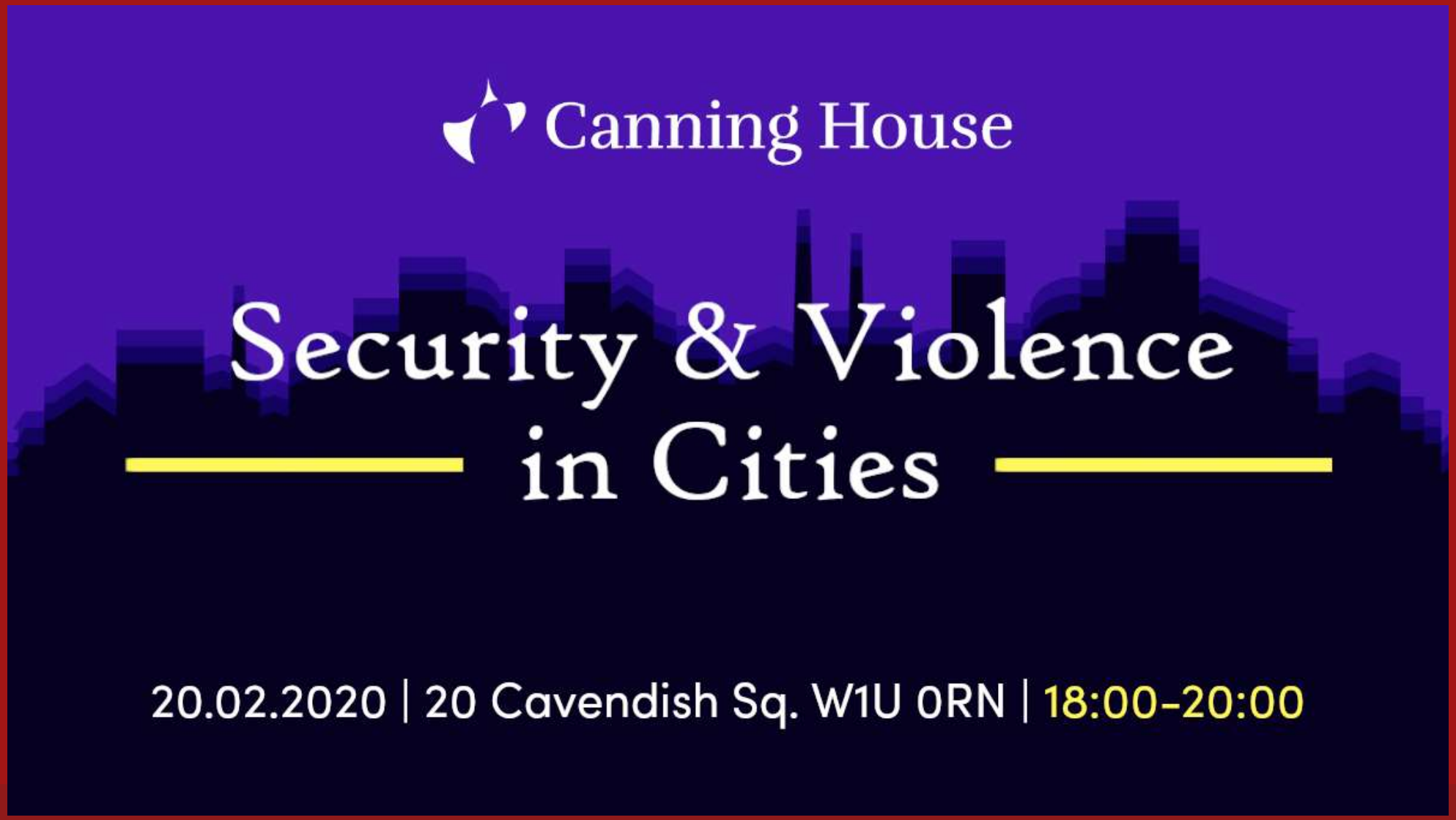
Canning House



Canning House

Words of Welcome

Cristina Cortes, CEO, Canning House

Canning House

Introducing the speakers

Peter Tibber, Former UK Ambassador to Colombia

Canning House

Security and Violence in Cities: A Global South to Global North Perspective

Prof. Jenny Pearce, Research Professor, Latin America and Caribbean Centre, London School of Economics

SECURITY AND VIOLENCE IN CITIES: A GLOBAL SOUTH TO GLOBAL NORTH PERSPECTIVE

Canning House, 20 February 2020

Professor Jenny Pearce
LACC/LSE

KEY POINTS

SECURITY AND VIOLENCE IN CITIES: A GLOBAL SOUTH TO GLOBAL NORTH PERSPECTIVE

- Introduction: Violence in the City: Numbers, Perceptions and Representations
- Violence and its Multiple Expressions
- Security : A Public Good or Excludable Commodity?
- Co-Constructing Agendas of Human Security
- Global South to Global North?

INTRODUCTION:VIOLENCE IN THE CITY, NUMBERS, PERCEPTIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS

- Introduction: Violence in the City: Perceptions, Numbers and Representations
  - 1. NUMBERS

In 2018, 42 of the world's 50 most violent cities were in Latin America. Four were in the US, with another in Puerto Rico.

(http://www.seguridadjusticiaypaz.org.mx/ranking-de-ciudades-2017)

Listado de las 50 ciudades más violentas del mundo en 2017

	Ciudad	País	Homicidios	Habitantes	Tasa
1	Los Cabos	México	365	328,245	111.33
2	Caracas	Venezuela	3,387	3,046,104	111.19
3	Acapulco	México	910	853,646	106.63
4	Natal	Brasil	1,378	1,343,573	102.56
5	Tijuana	México	1,897	1,882,492	100.77
6	La Paz	México	259	305,455	84.79
7	Fortaleza	Brasil	3,270	3,917,279	83.48
8	Victoria	México	301	361,078	83.32
9	Guayana	Venezuela	728	906,879	80.28
10	Belém	Brasil	1,743	2,441,761	71.38
11	Vitória da Conquista	Brasil	245	348,718	70.26
12	Culiacán	México	671	957,613	70.10
13	St. Louis	Estados Unidos	205	311,404	65.83
14	Maceió	Brasil	658	1,029,129	63.94
15	Cape Town	Sudáfrica	2,493	4,004,793	62.25
16	Kingston	Jamaica	705	1,180,771	59.71
17	San Salvador	El Salvador	1,057	1,789,588	59.06
18	Aracaju	Brasil	560	951,073	58.88
19	Feira de Santana	Brasil	369	627477	58.81
20	Juárez	México	814	1,448,859	56.16
21	Baltimore	Estados Unidos	341	614,664	55.48
22	Recife	Brasil	2,180	3,965,699	54.96
23	Maturín	Venezuela	327	600,722	54.43
24	Guatemala	Guatemala	1,705	3,187,293	53.49
25	Salvador	Brasil	2,071	4,015,205	51.58
26	San Pedro Sula	Honduras	392	765,864	51.18
27	Valencia	Venezuela	784	1,576,071	49.74
28	Cali	Colombia	1,261	2,542,876	49.59
29	Chihuahua	México	460	929,884	49.48
30	João Pessoa	Brasil	554	1,126,613	49.17

- Introduction: Violence in the City: Numbers, Perceptions and Representations

PERCEPTIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS

- No real definition of ‘urban violence’
- Sebastian Saborio, Violencia Urbana: Analysis Critico y limitaciones del Concepto. Revistarquis, Vol. 8, no. 1 2019 61-71)
- Growth of cities to 54% of global population to 66% in 2050 (UN, 2014) But Latin America urbanised very rapidly. 80% urban population 2017 compared with 41% in 1950. Fastest growing urban population in the world and second most urbanised region after North America.
- Not all cities violent. And some smaller towns are more violent than some cities. And some aren’t.
- Complexities (homicides rates, visible social and economic inequalities of urban space and services)
- Violence impacts on perceptions and reality of everyday lives, and differentially. Security is unevenly accessed. In Latin America it is not a public good. It is highly politicised. Without security as an accessible and equitable public good, violence mutates and impacts across generations.

