

10th ANNIVERSARY
**CITIZEN
SECURITY
WEEK**

**SANTIAGO
CHILE
2018**



**Digital innovation and its application
in the citizen security and justice value
chain**

10th Annual Meeting



The objective of the Citizen Security Week is to provide security policy makers and program directors, experts, academics, and civil society in general interested in violence and crime prevention and control in the region, with a platform for dialogue and discussion of the main challenges in these areas. The event consists of two main activities: the Regional Policy Dialogue, in which Ministers of Security/the Interior from throughout the region gather to discuss challenges and progress on citizen security and justice policies; and the Intensive Citizen Security Clinic, a space open to the public dedicated to the exchange of technical and specialized knowledge.



www.iadb.org/CitizenSecurityWeek



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<https://blogs.iadb.org/sinmiedos/>

Agenda Structure

**10th Citizen Security Week
Santiago, Chile - November 2018**

	SUNDAY Nov 25	MONDAY Nov 26	TUESDAY Nov 27	WEDNESDAY Nov 28	THURSDAY Nov 29	FRIDAY Nov 30	SATURDAY Dec 1	
8 AM	Arrival of Ministers				Breaking Paradigms	We are Community	Departure of Participants	
9 AM		Opening Week Opening Dialogue	Regional Policy Dialogue	Opening Citizen Security Clinic	Continuation Citizen Security Clinic	Field Visits		
10 AM		Regional Policy Dialogue		Session 1				
11 AM			Regional Policy Dialogue					
12 PM		Regional Policy Dialogue	Closing	Session 2	Sessions 5 and 6			
1 PM		LUNCH						
2 PM								
3 PM		Regional Policy Dialogue	Field Visit	Session 3	Session 7	Closing Week		
4 PM		Regional Policy Dialogue		Session 4	Session 8			
5 PM								
6 PM	The Internal Reality Reception	Reception for Ministers and authorities of Regional Policy Dialogue						
7 PM			Reception Clinic Participants					
8 PM								



10th Citizen Security Week

The 10th annual meeting of Citizen Security Week, which will be held under the leadership of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Chile, will establish a platform for dialogue on the challenges and developments States face to foster interinstitutional coordination among the various actors that participate on citizen security and justice in each country. This will be accomplished through an exchange of innovative experiences and practices associated with the adoption of digital technologies that, over the last decade, have led to transformations in the management of public policies on security and justice.

This dialogue is based on the premise that security and justice must be addressed from a broader systemic perspective that more effectively considers the various elements and actors involved in prevention, control/dissuasion, prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of individuals in conflict with the law. This leads to the need to think and innovate on the planning of more comprehensive and transparent frameworks and structures, as well as a significant investment in human capital, enabling us to take advantage of the tools provided in the era of digitalization, where technological developments enables us to offer more and better violence and crime prevention services and strategies to improve citizens' lives.

This year, the Citizen Security Week will address the challenges of cross-sectional coordination toward achieving more effective citizen security and criminal justice management, with the use of tools that range from promoting spaces for dialogue and coordination to the use of digital tools to facilitate these processes, as a crosscutting element.



Interinstitutional coordination on Citizen Security and Justice and the application of digital innovations

The regional experience in this field and the existing evidence reveal a need to understand how to systemically manage citizen security and justice understood as a value chain that includes the various management stages: prevention, control, judicialization, and social rehabilitation. This requires functioning coordination mechanisms among the multiple institutions that participate in the sector to ensure that each of them is acting correctly and guaranteeing improved citizen security and effective administration of justice. In this regard, the coordination of the areas of citizen security and criminal justice enables a comprehensive response to the issues in the region related to this matter.

In order to comprehensively and effectively manage citizen security and justice interventions, it is necessary to strengthen horizontal and vertical coordination among governments' different sector-specific institutions, which represents a challenge. Furthermore, the lessons learned from the introduction of technological tools on security and justice indicates the increasing need for better mechanisms of information, human capital, and inter-institutional coordination to operate these innovations effectively. For example, the region has seen some innovative experiences on effective security and justice management, following the implementation of a management systemic approach that combines the formation of intersectoral work tables with the generation and analysis of geospatial crime data. Information systems that enable the interoperability of the different entities that participate in processing a crime have also been implemented, among other experiences. During this Week, we will review the successes and challenges involved in implementing mechanisms of coordination and use of digital solutions to manage Citizen Security and Justice.





INTENSIVE CITIZEN SECURITY CLINIC:
“The new technologies at the service of Citizen Security and Justice”
 November 28-30, 2018

Wednesday, November 28, 2018. Santiago Business & Conference Center
Av. Costanera Sur 2710, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

8:00-9:00		Registration of Participants
9:00 – 10:00 Opening		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carolyn Robert, IDB Country Representative in Chile • Andrés Chadwick Piñera, Minister of the Interior and Public Security, Chile
10:00 – 10:45		<p><u>Objective:</u> How can the issue of citizen security and justice be approached systemically? Is the region prepared?</p> <p><u>Presenter:</u> Nathalie Alvarado, Director of the Citizen Security and Justice Team, IDB</p>
10:45 – 11:00		Coffee break
11:00 – 12:15 SESSION 1: PREVENTION The extended effects of violence		<p><u>Objective:</u> Understand the long-term effects of crime at the individual, family, and community levels. And learn about some evidence-based recommendations for its prevention and attention.</p> <p><u>Presenters:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predictive risk modelling to support decision-making in child maltreatment Diana Benavides, Data scientist on violence prevention, University of Auckland, New Zealand. • The effects of exposure to violence at early ages on human capital in the short and long term Valentina Duque, School of Economics, University of Sydney, Australia • A chip off the old block? Intergenerational transmission of violence. Miguel Székely, Director, Center for Educational and Social Studies, Mexico • The risk of being online



Jose Manuel García Catalán, Head of the Central Cyber Security Brigade, National Police of Spain

Moderator: Karelía Villa Mar, Senior Specialist on Modernization of the State, IDB

12:15-12:30  **Coffee Break**

12:30 – 13:45

SESSION 2: PREVENTION

Innovative prevention approaches

Objective: Analyze how youth violence can be prevented by identifying risk factors and by behavior changes through innovative social violence prevention interventions.

Panelists:

- Results from the evaluation of the Cure Violence project. Case of Trinidad and Tobago
Edward Maguire, Professor, Center for Violence Prevention, Arizona State University, United States
- Evaluation of Violence Mitigation Programs, Cure Violence project. Case of Mexico
Miguel Székely, Director, Center for Educational and Social Studies, Mexico
- Can therapy change criminal behavior? Evidence of the Cognitive Behavioral Therapy program
Edoardo Trimarchi, Acting Manager of Public Policy, J-PAL LAC, Chile
- Multisystemic Therapy. “Lazos” experience, Chile. Implementation of an evidence-based American model applied successfully in Chile
Katherine Martorell, Undersecretary of Crime Prevention, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, Chile

Moderator: Carol Bown Sepúlveda, Undersecretary of Childhood, Ministry of Social Development, Chile

13:45 – 15:15  **Lunch**

15:15 – 16:45

SESSION 3: DETERRENCE

How to adapt new technologies to the patrolling capacities and needs of each country

Objective: Learn about the technological advances to estimate the concentration of crime and contribute to its control in the Latin American and Caribbean region and its effects to improve security management.

Panelists:

- Senior Commissioner Ana Sosa, Director of the Criminal Analysis Unit and the Unified Command Center, National Police, Ministry of the Interior. Case of Uruguay.



- General Enrique Bassaletti Riess, Chief of the Eastern Zone, *Carabineros de Chile. Sistema Táctico de Operación Policial* (tactical police operation system, STOP). Case of Chile
- Senior Commissioner Gaston Pezzuchi, Director of Planning and Predictive Policing, Ministry of Security of the Province of Buenos Aires. Hotspot policing program. Case of Argentina
- Gen. Hernán Patricio Carrillo Rosero, General Director of Operations, National Police, Ministry of the Interior. Case of Ecuador
- Andre Norton, Assistant Superintendent, Police Service. Case of Trinidad and Tobago.

Moderator: Rodrigo Ubilla, Undersecretary of the Interior, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, Chile

16:45-17:00



Coffee Break

Objective: Improvements and challenges in the implementation of the Accusatory Criminal Justice System in Latin America and the Caribbean and the use of new information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Presenter:

- Challenges of criminal policy in the new justice in Latin America and the Caribbean
Gonzalo Rua, Law Specialist at the University of Palermo, Argentina

Panelists:

- Experience in the implementation of crime hotspot units.
María Francisca Werth Wainer, National Executive Director, Public Ministry, Chile.
- The modernization of the Accusatorial Criminal Justice System.
Mag. Rodolfo Espiñeira, Deputy Attorney General and First Substitute of the Attorney General of the Republic, Dominican Republic.
- The implementation of the Accusatorial Criminal Justice System in Costa Rica. Progress and challenges twenty years after the enactment of the Criminal Procedure Code.
Elvis Antonio López Matarrita, Deputy Prosecutor, Office of the Attorney General, Costa Rica.
- Sub-Prefect Pedro Muñoz, National Chief, National Center for Criminal Analysis (CENACRIM), Chile.
- Lessons learned on the Accusatory Criminal Justice System in Colombia.

