



Citizen Security Dialogues Report from Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro, March 20 – 21, 2014



Citizen Security: A New Approach to Safety and Security in the Americas and Africa

Governments, private sector actors, and civil societies are changing the way in which they conceive of security across Latin America, the Caribbean and, to some extent, Southern Africa. After years of public security strategies emphasizing police and prisons, there is a growing acknowledgment that alternatives are urgently required. Not only have law and order paradigms failed to deliver their expected dividends – Latin America and Africa continue to rank amongst the most violent regions of the world – but in some cases they made matters worse. By way of contrast, the last decade witnessed the emergence of qualitatively new approaches to tackling insecurity. These are more democratic, people-centered and emphasize prevention rather than repression. This new approach is often described as citizen security. Taken together, it consists of a series of practices and discourses that place *responsible statehood* and engaged *citizenship* at the heart of safety and security promotion.

In spite of its rapid spread, the citizen security concept still needs to be critically unpacked if it is going to be genuinely put into action by governments, businesses, non-governmental organizations and others. Citizen security continues to lack a clear or agreed definition. At the theoretical level, it is often compared to comparable ideas such as democratic and human security. In practice, it is often reduced to range of punctual policies and program initiatives that push for more accountability, transparency, participation, and safety among would-be security providers and beneficiaries. As a result, the concept is still relatively imprecise even if it draws attention to the importance of aligning public policies with related human rights norms and standards. Just as important, the absence of routine monitoring and evaluation of citizen security activities has also limited awareness of what works and what does not. There is in fact very little evidence of whether citizen security initiatives improve or not the real and perceived safety and security of citizens.

In order to fill these knowledge gaps and take stock of innovative practices, the Igarapé Institute, with support from partners such as the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the African Policing and Civilian Oversight Forum (APCOF), the Foundation for Ideas for Peace (FIP), the Institute for Security and Democracy (INSYDE) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), hosted the first Citizen Security Dialogue in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on March 20-21, 2014. The goal of this inaugural meeting was to trigger a critical debate on what works and what does not in terms of citizen security interventions in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and South Africa. In addition to fostering a network of officials and specialists across all four countries, the Dialogues are intended to explore the conceptual parameters of citizen security, examine areas of convergence across distinct settings, explore innovation and new technologies, and identify opportunities for replication.



Roberto Sá (Undersecretary of Planning and Operational Integration of Rio de Janeiro), Fernando Grella (Secretary of Public Security of São Paulo), Robert Muggah (Igarapé Institute's Research Director), Ilona Szabó de Carvalho (Igarapé Institute's Executive Director), Bernardo d'Almeida (Secretary of Social Development and Human Rights of Pernambuco) and Rômulo Ferraz (Secretary of Social Defense of Minas Gerais)

Findings and recommendations

The first official Dialogues in Rio de Janeiro assembled more than 50 policy makers, researchers, practitioners, and advocates from seven different countries. It also featured four Brazilian State Secretaries for public security from São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais and Pernambuco (see Annex I for the participants). Panelists and participants debated citizen security theory, practices, and innovation (see Annex II for the program). A number of findings and recommendations emerged from the discussions:

- Citizen security is inherently interdisciplinary and

can be distinguished from conventional security owing to its emphasis of prevention and harm reduction;

- Public security and safety agendas must be regularly renewed and integrated into national, state and city plans;
- Institutional and legislative reforms are necessary if citizen security is to be mainstreamed – stand-alone projects are insufficient;
- There are powerful symbolic entry-points to advance the citizen security paradigm, especially through cultural and social programs;
- Police are at the forefront of (in)security dynamics in Latin America and Africa, and are in need of urgent reform and modernization to meet international standards (including in relation to community and proximity models);
- While macro-level dynamics of organized crime need to be monitored, local level interventions that involve consultation in relation to policy design and implementation, yield the most positive effects;
- New technologies – especially in relation to data harvesting, mapping and monitoring – can be leveraged in many ways by both public and private actors in order to improve safety and security for citizens;
- There cannot be a genuinely comprehensive citizen security agenda without ensuring democratic, participatory and gender-sensitive strategies.

The Dialogues received a wide coverage from local and international media (see Annex III with media summary). It was also an occasion for launching the Citizen Security Dashboard, a data visualization created by the Igarapé Institute, in partnership with the IDB and InSight Crime. The dashboard maps out the characteristics of a wide bandwidth of citizen security interventions from across Latin America and the Caribbean. The underlying database consists of an exhaustive review of more than 1,354 interventions from 40 countries and territories. Information was gathered from government donors, international agencies, NGOs, foundations, and literally hundreds of different sources. The dashboard is available at <http://igarape.data4.mx/>.