- Introduction: Violence in the City: Numbers, Perceptions and Representations

PERCEPTIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS

- What violences do we see? Selectivity of the Violences that Matter.
- Violence: Meaning Laden and Meaning Generating Acts and Actions of Somatic Harm (that construct, normalise and destroy social orders)
- Violence is not reducible to a single causality. However, the biological body is a social body. And history matters.
- Elites and the rule of law: Reduction in interpersonal male on male violence in Europe.
- But we are seeing how this can be disrupted, and how crime can bring new forms of violence to the city.
- Scale maybe different between global South and global North

- Introduction: Violence in the City: Numbers, Perceptions and Representations

PERCEPTIONS AND REPRESENTATION

- But inequality, masculinities, status, recognition, frustration (Durkheim's anomie? The breakdown or failure to develop ties that can bind people)
- Latin America and its extreme inequalities, so visible in the urban space of its cities and towns, reflects this well
- However, the representation of this violence is often through homicide statistics, gangs, shootouts and crime.
- The reality is what I call 'Chronic Violence' in which low level and increasingly organized crime penetrates because the State has failed to develop equitable security and the elites have failed to invest in the rule of law.

VIOLENCE AND ITS MULTIPLE EXPRESSIONS

SECURITY: A PUBLIC GOOD OR EXCLUDABLE COMMODITY?

CO-CONSTRUCTING HUMAN SECURITY AGENDAS

Agenda de Seguridad Humana de Apatzingán, Michoacán, México.

Newton Fund
ESRC Economic & Social Research Council
UK Research and Innovation

"Proyecto aprobado por el Fondo de Cooperación Internacional en Ciencia y Tecnología (FONCICYT)"

AGENDA NACIONAL

HACIA UNA AGENDA DE SEGURIDAD HUMANA PARA MÉXICO:

POR UNA SEGURIDAD QUE NO REPRODUZCA LAS VIOLENCIAS

Newton Fund
ESRC Economic & Social Research Council
UK Research and Innovation

"Proyecto aprobado por el Fondo de Cooperación Internacional en Ciencia y Tecnología (FONCICYT)"

A mi barrio
no
vuelve
la violencia
somos una

REDS
adidas
664

DEPURACION POLICIAL PERO DESDE ARRIBA
INVERSION EN CAPACITACION DE POLICIAS
SOÑANDO NUESTRA COLONIA

GLOBAL SOUTH TO GLOBAL NORTH?

"THE EXCHANGES BETWEEN OURSELVES IN THE WEST YORKSHIRE POLICE AND THE POLICE IN MEDELLIN HIGHLIGHTED THE CONSTANT NEED FOR THE PROVISION OF A POLICE SERVICE AND NOT A POLICE FORCE."
FORMER INSPECTOR MARTIN BAINES QPM

PG 58

Canning House

Security and Violence in Cities: A Global South to Global North Perspective

Prof. Jenny Pearce, Research Professor, Latin America and Caribbean Centre, London School of Economics

Canning House

Implementing New Urban Agenda and SDGs in LAC cities, in the context of urban violence and social unrest

Elkin Velásquez Monsalve, Regional Director, Latin America and the Caribbean, UN-Habitat

ONU HABITAT
POR UN MEJOR FUTURO URBANO

Implementing global agendas y LAC in the context of social unrest and chronic violence

Elkin Velásquez

UN-Habitat Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean

February 2020

LAC Urbanisation: Challenges and Opportunities

- Double **urban-demographic transition**:
  - Significant decrase in the rate of rural-urban migration
  - Decrease in popularion growth rates and population ageing

- New patterns of production, distribution and consumption alogside old structural challenges in urban economies (MIC) that **hinder inclusion and universal access to the benefits of urban development**

- Significants achievements made in poverty reduction and access to housing, but **inequality, social-spatial segregation and public safety remain central themes** on the regional agenda

- **Vulnerability to climate change increases**, with an uneven socio-territorial impact, and ecological footprint grows as a result of pressure from consumption

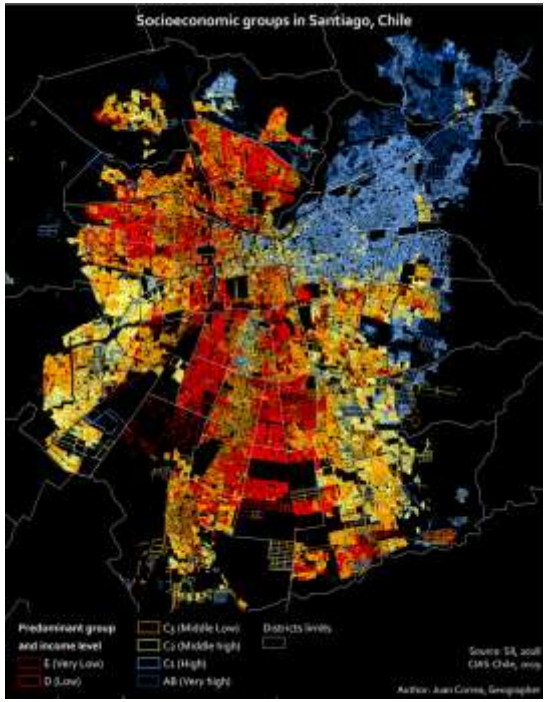
- Advances in recognizing cities as a macro public good, while **institutional weakness persist in the management of Sustainable Urban Development and the full realisation of the Right to the City**

UN, 2017. Habitat III Regional Report. Latin America and the Caribbean. NYC, 90 p

