

- ⁵² Brazil initially deployed 1 300 military, other Latin American countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay) sent smaller contingents; approximately 9 000 Latin American soldiers participated.
- ⁵³ The Latin American Association of Training Centres for Peace (*ALCOPAZ* by its *Portuguese and Spanish acronyms*) is based in Rio de Janeiro.
- ⁵⁴ About this complex situation, see ED Arias & DM Goldstein (eds, *op. cit.* , K Koonings & D Kruijt (eds). *Violence and resilience in Latin American cities*. London: Zed Books, 2015 and R Muggah & K Aguirre Tobín. “Citizen security in Latin America: Facts and figures”. Strategic paper no. 33. Rio de Janeiro: Igarapé Institute, April 2018.
- <<https://igarape.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Citizen-Security-in-Latin-America-Facts-and-Figures.pdf>> Accessed on 25 April 2018.
- ⁵⁵ R Muggah & K. Aguirre Tobón, 2018. *Citizen security in Latin America: Facts and Figures*. Rio de Janeiro: Igarapé Institute, Strategic Paper 33, p.1-2.<<https://igarape.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Citizen-Security-in-Latin-America-Facts-and-Figures.pdf>> Accessed on 28 January 2019.
- ⁵⁶ Seguridad, Justicia y Paz, *Metodología del ranking (2016) de las 50 ciudades más violentas del mundo*, <<https://www.seguridadjusticiaypaz.org.mx/biblioteca/prensa/send/6-prensa/239-las-50-ciudades-mas-violentas-del-mundo-2016-metodologia>> Accessed on 21 February 2018.
- ⁵⁷ see ED Arias & DM Goldstein (eds), *op. cit.*