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Policy Implications Notes; References; Chapter 4 World Bank Group Work: From Policies and Research to Operational Initiatives; Growing Focus on Crime and Violence; Private Sector Development (PSD) Initiatives; Table 4.1 Recent World Bank CASs and CPSs Addressing Crime and Violence in Latin America and the Caribbean; Non-PSD Initiatives; Box 4.1 Public-Private Dialogue in Investment Climate Interventions; Notes; References; Chapter 5 World Bank Group Support for Private Sector Development in Environments of Crime and Violence; Opportunities for Support; Moving the Agenda Forward Operational and Research Issues Notes; References; Case 1: Medellin, Colombia-How the Public and Private Sectors Have Coped with Violence; Chapter 6 Case Studies; Table 6.1 Medellin, Colombia: Summary of Key Crime and Violence Indicators and Coping Mechanisms; Figure 6.1 Homicide Rates in Medellin, Colombia, 1965-2008; Case 2: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil-The Favelas and the Private Sector: An Increasingly Safe Bet?; Table 6.2 Rio de Janeiro: Summary of Key Crime and Violence Indicators and Coping Mechanisms; Case 3: Jamaica-Coping with Violence in Paradise Table 6.3 Jamaica: Summary of Key Crime and Violence Indicators and Coping Mechanisms Figure 6.2 Impact of Crime on Selected Business Practices in Jamaica, 2001; Table 6.4 Victimization of Firms, by Sector and Type of Crime in Jamaica, 2001; Figure 6.3 Private Security Costs as Percentage of Firm Revenue, by Firm Size, in Jamaica, 2001; Figure 6.4 Crime Protection Actions by Firms in Jamaica; Figure 6.5 Flankers Peace & Justice Center, Jamaica, Built with Support from Sandals Foundation; Case 4: Mexico-Public-Private Responses to Violence Table 6.5 Mexico: Summary of Key Crime and Violence Indicators and Coping Mechanisms

Sommario/riassunto

Crime and violence inflict high costs on the private sector-costs that are rising globally, according to the World Bank's Enterprise Surveys, discussions with chambers and associations, and the Bank's Country Partnership Strategies, which reference the losses in terms of gross domestic product (GDP). In Latin America and the Caribbean, for example, losses due to crime and violence have been estimated at 9 percent of GDP in Honduras, 7.7 percent in El Salvador, and 3.6 percent in Costa Rica. In sectors such as clothing assembly, international purchasers can shift know-how and capital quickly to
