Regional Human Development Report 2013-2014

Citizen Security with a Human Face: Evidence and Proposals for Latin America
A common challenge with significant variations

11 countries with epidemic homicide rates


Note: The last available year is: El Salvador and Costa Rica: 2012; Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, and Uruguay: 2011; Mexico and Paraguay: 2010; Bolivia: 2009 and Argentina: 2008.
Latin America, homicide, most recent available data (rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>País</th>
<th>Homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants</th>
<th>Most recent year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brasil</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>México</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panamá</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perú</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. Dominicana</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Administrative official records compilados by the UNDP(2013).
The number of robberies contrasts with other regions

Eurasia and Latin America, number of robberies, 2005 – 2011 (millions)

Source: 15 Latin America countries, administrative official records compiled by the UNDP (2013). The 35 countries include those mandated by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) with information from there Statistical Database.
Main security threats according to citizens, Latin America, 2012

Source: LAPOP / UNDP (2012)
Public perception of Police participation in criminal activities, Latin America, 2012

Source: LAPOP-UNDP (2012). Note: Respondents were asked the following question: “Some people say the police in this community (town, village) protect people from criminals, while others say the police are involved in criminal activity. What do you think?”
Police and Private Security

Rate of private guards and police per 100,000 inhabitants, Latin America, last available year

Source: OAS – Alertamerica (2012)
Note: Private Guards: the countries with ** Small Arms Survey (2013).
Police: the countries with * were taken from administrative records compiled by the UNDP (2013). For Mexico and Panama, the police data come from administrative records compiled by the UNDP (2013) and private guards from the Small Arms Survey.
Public perception of the justice system

Source: LAPOP (2012). Note: Respondents were asked the following question: “If you were the victim of a mugging or a robbery, how confident would you be that the judicial system would punish the guilty party?”
Prisons

Penitentiary overcrowding, Latin America, 2005-2007 and 2011

## Education

### Chart 8: Education levels attained by inmates, selected countries, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Argentina</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>Peru</th>
<th>El Salvador</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Chile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage not completing Elementary School</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage not completing 9 years of schooling</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage not completing 12 years of schooling</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>87.1</td>
<td>87.3</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>84.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level with the highest percentage of drop-outs</td>
<td>High School</td>
<td>High School</td>
<td>High School</td>
<td>Elementary School</td>
<td>Elementary School</td>
<td>Elementary School</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: N/A refers to unavailable data.
a. Does not apply to Argentina.
LESSONS LEARNED
Iron fist policies have failed in the region

• Río de Janeiro, *Gratificação por Pecúnia* (1990s): resulted in an increase of police abuse levels and the highest murder rate in the state.

• Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador (2000s), iron fist (*mano dura*) or “extreme iron fist” (*super mano dura*) tactics against criminal gangs known as *Maras* intensified levels of violence in all three countries.
Innovative interventions demonstrate that insecurity has a solution

Interventions/Case Studies

• *Fica Vivo* (Brazil)

• *Plan Cuadrante* (Colombia)

• *Barrio Seguro* (Dominican Republic)

• Street gangs’ non-agression pact, *maras* (El Salvador)

• *Todos Somos Juárez* (Mexico)
Non-aggression pact, street gangs *Maras* (El Salvador)

Monthly evolution of homicide rates per 100,000 inhabitants, El Salvador, 2009-2013

Source: Own elaboration based on data of the Policía Nacional Civil and Estimaciones y Proyecciones de Población of DIGESTYC
Todos Somos Juárez (Mexico)

Homicides: Almost 89% drop between October 2010 and October 2012

Common Elements

- Comprehensive intervention to respond to identified priority threats.

- Improve quality of information, crime data gathering using technology — i.e. geo-referential statistics

- Ensure sustained commitment from decision-makers

- Promote active citizen involvement
International cooperation, a window of opportunity

- Latin America’s emergence as a global actor. Greater capacity to cooperate with others.

- South-south cooperation: more symmetrical, a way to face common challenges; similar realities

- Decentralized cooperation: strengthening the local from international lessons perspectives.

- United States shift in cooperation from only drug trafficking to new areas.

- International organizations expanding citizen security programs.
OVERALL ASYLUM CLAIMS, 2000-2012
(From El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras)

Source: UNHCR Population Statistics
ASYLUM CLAIM TRENDS

Overall Asylum Applications to Other Central American Countries & Mexico 2008-2012 (432% Increase)

Source: UNHCR Population Statistics
A CHILD FOCUS

Unaccompanied children (UACs) arriving to the United States*

- **FY 2011**: 6,560 (66% from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico)
- **FY 2012**: 13,625 (95% from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico)
- **FY 2013**: 24,668 (97% from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico)
- **FY 2014**: 60,000 *Projected* (98% from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico)

*Referrals of UACs to the Office of Refugee Resettlement*
WHO ARE THE CHILDREN?

- **Country of Origin**
  - El Salvador—104
  - Guatemala—100
  - Honduras—98
  - México—102
  - Total—404

- Ages: 12-17

- Gender distribution

- Entered the US during or after October 2011
Children's Reasons for Leaving Home

Abuse in Home:
- 85 Total

Violence in Society:
- 192 Total

Deprivation:
- 64 Total

Other:
- 143 Total

Family or Opportunity:
- 329 Total

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UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency
INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION RESPONSE

Recognize Newly Emerging Forms of Violence in Central America and the Emergence of International Protection Needs

Address Root Causes of Displacement

Strengthen and Harmonize Regional and National Frameworks for Ensuring International Protection
INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION NEEDS