17:00 – 18:15

**SESSION 4:
JUDICIALIZATION**

Towards judicial modernization



	<p>Daniel Mejía, Director of Policy and Strategy, Office of the Attorney General, Colombia</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> Mauricio García, Senior Specialist on Modernization of the State, IDB</p>
<p>18:15 – 18:45</p> <p>Conclusions of first day</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dino Capriolo, Principal Specialist on Modernization of the State, IDB

**Wednesday, November 28, 2018. Santiago Business & Conference Center
Av. Costanera Sur 2710, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile**

Exhibition of Institutions that have best practices on citizen security

In this exhibition, various institutions that work on Citizen Security will exhibit their experience, best practices and initiatives that they develop in the national territory.

Confirmed exhibitors:

- Carabineros de Chile.
- Investigative Police (PDI) of Chile.
- Under secretariat of Crime Prevention of Chile.
- Municipal Association of the East Zone (AMSZO).
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).
- Citizen Security Studies Center (CESC), University of Chile.
- Government Laboratory of Chile.
- Chilean Association of Municipalities (ACHM).
- Gendarmería of Chile.



Thursday, November 29, 2018. Hotel Ritz. Ballroom 1
Calle El Alcalde No. 15, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

7:30 – 7:45



Transportation of participants from the W Hotel to the Ritz hotel

Special event

By invitation only

8:00 – 9:00

Breaking paradigms

Breaking paradigms

Objective: Presentation of the study on the role of women in the security forces in the LAC region.

Presenter: Miguel Székely, Director, Center for Educational and Social Studies, Mexico

Moderator: Robert Pantzer, Specialist on Modernization of the State, IDB

9:00 – 9:30



Transportation of participants from the Ritz hotel to Santiago Business & Conference Center

Thursday, November 29, 2018. Santiago Business & Conference Center
Av. Costanera Sur 2710, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

9:30 – 10:45

SESSION 5: DETERRENCE

Technology, necessary but not enough in the prediction of crime

Objective: Learn the state of the art on crime prediction and the challenges in the use and implementation of algorithms. Is it possible to predict crime? Is technology enough?

Presenters:

- How is the police technological intelligence complimented by social and citizen intelligence when it comes to crime control?
Major Eryvn Norza, Head of the Crime Observatory, National Police of Colombia
- Predictive risk models for the prevention of crime in local governments
María Paz Hermosilla, Director GobLab, Observatory of Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Chile.
- Using Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Open Data for Crime Prevention.



	<p>Irina Matijosaitiene, Researcher, Data Science Institute, Saint Peter's University, New Jersey, United States, and Associate Professor at Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania.</p> <p>Moderator: Rodrigo Serrano, Principal Specialist on Citizen Security and Justice, IDB</p>
<p>10:45-11:00</p>	<p>Coffee Break</p>
<p>11:00 – 12:30</p> <p>SESSION 6: SOCIAL REHABILITATION</p> <p>Comprehensive innovation for rehabilitation and social integration</p>	<p>Objective: Present progress on rehabilitating and reintegrating individuals who have come into conflict with criminal law, including improvements in infrastructure, the professionalization of human resources and the use of technology.</p> <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of new systems for electronic monitoring in prisons and in the community. Pedro das Neves, President, Innovative Prison Systems, Portugal. • A new approach to provide comprehensive care and rehabilitation for inmates. Case of Costa Rica. Beatriz Abizanda, Senior Specialist on Modernization of the State, IDB • Transition programs between the prison and the community, and the use of technology to support the process of social reintegration. Case of Chile Ana María Morales, Director of the Justice and Reintegration Area, <i>Fundación Paz Ciudadana</i>, Chile. • The effect of sentences on crime: Evidence from California. Patricio Domínguez, Economics Specialist, IDB <p>Moderator: Camila Mejía, Specialist on Modernization of the State, IDB</p>
<p>12:30 – 14:30</p>	<p>Lunch</p>
<p>14:30 – 16:00</p> <p>SESSION 7: SOCIAL REHABILITATION</p> <p>Prison management as a critical element for social rehabilitation.</p>	<p>Objective: Present the progress in the innovative management of the penitentiary system and the coordination mechanisms with other actors.</p> <p>Presenter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Prison Management and Community Reintegration through Risk, Need, and Responsivity. Deborah Koetzle, Associate Professor and Executive Officer of the Doctoral Program in Criminal Justice at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, United States. <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernization of the Penitentiary System in the Dominican Republic.



	<p>Ysmael Paniagua, General Director of the New Penitentiary Model.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penitentiary Information Systems (SIPE) in El Salvador. José Luis Rodríguez, Chief of SIPE, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, El Salvador. • The challenges of a comprehensive social rehabilitation policy for Chile. Alejandro Fernández, Chief of the Social Reintegration Division, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Chile. • Technology on the prison campus. Frank Martin, US Justice Director, World Possible, United States. <p><u>Moderator:</u> Jean-Eric Theinhardt, Senior Specialist on Modernization of the State, IDB</p>
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16:00-16:15	 <p>Coffee Break</p>
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<p>15:45 – 17:00</p> <p>SESSION 8: SOCIAL REHABILITATION</p> <p>Evolving towards a community rehabilitation system</p>	<p><u>Objective:</u> Present the importance of privileging, when possible, the adoption of community rehabilitation actions.</p> <p><u>Presenters:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elements of successful social reintegration. Case of the United States. Evelyn McCoy, Associate Researcher, Justice Policy Center, Urban Institute, Washington DC, United States. • Locally-based social rehabilitation strategies based on the <i>Volver a Confiar</i> program. Case of Chile. Hugo Frühling, Director, Institute of Public Affairs, <i>Universidad de Chile</i>. • New challenges, new opportunities: The reeducation model ARMMI. Case of Spain. Luis González Cieza, Head of Studies, Programs and Training Area, Agency for the Reeducation and Reinsertion of Juvenile Offenders (ARRMI) of the Community of Madrid. • Model of alternatives to imprisonment for young offenders. Case of Italy. Gianluca Guida, Director, Juvenile Prison Center of Nisida, Naples, Italy. • Drug Treatment Courts (DTC) program. A virtuous coordination of justice and health with surprising effects on citizen security. Case of Chile. Roberto Contreras, Minister of the Court of Appeals of San Miguel and President of the Permanent Commission of Alternative and Restorative Mechanisms of Resolution of Conflicts and DTC of the Ibero-American Judicial Summit.
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Moderator: Andrés Restrepo, Lead Specialist on Citizen Security and Justice, IDB

17:00 – 17:15
Closing

- Nathalie Alvarado, Director of the Citizen Security and Justice Team, IDB
- Katherine Martorell
- Undersecretary of Crime Prevention, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, Chile
- Rodrigo Ubilla, Undersecretary of the Interior, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, Chile

**Thursday, 29 November 2018. Santiago Business & Conference Center
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- Government Laboratory of Chile.
- Chilean Association of Municipalities (AChM).
- Gendarmería of Chile.



Friday, November 30, 2018. W Hotel. Salón Studio 54.

Isidora Goyenechea 3000, Las Condes, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

<p>Special event <i>By invitation only</i></p> <p>8:30-9:30</p> <p>We are Community</p>	<p>We are Community</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> Presentation of the Government Laboratory's Safety Perception Project.</p> <p><u>Presenter:</u> Roman Yosif, Director of the Government Laboratory of Chile</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> María José Jarquin, Lead Specialist on Modernization of the State, IDB</p>
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9:30 – 10:00



Transportation of participants from the W Hotel to the field visits

Friday, November 30, 2018.

<p>10:00 – 13:00</p> <p>Field visits</p>	<p>Attorney General's Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Attorney General's Office of Chile is an autonomous body with the task of directing the investigation of crimes, bring the accused to court if appropriate, and provide protection to victims and witnesses. The Attorney General's Office works in collaboration with Carabineros de Chile, the Investigative Police of Chile (PDI) and auxiliary bodies such as the Legal Medical Service, the Civil Registry and Identification Service, and the Public Health Institute. This institution is organized in a National Attorney General's Office, headed by the National Attorney General, and 18 Regional Prosecutor Offices, each of which are directed by a Regional Prosecutor and a management team. On the field visit we will see the online log, the online digital information system between the police and prosecutors that allows a timely communication of the procedures, making communication between both institutions more efficient and improving in all crime-related matters. <p>National Center for Criminal Analysis (CENACRIM) of the Investigative Police (PDI) of Chile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminal Analysis has been one of the fundamental pillars of the police function. In this sense, the Chilean Investigative Police (PDI) decided to centralize all their efforts in this matter, creating the National Center for Criminal Analysis (CENACRIM) in 2015. The main objective of this unit is to provide multidimensional and prospective criminal analysis at the national level, ensuring the quality of the information provided to focus operational actions and make strategic decisions in public security. In the field visit we
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will see how the general office of CENACRIM works in the field: Management and Planning, Research and technological innovation, and Criminal Analysis.

