

The crime prevention policies in Latin America, the centrality of local government and governance, "the *Linea Verde* and *Convive Feliz*" as example of these experiences.

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Since the increasing problems of violence and insecurity in Latin American cities in recent decades, several strategies have been implemented by governments to try to address these phenomena. While the emphasis and priority of control strategies recognized and prosecution; however there have been emerged, with less centrality and budget, some strategies based on the perspective of crime prevention on the model of citizen security (Jaramillo, 2016).

So, at first, the discussion of criminal public policy was centered on a dispute between the heavy-handed measures and soft hand; at present, it is almost a regional consensus that countries and cities must integrate in their safety plan both control and crime prevention measures, that aim to address the problem from the causes and risk factors that increase the probability of occurrence.

In this context other concepts to understand and attend the problems of security, as approaches for Urban Security (Africa and Europe), Human Security in Asia (but also promoted by the UNDP for Latin America) and Citizen Security in Latin America, arise as you opposed to classical visions of internal security and public safety.

In that sense, citizen security is conceptualized, as a public good focused on citizens, in their freedoms and rights, stating that the construction of this is a task of multiple actors, not just the justice system. Under this idea, the participation of all actors of social life as co-responsible in building safe communities, for which it is considered essential to coordinate the experiences and actions developed between government and civil society is required. This co-production brings together both the private and public sector, but gives a central place to local authorities to take the lead in the animation and continuity of this association (Marcus, 1997).

The crime prevention policies, which have been more successful, were characterized by including civic participation, have strategies that integrate activities in their various types (social, community and situational) and levels (primary care, secondary and tertiary); incorporate the development of multisectoral strategies; and mainly, they have been led by local governments. Thus, the crime prevention policies that have been successfully developed in the continent by implementing real experiences of governance, strong leadership and political will of the local authorities, although there are significant levels of cross-sectoral coordination with the other levels of government.

In Latin America, there are various programs and projects of crime prevention conceived from citizen security with these characteristics. In particular, countries such as Chile, Colombia and Brazil have stood out for their experiences; however, are not known, or not known sufficiently, experiences beyond these. In that sense, this Mexican case can become emblematic both in the documentation of successful programs and in the subsequent design of initiatives, for being little explored the particular mechanisms that make programs for crime prevention work properly known.

Based on the foregoing the initiative in preventing violence and crime called "*Línea Verde*" is analyzed. This is a socio-urban intervention in the city of Aguascalientes, in the state with the same name, which sought, from a range of urban and social interventions, transforming the lives of communities to provide them with quality public spaces, improve urban infrastructure and develop a wide range of cultural, sports, educational and productive activities in conjunction with the population and with other stakeholders, giving integrity and sustainability of such interventions. In factual terms, it involved the recovery of a public space (12 kilometers), formerly abandoned and conducive to the commission of opportunist crime. From the efforts of its mayor, it is built with municipal resources, the federation and the private sector, the country's largest linear park.

This intervention stands out not only for its impact on the urban image and improving the quality of life but also because improved their perception of security, increased levels of community participation (nearby) and their sense of identity and belonging ; what it is potentiated in building trust and social cohesion.

"*Línea Verde*" is part of "*Convive Feliz*" that is the strategy on crime prevention of municipal government. Therefore, to know the characteristics of the implementation and strategies followed to achieve succesful results of "*Línea Verde*" it becomes necessary to know the design and implementation of "*Convive Feliz*".

This local prevention policy is characterized by broad citizen participation mechanisms, for which it was implemented, from diagnosis process and development, various strategies for community participation, making the population organized into a key player, where local histories and the context of formation of urban communities, is conceived as a fundamental to the development of crime prevention policy implemented in this area, both for urban actions and for actions developed social aspect.

Certainly a worthy outstanding experience to analyze and extract key elements that can serve as models for other guidelines for Mexican or Latin American cities designing strategies for citizen security with a focus on governance.

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