

# Focused Deterrence Strategy for reducing domestic violence

Zacatecas, Mexico



# Focused Deterrence

## Strategy for reducing domestic violence

### Zacatecas, Mexico



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**Research direction:**

Cristian Paul Camacho Osnaya – Attorney General of the State of Zacatecas

Thomas Favennec – Executive Director of LAB-CO

**Authors:**

Armando García Neri

Valeria Cuevas Zúñiga

Adrián Morales Montes de Oca

**Review and editing:**

Valeria Cuevas Zúñiga

Thomas Favennec

**Photography and design:**

David Hernández Mata

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# 1. Domestic violence in Mexico and Zacatecas: a priority area for attention

## 1.1 The problem of domestic violence in Mexico

Domestic violence is one of the most widespread and persistent forms of violence in Mexico and constitutes a structural challenge for public safety, justice, and human rights protection institutions. For decades it was treated as a private matter; today it is recognized as a serious violation of the rights of women, girls, boys, and adolescents, with profound intergenerational impacts.

**Between 2018 and 2024, an annual average of 242,452 investigation case files were opened in Mexico for the crime of domestic violence (SESNSP<sup>1</sup>, 2024).**

Although it is the most frequent crime in the country –above robbery or assault–, thousands of cases remain unreported because victims fear retaliation, are financially dependent on the aggressor, or distrust the authorities.

**Domestic violence is not an isolated phenomenon: it is closely linked to other forms of violence, particularly femicide.**

Various studies and case reviews show that most femicides are preceded by episodes of domestic violence that were not effectively addressed<sup>2</sup>. **In addition, continued exposure to this type of violence creates conditions that increase other vulnerabilities, such as addiction, the repetition of violent behavior, or criminal recruitment<sup>3</sup>.**

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<sup>1</sup>The Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System (SESNSP by its acronym in Spanish) compiles and publishes monthly statistics on criminal complaints by type of crime.

<sup>2</sup>Padilla Reyes, Iliana del Rocío (2024). "Experiences of advocates who accompany cases of femicide and the disappearance of women in Mexico", Debate Feminista.

<sup>3</sup>See: Ortiz Navarro, Alma Lilliana & Méndez Luévano, Tanya Elizabeth (2025). "Reflections on social femicide in Mexico: a case study", CAGI. Cuadernos de Historia (Vol. 12, Núm. 23).

**1.2 Zacatecas: context of a state with a Gender Violence Alert**

Zacatecas is a state located in north-central Mexico, with an approximate population of 1.6 million people (INEGI, 2020). It is characterized by wide territorial dispersion: more than 40% of its inhabitants live in localities with fewer than 2,500 people. The Zacatecas-Guadalupe metropolitan area accounts for close to one-third of the state population and has become a focal point for various social and public safety challenges. Fresnillo, while not part of the metropolitan area, also plays a significant role, accounting for approximately 15% of the state's population.

**Figure 1.** Map of Zacatecas in Mexico



**Since 2018, the Gender Violence Alert against Women (AVGM by its acronym in Spanish) has been in effect in the 58 municipalities of the state of Zacatecas, issued in response to the serious and systematic problem of domestic violence and femicidal violence.<sup>4</sup>**

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<sup>4</sup>Secretaría de Gobernación, CONAVIM (2024). "Update to the Secretaría de Gobernación resolution regarding the AVGM request for femicidal violence for the state of Zacatecas, Gobierno de México".

### 1.3 The problem of domestic violence in Zacatecas

#### Domestic violence is the most common crime in Zacatecas, according to information from the Attorney General's Office.

It accounts for around 30% of all investigation case files opened each year and, among crimes of violence against women, it represents more than 70% of cases. It is a structural and persistent problem.

#### Another relevant characteristic is that many victims have filed reports more than once to the Attorney General's Office.

Aggressor recidivism drives the continuation and escalation of violence within family units, expressed as psychological, physical, sexual, economic, and property violence. In many of these cases, the aggressors show problematic use of alcohol or other substances, a history of violence in their family environment, or even prior criminal records for other crimes.