STOP, Carabineros de Chile

- The Police Operation Tactical System (STOP) is a crime prevention tool, which allows a more efficient police action from the analysis of criminal information, fed mainly by citizens' complaints. STOP will be the backbone of the modernization and recovery of the Carabineros' preventive approach. For this reason, President Sebastián Piñera has decided to include it in the country's legislation so that it is part of its institutional culture. On the field visit, we will sit in a STOP meeting together with the Carabineros program in different places of the capital, analyzing specific cases with geo-referential system, where we will see all the operation minute by minute and statistics in each case.

Experiences of AMSZO (Association of Municipalities for Citizen Security in the Eastern Zone)

- The Association of Municipalities for Citizen Security in the Eastern Zone (AMSZO), was created in 2016 with the objective of coordinating security actions among the member municipalities, and coordinating and making alliances with public and private organizations. The AMSZO is made up of the municipalities of Las Condes, Vitacura and Lo Barnechea. Through different agreements and projects, the objective is to provide security tools, coordinate joint actions between municipalities and their human and technological resources, creating a broad and efficient citizen security network at the service of the entire community. On the field visit, the 3 communes will be visited, showing the best practices in security of each municipality and how they communicate with each other.

Experiences of AChM (Chilean Association of Municipalities)

- The Chilean Association of Municipalities (AChM) is an organization founded in 1993 that brings together Chilean municipalities with the mission to represent the municipalities of Chile before public and private organizations. Through different agreements and projects, they seek to provide tools for security functions, coordinate joint actions between municipalities and their human and technological resources. On the field visit we will see the municipality of Peñalolén and see the best practices in security and technological advances in the commune.

13:00 – 13:30



Transportation of participants from the field visits to the W Hotel





Interinstitutional Coordination on Citizen Security and Justice and the Application of Digital Innovations

Introduction

The 2018 Intensive Citizen Security Clinic will focus on the exchange of innovative experiences, research, and other practices in citizen security management and the delivery of justice in Latin America and the Caribbean. The novelty in the cases that will be shared is found not only in their unique approaches but also in their use of technology for the prevention, deterrence, and crime judicialization as well as for social reintegration purposes.

The knowledge acquired from the implementation of social programs in the field have allowed for progress to be made in the adoption of best practices, evidence-based decision-making, and a more efficient use of resources. On the other hand, improvements in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the interventions have generated new challenges for public policies, such as: the urge to produce higher quality data, the increase in demand for improved interinstitutional coordination, the need for greater human capital training, the constant evaluation of programs, and the creativity in the efficient use of limited resources.

The presentation of these innovative practices in the context of the Intensive Clinic, organized jointly by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Ministry of the Interior of Chile, will allow for the analysis of concrete cases in order to reflect on the advantages of systemic management, integral intervention design, and the usefulness of technology at the service of citizen security and justice.

Prevention Sessions

Session 1: The extended effects of violence

The prevention sessions of the Intensive Citizen Security Clinic intend to delve into innovative solutions that have made it possible to better serve possible victims of crime and to work successfully in the social prevention of violence. We know that most of the inhabitants of the region face situations of crime and violence on a daily basis, however, the State must focus its efforts on the most vulnerable populations, among which are children and young people. The first session demonstrates the importance of preventing crime and violence, considering they have long-term effects, while the second session offers certain solutions to face the problem of youth violence.

Violence and its consequences can be prevented by working on three prevention axes:¹

- Primary Prevention: aims to put a stop to violent actions before they occur and is intended for the broadest set of the population.
- Secondary Prevention: looks to halt the progression of violence once it has been established and is intended for the group that presents the greatest risk of committing or suffering a transgression.

¹ WHO and IDB: Management in Citizen Security and Justice for Leaders Module 4 Workshop

- **Tertiary Prevention:** involves the rehabilitation of people with known violent characteristics. This axis is intended for the group that manifests a problematic behavior, that has already committed an infraction or transgression, or that has suffered it.

The IDB has financed and supported the application of a variety of prevention models, which have resulted in valuable experiences being gained in the implementation of programs to prevent youth violence in various contexts. The key lessons learned are the following:

Targeting. It is essential to define the profile of young people that will be targeted for the different interventions. In addition to having the level of prevention for the program clearly defined (primary, secondary, or tertiary), it is necessary to establish during the design phase of the program, the specific characteristics of the young people who will receive the assistance, and to define in detail the strategy for the selection of said recipients. This increases the likelihood of achieving expected results, of using the resources efficiently, and of enhancing the impact of the program.

Definition of the theory of change. It is necessary to clearly explain how and why the program objectives will be achieved through the proposed activities. Given that the programs seek to work with populations of youth at risk, it is necessary to discuss the advantages of delivering the programs' benefits to these young people rather than to others who do not meet the selection criteria.

Results measurement. Given that in several of the programs directed at preventing youth violence the intent is to change attitudes and behaviors, it is more complex to measure results. This is due to the fact that the measurement of these types of variables is complicated and its quality depends to a large extent on the strategy of tracking individuals and collecting information. For this reason, it is crucial to carefully define the outcome indicators, design information collection instruments adjusted to the characteristics of the program, specify the strategy for monitoring the beneficiaries, and select the most appropriate method for measuring results and/or impact.

Session 1 main topic and objective:

During this session, the extended effects of violence will be discussed. The purpose is to understand the long-term effects of crime at the individual, family, and community level, and to receive evidence-based recommendations for its prevention and attention.

For example, the Centre for Social Data Analytics (CSDA) at Auckland University of Technology (AUT) used predictive risk modeling to create the Allegheny Family Screening Tool (AFST). This tool measures the propensity of a child to suffer abuse in the future. By determining the level of risk in each case, the AFST can direct their resources towards the most vulnerable children. Diana Benavides, data scientist, will present on the implementation of this tool in Allegheny County (Pennsylvania, USA). This session will also touch upon on how Spain's National Police is preparing to face the new risks of cyber crimes.

Data base usage is also being taken into consideration to assess whether practices and attitudes towards violence are passed down across generations. This type of information allows for every record to be georeferenced and to reconstruct the context of each case. The conclusions of this study, which will be presented by Miguel Székely, Director of the Center for Educational and Social Studies (CEES), help create more effective interventions and formulate public policies that address the underlying causes of violence, not only its most immediate manifestations.

Session 2: Innovative prevention approaches

Session 2 main topic and objective:

The topic of innovative prevention approaches will be discussed during this segment. The objective of the session is to analyze how juvenile violence can be prevented by identifying risk factors and through behavioral changes given by innovative interventions for the social prevention of violence.

The presentation of the results of innovative violence prevention programs such as Cure Violence², both in its implementation in Trinidad and Tobago and Mexico, as well as the results of the JPAL-LAC implementation with multisystem therapy, will show how it is possible to reduce the rates of violence. These experiences will also contribute to the discussion of rigorous-impact and cost-benefit evaluations (JPAL, 2017).

Deterrence Sessions

Session 3: How to adapt new technologies to the patrolling capacities and needs of each country

Session 3 main topic and objective:

The goal of session 3 is to learn about new technologies in the region in order to evaluate and control the concentration of crime in Latin America and the Caribbean and its potential effects on security management. During this session, the progress and challenges experienced by countries in the region when incorporating the use of new technologies for crime analysis into police management in order to contribute to a more effective and efficient patrolling will be discussed. Just as important will be to learn about the challenges the countries have found in terms of improving their technical capacities to make a more effective use of this technology.

Hot spot surveillance, a police patrol strategy, focuses on small geographical areas or places -usually found in urban settings- where crime is often concentrated, in order to contribute to its control (Braga et al. 2012). Even though there is no common definition to explain the term "hot spots," they are generally considered to be *"bounded spaces in which criminal activity is so frequent that it is highly predictable, at least during a time of the year when they are concentrated in that place"* (Sherman 1995, pg. 36). Through police surveillance strategies based on criminal data analysis, and as a result of historical data analysis on crime, security agencies can concentrate their limited human and technical resources to areas where crime is most likely to happen.³ The advantage of focusing limited resources on a small number of highly active criminal areas is based on the assumption that if crime can be prevented in these problematic points, it can also be reduced throughout the city.

Technology has played a very important role in carrying out the use of this type of police strategies since having a good collection of criminal information allows us to use innovative methods in analyzing crime. This contributes to a more efficient management and deployment of police units that are also focused on achieving tangible results

² The "CureViolence Chicago" program uses a public health perspective, and seeks to interrupt violence and social intolerance in communities through the development of skills for the peaceful resolution of conflicts. The impact assessment of this program in Chicago (Skogan et al., 2009) highlights a range from 41% to 73% decrease in the number of shootings and murders by gangs in five of the eight intervened communities. With the support of the IDB, this program is being implemented in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, such as Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico and recently Colombia.

³ Crimesolutions.gov

in crime reduction. We know that technology in itself is not a strategy to reduce crime, yet it can be a means to improve the recollection, quality, visualization, and access to information.

The deterrence sessions of the Intensive Citizen Security Clinic will present different Hot Spot patrol cases and how the implementation of these types of strategies have helped achieve better results in police management in countries like Chile, Uruguay, Ecuador, Argentina, and Trinidad and Tobago. In this sense, these countries have improved in patrolling high crime areas, based on a comprehensive and precise mapping of the location of the crimes. This type of decision entails improving the system and transforming the role of the police as responders in order to migrate from reactive measure to preventive ones. In this panel, the different police authorities of these countries will share in greater detail the results of the implementation of Hot Spot policing in their country.