The Dialogues revealed the pressing need across Latin America and Southern Africa not only to return public security priorities center-stage, but also to renew the content of the agenda. There are concerns in both parts of the world that discussion on public safety is stagnating and regressing. To reverse these trends, organizations must re-energize debate and action with governments and the private sector. There is a critical

need for public opinion to give priority to the issue, without which most fundamental social and economic rights cannot be guaranteed. Participants observed how public security has been detached from broader national development strategies. It has been relegated to police matter rather than a comprehensive strategy involving partnerships with government and civil society. This is especially the case in the Brazil, where the federal government is reluctant to compromise its poverty reduction and income redistribution agenda by engaging sensitive issues such as crime and violence prevention.¹

vacuum. It is largely shaped by prevailing values and norms in societies. Politicians, police officials, judges and prosecutors, journalists, businessmen, and civic leaders, by their attitudes and beliefs towards crime and insecurity, play a role in legitimizing (or not) the shape and character of public security in Latin America and Africa. Progressive voices across these sectors must be mobilized and engaged in developing ways of (re)orientating the discourses and practices of public security. Citizen security initiatives on their own and when successful, send a powerful signal that prevention and social interventions yield better outcomes than repression.



Chris Stone (Open Society Foundations), Eduardo Pazinato (Instituto Fidedigna) and Marco Aurélio Martins (PROMUNDO)

The Dialogues underlined the importance of undertaking structural legislative and institutional reform to advance citizen security. Despite the many citizen security interventions identified across Latin America, the Caribbean and South Africa, they are in many ways still exceptional. They are in effect “outliers” and represent only a comparatively modest proportion of spending when compared to harder and more securitized investments in fighting organized crime, counter-narcotics, and police, prisons and justice reform. What is more, most citizen security projects since the late 1990s are punctual and episodic, and have been harder to sustain or scale-up. The reform of the institutional and legislative foundations of existing public security institutions – including revising penal codes, reforming judicial institutions, upgrading police departments – are essential to create the enabling conditions for citizen security to flourish.

The Dialogues also emphasized the importance of exploring and leveraging the symbolic potential of citizen security. Citizen security does not occur in a

The Dialogues emphasized the importance of adopting interdisciplinary approaches to preventing violence and insecurity. As one participant observed: “the theme is very complex and involves a series of dynamics and actions that not always are under control of public security operators”. This only reinforces the whole idea behind the concept of citizen security, that it must be achieved through both security and development interventions. The latter are central if root causes of crime and violence are to be addressed. They commonly involve preventive strategies aiming to tackle structural and proximate drivers of insecurity, such as vertical and horizontal inequalities, unemployment, poor urbanization, lack of public services, drugs and alcohol, presence of youth gangs, organized crime, etc. Some of these strategies are then broadly designed and implemented (e.g. income redistribution, urban reforms and expansion of public services delivery), while others are specific and targeted. For example, many of the projects presented during the Dialogue aimed at giving job opportunities and alternatives to at-risk youth, particularly men.

The Dialogues highlighted how citizen security requires more than a narrow focus on policing. Democratic policing plays a key role in expanding progressive approaches to security across Latin America and Africa. Indeed, partly owing to the legacy of authoritarian rule, there are major expectations within societies of the police servicing all needs. They are expected to play the dominant role in fighting crime and ensuring safety. Yet the police are also often accused of excessive force, extra-judicial violence, and inefficient, unaccountable and corrupt. Investment in police training and reform is a first, and critical, step in achieving citizen security. This means supporting oversight and intelligence reforms, investigation capabilities, planning and management, capacity building, career plans, human rights training and community policing. It is just as important to support other institutions involved in safety

¹ Even in Mexico, where public security is the federal government’s number one priority, the way forward is uncertain. Notwithstanding an apparently progressive agenda being advanced by President Peña Nieto (and to be unveiled in mid-May 2014), interventions continue to be reactive and confrontational, premised on the use of military and police force.

and security, not least municipal guards, federal police, public prosecutors and defenders, judges, penal officials, and others. Successful safety promotion occurs when there is routine and effective coordination, integration and information sharing between these actors.