In Zacatecas, **femicides are directly related to prior episodes of domestic violence. In most cases, the warning signs were known and documented by a state institution.** In other cases, the perpetrators already had prior complaints filed against them, or their victims had protective measures in place.

## 2. Challenges in the prevention and response to domestic violence in Zacatecas

Before the implementation of the Strategy, various institutional efforts had been made to address domestic violence; however, some challenges for effective prevention persisted. Among the main challenges identified in Zacatecas were:

1. **Disarticulation.** The institutions involved in handling cases of domestic violence – Attorney General's Office, police, health services, victim support programs– operated with limited coordination. The information was fragmented, there were no shared databases, and the exchange mechanisms were temporary. Inter-institutional coordination often fell on the victims themselves, which deepened their revictimization and discouraged reporting.
2. **Reactive action.** Institutional responses used to be reactive: intervention occurred when the violence had already reached a serious escalation. Early warning systems and protocols for differentiated care according to risk levels were not sufficiently established for effective attention.
3. **Focus solely on the victim.** Attention to victims is central in handling cases of domestic violence, but this must be accompanied by management of the aggressors. Before the Strategy, aggressors were only managed through the criminal justice process, without follow-up or focused attention on the risk factors associated with violent behavior.
4. **Limited accountability.** The case monitoring mechanisms were not periodic. The absence of common goals and limited indicators prevented the evaluation of institutional performance and the ability to make adjustments quickly.
5. **Homogeneous responses.** Prior to the Strategy, there was only the High-Risk Victims (VAR) mechanism of the Attorney General's Office, which prioritizes the criminal prosecution of very high-risk cases. However, cases outside of this mechanism received similar institutional attention, with a limited effect on preventing recidivism and escalation.

### 3. Focused Deterrence: lessons from international experiences

#### The Focused Deterrence model emerged in the mid-1990s in Boston as a response to lethal gang-related violence.

Under the Boston Gun Project, co-directed by David M. Kennedy, the team designed Operation Ceasefire (1996), combining police intelligence on violent networks, direct communication with the groups responsible, and real social support.

Since then, adaptations of the approach—now known as Group Violence Intervention (GVI)—have been implemented in numerous U.S. cities and in other countries (e.g., Sweden/Malmö and the United Kingdom/London) for various types of crimes, with positive results in quasi-experimental evaluations and systematic reviews. Studies report for example, reductions of 63% in youth homicides, along with declines in armed robberies and shooting incidents.

The core of the model is the same, and it can be adapted to the specific phenomenon (homicides, open drug markets, domestic violence, etc.):

- **Precise problem targeting.** A priority behavior is defined (e.g., shootings between groups) and the actors at greatest risk.
- **Inter-agency Task Force.** Police, prosecutors, pre-trial services, social services, and community stakeholders share information and coordinate responses.
- **“Pulling levers”.** Support programs (employment, services, treatment) are combined with real and proportional sanctions, adjusted to the level of risk.
- **Deterrent message.** Through meetings or direct notifications (“call-ins”/“custom notifications”), it is communicated which behaviors will not be tolerated and what the consequences or available alternatives are.
- **Continuous monitoring and adaptation.** Regular case reviews and indicator monitoring to adjust tactics.

#### In 2009, in High Point—a city in North Carolina, USA—a Focused Deterrence approach to domestic violence was implemented through the Offender-Focused Domestic Violence Initiative (OFDVI).

The key innovation was to stratify aggressors into four levels (A–D) based on risk and trajectory. This classification system was linked to differentiated responses, ranging from immediate criminal prosecution to those who received early notifications, service offers, and a framework of consequences proportional to behavior change.

Various published evaluations of OFDVI<sup>5</sup> report reductions of around 20% in calls to police and arrests related to intimate partner violence and a decrease in annual recidivism of between 16 and 17%, as well as improved coordination among police, prosecutors, victim services, and the community. This experience has been successfully replicated in other contexts for example, the Intimate Partner Violence Intervention (IPVI) at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, which seeks to reduce intimate partner violence and related homicides by shifting the focus of responsibility from the victim to the offender.