Session 5: Technology - necessary, but not enough in the prediction of crime

Session 5 main topic and objective:

In this session, we will continue to explore how technology is used as a crime deterrent, but focused on using more advanced technology to make the diagnosis more sophisticated in order to predict crime concentration. In this sense, creating tools that are more technologically advanced is essential, for example through the implementation of algorithms.

To learn more about these innovations, the work of Dr. Irina Matijosaitiene, Researcher at the Data Science Institute, Saint Peter's University, New Jersey, United States, and associate professor at Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania, will be presented as prototypes of artificial intelligence for the prevention and prediction of crime. Also, María Paz Hermosillo from the Adolfo Ibanez University Observatory will delve into the practical experience of crime prediction in one of the municipalities of Chile. Finally, we will have the opportunity to learn about the progress made in this matter from one of the police forces most active in the use of technology: the Colombian Police.

Session 4: Towards judicial modernization

Session 4 main topic and objective:

The issue of judicial modernization will be addressed during this segment. The objective of this session is to learn about the progress and challenges in the implementation of the accusatory Criminal Justice System for Latin America and the Caribbean and the use of new Information and Communications Technologies (ICT).

The transition of most Latin American countries from an inquisitorial criminal system to an adversarial one has involved profound transformations both in the content: the way in which investigations are conducted, the role of the officials involved, the oral portions of the process, the reduction of preventive detention; and in style: the physical space where trials take place and how files are kept. These changes have prompted initiatives to modernize the judicial system and update the technological resources used in the process (Binder, 2004).

The reform processes in the region have been known for being slow, costly, and of complex implementation. Most countries have sought to improve institutional capacity, agility, and independence, expand the professionalization of staff, and increase their citizens' access to justice (UNDP, 2013).

Most countries in the region have implemented criminal justice system reforms since 2000, but only about 30% have done so gradually, which allows us to learn from their experiences. Chile, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and Colombia will provide a framework of reference to analyze the region's challenges in the implementation of the accusatory Criminal Justice System and the use of new information and communications technologies for its implementation.

Social Rehabilitation Sessions

In this module of the Intensive Citizen Security Clinic, the following topics will be discussed: the relationship between rehabilitation and prevention; the internal and external barriers to the implementation of reforms in prisons; the human capital and technological tools necessary for these changes; and the theoretical component that should guide them.

The region is suffering a penitentiary crisis that is reflected in the high prison populations. The significant number of inmates in prisons generates severe overcrowding problems and worsens the living conditions in them, which, in turn, jeopardizes the role of prisons in social reintegration efforts. This situation also makes the management of the penitentiary system difficult and deteriorates the working conditions of prison officials. Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) has undergone an increase in the incarceration rate of 28% in the last decade. The sub-regions that have seen the most drastic increases in their inmate population are the Andean sub-region (84%) and Central America (48%).⁴

A problem that complements and exacerbates the current overcrowding crisis is the high number of inmates in preventive detention (or awaiting conviction). The lack of clarity about the length of stay of the inmates on preventive detention further complicates the prisons' planning and management abilities. Furthermore, since they have not been found guilty, it is possible that they will be deemed innocent at the end of the judicial process, and their participation in reintegration programs is therefore not necessary. In most countries of the region, the number of inmates in preventive detention is close to 50%, that is, half of the inmates are awaiting a sentence (acquittal or conviction).

In particular, the sub-populations of young people and women have been the most affected by the increase in inmate population. In some of the countries of the region, the rate of incarceration of minors has more than doubled in recent years.

Session 6: Comprehensive innovation for rehabilitation and social integration

Session 6 main topic and objective:

This session will cover the subject of technology at the service of the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates. The objective of the session is to present the progress made in the rehabilitation and reintegration of people in conflict with Criminal Law, including improvements in infrastructure, the professionalization of prison staff, and

⁴ The IDB works with 4 sub-regions in LAC: i) The Southern Cone (CSC): Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay; ii) Countries of the Andean Group (CAN): Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela; iii) Central America (CID): Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic; and iv) Caribbean (CCB): Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

the use of technology. In this session, European and Latin American and the Caribbean comparative cases will be presented.

Session 7: Prison management as a critical element for social rehabilitation

Session 7 main topic and objective:

Prison management as a critical element for social rehabilitation will be discussed during this segment. The objective of this session is to present the advances that have been made in innovative penitentiary system management techniques and the coordination mechanisms with other actors.

The use of technology to combat crime is necessary but it is not enough to solve the problems of insecurity experienced by the region or the challenges faced by the prison systems on its own. However, the proper use of technological tools can help improve prison management.

Session 8: Evolving towards a community rehabilitation system

Session 8 main topic and objective:

The topic of a community rehabilitation system will be discussed. The objective of the session is to present the importance of favoring, when possible, the adoption of community rehabilitation measures.

Alternative measures or sanctions to prison have long existed, especially in the Anglo-Saxon countries. According to governments, one of the main reasons for the expansion of alternative measures and sanctions has been the existence of high rates of incarceration. In addition to the aforementioned, two other related arguments, which in turn constitute the main consequences of this policy, are the existence of poor prison conditions and the great expenditure in their construction and operation.

Another argument contemplated in the literature of the subject-matter that could have also encouraged the development of alternative measures and sanctions by governments was that prison treatment was not effective in rehabilitating prisoners, and it further pointed to prison as actually worsening the situation by encouraging criminal contagion (Cohen, 1979). This argument was based on the literature of "nothing works" and, as explained above, was used by conservative or liberal thinkers and politicians to question the ineffectiveness of prisons.

In the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, a quick review of the measures or sanctions relative to prisons shows that this is a subject that is scarcely addressed by the criminological literature of the region and that is neither documented nor regulated in its implementation.

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Biographies

OPENING



Carolyn Robert
Representative of the IDB, Chile

Carolyn Robert is an IDB Representative in Chile. She is dedicated to analytical, technical and operational work on issues related to trade policy, negotiation and implementation of trade agreements and foreign investment, and commercial facilitation. She is also in charge of the technical coordination of the IDB's support for several regional integration processes, including the Pacific Alliance, and others such as the FTAA. She also coordinates activities related to strategic alliances with other international entities such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

on trade issues. She holds a PhD (c) in International Economic Law from the Sorbonne University in Paris and she is author of several publications on trade and regional integration.

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Andrés Chadwick Piñera
Minister of the Interior and Public Security, Chile

Andrés Chadwick is a lawyer from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. He has been a professor at the Faculties of Law of the Pontificia Universidad Católica and the San Sebastián University. He has also been a member of the Arbitration and Mediation Center of the Chamber of Commerce, Director of the Public Law Studies Center of the San Sebastián University, President of the Avanza Chile Foundation and Director of the Jaime Guzmán Foundation. He is a founder and militant of the Independent Democratic Union (UDI). He was deputy for two periods, between 1990 and 1998, served as head of the UDI and served as vice president of the Chamber of Deputies (1996-1997). Senator of the Republic for two periods. During the Government of President Piñera, in July 2011 he entered

the cabinet as Minister Secretary General of the Government and later, between November 2012 and March 11, 2014, he held the responsibilities of Minister of the Interior and Public Security.

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How can the issue of citizen security and justice be approached systemically? Is the region prepared?

Nathalie Alvarado

Head of the Citizen Security and Justice Team, BID

Nathalie Alvarado is lead specialist at the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) where she is the Director of the Citizen Security and Justice team. Ms. Alvarado has 20 years of experience in this sector, and since 2012 has



overseen the design and implementation of more than 20 IDB loan operations. She has also overseen the definition of the Bank's operational strategy in the Citizen Security sector and the knowledge agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean. Ms. Alvarado has helped to integrate the sector as a priority in the IDB's development agenda, and to position the Bank as a strategic partner of the region in this sector. Her work on issues of police reform, urban safety, and violence prevention has been published in international newspapers and academic journals. Ms. Alvarado studied law at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland and is a magister of Economic Law at the University of Brussels, Belgium.

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SESSION 1: PREVENTION. The extended effects of violence

Objective: Understand the long-term effects of crime at the individual, family, and community levels. And learn about some evidence-based solutions for its prevention and attention.

Presenters:

Predictive risk modeling to support decision-making in child maltreatment

Diana Benavides

Data scientist on violence prevention, University of Auckland, New Zealand

Diana Benavides is a researcher at the Center for Social Data Analytics (CSDA) of the Auckland University of Technology (AUT) and candidate for a PhD in Computer Science at the University of Auckland. Her research includes both the study of fundamental theoretical aspects of machine learning and the application of these techniques in predictive modeling for decision support in social issues, including child maltreatment, domestic violence, homeless populations, discrimination, among others.

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The effects of exposure to violence at early ages on human capital in the short and long term

Valentina Duque

School of Economics, University of Sydney, Australia

Valentina Duque is a PhD from Columbia University in social policy. She currently works as a professor and researcher at the Faculty of Economics at the University of Sydney in Australia, after finishing her graduate studies at the University of Michigan. His research focuses on issues of health economics and human capital formation. Some of his most recent projects seek to understand how social interventions such as conditional cash transfer programs help mitigate the adverse effects of climate shocks in early childhood.