1001

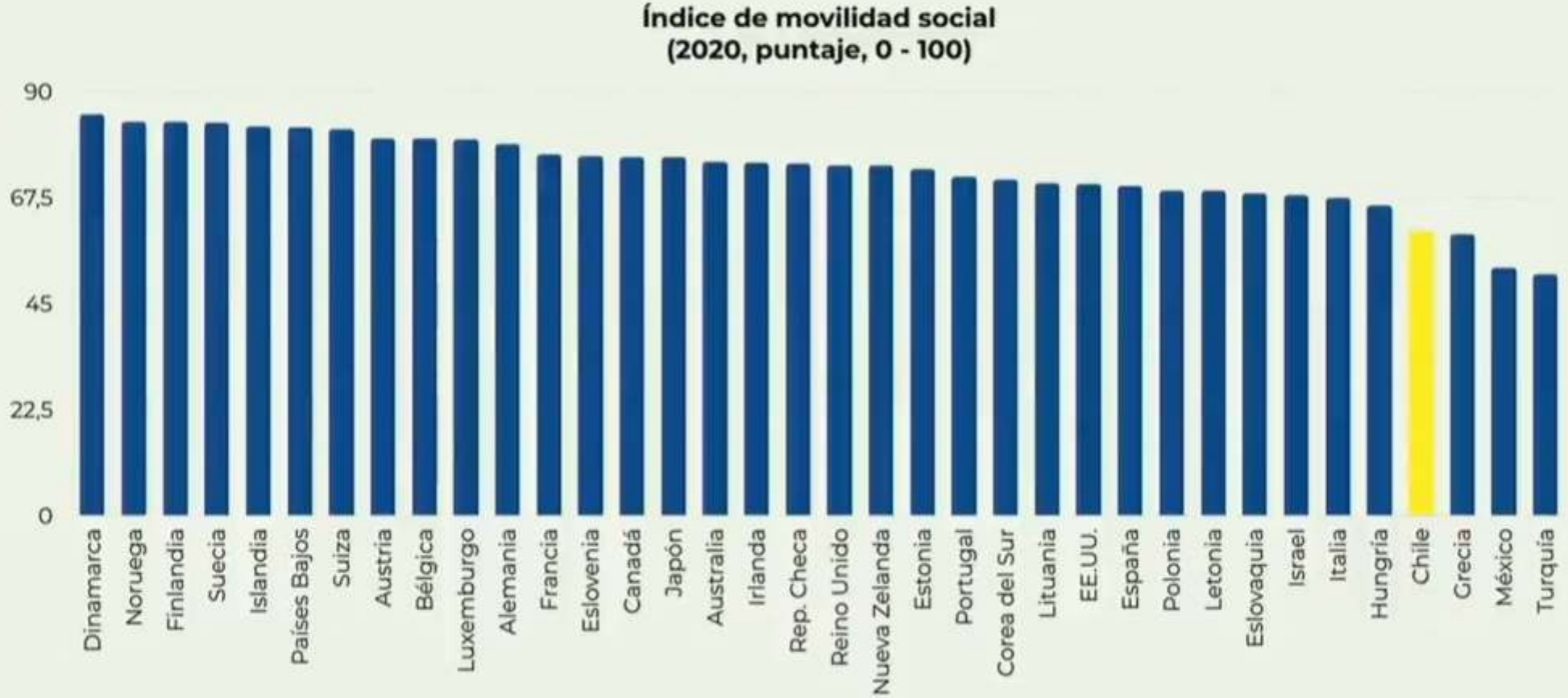
The recent situations requiring urgent attention and response in cities

1. The recent wave of social unrest has shown the need to deeply work on socio-economic inclusión, and on generation of opportunities for the urban youth in segretaed cities



Courtesy Roberto Monteverdi, U Rosario

En países OCDE, solo superamos a Grecia, México y Turquía en términos de movilidad social

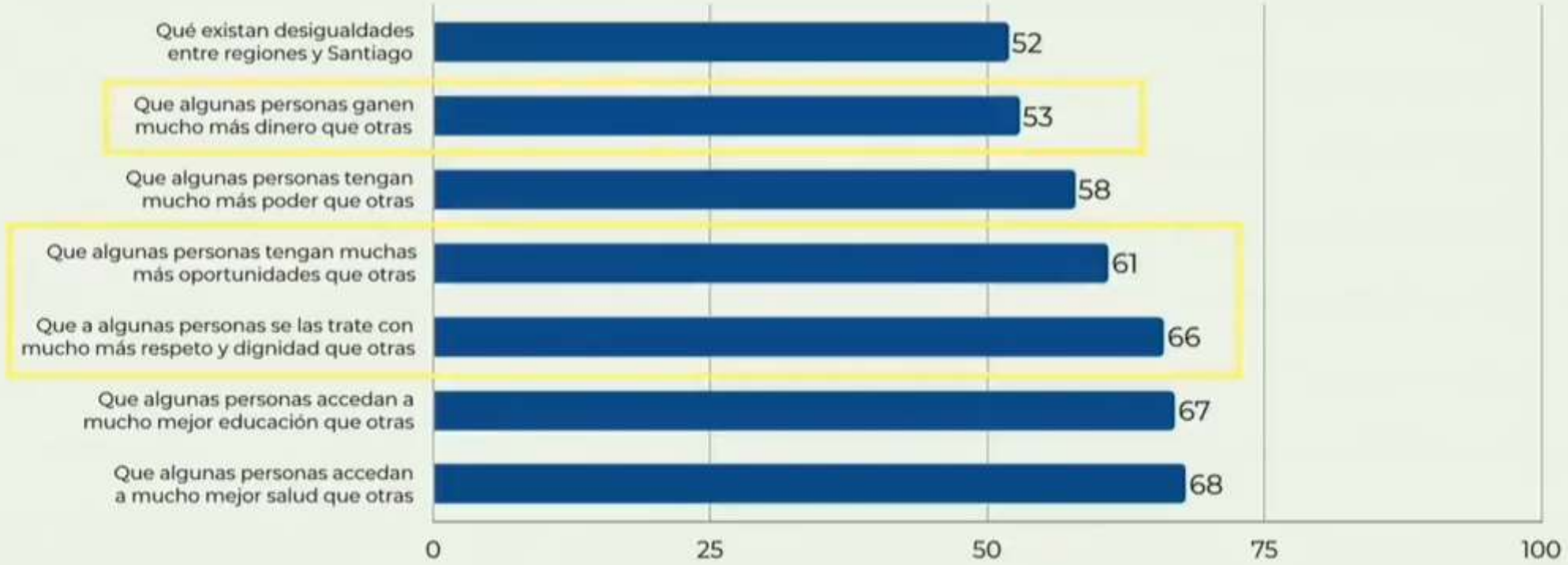


Fuente: Foro Económico Mundial.

movistar

Mucho más que la desigualdad de ingresos: el trato importa

¿De 1 a 10, cuánto le molesta a usted cada una de las siguientes situaciones?
(Porcentaje de menciones 9 y 10)

