime prediction, decision making and impact on security management**

Criminological theory, in proper combination with different spatio-temporal analysis techniques, can improve decision making in crime control and prevention. The crimes of homicide and human trafficking are used as objects of study, and Mexico City neighborhoods as units of analysis and case studies, respectively.



“

The central messages is that we must not, again, make generalizations or be too simplistic. Qualitative studies and indicators, done well, can inform quantitative indicators very well”

### **Carlos Vilalta**

Professor-Researcher Center for Research in Geospatial Information Sciences (CentroGeo-Conacyt)



### **Session 3:**

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=565284158738993>

## SESSION 4



### CONOSE network contributions to citizen security

In the afternoon, the second day continued with the Citizen Security Knowledge Network (CONOSE) and its contributions and knowledge generation to foster a comprehensive understanding of violence in the region and its impact on people's lives.



## PRESENTATION



### Challenges to reinsertion

Drawing on more than 100 in-depth interviews with former street gang members from Northern Central America, this presentation documents how perceptions of discrimination can affect people seeking employment opportunities and reintegration into society.



Most young people who join gangs, at some point, are going to want to get out of the gang. Eventually all, or almost all of them want to get out, and exiting successfully depends on the conditions the process takes place in ”

**José Miguel Cruz**  
Director of Research, the Kimberly Green Center for Latin America and the Caribbean, Florida International University



## STUDY



### Registry of Violence against LGBTI persons: Datification and protocols. The case of Guatemala

The way that security and justice institutions in the country capture, store and analyze data related to violence against LGBTI people has an impact on the underreporting of violence. As a consequence of the indicators, this problem is not perceived as a public problem that deserves to be addressed.



For many vulnerable populations, one of their vulnerabilities is the invisibilization of records. How do we solve this problem? That is the dilemma that led to this study ”

**Daniel Villatoro**  
CONOSE Network Researcher

## SESSION

# 5

### Experiences in Innovation, Technology and Digitization

The second day of activities closed with a session on a set of innovative experiences in citizen security and prevention of violence against women and girls in the region.



## EXPERIENCE



### Data-driven positive deviance— Safe Public Spaces for Women in Mexico

Key results of the pilot “Safe Public Spaces for Women in Mexico City” in which the data-driven positive deviance method was used to identify conditions that generate safer public spaces for women.



The objective of this pilot test is to identify conditions to generate safer public spaces for women in Mexico City using data-driven positive deviance. Positive deviance is based on the assumption that, in each community, there are individuals or groups that develop uncommon practices to cope with the challenges they live with, unlike other peers who live in the same conditions or who have the same resources”

**Gabriela Ríos Landa**  
Head of Exploration of the  
Accelerator Lab UNDP Mexico



### Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) A constituent and integral element of the NFSS Quality System of Belize

LIMS analyzes the department-wide implementation of a quality manual, illustrating the need to provide information on the resistance to change encountered along the way to ensure quality services, and it highlights the synergistic effects of simultaneous project implementation.



This presentation discusses four principles for providing reliable and objective forensic science services in support of the administration of justice and citizen security in Belize: evidence-based decision making, good governance efforts, stakeholder engagement, and managing change”

**Gian Cho**  
Executive Director of the  
National Forensic Science  
Service of Belize

## **Innovations for reporting on violence against women and Girls**

The presentation underscores the importance for the institutions that work with the InfoSegura Regional Project to share systematized data on a daily basis, and the inclusion of technology in the generating information on violence against women and girls.



“No society can be safe as long as women and girls cannot live in safety. I think it is key, and a great challenge is achieving this coordination between institutions to ensure that public policies for citizen security can really address all forms of violence, including violence that affects women and girls in our societies”

**Marcela Smutt**  
Coordinator, UNDP  
InfoSegura Regional Project



Sessions 4 and 5:

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=3032176517081887>

## **DAY 3** **NOVEMBER 17<sup>TH</sup>**

### **SESSION 6**

**What is not counted, does not count: Violence against women and girls**

The last day of activities of the First Citizen Security Week began with a session on the importance of data in measuring violence against women and girls in Latin America and the Caribbean, the challenges and tools implemented to prevent violence, as well as the vulnerability to which women are exposed in cyberspace.