Jeremy McDermott (InSight Crime)

The Dialogues reinforced the importance of privileging a local lens on public security. Many participants noted how real and perceived security occurs at the quotidian level – in their homes, their neighborhoods, on the way to work, and in their work places. Local dynamics are thus central in shaping the focus and direction of security policy, regardless at which government level it is being developed. Investing in municipal capacities must therefore be a priority, since it is metropolitan² and municipal authorities who are closest to the ground.² This is not to minimize the importance of supra-national and national level dynamics of organized crime. To be sure, federal institutions play a critical role in setting standards, providing resources, or demonstrating political commitment to citizen security.

The Dialogues signaled the critical place of new technologies in improving citizen security. New technologies range from hot spot mapping and computer statistics programs (COMPSAT) to the use of mobile phones and data visualization tools. As one of the participants put it, “it seems that mobile devices equipped with cameras and other tools are unintentionally

producing more positive effects on public security than policies specifically designed for this purpose”. Although referring specifically to oversight over the police, a new generation of technologies has the potential to dramatically improve citizens’ safety and security in Latin America and Southern Africa. These can be used by policing institutions, but also by civil society groups and research institutions involved in tracking intended and unintended impacts of public security interventions. Owing to the dramatic expansion of connectivity, new technologies will increasingly become an empowerment tool allowing communities themselves to develop their own strategies to tackle their daily problems.³



Carolina Ricardo (Instituto Sou da Paz), Haydée Caruso (UnB), Renato Sérgio de Lima (Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública), José Luiz Rattón (NEPS/UFPE), Cláudio Beato (CRISP/UFMG) and Jorge Ramirez (Universidad EAFIT)

The Dialogues also revealed the central place of participatory strategies and a gender-sensitive programs. In the end, citizen security by definition puts people – all people – at the center of safety and security policies. Locals are invariably best suited to diagnose and respond to their own realities. Across Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and South Africa, initiatives that deployed participatory forums generated on average a greater chance of success. Diminishing the gap between public authorities and the population can improve results and increase confidence in the social contract, but also within communities themselves. A gender perspective is thus key. More space should therefore be given over to domestic and sexual violence in the public security

² One study from a Brazilian state showed that safer cities are related to greater investments in municipal capacities to tackle insecurity, ranging from the improvement of municipal guards and creation of local security institutions to the implementation of preventive strategies towards target groups (e.g. drug addicts) and urban works (e.g. better public illumination).

³ For a review of these new technologies consult <http://igarape.org.br/prevenindo-a-violencia-na-america-latina-por-meio-de-novas-tecnologias/>, <http://igarape.org.br/the-changing-face-of-technology-use-in-pacified-communities/>, <http://pt.igarape.org.br/smarter-policing-tracking-the-influence-of-new-information-technology-in-rio-de-janeiro/> and <http://www.stabilityjournal.org/article/view/sta.cq>.

agenda. Likewise, the role of women in police forces should be expanded.



Robson Rodrigues (Igarapé Institute), Jordana Timmerman (independent journalist) and Chris Stone (Open Society Foundations)

Challenges and next steps

The Dialogues offered a preliminary overview of both the challenges and opportunities confronting proponents of citizen security in Latin America and Southern Africa. It was the first such encounter of its kind, and set an important benchmark for subsequent Dialogues in Mexico, Bogota and Cape Town in 2014 and 2015. It is worth recalling that the concept of citizen security originated in Latin America on the basis of a very specific political context: its ready application in Africa must be approached with caution and sensitivity. The Dialogues are thus an initial attempt to share experiences and deepen networks. After all, the transposition of new ideas will only occur through a conversation and convincing evidence of effective practice.

The Dialogues raised a number of challenges and opportunities with citizen security. Some of the recurring difficulties are related to the lack of longitudinal and verifiable data collection on key security and justice variables, determining appropriate metrics of success, setting the right performance indicators for security personnel, and scaling-up good practice. These are important indications of innovation and experimentation in the field of citizen security. Likewise, new sources of investment have appeared in recent years, with a growing cadre of national and international actors willing to experiment. There is also a demonstrable expansion in South-South cooperation, which includes the exportation of security models across Americas, with countries such as Brazil, Mexico and Colombia taking the lead.⁴

Citizen Security Dialogues Connections

Citizen Security Dialogues webpage:
<http://pt.igarape.org.br/citizen-security-dialogues-2/>

Citizen Security Dashboard of interventions:
<http://igarape.data4.mx/>

Citizen Security Dialogues special edition in Stability:
<http://www.stabilityjournal.org/collections/special/citizen-security-dialogues-making-brazilian-cities-safer>



Colonel Rogério Seabra (Military Police of Rio de Janeiro)

⁴ See <http://pt.igarape.org.br/changes-in-the-neighborhood-reviewing-citizen-security-cooperation-in-latin-america/>.