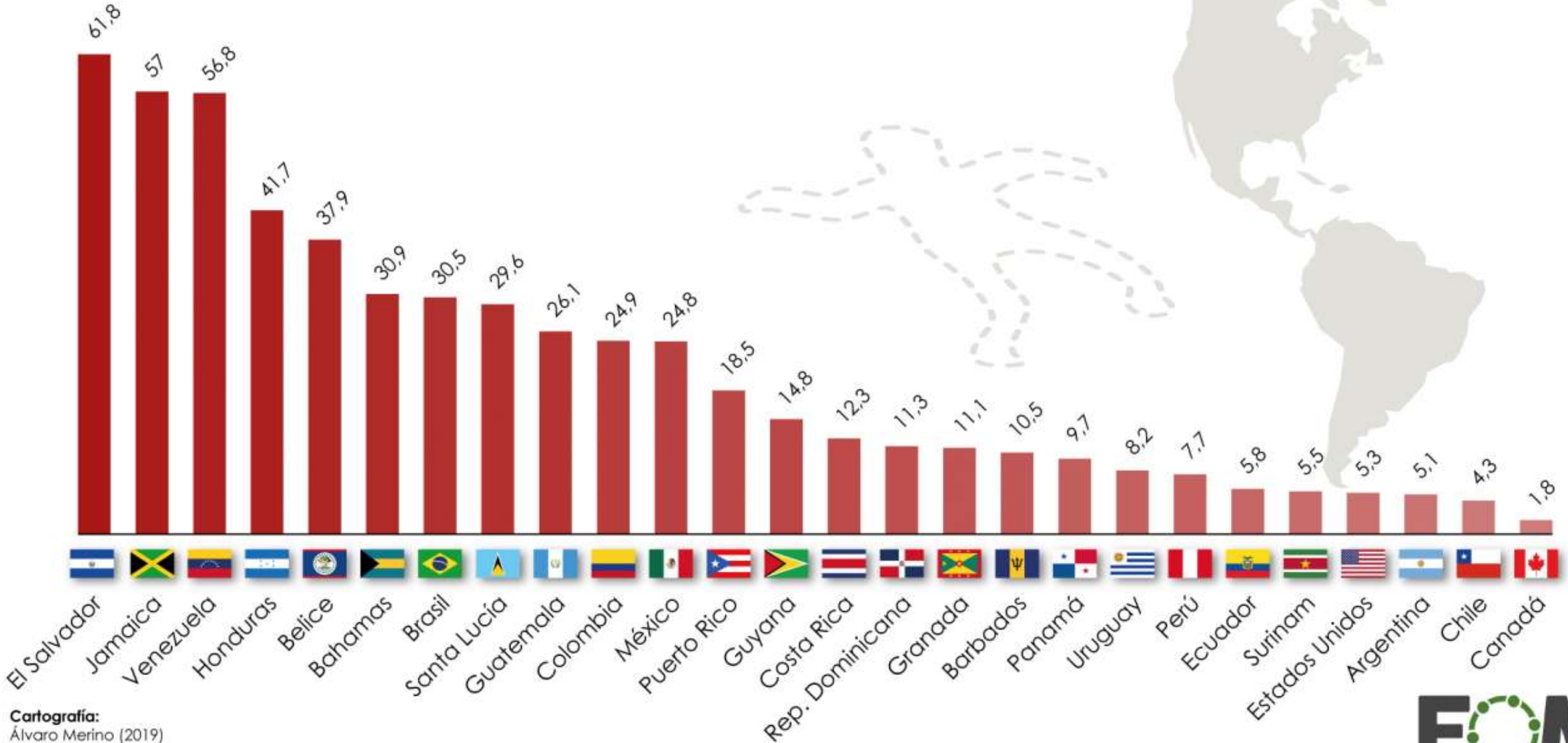


Fuente: PNUD, 2017.