## **PRESENTATION**

### **Gender-Sensitive Data, New Technology and public policies**

Although the 2030 Agenda includes gender-sensitive data, there is still a large gap in the availability, quality and use of gender-sensitive data, especially data on violence. The conference addresses the importance and need for crime and criminal justice statistics to include a gender perspective, as well as the challenges and possible solutions.



“It is important for public policy not to view women as a homogeneous mass. There are completely different women, of different ages. Currently it is only divided into girls and adults, and maybe older people, but within each range there are ranges that are much more susceptible to violence than others”

**Zinnya del Villar**  
Data Science Research Director,  
Data-Pop Alliance

## TOOL

### **Single Registry of Victims and Aggressors**

In Peru, the RUVA (Spanish acronym for the Single Registry of Victims and Aggressors) is a multisectoral unified information tool utilized to analyze and follow cases of violence against women and members of the family group to move forward in the implementation of public policies to provide citizens with better services.



“ Violence against women and family members is a public health problem in Peru. More than half of all women have been victims of some type of violence. Addressing this problem requires coordination among justice operators through a system that consolidates information on these registered cases of violence, providing real-time monitoring by justice and social protection operators ”

**Rocío Gala Gálvez**  
Senior Prosecutor, National Coordinator of the Specialized Prosecutor's Offices for Human Trafficking Crimes and Representative of the Public Ministry before the Coordinating Commission of the Single Registry of Victims and Aggressors in Peru

## STUDY

### **Online Violence against Women and Girls**

The study analyzes basic concepts to identify online gender-based violence against women and girls in the Americas region, and it offers some preventive digital safety measures against acts of online abuse that women Internet users and those who work with victims of gender-based violence can adopt.



“ What defines online gender-based violence is the power relationship. Not so much the physical or online place where the violence occurs, but whether there is a power relationship ”

**Katya Vera Morales**  
Gender Specialist, Cybersecurity Program of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), Organization of American States (OAS)



Session 6:

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=524083339623110>



## High Level Session

Following the session on violence against women and girls in Latin America and the Caribbean, a High-Level Dialogue was held with authorities and representatives of women's institutes in the region and panelists from the previous session, who reflected on the obstacles, challenges and the utility of successful experiences to mitigate violence against women and girls in Central America and the Dominican Republic.



“

Among the main challenges we face are the ability to generate commitments at the highest level in our countries for the design and implementation of public policies for the prevention and reduction of violence against women and girls from a gender perspective and a human rights perspective, and to allocate the budget to finance them and for their sustainability”

**Mayra Jiménez**  
Minister of Women's Affairs,  
the Dominican Republic

“

The Institute, INAMU (National Women's Institute) undertakes its work, its policy based on two major national policies. One is the PIEG, which we call the Policy for Effective Gender Equality, and another major policy is the National Policy against Violence, which we call PLANOVI, which is planned for long periods of time”

**Adilia Caravaca Zúñiga**  
Executive President of the National  
Women's Institute Costa Rica

“

In El Salvador, the Special Law for a Life Free of Violence is in force, as are different policies. It is important to make the link, not only between the different laws, but also between the different policies that are in place. That unified vision is what is needed. Link precisely each one of the policies for the benefit of women at any stage of their lives”

**Claudia Roxana Castro**  
Director of Public Policy, Salvadoran  
Institute for the Development of  
Women, El Salvador.



## SESSION

# 7

### Digital Justice

The last day of the First Security Week continued with a space dedicated to the development of tools to improve information quality and management, as well as developing mechanisms to ensure accessible, agile and effective justice.