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A chip off the old block? Intergenerational transmission of violence

Miguel Székely

Director, Center for Educational and Social Studies, Mexico



Miguel Székely is Director of the Center for Educational and Social Studies of Mexico, and advisor to the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), UNICEF, the United Nations Development Organization, and other international organizations. He was Director of the Institute of Educational Innovation at the Tecnológico de Monterrey from 2010 to 2013. Between 2006 and 2010 he served in the Government of Mexico as Assistant Secretary of Higher Education and from 2002 to 2006 he was Assistant Secretary of Prospective, Planning, and Evaluation of the Ministry of Social Development. From 2000 to 2001 he was Head of the Regional Development Unit of the Presidency and between 1996 and 2000 he was a Research Economist at the IDB in Washington

DC. He has been a teacher at El Colegio de México, ITAM and the University of Oxford. He has multiple academic publications on educational issues, social policy, poverty and inequality, and public policy evaluation. He has a Doctorate in Economics and a Master's Degree in Economics from the University of Oxford, England.

The risk of being online

Jose Manuel García Catalán

Head of the Central Cyber Security Brigade, National Police of Spain



Juan Manuel García Catalán is Head of the Central Intelligence Security Brigade of the National Police of Spain. He has worked in different police areas during the past 38 years. His experience has focused on prevention, experience has taught him that prevention and research are not two activities absolutely different, since a proactive prevention of crime helps considerably the investigation of crimes and, conversely, a good investigation of them, is an effective mechanism that helps to prevent criminal actions of a similar nature.

Moderator:

Karelia Villa Mar

Senior Specialist in State Modernization, IDB



Karelia Villa is a Senior Citizen Security Specialist at the Inter-American Development Bank. She is the focal point for the Bank's Citizen Security work in Mexico, Central America and the Dominican Republic. She has more than 15 years of experience supporting processes of state modernization in Latin America and the Caribbean. Karelia is also the Coordinator of the Citizen Security Week organized by the IDB in partnership with governments in the region. She holds a Master's degree in Public Policy from George Washington University and a Bachelor's Degree in Economics from the Technological and Higher Education Institute of Monterrey, Mexico.

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SESSION 2: PREVENTION. Innovative prevention approaches

Objective: Analyze how youth violence can be prevented by identifying risk factors and by behavior changes through innovative social violence prevention interventions

Panelists:

Final Results from the Evaluation of Cure Violence in Trinidad and Tobago

Edward Maguire

Professor, Center for Violence Prevention, Arizona State University, United States



Edward Maguire is a professor of criminology and criminal justice at Arizona State University, where he also serves as associate director of the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety. Professor Maguire's research focuses primarily on policing and violence. His previous externally funded research included a six-year study of violent crime in Trinidad & Tobago, a four-year study of human trafficking in the Philippines, and three national studies of police organization and innovation in the U.S. He is currently finishing three externally funded research projects: a national study of protest policing in the U.S., a study of Salvadoran gangs in El Salvador and the U.S., and an evaluation of the

CureViolence initiative in Trinidad & Tobago. Professor Maguire has lectured or carried out research in 21 nations on five continents. He has also written or edited five books and more than 90 journal articles and book chapters on various themes related to policing, violence, research methodology, and comparative criminology.

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Cure Violence project. Mexico Case

Miguel Székely

Director, Center for Educational and Social Studies, Mexico



Promising interventions: Multisystemic therapy

Edoardo Trimarchi

Acting Manager of Public Policy, J-PAL LAC, Chile

Edoardo Trimarchi is Policy Director for the office of Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Laboratory (J-PAL) Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) in Santiago de Chile. His work focuses on the dissemination and promotion of the use of evidence of evaluations J-PAL with decision makers of the region. Edoardo has been working with J-PAL LAC since July 2017, when he participated as a Senior Research Associate for the White Paper on Youth Crime and Violence Prevention in Mexico project.

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Multisystemic Therapy. “Lazos” experience, Chile. Implementation of an evidence-based American model applied successfully in Chile



Katherine Martorell

Undersecretary of Crime Prevention, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, Chile

Katherine Martorell is Undersecretary of Crime Prevention in Chile. She is a lawyer of the Central University and has Master of Regulatory Law of the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Martorell has extensive experience in the public sector and in working with communities. She served as Legal Director and Director of Community Development of the Municipality of Conchalí. She was councilor for the commune of Quinta Normal in the years 2012 to 2016. During the years 2011 to 2014, she was in charge of the Territorial Management Unit in the Undersecretariat of Telecommunications, in charge of the coordination and management of cross-cutting issues of government such as gender, decentralization, disability and indigenous issues. In this role she was also in charge of coordinating the national application of the Cellular Antenna Towers Law. Subsequently, from 2015 to 2017, she served as Director of Sustainability and Communities in an important private telecommunications company.

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Moderator:

Carol Bown Sepúlveda

Undersecretary of Childhood, Ministry of Social Development, Chile

Carol Bown Sepúlveda works in the Undersecretary of Childhood of the Ministry of Social Development of Chile. She is a lawyer from Universidad Católica and holds a Master's Degree in Public Policy from the UDD and a Master's Degree in Law from Georgetown University, United States. She has worked as a parliamentary legislative advisor, legal adviser in municipalities and an academic at the Universidad del Desarrollo. During the first government of President Sebastián Piñera he worked as Undersecretary of Carabineros, later she was advisor to the Ministry of Social Development in matters of Childhood. As of 2014, she served as

Director of the Public Affairs Area in strategic communication agencies.

Follow her on

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SESSION 3: DETERRENCE. How to adapt new technologies to the capacities and needs of each country

Objective: Learn about the technological advances for the prediction and control of crime in the Latin American and Caribbean region and its effects to improve security management.

Presenters: How can urban crime be predicted and controlled?



Senior Commissioner Ana Sosa

Director of the Criminal Analysis Unit and the Unified Command Center, National Police, Ministry of the Interior. Case of Uruguay

Commissioner Ana Mayor Sosa has been serving for the National Police of Uruguay for 18 years. He served for 11 years in the General Directorate of Repression of Illicit Drug Trafficking, then in the Police Headquarters of Montevideo, National Police Directorate and since February of this year he is in charge of the Unified Command Center of the National Police of Uruguay managing the Police Emergency, Video Surveillance, Electronic Monitoring for Domestic and Gender Violence cases, the Tactical Criminal Analysis Unit and the High Dedication Operative Program (PADO).

Sistema Tático de Operación Policial (tactical police operation system, STOP). Case of Chile

General Enrique Bassaletti Riess

Chief of the eastern zone, Carabineros de Chile



General Enrique Bassaletti is part of to the High Command of Carabineros of Chile with the position of Chief of the Eastern Zone of Santiago. He is an engineer in Traffic and Transport of the Police Sciences Academy of Carabineros de Chile and Officer Graduated in Police Sciences from the same Academy. He has post-graduate degrees in Research Methodology and Social Evaluation of Projects of the Universidad Católica de Chile. He began his career as an Advisor Officer in the Directorate of Planning and Development, a team responsible for the design and implementation of the Model Quadrant Plan of the institution. Thanks to a bilateral agreement, in 2004 he was a member of the Study Commission of reorganization and assistance for the Haitian National Police. One year later, he

was an Official Member of the Study Commission of reorganization and assistance for the National Police of Paraguay. During his professional career he also served as Head of the Criminal Analysis Department and Head of the Criminal Analysis Department of Carabineros de Chile. In addition, in 2015 he was Attaché of Carabineros de Chile to the Embassy of Chile in the United Kingdom.

Program of Hot Spots Policing - Detail and Main Results of the Controlled Random Experiment in Moron, La Plata, Santa Fe and Tres de Febrero, Argentina

Gastón Pezzuchi

Director of Planning and Predictive Policing, Ministry of Security of the Province of Buenos Aires. Hotspot policing program. Case of Argentina



Gastón Pezzuchi is Senior Commissioner of the command group of the Police of the Province of Buenos Aires (Argentina), where he is currently Director of Planning and Predictive Policing in the Ministry of Security of the Province. He is also a university professor at the Austral University, the Catholic University of La Plata, the University Institute of the Argentine Federal Police and the National University of Quilmes. As a teacher, he has participated in conferences in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Spain, the US, Paraguay and Uruguay. His main area of research is Criminal Analysis, Space Analysis, Data Mining and Geographic

Information Systems, as well as technological applications in law enforcement agencies. Graduated as a Bachelor of Computer Science, holds a Master's Degree in Geographic Information Systems from the San Francisco University of Quito, another Master's Degree in Data Exploitation and Knowledge Management from the Austral University as well as a Master of Science in Geographical Information Science & Systems by the University of

Salzburg. He is currently completing his PhD in Computer Engineering at the Austral University focusing on the tools of Data Mining for the prediction of criminal events.



Gen. Hernán Patricio Carrillo Rosero
General Director of Operations, National Police, Ministry of the Interior. Case of Ecuador

General Hernán Patricio Carrillo is Director General of Operations of the National Police of Ecuador. Carrillo has a fourth level university education in educational sciences, mention in research and educational planning, a Higher Diploma in Citizen Security, and he is an expert in public policy design for Public Safety. Among other positions he has served as Director of Planning of the National Police, National Director of Community Police, Commander of the Metropolitan District of Quito. He has participated as an exhibitor in work tables, workshops and seminars on Citizen Security in: UNASUR, MERCOSUR and AMERIPOL.