Annex I – Participants - Citizen Security Dialogues in Rio

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Annex II – Citizen Security Dialogues Agenda

DAY 1 – March, 20th

8.30 - 9am	Arrival and registration of participants
9 - 9.15am	Introductions from the co-hosts Robert Muggah, (Igarapé Institute) Dino Capriolo (IDB) Markus Gottsbacher (IDRC)
9.15 – 11.15am	Facing citizen security challenges Moderator: Ilona Szabó de Carvalho (Igarapé Institute) Fernando Grella Vieira, Secretary of Public Security of São Paulo Rômulo Ferraz, Secretary of Social Defense of Minas Gerais Bernardo d’Almeida, Secretary of Social Development and Human Rights of Pernambuco Antônio Roberto Cesário de Sá, Undersecretary of Planning and Operational Integration of Rio de Janeiro
11.15 – 1.15am	Setting the scene in Latin America Moderator: Robert Muggah (Igarapé Institute) Threats and challenges to citizen security (regional), Jeremy McDermott (Insight Crime) Considering regional responses to citizen insecurity and the move to the city, Dino Capriolo (IDB) Assessing citizen insecurity in Brazil and innovations, Renato Sérgio de Lima (Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública)
1.15 - 2.15pm	Lunch Moderator: Robert Muggah (Igarapé Institute)
2.15 - 4.30pm	What works and what does not in citizen security Moderator: Cláudio Beato (UFMG) Citizen security from a law enforcement perspective, Haydée Caruso (UnB) Violence against women in public security agenda, Raquel Arruda (SSP Rio Grande do Sul) A critical perspective on citizen security, Ignácio Cano (LAV-UERJ) The São Paulo experience, Carolina Ricardo (Instituto Sou da Paz) The Minas experiment in violence prevention, Claudio Beato (CRISPUFGM) Reflections on citizen security from Recife, Jose Luis Ratton (NEPS/UFPE)
4.30 – 5.45pm	The view of citizen security in South Africa Moderator: Jeremy McDermott (Insight Crime) *Coffee available during the talk Overview of Crime and violence prevention in South Africa, Sean Tait (APCOF) The measurement of impact and change effected through community and state violence prevention partnerships, Lezanne Leoschut (Centre for Justice and Crime) Evaluation of upstream safety interventions in two low-income areas in Cape Town as a model for good practice, Tali Cassidy (University of Cape Town)
5.45pm – 6pm	Closing session

DAY 2 – March, 21st

8.30 – 9am	Opening remarks – 2nd day of discussions	<i>Robert Muggah (Igarapé Institute)</i>
9 - 10.15am	Policies and practices of citizen security in Brazil	<i>Moderator: Melina Risso (Instituto Sou da Paz)</i>
	<i>Discussion on citizen security experiences in Brazil and open plenary Michel Misse (UFRJ), Silvia Ramos (UCM), Pedro Abramovay (Open Society), Jailson de Souza e Silva (Observatório das Favelas co-founder), Washington Rimas (Afroreggae)</i>	
10.15 – 11.30am	Innovations in citizen security	<i>Moderator: Chris Stone (Open Society)</i>
	<i>*Coffee available during the talk Discussion on innovations in citizen security in Brazil and open plenary The pacification experience, Robson Rodrigues (Instituto Igarapé) International experiences and cities, Eduardo Pazinato (Instituto Fidedigna) Youth violence prevention, Marco Aurélio Martins (PROMUNDO) New technologies and violence prevention, Jordana Timerman (Independent journalist)</i>	
11.30 – 12.45pm	The view of citizen security in Colombia	<i>Moderator: Alejandro Espriú (INSYDE)</i>
	<i>Police innovations from the bottom: progresses, challenges and opportunities, Maria Victoria Llorente and Patricia Bulla (FIP) The merit of normality: how Medellín has become ordinarily (in) secure, Jorge Giraldo Ramírez, (Universidad EAFIT) Impact of 'Comunidades que se cuidan' on citizen security policies, Augusto Pérez, (Nuevos Rumbros)</i>	
12.45 – 2pm	Lunch	
2 – 3.15pm	The view of citizen security in Mexico	<i>Moderator: María Victoria Llorente (FIP)</i>
	<i>*Coffee available during the talk Overview of Citizen Security in Mexico, Alejandro Espriú (INSYDE), Julia Monárrez Fragoso (Colégio de la Frontera Norte) and María Eugenia Suárez de Garay (Universidad de Guadalajara/INSYDE)</i>	
3.15 - 4pm	Closing remarks and next steps	