## TOOLS



### Map of Open Data Portals for Access to Justice

The lecture focuses on a series of open government reforms in judicial systems launched by the International Open Justice Network (RIJA in Spanish). It particularly addresses a new tool called “Map of Justice Open Data Portals” that captures the most recent developments in open data in Latin America.



This idea of open government, this paradigm that has to do with governance and public management, has grown over time; and for several years now we have been working on implementing it in the justice sector; and, of course, in the criminal or penal justice subsystem, given the implications for public security”

**Álvaro Herrero**  
Executive Coordinator,  
International Network  
for Open Justice (RIJA)



### The Judicial Statistics System in Honduras

enables the Judicial Branch to respond in an agile and expeditious manner to internal and external statistical information requests. Use of the data registry helps produce periodic analysis, legal bulletins, reports per court for use in evaluating annual operational plans and in strategic planning. In addition, analysis can be done on statistical information to offer transparent, agile and quality jurisdictional service.



There have been a number of attempts to get a statistical system that would allow us to work in a different way, avoiding manual manipulation of data, and would provide the opportunity to deliver data to users in a more prompt, accessible and transparent way. Since 2020, an intense effort got underway with InfoSegura UNDP and USAID to strengthen the statistical system by means of a judicial statistics query modeler”

**Nohelia Vásquez**  
Judicial Branch Statistics  
Unit, Honduras



## EXPERIENCE



### Justice 4.0 and Artificial Intelligence

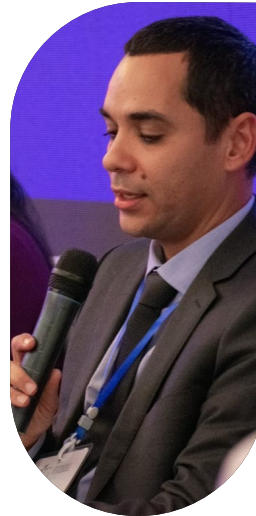
The Justice 4.0 Program is a new paradigm for the Brazilian Judicial Branch.

The role of the National Council of Justice of Brazil in orchestrating work of the agencies in the Judicial Branch, and the Digital Transformation through the implementation of a “marketplace” of judicial services and their integration with different technological solutions.



High Level Session Violence against women and girls and session 7:

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=449015327349440>



Innovation and Digital Transformation, Digital Platform of the Judicial Branch has made it possible to integrate different systems, such as DataJud, the National Database of the Judiciary, and it has Business Intelligence Panels (BI), and CODEX, for conducting automated searches of structured and unstructured data directly in the Court databases ”

**Leonardo Lemes Rosa**

Director of Information Technology Projects, National Council of Justice

## SESSION

# 8

### Territorial management of citizen security

The First Citizen Security Week dedicated the final session to reviewing experiences and tools focused on promoting territorial management of citizen security to learn and analyze what is happening in the settings closest to citizens.



## EXPERIENCE



### Integrated System for Emergency and Security in Medellin

The SIES-Medellin is in charge of guaranteeing response to events affecting citizen security and coexistence, emergencies and disasters in the city in the shortest possible time. It brings together 8 technological subsystems and 11 agencies to provide citizens with a coordinated and effective response.



It is very important, nowadays, to work in integrated systems. As for the communications issue, it is important to mention the effectiveness and coordination we have as a Secretariat, to raise awareness about the proper use of the telephone line and to foster in a sense of belonging in citizens ”

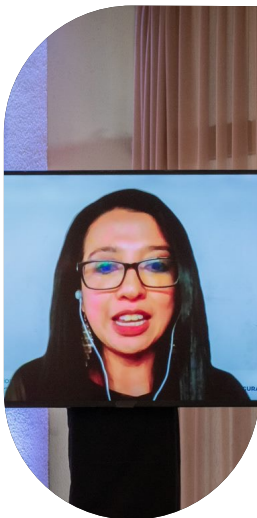
**Juan José Villegas**

Integrated Emergency and Security System in Medellin SIES-M



 **Displacement and human mobility in local development planning**

In local contexts of violence, insecurity and forced displacement, the UNDP-UNHCR Regional Local Governance Framework addresses rule of law and governance issues to ensure that displaced persons and host communities understand and claim their rights, while local institutions guarantee those rights in a manner that is equitable, just, accountable, transparent, inclusive and participatory.