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Hotspots Policing in Trinidad and Tobago- An Evidence-Based Approach at Reducing Crime

Andre Norton



Assistant Superintendent, Police Service of Trinidad and Tobago

Assistant Superintendent Andre Norton has over three decades of policing experience in the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS) in front-line policing, specialization as well as command experience. He is currently the project lead for Hotspots Policing as an evidence-based approach for addressing crime in Trinidad and Tobago. He is the holder of a BSc in Computing and two (2) Master's Degrees in (1) Information Systems Management and (2) Applied Criminology and Police Management. He has authored three peer-reviewed publications as well as published a book titled "A case control study of non-domestic solved and unsolved homicides in Trinidad and Tobago."

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Moderator:



Rodrigo Ubilla

Undersecretary of the Interior, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, Chile

Rodrigo Ubilla is Undersecretary of the Interior of Chile. He is a sociologist of the University of Chile and holds a Master's degree in Political Science from the University of Austin, Texas. In the academic world he has served as dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Autonomous University, and as a professor at the Adolfo Ibáñez University in Chile. He has been a consultant to the World Bank and the IDB, in matters of planning and evaluation of social programs and projects. He has Advised the Presidency of Nicaragua in the preparation of the Social Protection Policy and assistance programs for disadvantaged groups. In Colombia, with the support of the IDB, he participated in the design of the Housing Policy. In Ecuador, he evaluated the Social Investment Fund and proposed the guidelines for its redefinition. In El Salvador, he advised the Corporation of Municipalities in institutional strengthening in the decentralization process. Between 1994 and 1997 he was general secretary of National Renewal, and later he was councilor (2002-2004) and municipal administrator (2005-2006) of the commune of Lo

Barnechea. On March 9, 2010, he assumed as Undersecretary of the Interior, a responsibility that he held until March 7, 2014. Currently, since March 2018, he has worked as Undersecretary of the Interior, charge in which, among other matters, has implemented the new immigration policy.

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SESSION 4: JUDICIALIZATION. Towards judicial modernization

Objective: Improvements and challenges in the implementation of the Accusatory Criminal Justice System in Latin America and the Caribbean and the use of new information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Presenter:



Gonzalo Rua

Law Specialist at the University of Palermo, Argentina

Gonzalo Rua is a Criminal Judge of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, Argentina since 2003. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Comparative Studies in Criminal and Social Sciences (INECIP) and Director of the Reform and Democratization of Justice area. of this institution, since 2009. He has been a consultant for International Cooperation Organizations in the implementation of the Ecuadorian criminal system, in the evaluation of the implementation of the Accusatory Penal System in Panama, in the elaboration of the Single Penal Code Project in Bolivia and in the evaluation of the Criminal Procedure Reform in Chile. He is currently a consultant for the reorganization of the Attorney General of the Republic of Mexico. He is also a graduate professor at the University of Buenos Aires and several universities in the region and lecturer and author of several books and articles related to the subject.

Panelists:



Experience in the implementation of the Crime Spot units

María Francisca Werth Wainer

National Executive Director, Public Ministry, Chile

María Francisca Werth is the National Executive Director of the Public Ministry of Chile. She is a lawyer of the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Master of Laws in The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) in criminology, has extensive knowledge of the Criminal Procedure Reform and experience in public policies in the justice sector, law and public safety. Between 2009 and 2010 she directed the Paz Ciudadana Foundation to later serve as Director of Management and Modernization of Justice. In 2012, she assumed the position of Head of the Studies and Projects Department of the Public Criminal Defense Office, a body under the Ministry of Justice. In 2015, she assumed the

position of Chief of Coordination and Studies, where she served until being appointed by the current National Prosecutor, Jorge Abbott, as the National Executive Director of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

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The modernization of the Accusatory Criminal Justice System



Mag. Rodolfo Espiñeira

Deputy Prosecutor and First Substitute of the Attorney General of the Republic, Dominican Republic

Rodolfo Espiñeira has been Deputy Attorney General of the Dominican Republic since 2004 and has served as Chairman of the Bidding Committee of the Office of the Attorney General, National Director of the Public Ministry, President of the Institutional Integrity Committee, coordinator of the Management System of the Public Ministry, coordinator of the Strategic Planning Committee of the Attorney General's Office. He is currently the First Substitute of the Attorney General of the Republic and elected member to the Superior Council of the Public Ministry for the period 2014-2017. The magistrate is a lawyer with a Master's degree in

Business Law and Economic Legislation from the Pontifical Catholic University Madre y Maestra (PUCMM), holds a Postgraduate Degree in Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure from UNAPEC and the National School of the Public Ministry.

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The implementation of the Accusatory Criminal Justice System



Elvis Antonio López Matarrita

Deputy Prosecutor, Office of the Attorney General of Costa Rica

Mr. Elvis Antonio López is Deputy Prosecutor of the Attorney General of the Republic of Costa Rica, outstanding in the First Judicial Circuit of the province of Guanacaste. He has a degree in Law from the University of Costa Rica. Since 2000 he works for the Judicial Branch in the Public Prosecutor's Office where he held a career as a Prosecutor of Investigation, Prosecutor and for seven years, he served as Prosecutor of Criminal Cassation. During this time he made appointments as a lawyer of the Criminal Cassation Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice. Currently, besides being Deputy Prosecutor, he is the contact point for Costa Rica of the Ibero-American Network of Public Prosecutors Specialized in Cybercrime (Ciberred).



Pedro Muñoz Díaz

National Head of the National Center for Criminal Analysis (CENACRIM), Chile

Subprefect Pedro Muñoz is the National Chief of the National Center for Criminal Analysis (CENACRIM) of Chile. He is a Police Officer graduated with the position of Subprefect, Bachelor of Science in Criminal Investigation and Diploma in Higher Education. He also has Big Data and Machine learning studies for public policies, and vast experience in criminal investigation. He specialized in the investigation of Homicide and Drug Trafficking. He worked for more than 15 years as head of unit and developed operations both in the national and international territory. He is currently the Head of the National Center for Criminal Analysis of the Investigative Police (PDI), and he teaches at the Police Training School and the School of Intelligence.

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Lessons learned on the Accusatory Criminal Justice System in Colombia



Daniel Mejía

Director of Policy and Strategy, Office of the Attorney General, Colombia

Daniel Mejía is the Director of Policy and Strategy of the office of the Attorney General of Colombia. He was the first Secretary of Security of Bogotá. During 2016, he served as Undersecretary of Affairs for Citizen Coexistence and Security within the District Department of Government, where he proposed a modern security policy that was embodied in the City's Development Plan. He led the comprehensive intervention to the largest drugstore in the city and advanced the intervention strategy to hot spots in the city, achieving important improvements in the insecurity indicators. He was director of the Center for Studies on Security and Drugs (CESED) of the Universidad de los Andes, standing out for his research

on issues related to drug policy, urban crime, conflict and violence, inequality, informality, economic growth. He is an economist from Universidad de los Andes, with two master's degrees in economics from the same university and another from Brown University in the United States. In addition, he has a Ph.D. in economics from Brown University.

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Moderator:



Mauricio García

Senior Specialist in State Modernization, IDB

Mauricio García Mejía is Senior Specialist in Modernization of the State of the IDB. Before joining the IDB, he coordinated the Program for the Reform of the Administration of Justice and was Technical Secretary of the National Commission for the Reform of the Administration of Justice in Peru. He also served as Ministerial Adviser in the Ministry of the Presidency and was Development Manager of the Agency for the Promotion of Private Investment in the same country. He has a Master degree in Public Administration from the School of Government of the University of Harvard, a Masters in Management and Public Policies from the University of Chile and a Law Degree from the University of Costa Rica. He has a PhD in Administration and Government from

the Complutense University of Madrid.

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Conclusions of first day



Dino Capriolo

Senior Specialist in State Modernization, IDB

Dino Capriolo has three decades of experience and progressive responsibilities in the field of international development and project management programs. His experience includes 25 years as a leader and member of IDB project teams; responsible for the technical and political dialogue, and responsible for identifying, designing, monitoring and evaluating economic and social development projects for up to US \$ 4,000 million. He is currently the coordinator of the sector of Modernization and Citizen Security in Brazil by the IDB, and

contributes to the work of citizen security in other countries of Latin America. He has an extensive track record in coordinating development efforts with institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). He holds a degree in Economics from the Autonomous Metropolitan University of Mexico (UAM), a master's degree in Development Economics from the George Washington University (GWU), and an MBA from the Torcuato Di Tella University (UTDT) in Argentina.

SESSION 5: DETERRENCE. Technology, necessary but not sufficient in the prediction of crime

Objective: Learn the state of the art on crime prediction and the challenges in the use and implementation of algorithms. Is it possible to predict crime? Is technology enough?

Presenter:

How is the police technological intelligence complemented with social and citizen intelligence for the control of crime?



Major Ervyn Norza

Chief of the Crime Observatory, National Police of Colombia

Head of the Crime Observatory of the Directorate of Criminal Investigation and INTERPOL - Colombia. Officer of the National Police of Colombia in the degree of Major with more than fifteen years of experience in criminological research. He has done undergraduate studies in psychology, specialization in police service, masters in legal psychology, masters in criminology and victimology, masters in political science and is currently a candidate for a doctorate in political science at the Universidad de los Andes in Colombia.