Silvia Ramos (CESeC/UCM), Washington Rimas (Afroreggae), Melina Risso (Instituto Sou da Paz), Jailson de Souza e Silva (Observatório das Favelas), Michel Misse (UFRJ) and Pedro Abramovay (Open Society Foundations)



Jorge Ramírez (Universidad EAFIT), Augusto Pérez (NuevosRumbros), Alejandro Espriú (INSYDE), María Victoria Llorente (FIP) and Patricia Bulla (FIP)

Annex III – Media coverage of Citizen Security Dialogues in Rio

Interviews

TV

03/21/2014	GloboNews	Interview Pedro Strozenberg	Brazil
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Total: 01

Radio

03/21/2014	Rádio Nacional	Entrevista Ilona Szabó	Brazil
03/21/2014	CBN	Monitoramento por smartphone deve ser implantado em duas comunidades do Rio até o fim do ano	Brazil

Total: 02

News

News Agencies

03/20/2014	Agência EFE	Apenas 7 países concentram 66% das políticas de segurança na América Latina	Brazil
03/20/2014	Agência EFE	El 66 % de políticas de seguridad se concentra en 7 países latino-americanos	Brazil

Total: 02

On-line

03/20/2014	Difundir	Difundir	Brazil
03/20/2014	El País	El País	Colombia
03/20/2014	Jornal Dia Dia	Jornal Dia Dia	Brazil
03/21/2014	JorNow	JorNow	Brazil
03/20/2014	JorNow	JorNow	Brazil
03/20/2014	Jovem Pan	Jovem Pan	Brazil
03/20/2014	La Informacion	La Informacion	Spain
03/20/2014	Secretaria de Segurança Pública/SP	Secretaria de Segurança Pública/SP	Brazil
03/20/2014	Siglo21	Siglo21	Guatemala
03/20/2014	Yahoo	Yahoo	Brazil
03/21/2014	Difundir	Difundir	Brazil
03/21/2014	DINO	DINO	Brazil
03/21/2014	Folhape	Folhape	Brazil
03/21/2014	Governo do Estado de Pernambuco	Governo do Estado de Pernambuco	Brazil
03/21/2014	Jornal Dia	Jornal Dia	Brazil
03/21/2014	Ñanduti	Ñanduti	Paraguay
03/21/2014	Santa Terezinha Hoje	Santa Terezinha Hoje	Brazil
03/21/2014	Top Gyn	Top Gyn	Brazil
03/21/2014	Tupanatinga Notícias	Tupanatinga Notícias	Brazil
03/20/2014	Portal nacional de Seguros, Saúde, Veículos, Informática & TI	Portal nacional de Seguros, Saúde, Veículos, Informática & TI	Brazil

Total: 20

Mentions

Printed Newspaper

03/21/2014	O Estado de S. Paulo	Transferência será feita pela polícia, afirma Grella	Brazil
03/21/2014	Metrô News	Polícia vai transferir detentos para presídios durante greve	Brazil

Total: 02

News Agencies

03/20/2014	Agência Brasil	Grella defende que socorristas atendam a vítimas de confrontos com a polícia	Brazil
03/21/2014	Agência Brasil	Especialistas defendem UPPs e pedem pactuação das polícias com as comunidades	Brazil

