

## TC ABSTRACT

### I. Basic Project Data

▪ Country/Region:	REGIONAL/CSC - Southern Cone
▪ TC Name:	Strengthening technological innovation capacities for urban crime control and prevention
▪ TC Number:	RG-T3238
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Alvarado, Nathalie Tatiana (IFD/ICS) Team Leader; Porrua Vigon, Miguel Angel; Sojo Lara, Gloriana; Catano Guzman, Mariana (IFD/ICS)
▪ Taxonomy:	Research and Dissemination
▪ Number and name of operation supported by the TC:	N/A
▪ Date of TC Abstract:	14 Feb 2019
▪ Beneficiary:	Member countries of the IDB
▪ Executing Agency:	INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
▪ IDB funding requested:	\$ 200,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding:	\$ 0.00
▪ Disbursement period:	24 months
▪ Types of consultants:	Individuals; Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	Innovation in Citizen Services Division
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	Institutions for Development
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	No
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	No
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Institutional capacity and rule of law

### II. Objective and Justification

- 2.1 **The objective of this cooperation is to enhance technological innovation and capacities of local governments in analyzing Big Data to develop evidence-based violence prevention policies.** This TC will strengthen sub-national governments' collection, visualization, and analysis of data, including 'big data', to better understand the levels, determinants, and perceptions of crime and violence, as a way to improve the quality of crime prevention and control policies. The results of this TC will also have a demonstrative effect which will highlight the benefits and limitations of using 'big data' to inform policy making at sub-national and national levels alike.
- 2.2 While crime and violence are certainly a regional problem, citizens experience insecurity locally, in the neighborhoods and cities of LAC. Although some cities in the region have relatively low homicide rates, others have amongst the highest in the world, and others yet have made significant strides in violence reduction. Insecurity in LAC, aside from being an inherently local phenomenon, is also highly variable. This variability exists not only among countries and cities, but also within cities.

- 2.3 Evidence has shown that crime concentrates in “hotspots” within cities, and this has led to a refocus of crime prevention and control efforts to these areas, while at the same time generating a greater need for more and better data. Although governments are increasingly able to know “where” crime concentrates, less is known about why it concentrates where it concentrates, and why certain individuals commit crime and not others, even when socioeconomic characteristics are similar across places and people. This TC seeks to answer these lingering questions and in doing so contribute to more effective crime prevention policies.
- 2.4 In this light, disaggregated and high-quality data is increasingly important (albeit still lacking) to answer these questions and inform decision-making processes. Already, some cities around the world and in LAC, have made important strides in the collection and analysis of geocoded crime and sociodemographic data to tackle urban crime and violence. Through loans and grants, the Bank is also supporting governments of the region in building institutional capacity within security and justice institutions to improve the quality of their administrative records and their victimization surveys. Additionally, since it can take time to improve administrative and survey data collection, the Bank has also supported projects (RG-T2957 and RG-T2795) that leverage alternative sources of data, Big Data, to enhance local governments' understanding of crime dynamics in Latin American cities.
- 2.5 This TC will incorporate lessons learned from the previous operations. These lessons include (i) the need to build multi-disciplinary teams with clearly defined roles in the project, merging expertise in Big Data Analysis as well as crime prevention (ii) the importance of working closely with local governments in defining their own questions of interest and priorities, and (iii) exploring data availability before defining these research questions.
- 2.6 This TC responds to the increasing demands of cities in the region for technical and financial support to enhance their technological and human capacities to strengthen their data collection and analysis capacities and to leverage ‘big data’ for evidence-based policy making in the field of citizen security. The selected cities for this TC will be based on (i) specific demands from city governments (ii) the availability of ‘big data’ in the given city (iii) existence of quality administrative records for validation, and (iii) non-objection by the authorities of the country. Moreover, accessing and using this non-official data requires collaborations with academic institutions sectors in which there is knowledge about how to use this data and that often have access to this data.

### III. Description of Activities and Outputs

- 3.1 **Component 1. Conduct innovative analyses about the patterns and determinants of crime at the urban level.** The main result of this component will be to generate cutting-edge methodologies and knowledge about determinants of crime to support more effective policies. This will involve conducting diagnostic workshops, as well as studies about violence and crime dynamics in the selected cities. The expected results of this component are to develop methodologies with local governments for the use of official and non-official data sources to understand urban crime and violence at a more granular level, and to generate knowledge about (i) the determinants of crime at the urban level, (ii) at the individual level and (iii) the effect of impunity on criminality in order to inform the subsequent design of more targeted and effective interventions.
- 3.2 **Component 2. Enhance local government capacities in data analysis to better understand the determinants and patterns of crime.** The main result of this TC is the strengthening of local capacities in data analysis through workshops as well as the development of action plans with each city based on findings from Component 1. This Component contemplates work with local and international partners (i.e. academic institutions, etc.) to train individuals within city governments on data analysis in the sector of citizen security. Moreover, this component will support the co-creation of action

plans with the cities base on the findings of studies in Component 1. This will ensure that the studies developed in Component 1, are not one-time happenings, but instead that these become institutionalized and provide new analytical tools and policy recommendations for city governments to more effectively predict, prevent, and respond to crime.

### 3.3 **Component 3. Disseminate results of the work developed in Components 1 and 2.**

The main result of this component is to disseminate findings from studies conducted in Component 1 and action plans in Component 2. To do so, the TC will finance a dissemination side event to be held during Citizen Security Week 2020 as well as a series of other communication materials, including visualizations. The idea is not only to disseminate data for evidence-based policies, but also to document the viability of using non-official data sources to better understand crime and violence and to inform public policy. These findings will then inform uses of 'Big data' across countries of the region as well as across sectors.

## **IV. Budget**

**Indicative Budget**

<b>Activity/Component</b>	<b>IDB/Fund Funding</b>	<b>Counterpart Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Component 1. Conduct innovative analyses about the patterns and determinants of crime at the urban level.	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 100,000.00
Component 2. Enhance local government capacities in data analysis to better understand the determinants and patterns of crime. The	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 80,000.00
Component 3. Disseminate results of the work developed in Components 1 and 2	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 20,000.00

## **V. Executing Agency and Execution Structure**

5.1 The Bank will be the executing agency for this TC.

5.2 Given the Bank's experience in coordinating activities for the improvement in information management systems and administrative records in the security and justice sector, it is uniquely positioned to coordinate and support collaborative work with governments, academic institutions, and the private sector to push for the use of alternative data sources for a better understanding of crime and violence in LAC. Such is the case with the technical cooperation "Analytical Platform for the Prevention of Violence Against Women in Mexico" (ME-T1275), in which the Bank has supported the coordinate work between the government and actors who produce and manage alternative data sources.

## **VI. Project Risks and Issues**

6.1 One of the main risks involved is to be able to gain access to non-publicly available data. The main way in which we will mitigate this risk is by establishing key collaborations with partners, such as innovation labs and academic institutions, which already have access to this data, and the necessary arrangements and agreements with the original producers and managers of the data (i.e. phone companies).

## **VII. Environmental and Social Classification**

7.1 The ESG classification for this operation is "undefined".