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Panelists:

Modelos predictivos de riesgo para la prevención del delito en gobiernos locales



María Paz Herмосilla

Directora GobLab, Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Chile

María Paz is the director of GobLab, a public innovation laboratory of the Adolfo Ibáñez University in Chile. The GobLab promotes the use of data science in the design and management of public policies. María Paz is a lecturer at the Government School and a non-resident researcher at The GovLab at the University of New York (NYU), where she obtained a master's degree in Public Administration. She was a public official and led processes of data opening, digitization of procedures and improvement of services to the citizen in the Ministry of Public Works in Chile.

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Using Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Open Data for Crime Prevention
Irina Matijosaitiene



Researcher Data Science Institute, Saint Peter's University, New Jersey, United States and Associate Professor at Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania

Dr. Irina Matijosaitiene is a data scientist, environmental engineer and architect with 10+ years of experience in data-rich projects for industry, research and Government. She has previously served as management committee member and researcher for the European Cooperation in Science and Technology in Brussels, Belgium, where she was leading a big working group of practitioners and scholars from 26 European countries and was an editor-in-chief of the book about crime prevention in 2014-2016. Earlier she was appointed a project leader and senior researcher in multiple crime-related projects in the European Union and US since 2012. Currently she is an adjunct professor in the Data Science Institute, USA, and associate professor in Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania. She is a graduate from Saint Peter's University with master's degree in Data Science, Yale

University with post doctorate in Crime Data Analytics and Urban Science, Kaunas University of Technology with PhD in Environmental Engineering and master's in Architecture. She has communicated innovative results of her research as a panel speaker in conferences in the USA, Europe and South America, industry companies and governmental institutions, in media and largest television companies in Lithuania. She has developed artificial intelligence prototypes for crime prediction and prevention. Her research focuses on data analytics for smart cities, crime and terrorism prevention.

Follow her on

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Moderator:

**Rodrigo Serrano-Berthet
Senior Citizen Security and Justice Specialist, IDB**

Rodrigo Serrano-Berthet is Senior Specialist in Citizen Security at the Inter-American Development Bank, currently based in Brasilia, and focal point of the Citizen Security Team for the Southern Cone. He has a Ph.D. in Public Policy and a Master's Degree in Urban Planning from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and a Bachelor's Degree in Sociology from the University of Buenos Aires. In citizen security, Rodrigo led the preparation and supervision of multiple investment programs, national and regional research, and initiatives to promote scientific evidence in the region. His publications include studies on the determinants of crime and violence in Central America, Brazil, and Mexico, on

police strategies in Brazil and Uruguay, and on the quality of public spending on citizen security at the regional level published in the IDB's flagship report for 2018 Expense for Better Lives Between 2008 and 2015, Rodrigo coordinated the Citizen Security Team for Latin America and the Caribbean of the World Bank, from Washington.

Follow him on

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SESSION 6: SOCIAL REHABILITATION. Comprehensive innovation for rehabilitation and social integration

Objective: Present progress on rehabilitating and reintegrating individuals who have come into conflict with criminal law, including improvements in infrastructure, the professionalization of human resources and the use of technology.

Presenters:

The use of new systems for electronic monitoring in prisons and in the community



Pedro das Neves

President of Innovative Prison Systems (IPS), Portugal

President of IPS Innovative Prison Systems (research and consulting firm specialized in justice and prison services, www.prisonssystems.eu). Member of the BSAFE LAB Law Enforcement, Justice and Public Safety Laboratory of the University of Beira Interior, Portugal. Bachelor in Sociology and Master in European Policies from the College of Europe in Bruges, Belgium. He has been working on the reform and innovation of justice and prison systems since 2002 in Europe and Latin America. He has participated in the design and implementation of innovative pilot projects that were recently awarded and recognized as best practices, and had the opportunity to visit and learn about

the functioning of 40 jurisdictions and more than 420 prisons and youth centers. He has extensive experience as a policy and program advisor for various prison administrations, governments and multilateral organizations. He is the founder and editor of JUSTICE TRENDS, a magazine on innovation and best practices in penitentiary systems and parole distributed in 120 countries. In 2017, in London, he was recognized with the 2017 ICPA Correction Excellence Award (Personnel Management and Training). In 2018, in Montreal, he was elected to the leadership of the ICPA International Association of Prisons and Corrections.

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A new vision for the integral attention and rehabilitation of people deprived of liberty. Costa Rica Case



Beatriz Abizanda

Senior Specialist in State Modernization, IDB

Beatriz Abizanda works as a specialist in Modernization of the State, for the Citizen Security sector, in the representation in Costa Rica of the IDB. Coordinates on behalf of the Bank the execution of the largest of its Citizen Security programs in Costa Rica. Prior to joining, Beatriz worked on the design of state modernization projects and citizen security in Belize, Colombia, Nicaragua. She is the co-author of the Bank's conceptual framework for citizen security and coexistence, the Bank's operational guidelines for this sector and a contribution to the World Bank's World Development Report for 2011. Beatriz has 20 years of professional experience in the private and public sectors of Latin America and Europe. Before joining the IDB, he worked as an analyst at the Foreign Trade Institute of Spain in Chicago, Mexico City and IBM Spain. He has a degree in

Economics and Business Administration (with an extraordinary award) from the University of Valencia, a Higher Diploma in Management from the Marseille-Provence Higher School of Commerce (cum laude), a master's degree in applied criminology from the Universidad de Cambridge (United Kingdom) and an MBA from Georgetown University (with academic honors).

Follow her on

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Transition programs between the prison and the community, and the use of technology to support the process of social reintegration



Ana María Morales

Director of the Justice and Reintegration Area, *Fundación Paz Ciudadana*, Chile.

Ana Morales is a lawyer from the University of Chile, MSC in Criminal Justice Policy from London School of Economics and Political Science and candidate for a PhD in criminology at the University of Leicester, England. From 2004 to 2006, she served as Head of the Studies Area of the Coordination Unit of the Procedural Reform of the Ministry of Justice, and from 2008 to 2010 she served as Head of the Division of Social Reintegration of the Ministry of Justice. She was responsible for drafting important bills such as the reform of the prison alternative system. Since 2010, she has been the Director of the Justice and Reintegration Area of the Paz Ciudadana Foundation, and to date she has

directed and participated as a researcher in more than twenty public policy evaluation studies in the area of criminal justice, imprisonment, young offenders and in evaluation of policies associated with problematic drug use in the infringing population.

Follow her on

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The effect of sentences on crime: Evidence from California



Patricio Domínguez

Specialist in economics, IDB

Patricio works as a research economist in the Research Department (RES) of the Inter-American Development Bank. He is a Civil Engineer from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, where he also obtained a Master's Degree in Sociology. He obtained his Ph.D at the University of California, Berkeley where he also worked as a researcher at Cal-Policy Lab. He was National Director of Un Techo para Chile (Ceiling) 2009-2011. Follow him in

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Moderator:



Camila Mejía Giraldo

Specialist on Modernization of the State, IDB

Camila Mejía is a Modernization of the State Specialist in the Division of Innovation in Citizen Services at the Inter-American Development Bank where she has focused on the implementation of institutional reform programs, state rationalization, identity and civil registry systems, and security citizen. Previously, she worked in the Labor Market and Social Security Division at the IDB, focusing on the reform of the pension system in Jamaica and insertion programs for vulnerable groups into the labor market in Brazil. Previously, Camila

worked at the Development Center of the OECD and conducted research for the National Planning Department (DNP) of Colombia on pension systems and non-contributory pension schemes in Latin America and the Caribbean.

SESSION 7: SOCIAL REHABILITATION. Prison management as a critical element for social rehabilitation.

Objective: Present the progress in the innovative management of the penitentiary system and the coordination mechanisms with other actors.

Presenter:

Improving Prison Management and Community Reintegration through Risk, Need, and Responsivity



Deborah Koetzle

Associate Professor and Executive Officer of the Doctoral Program in Criminal Justice at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, USA

Deborah Koetzle is an Associate Professor and the Executive Officer of the Doctoral Program in Criminal Justice at John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY and a fellow with the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. Her research centers around correctional rehabilitation with a focus on identifying effective interventions for offenders, problem-solving courts, risk/need assessment, and cross-cultural comparisons of prison-based programs and practices. Current projects include evaluating a specialized probation unit for the supervision of 16-24 year-olds, examining access to medically assisted treatment for criminal justice involved individuals, and

providing assistance aimed at reducing prison crowding in El Salvador.

She has served as a consultant to local, state, and federal agencies on the topic of assessment, treatment, and program fidelity within both institutional and community-based programs. Her research has appeared in *Justice Quarterly*, and the *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* and she is a co-author of *What Works (and Doesn't) in Reducing Recidivism* and co-editor of *Drug Courts and the Criminal Justice System*.