“  
What is it that we do?  
What we basically do is build a tool to support local governments in incorporating these different migratory flows into their local development planning”

**Johanna Sáenz**  
Regional Migration Advisor,  
Regional Hub for UNDP Latin  
America and the Caribbean

 **Territorially Targeted Multidimensional VAWG Index in Guatemala**

This tool pin points the levels of violence in the territory that are a threat to life, integrity, property and risk factors associated with violence against women and girls in the municipalities. It makes decision-making processes possible to help authorities and other actors prioritize and focus prevention and care efforts to substantially improve actions and public policies at the territorial level.



“  
This whole process of developing the territorial prioritization index is guided by a purpose, and that purpose is that it really serve not only as a platform that allows us to access statistical data, but that it finally becomes a management system that can positively impact the safety of citizens”

**Erwin Fernando Álvarez Aguilar**  
Advisor to the First Vice-  
Ministry of Security of the  
Ministry of Governance.

## Local Citizen Security, the case of Antigua Guatemala

Presentation on the different measures the city of Antigua Guatemala implemented to strengthen citizen security for its inhabitants and visitors. Highlights include the recovery of urban spaces, the improvement of road pavement, as well as the provision of high-speed internet, emergency buttons and security cameras in public spaces around the city.



“ Within the citizen security plans, among the goal that we set for ourselves, was not only to generate new spaces but to recover those that had been disabled and abandoned for some time. This meant improving our streets ”

**Víctor Hugo del Pozo**  
Mayor of the city of Antigua, Guatemala

# CITIZEN SECURITY WEEK ON SOCIAL MEDIA

Reach of publications:

**5,150**  
on Facebook

**31,000**  
on Twitter

**191**  
Retweets and shares

**861**  
on Instagram

The collage features several social media posts and event photos:

- Facebook Post (PNUD Infosegura):** "Bienvenidos a la I Semana de la Seguridad Ciudadana".
- Twitter Post (Infosegura PNUD):** "Hay condiciones de efectividad de políticas públicas para la seguridad ciudadana en las que ha hecho una apuesta muy grande el Proyecto @InfoseguraPNUD, que quiero decirles, es lo mejor que le ha pasado a Centroamérica": @Laura\_Ch, ex Presidenta de Costa Rica.
- Video Player:** Shows a panel discussion with five women on stage.
- Instagram Post (PNUD Infosegura - PNUD / USAID):** "Las realidades sociales son complejas. Contar con más y mejores datos nos ayudan a entenderlas. Es por ello que bajo el lema 'Datos para analizar, acciones para transformar' la I Semana de la Seguridad en Centroamérica y República Dominicana es un espacio de diálogo e intercambio de experiencias, que contribuye a mejorar la seguridad ciudadana, la cohesión social, la justicia y a promover una mejor gobernanza efectiva." Below the text is a graphic with a woman and a man, and the text "Sobre el presente y el futuro de las políticas públicas de seguridad ciudadana basadas en evidencia en la región."
- Other Posts:** A tweet from PNUD Infosegura - PNUD / USAID about the start of the week in Antigua Guatemala, and another tweet from PNUD Infosegura - PNUD / USAID listing topics for the second day: "Costos y gasto público de la violencia", "Modernización de la gestión de la seguridad ciudadana", "Aportes de la Red Conose a la seguridad ciudadana", and "Experiencias en innovación, tecnología y digitalización".