HDN-414
Carrera 33

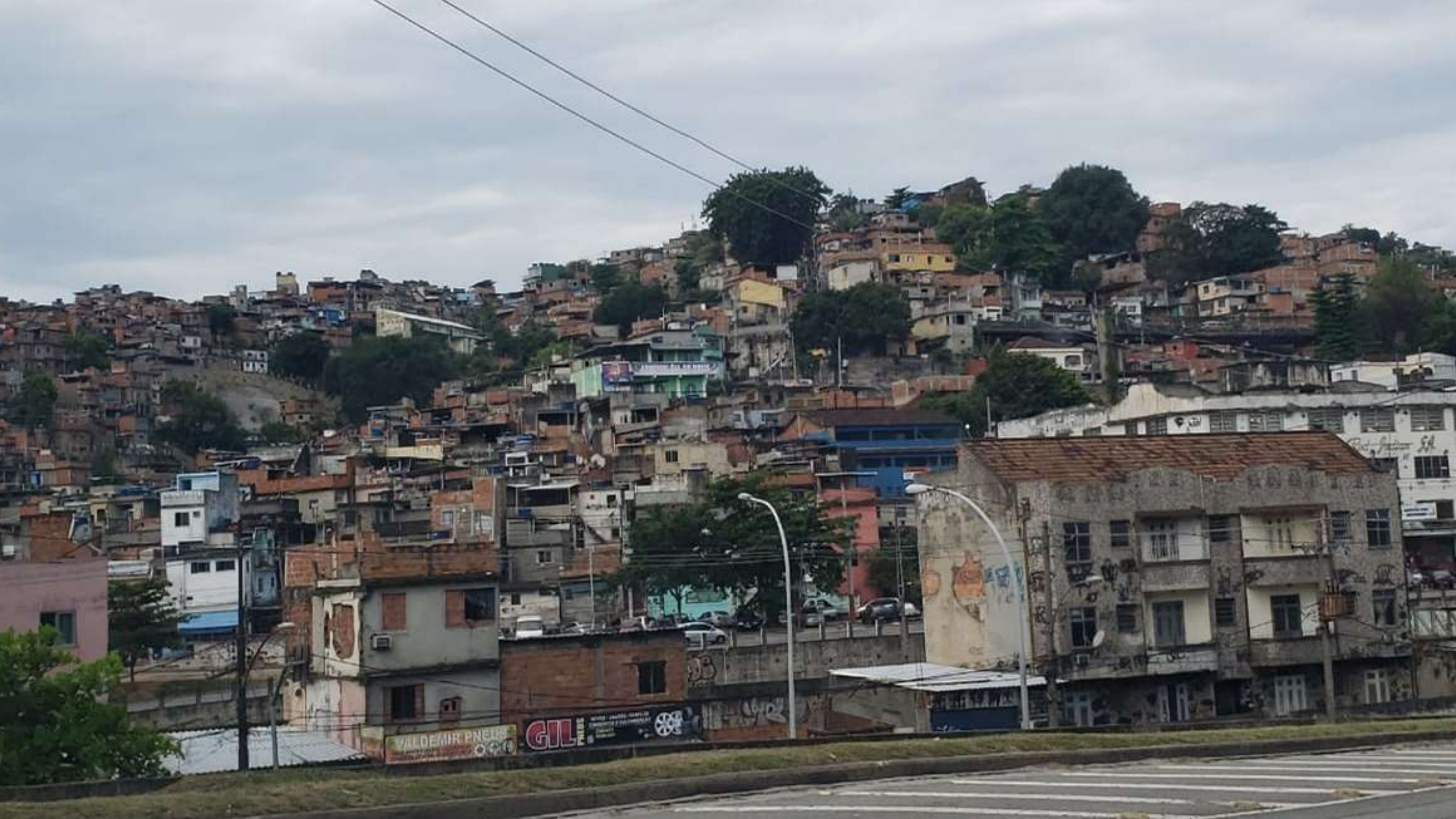
Tasa de homicidios en América

Homicidios por cada 100.000 habitantes ocurridos en 2017

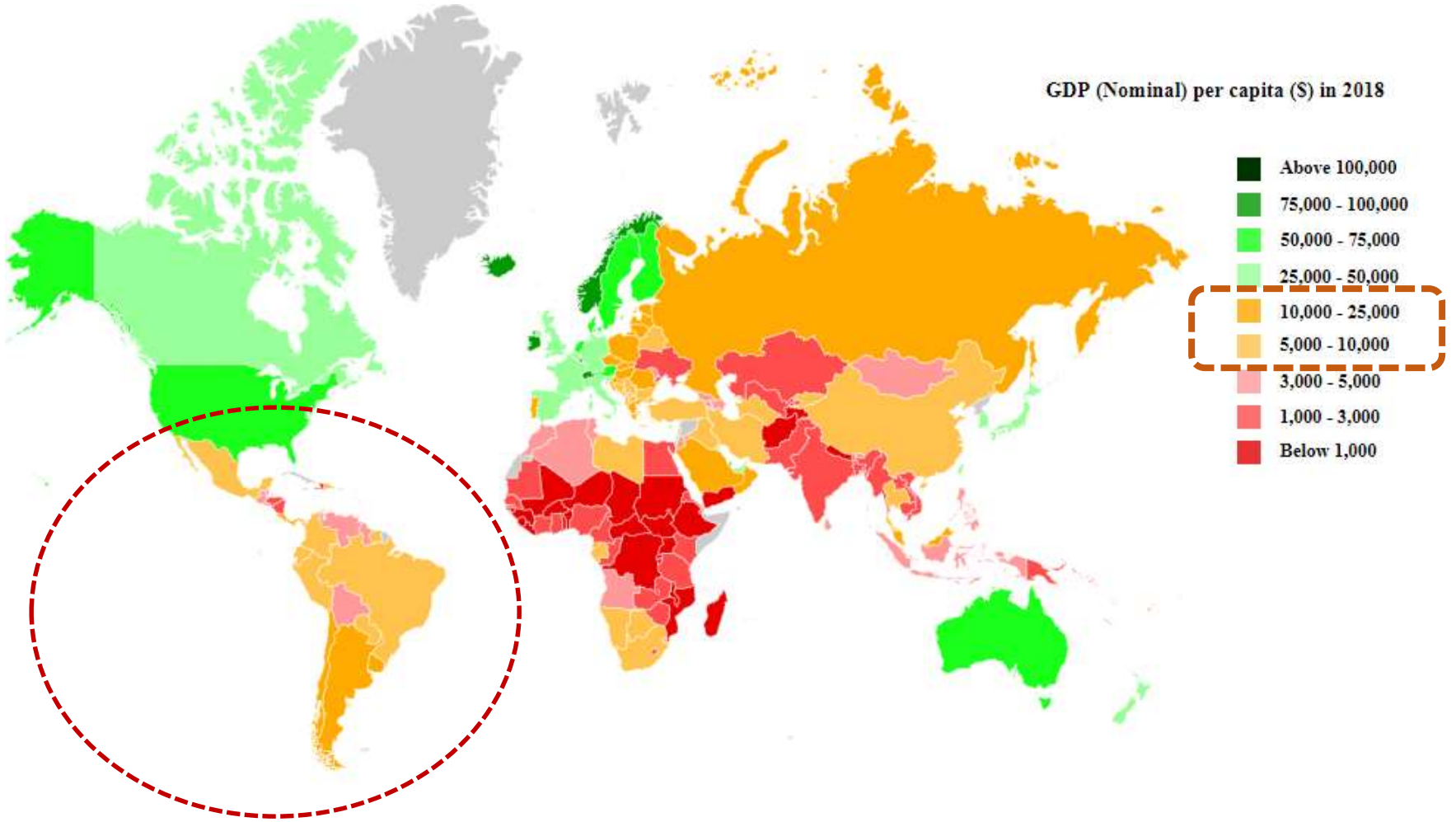


Cartografía:
Álvaro Merino (2019)
Fuente:
Oficina de Drogas y Crimen de las Naciones Unidas (2019)

elordenmundial.com


VALDEMIR PNEUS
GIL

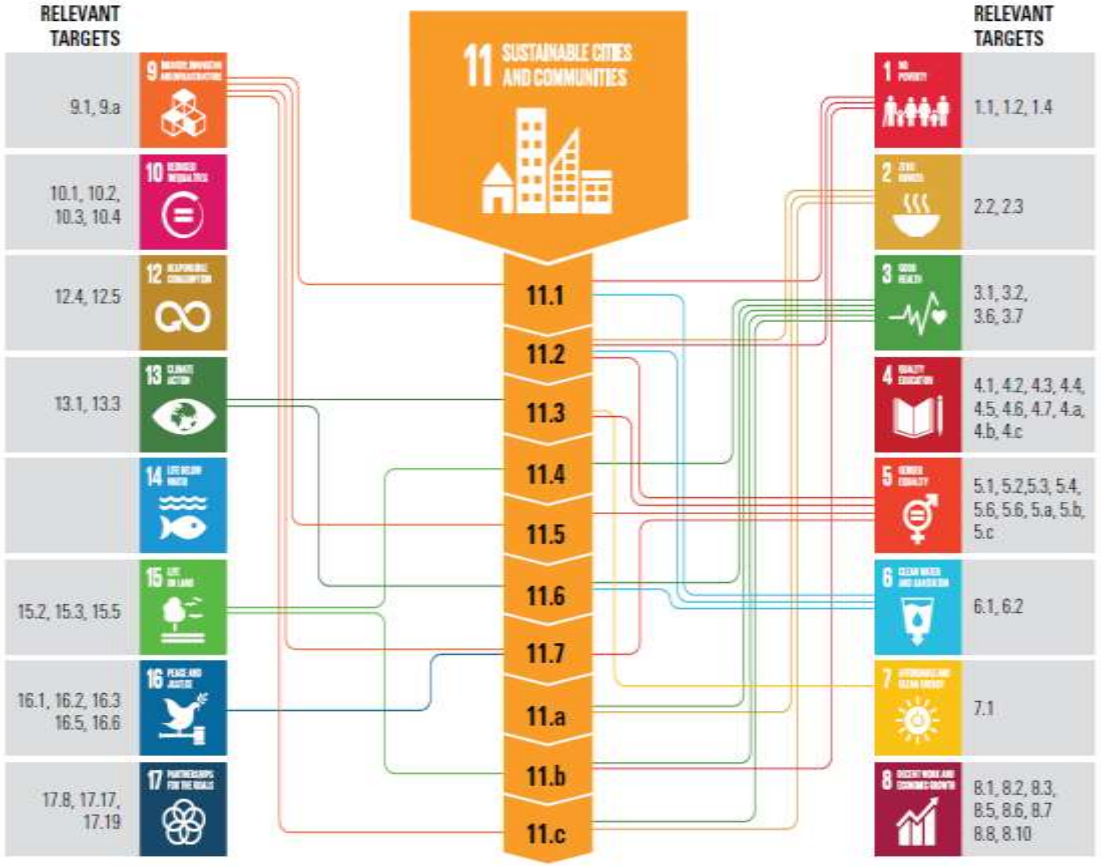
LAC is mainly a MIC (Middle-Income Countries) “doing-cooperation” environment



Source:https://www.reddit.com/r/MapPorn/comments/cxmthg/map_of_gdp_per_capita_by_country/

NUEVO
PEUGEOT 308 IN CONCERT
GONZALEZ
Centro Cultural Islámico

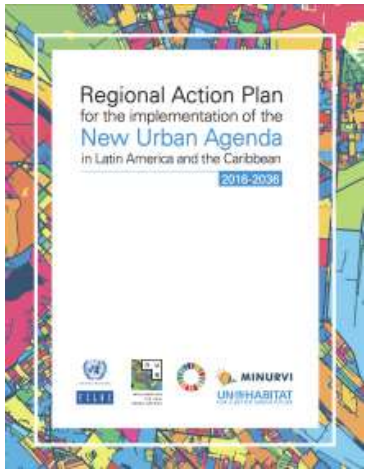
Figure 1. Interlinkages between SDG 11 and other SDGs

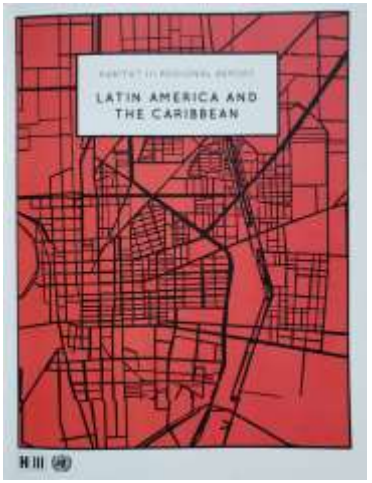


Regional references

MINURVI
AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE

Declarations of last Assemblies since 2016
(Asunción, Buenos Aires (x2), San José)





$5.000
RECARGAS
A TODOS LOS
OPERADORES

CLUB DEPORTIVO
C.I. Banafrut S.A

Canning House

Implementing New Urban Agenda and SDGs in LAC cities, in the context of urban violence and social unrest

Elkin Velásquez Monsalve, Regional Director, Latin America and the Caribbean, UN-Habitat

Canning House

Consequences of violence in the cities from the point of view of investors

Lucía López Esquivelzeta, Senior Consultant in Markets and Partnerships, Control Risks