Total: 02

On-line

03/20/2014	Aquidauana News	SSP-SP defende que socorristas atendam a vítimas de confrontos com a polícia	Brazil
03/20/2014	Araraquara	Polícia vai transferir presos para presídios, diz Grella	Brazil
03/20/2014	A Tarde	Polícia vai transferir presos para presídios, diz Grella	Brazil
03/20/2014	Blog Agentes em Alerta	Agentes penitenciários em greve ameaçam abandonar presídios em SP	Brazil
03/20/2014	Cenário MT	Grella defende que socorristas atendam a vítimas de confrontos com a polícia	Brazil
03/20/2014	DCI	Polícia vai transferir presos para presídios, diz Grella	Brazil
03/20/2014	Ecofinanças	Polícia vai transferir presos para presídios, diz Grella	Brazil
03/20/2014	EM	Polícia vai transferir presos para presídios, diz Grella	Brazil
03/20/2014	Entorno Inteligente	Agentes penitenciários em greve ameaçam abandonar presídios em SP	Brazil
03/20/2014	Estadão	Grella diz que a polícia vai transferir presos de delegacias para presídios durante greve de agentes	Brazil
03/20/2014	Estadão	Agentes penitenciários em greve ameaçam abandonar presídios em SP	Brazil
03/20/2014	Exame	Grella: socorristas devem atender vítima de confronto com PM	Brazil
03/20/2014	Jornal do Commercio	Grella defende que socorristas atendam a vítimas de confrontos com a polícia	Brazil
03/20/2014	Jornal Dia Dia	Para Grella, Brasil tem que vencer o desafio da integração e impunidade	Brazil
03/20/2014	Jornal do Povo de Três Lagos	Grella defende que atendimento a vítimas é tarefa de socorristas e não da PM	Brazil
03/20/2014	Libreprensa	Agentes penitenciários em greve ameaçam abandonar presídios em SP	Brazil
03/20/2014	Mundo Positivo	Grella defende que socorristas atendam a vítimas de confrontos com a polícia	Brazil
03/20/2014	Passeiaki	Grella defende que socorristas atendam a vítimas de confrontos com a polícia	Brazil
03/20/2014	Pernambuco.com	Secretário de Segurança defende que socorristas atendam a vítimas de confrontos com a polícia	Brazil
03/20/2014	Portal EBC	Vítimas de confrontos com a polícia devem ser atendidas por socorristas, defende Grella	Brazil
03/20/2014	Portal Soma	Polícia vai transferir presos para presídios, diz Grella	Brazil
03/20/2014	R7 Notícias	Mesmo com greve de agentes, polícia vai transferir presos para presídios, diz secretário de segurança	Brazil
03/20/2014	SP Notícias	Para Grella, Brasil tem que vencer o desafio da integração e impunidade	Brazil

On-line

03/20/2014	Terra	Grella: policiais não devem socorrer vítimas de confrontos	Brazil
03/20/2014	UOL	Polícia vai transferir presos para presídios, diz Grella	Brazil
03/21/2014	AFAM	"Brasil tem que vencer desafio da integração e impunidade", diz Grella	Brazil
03/21/2014	Correio Web	Especialistas defendem UPPs e pedem pactuação da polícia com as comunidades	Brazil
03/21/2014	Correio Popular	Polícia vai transferir presos para presídios, diz Grella	Brazil
03/21/2014	Diário do Grande ABC	Polícia vai transferir presos para presídios, diz Grella	Brazil
03/21/2014	Diário do Litoral	Polícia vai transferir presos para presídios, diz Grella	Brazil
03/21/2014	El Economista	Especialistas defendem UPPs e pedem pactuação das polícias com as comunidades	Brazil
03/21/2014	Forum	Especialistas pedem pactuação das polícias com comunidades	Brazil
03/21/2014	Jaguaruana	Agentes penitenciários em greve ameaçam abandonar presídios em SP	Brazil
03/21/2014	MSN Notícias	Especialistas defendem UPPs e pedem pactuação das polícias com as comunidades	Brazil
03/21/2014	Notícias ao minuto	Comunidades Especialistas defendem UPPs e pedem pactuação das polícias	Brazil
03/21/2014	O Estado RJ	Especialistas defendem UPPs e pedem pactuação das polícias com as comunidades	Brazil
03/21/2014	Pernambuco.com	Rio de Janeiro » Especialistas defendem UPPs e pedem pactuação das polícias com as comunidades	Brazil
03/21/2014	Política na Rede	Agentes penitenciários em greve ameaçam abandonar presídios em SP	Brazil
03/21/2014	POP	Polícia vai transferir presos para presídios, diz Grella	Brazil
03/21/2014	Portal do Link	Polícia vai transferir presos para presídios, diz Grella	Brazil
03/21/2014	Portal Zap	Policiais civis farão transferência de presos no lugar dos agentes em greve	Brazil
03/21/2014	Secretaria de Segurança Pública	Secretária de Segurança apresenta trabalho de combate à violência contra a mulher no Rio de Janeiro	Brazil
03/25/2014	The Pan-American Post	IACHR Takes Dominican Govt to Task for 'De-Nationalization'	Brazil

Total: 43

Total by categories

Interviews: 03
 News: 22
 Mentions: 47

Total: 72

Observation: The number of effectively published news about the CSD meeting in Rio surely exceeds the above indicated list. News from agencies such as EFE and Brazil Agency, which covered the event, are published by numerous vehicles throughout Brazil and, in the case of EFE, across Spanish speaking countries.

Citizen Security Dialogues: Report from Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro, March 20 – 21, 2014

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