Follow her on:

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Panelists:

Modernization of the Penitentiary System in the Dominican Republic



Ysmael Emilio Panigua Guerrero

Director of the New Penitentiary Model, Dominican Republic

Ysmael Panigua has more than 40 years of service to the Dominican State. He is currently the General Director of the National Penitentiary School (ENAP) and National Coordinator of the 22 Correction and Rehabilitation Centers (CCR) of the New Penitentiary Management Model of the Attorney General of the Dominican Republic. He has been the promoter of great democratic advances, in defense of the people, their human rights, quality of life and integral development. He has worked for more than 20 years in the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and the Penitentiary System. He has a PhD in Law and a Masters in Penitentiary Administration from the Autonomous University of Santo

Domingo (UASD). He is a teacher of higher technical level, university degree and masters. He is the author of articles, books, manuals and co-author of the *Penitentiary Management Manual*, 2013 edition. Founder and promoter of the most comprehensive and effective prison reform in the Dominican Republic, initiating and developing the New Penitentiary Management Model that dignifies, humanizes, guarantees and makes effective the human rights of people deprived of liberty, achieving with minimal resources a great and talented team of professionals, technicians and support staff, results of social reintegration of more than 95%.

Follow him on

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Penitentiary Information Systems (SIPE)



José Luis Rodríguez

Chief of SIPE, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, El Salvador

José Rodríguez has been working since 2010 in the General Directorate of Penal Centers in El Salvador, holding management positions in different areas. He is currently Head of Technology and Development, in tasks of conceptualization, execution and sustainability of modernization projects in the areas of information systems : Penitentiary Information Systems (SIPE), video surveillance, virtual court hearings, computer security, electronic security like full-body scanner and modernization of the administrative processes of the institution. He started his professional career in 1997 working for 12 years in information technologies in the private sector of El Salvador, developing and implementing modernization projects in public institutions in El Salvador,

Panama, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Peru. He has a degree in computer science and a Master's degree in Finance.

Follow him on **Twitter:** [@luisflores1974](https://twitter.com/luisflores1974)

The challenges of a comprehensive public policy of social reintegration for Chile



Alejandro Fernández

Head of Social Reintegration Division, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Chile

Alejandro Fernández is head of the Social Reintegration division of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. He is a lawyer of the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, has worked in various areas of public service, highlighting his steps by the Ministry of Education, where he was chief of staff of the Minister Carolina Schmidt and the Institute of Studies of the Society, where He was Executive Director before taking on the Ministry of Justice and DHH.

Follow the work of the Ministry on

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Technology on the Prison Campus



Frank Martin

Education Coach, World Possible, United States

Frank Martin is from the United States and a Detroit, Michigan native who has lived in Oregon since 1991, when he returned to the U.S. after serving as a Peace Corps volunteer in Nepal and teaching abroad for 25 years, he has worked with at-risk youth and adults in Oregon, including tutoring Native American students in Portland schools and working in child protective services. He joined the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA), the state's juvenile justice agency, when it was created in 1995. As OYA's education coordinator, he pursued numerous improvements for educating Oregon's incarcerated youth and adults, including legal changes for students to have email and internet access for education, online community college, access to federal education grants, development of advanced industrial arts programs, welding certificates, barbering licenses, and establishing off-line

computer education. Frank has gained support to promote a national initiative "Prison Reform Through Technology". This initiative is a collaborative effort of Non-profit World Possible, Endless Computers and foundation contributions.

Moderator:



Jean-Eric Theinhardt

Senior Specialist on Modernization of the State, IDB

Jean - Eric Theinhardt is a Senior Specialist in Modernization of the State of the IDB, where he has been working since 2010. He is currently in charge of the design and management of the portfolio financed by the IDB in Paraguay in the areas of Citizen Security, digital transformation and public management. Previously, he performed functions in the representation of the IDB in El Salvador. Before working at the IDB, he was the Principal Advisor of a Justice and Security Program in Honduras. He has also worked as a consultant for GTZ, the World Bank and UNICEF on issues related to strategic planning and institutional strengthening. Jean-Eric has worked for both the public and private sectors in Latin America (including Argentina, Peru and Costa Rica) and in Spain. His academic background

includes a master's degree in business administration, a graduate degree in business and a bachelor's degree in economics.

Follow him on

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SESSION 8: SOCIAL REHABILITATION. Evolving towards a community rehabilitation system

Objective: Present the importance of privileging, when possible, the adoption of community rehabilitation actions.

Presenters:



Evelyn McCoy

Associate Researcher, Justice Policy Center, Urban Institute, Washington DC, USA

Evelyn F. McCoy is a Research Associate in The Urban Institute's Justice Policy Center, where she conducts applied research and provides technical assistance to government agencies and community-based organizations on corrections and reentry, alternatives to incarceration, and human trafficking. Ms. McCoy manages a portfolio of government and private foundation funded projects, including the Safety and Justice Challenge Innovation Fund, a \$3.9 million investment by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to reduce jail populations and increase public safety nationwide and the Transition from Jail to Community Initiative funded by the National Institute of Corrections to

implement a model for jail-to-community transition and system-wide reentry planning. Ms. McCoy completed her Master's Degree in Sociology and Public Policy at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú under the Rotary International Global Grant and her Bachelor of Arts in Spanish and Latin American Studies at the University of Pittsburgh.

Follow her on

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Locally-based social rehabilitation strategies based on the *Volver a Confiar* program. Chile

Hugo Frühling

Institute of Public Affairs, University of Chile



Hugo Frühling is Professor and Director of the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Chile since 2014. He was Director of the Center for Citizen Security Studies of the Institute. He is a lawyer from the University of Chile, Doctor and Master of Law from Harvard University. His work focuses on the subject of public policies related to citizen security, with emphasis on police reform and the governance of security in the cities of Latin America.

Model for rehabilitating young inmates. Spain

Luis Gonzalez Cieza

Agency for the Reeducation and Reinsertion of Juvenile Offenders of the Community of Madrid



Luis González Cieza is responsible for the Area of Studies, Programs and Training of the Agency for the Reeducation and Reinsertion of the Minor Offender (ARRMI) of the Community of Madrid, Spain. Since 1983 he has worked in the field of juvenile offenders, mainly as a professional in ARMMI where he has served as educator, deputy director and director of the Center for the Execution of Judicial Measures, and inspector of Centers. González Cieza regularly participates as a speaker in courses taught by various universities and in conferences or seminars about the reintegration of young offenders. He is also the author of several articles on the subject, among which stands out the Technical Direction

of the different Intervention Programs developed for the ARMMI.

Model of alternatives to imprisonment. Case of Italy

Gianluca Guida

Director of the Juvenile Penal Center of Nisida, Naples, Italy



Guianluca Guida is Director of the Juvenile Penal Center of Nisida, Naples, Italy. On several occasions he has audited and collaborated with the parliamentary commission of investigation on the phenomenon of mafias, other criminal associations and minors in Italy. He has participated as an effective member of committees, working groups and commissions that have dealt with the Ministry of Education special programs for training in the Penitentiary Institutes and for the "reform of the school in prison." He has collaborated continuously with the Central Institute of Education for Minors and with the training and updating of the personnel school of the Department of Penitentiary Administration of Italy. Guida is a lawyer by the Federico II University and has a university degree in

Criminology, criminological Sciences, research and security policies.

Drug Treatment Courts (DTC). Case of Chile.



Minister Roberto Contreras

President of the Court of Appeals of San Miguel and Minister of the Court of Appeals of San Miguel and President of the Permanent Commission of Alternative and Restorative Mechanisms of Resolution of Conflicts and DTC of the Ibero-American Judicial Summit

Roberto Contreras Olivares is Minister of the Court of Appeals of San Miguel, Chile, President of the Permanent Commission of Methods of Resolution of Conflicts and Drug and / or Alcohol Treatment Courts and in charge of the Technical Secretariat of the Ibero-American Judicial Summit, editor of the model of Drug and Alcohol Treatment Courts for Latin America that was approved in the XVIII edition of the Ibero-American Judicial Summit. Interlocutor of the Judicial Power in Interinstitutional Agreement for the program of Drug and Alcohol

Treatment Courts in the country. Member of the Commission of Transparency of the Judicial Power and member of the Ibero-American Association of Therapeutic Justice. Current Vice President for Central America, the Caribbean and Mexico of the Latin American Judges Network. 2015 Award, granted by the National Service for Minors of Chile (SENAME), for its contribution to the development of the Juvenile Criminal Responsibility Law in Chile and in charge of the Legal Dissemination Plan of the Court of Appeals of San Miguel.

Moderator:

Andrés Restrepo

Leading Citizen Security and Justice Specialist, IDB

Andrés is a Leading Specialist in Citizen Security, in the Institutional Capacity Division of the IDB State. He is an expert in Negotiation and Conflict Resolution Methodologies. He has held important positions in the public sector of Colombia. He has also served as a professor and professor at the Externado, Javeriana, Central, Rosario and Católica de Bogotá universities. He is currently the Lead Specialist in Citizen Security, Institutional Capacity and Finance Sector of the Inter-American Development Bank. He has a PhD from the Lomonosov University in Moscow, a master's degree from the University of Voronez, and a diploma in Human Rights and Law.



Closing



Nathalie Alvarado

Head of the Citizen Security and Justice Team, BID



Katherine Martorell
Undersecretary of Crime Prevention, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, Chile



Rodrigo Ubilla
Undersecretary of the Interior, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, Chile