# INTERVIEWS



**Tracey Lam**  
Director of the Citizen Security Office.  
USAID El Salvador.



**Carlos Ramos**  
Technical secretary of CONOSE Network



**Mayra Jiménez**  
Minister of Women's Affairs,  
the Dominican Republic



**Jesús Feliz**  
Vice Minister of Interior and Police  
of the Dominican Republic

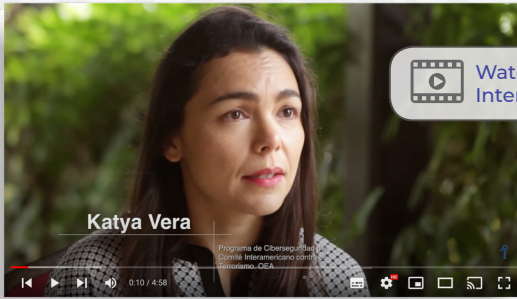


**Caroline La Rochelle**  
Crime and justice Lab. University  
of Pennsylvania

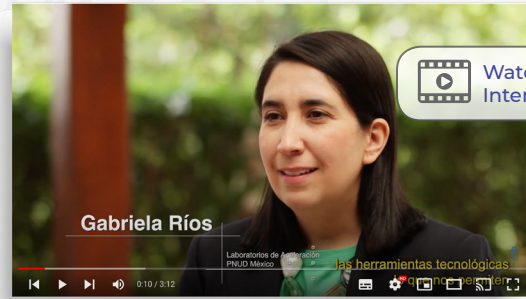


**Lucía Dammert**  
Professor, University  
of Santiago de Chile





**Katya Vera**  
Gender Specialist, Cybersecurity Program of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), Organization of American States (OAS)



**Gabriela Ríos**  
Head of Exploration of the Accelerator Lab UNDP Mexico



**Zinnya del Villar**  
Data Science Research Director, Data-Pop Alliance



**Servio Tulio Castaños**  
Executive Vice President, Institutional and Justice Foundation (FINJUS) of the Dominican Republic

## PODCASTS

# VIDEO SUMMARY



Video summary link:

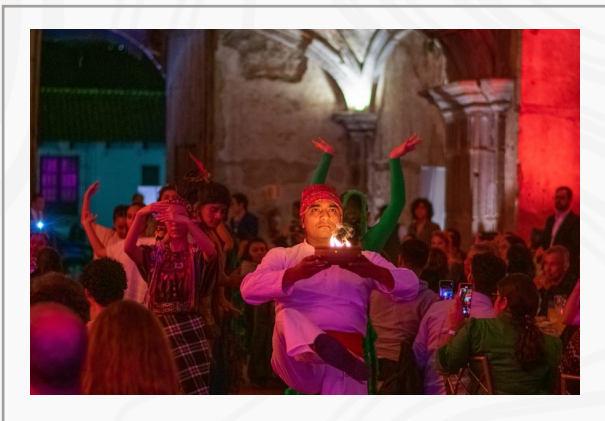
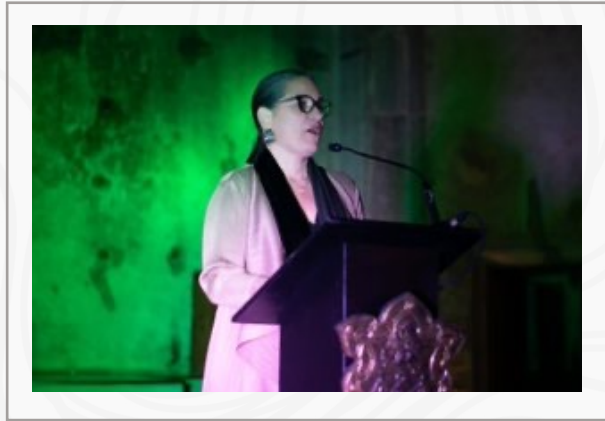
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5lxXk6FHv2w&t=8s>



# PHOTO GALLERY









# REPORT 2022

November 15<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup>

*info*SEGURA