Control Risks

February 20th, 2020

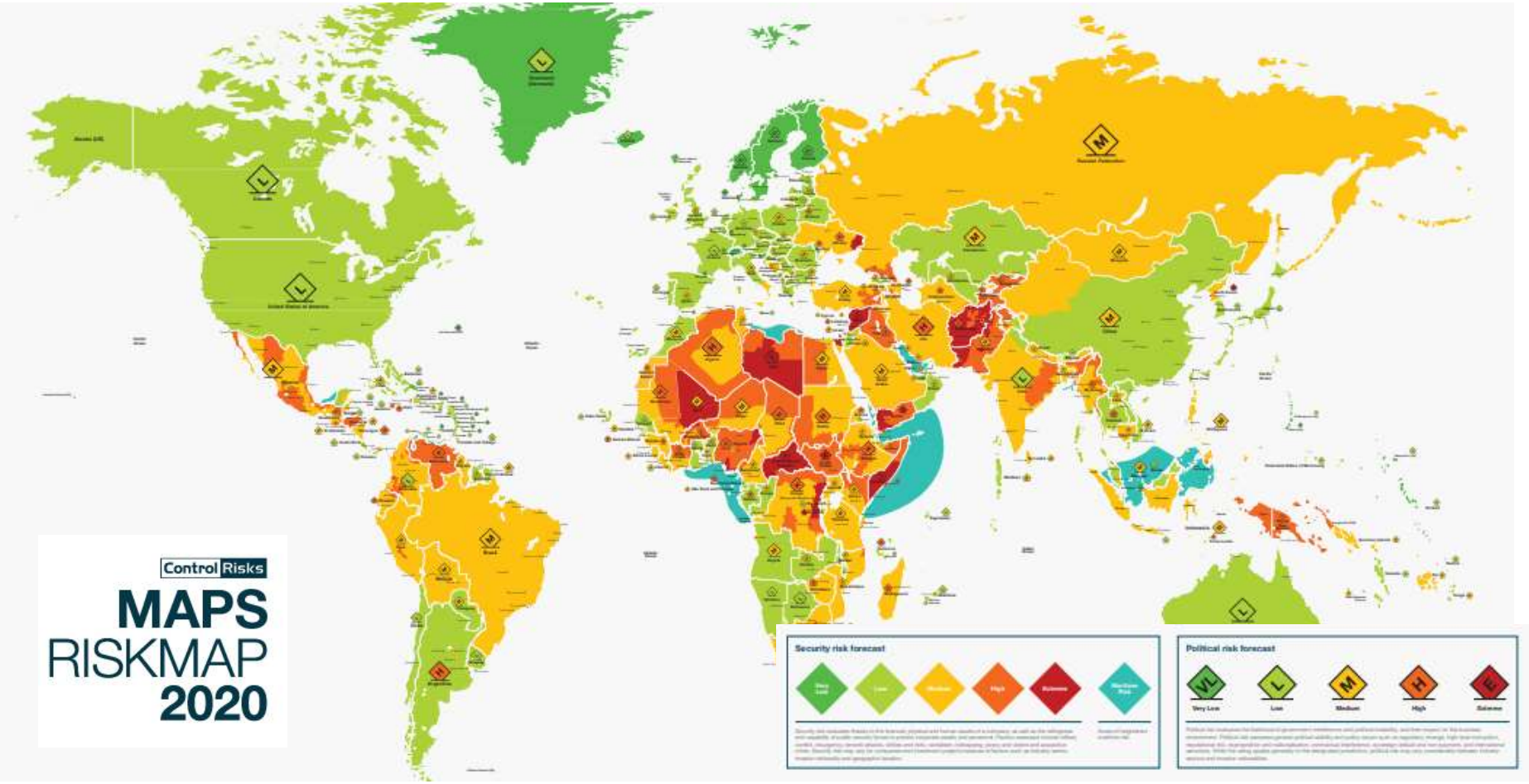
Security & Violence in Cities

Consequences of violence in cities from investors' perspectives

Canning House

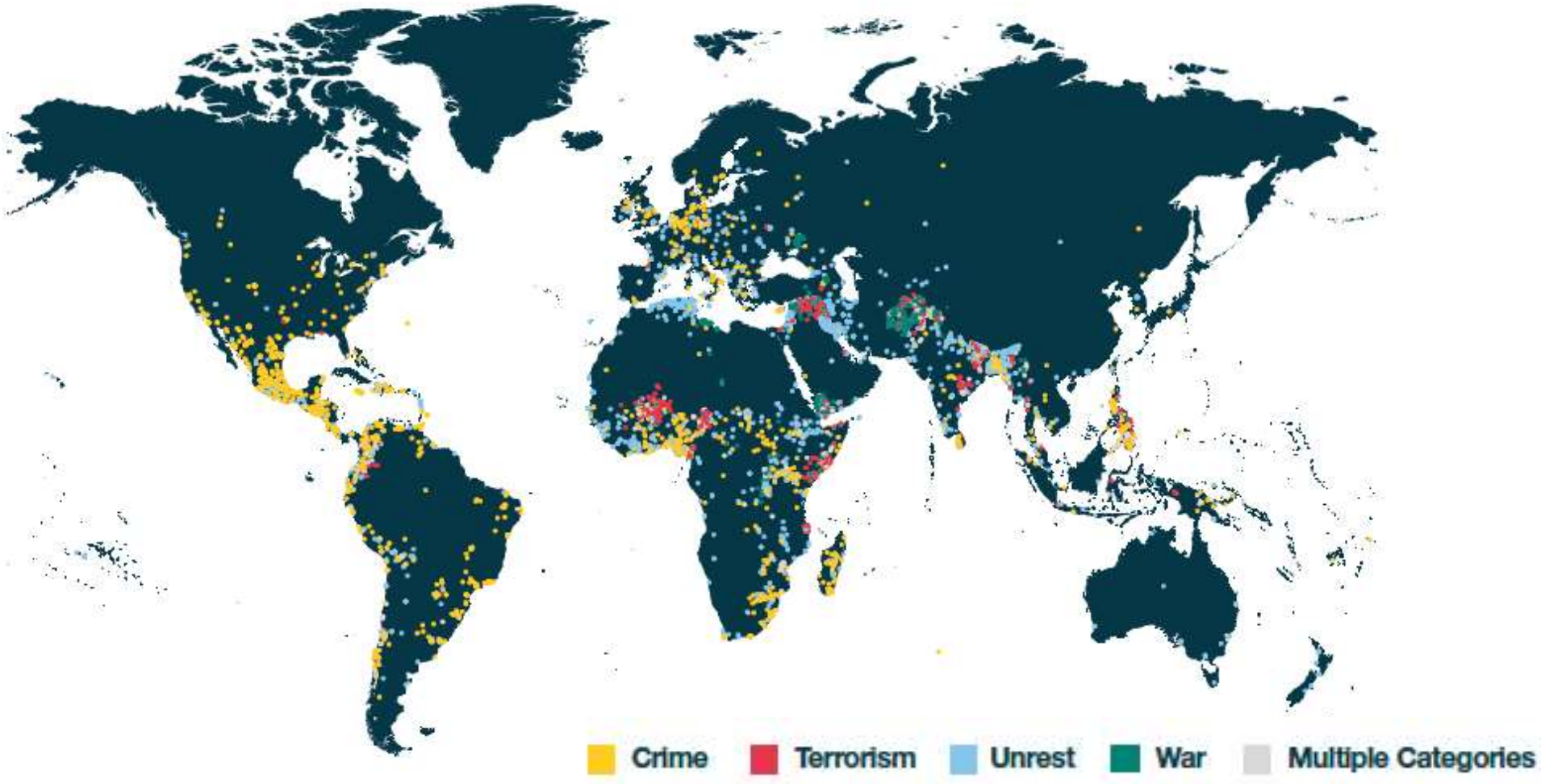
Lucía López Esquivelzeta

Security in Latin America – a global perspective



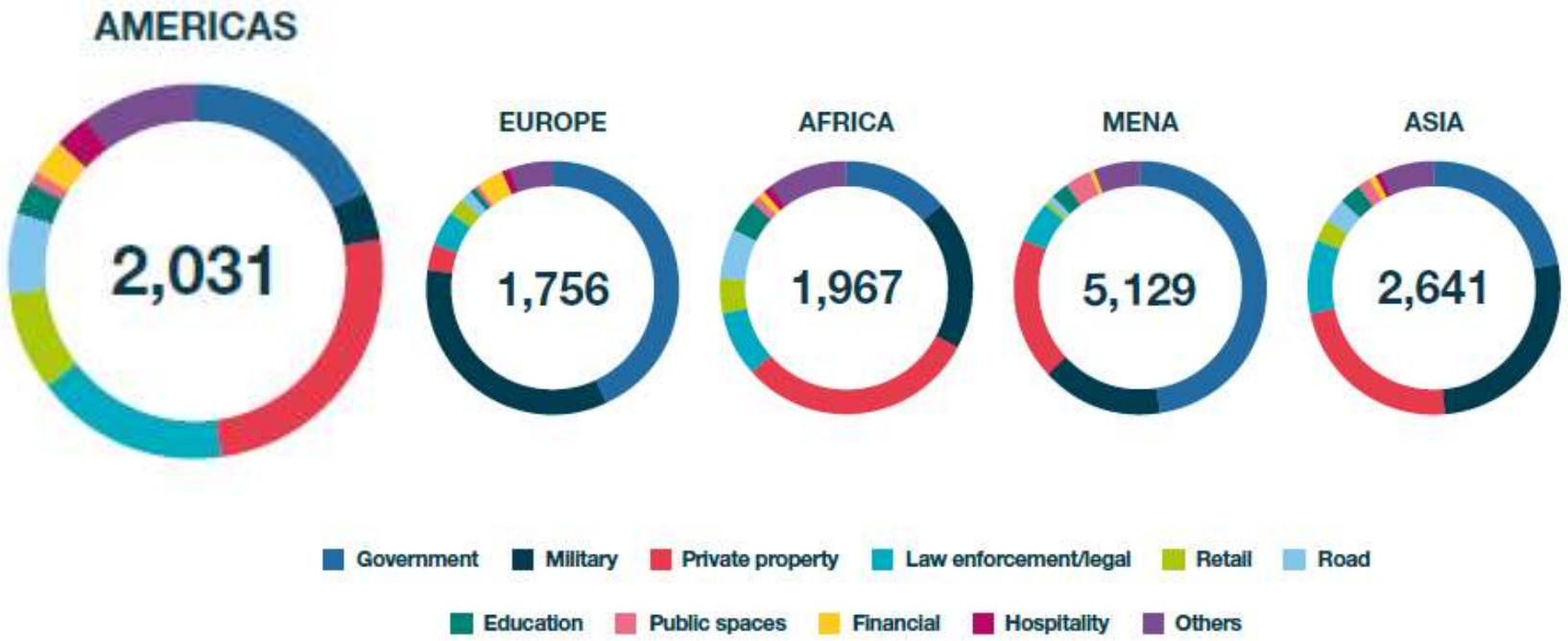
Distribution of incidents – 4Q 2019

core | Incident Report



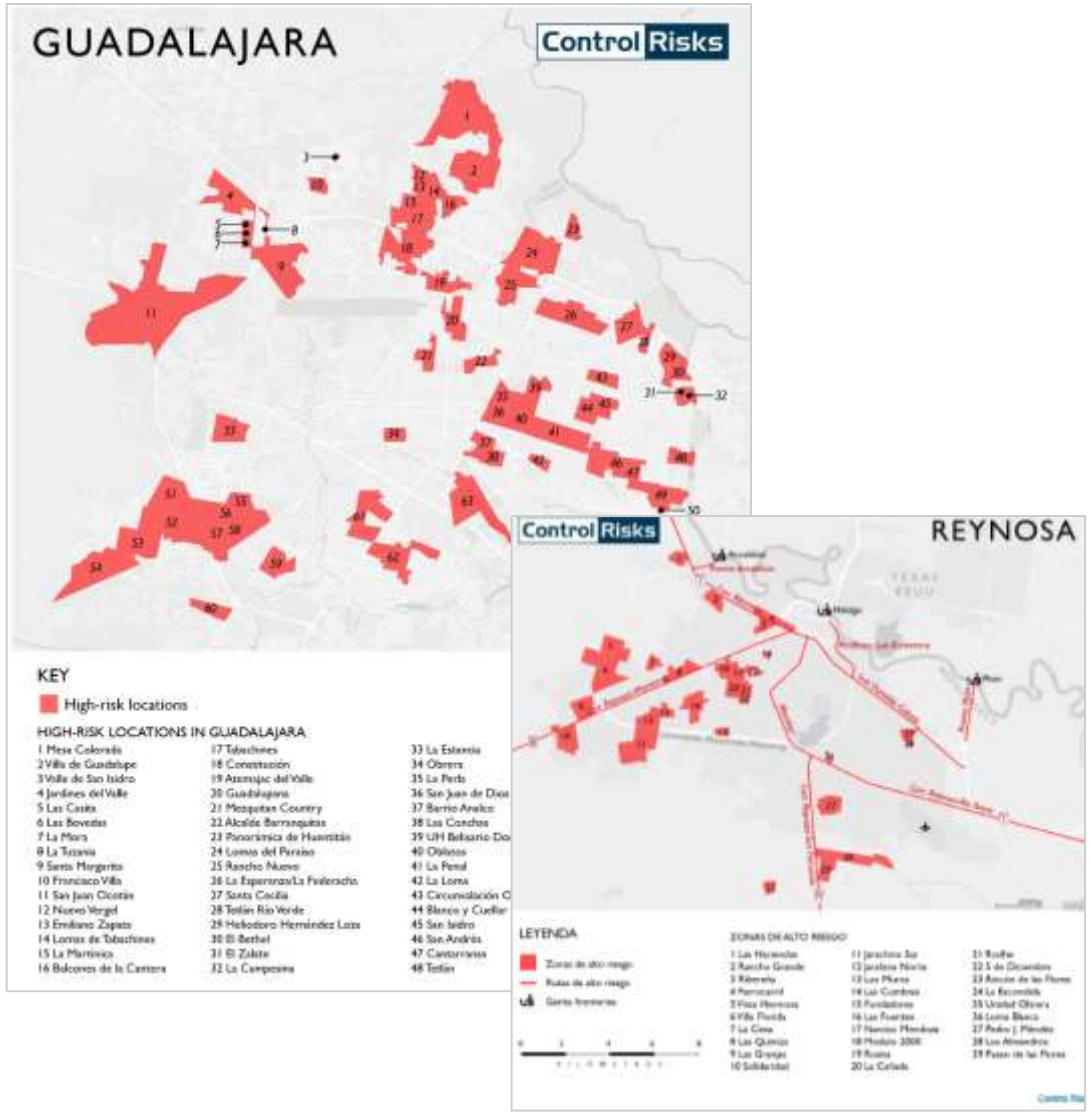
Incidents by target sector – 4Q 2019

core | Incident Report



Violence in Latin American Cities

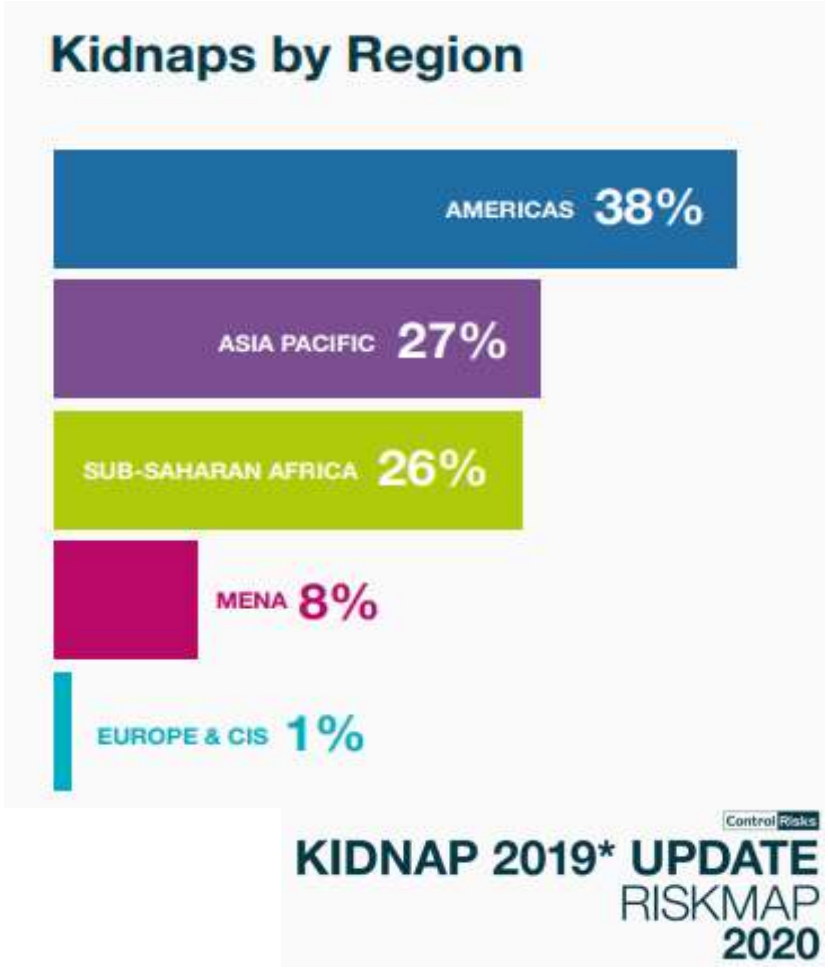
- Different type of cities – different types of criminality and violence
- Different types of operations – different risks associated
- Similar characteristics of Latin American Cities
  - Unequal cities
  - Proliferation of firearms
  - Low reliability of security forces
  - Inefficient judicial systems
  - No-governance areas



Common vs. high impact crime in Latin America

- Common crime
  - Violent and non-violent theft

- High impact crime
  - Kidnaping
  - Express kidnapping
  - Extorsion



Organised crime in Latin America

- Drug-related organised crime
- Diversification of operations
- Turf wars
- Local markets become profitable
- Common criminality
- Fluid dynamics

Multinational versus small and medium organisations in Latin America

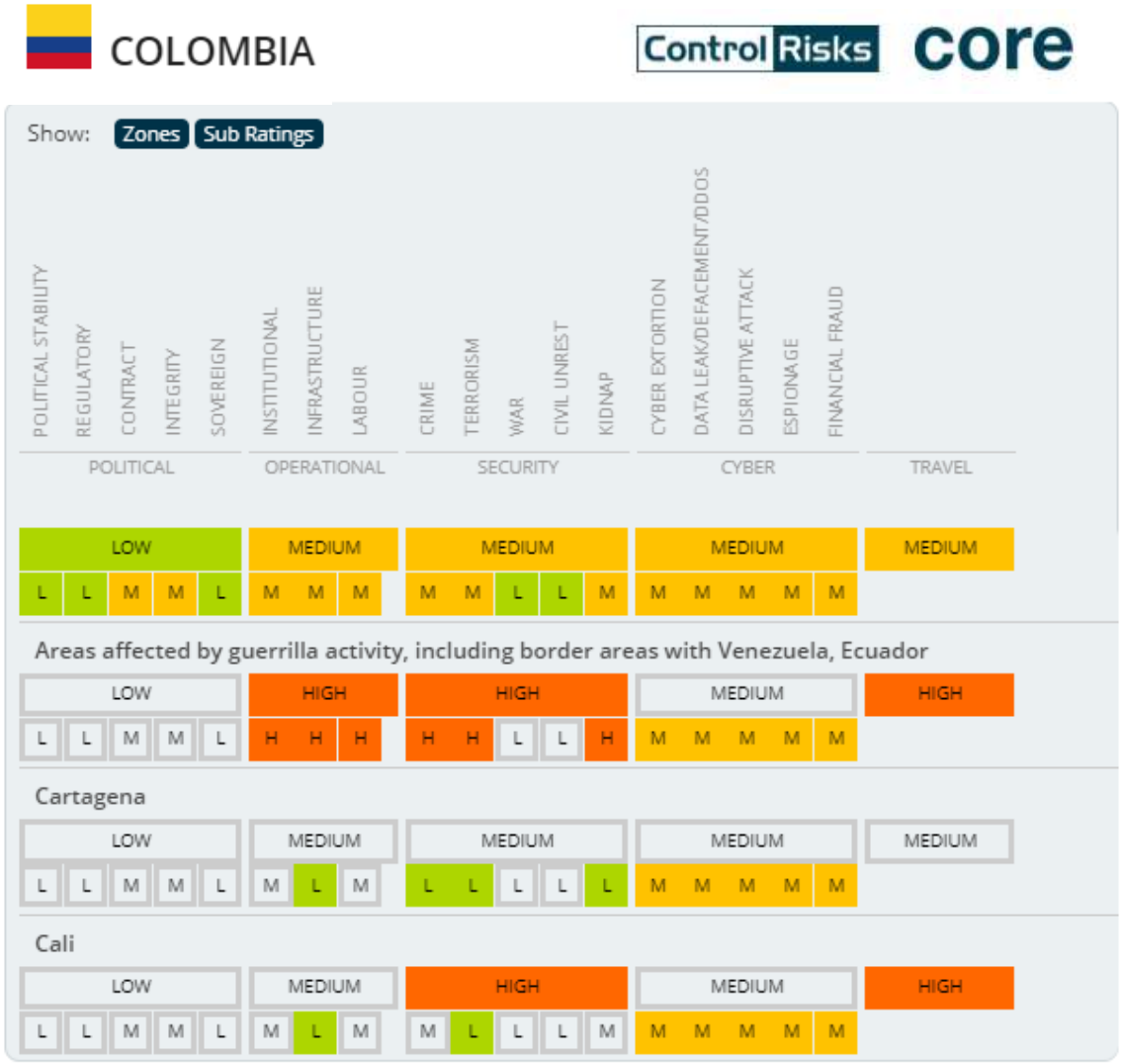
- Security layers
- Access to decision makers
- Access to cash
- Security resources
- Intelligence gathering
- Strategic planning
- Leverage with security forces

An investor's perspective

Evaluation
- Risk appetite

Planning
- Detailed threat and risk assessment

Operations
- Preventative and reactive measures



Risk-based security planning

Threats

+

Assets

- People
- Physical assets
- Processes
- Information
- Reputation

=

Risks

controlrisks.com

Canning House

Consequences of violence in the cities from the point of view of investors

Lucía López Esquivelzeta, Senior Consultant in Markets and Partnerships, Control Risks

Canning House

Q&As

Moderated by Peter Tibber

Canning House

Networking and close