The Focused Deterrence Strategy in Zacatecas draws on these lessons: targeting the highest-risk behaviors and actors, clear messages and notifications, support and treatment, and graduated consequences, through an inter-institutional table for monitoring. Its design is guided by the technical expertise of the National Network for Safe Communities (NNSC) of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, adapting the tools from the High Point and IPVI experiences to the local particularities of the state.

#### 4. Focused Deterrence: a strategy to reduce domestic violence in Zacatecas

The Focused Deterrence Strategy proposes a model that combines prevention, deterrence, and strategic criminal prosecution as a response to the problem of domestic violence in the state. The Strategy is based on inter-institutional coordination and pursues the following objectives:

- 1) **Eradicate femicides related to domestic violence.**
- 2) **Reduce the recidivism and escalation in domestic violence in a sustained manner.**
- 3) **Improve the safety and well-being of women victims of domestic violence.**

The Strategy began activities in February 2025, in the neighboring municipalities of Zacatecas and Guadalupe, given the high level of domestic violence in these areas. It is expected that the Strategy will expand to other municipalities in subsequent stages.

The following sections describe the main components and functioning of the Focused Deterrence Strategy to reduce domestic violence in Zacatecas.

##### 4.1 Inter-agency Task Force

The first component of the Focused Deterrence Strategy is the **Inter-agency Task Force**, made up of the main state and municipal institutions responsible for preventing and responding to domestic violence in the territory of the entity.

Table 1 describes the institutions and areas that are part of the Inter-agency Task Force and their main functions within the Strategy.

The first activity launched by the Task Force was the selection of cases – identified and prioritized by the different institutions – for joint analysis and resolution. **In these spaces, functional inter-agency coordination began to be built** through the coordination of internal processes, the establishment of direct communication channels, and the initiation of joint actions within the framework of the Strategy.

<sup>5</sup>Sechrist, S. M., & Weil, J. D. (2018). Assessing the impact of a focused deterrence strategy to combat intimate partner domestic violence. *Violence Against Women*, 24(3), 243–265; Sechrist, S. M., Weil, J. D., & Shelton, T. (2016). Evaluation of the Offender Focused Domestic Violence Initiative (OFDVI) in High Point, NC & replication in Lexington, NC. Greensboro, NC: University of North Carolina at Greensboro, North Carolina Network for Safe Communities.

**Table 1. Inter-agency Task Force for Focused Deterrence**

Institutions	Areas	Functions
<p><b>Attorney General's Office of the State of Zacatecas (FGJEZ)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Directorate of Development and Evaluation</li> <li>• Specialized Attorney General's Office for Crimes Against Women</li> <li>• Women's Justice Center</li> <li>• Specialized Attorney General's Office for Human Rights, Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment</li> <li>• General Directorate of Analysis, Statistics, IT and Communications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leadership and coordination of the Strategy</li> <li>• Detection, investigation, and criminal prosecution of aggressors</li> <li>• Granting and supervision of protective measures for victims</li> <li>• Care and protection of victims of domestic violence</li> </ul>
<p><b>State Public Security Secretariat (SSPE)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Police Division for Proximity and Gender (Specialized Unit)</li> <li>• Command, Control, Communication, Computing, Coordination and Intelligence Center (C5)</li> <li>• Unit for Supervision of Precautionary Measures and Conditional Suspension of the Process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case detection (911)</li> <li>• Monitoring and surveillance</li> <li>• Follow-up on precautionary measures and conditional suspension</li> <li>• Referral of aggressors and victims</li> </ul>
<p><b>Zacatecas Municipal Police Force</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal Police Safe Women Unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case detection</li> <li>• Monitoring and surveillance</li> <li>• Referral of aggressors and victims</li> </ul>
<p><b>Guadalupe Municipal Police Force</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal Police Specialized Gender Unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case detection</li> <li>• Monitoring and surveillance</li> <li>• Referral of aggressors and victims</li> </ul>
<p><b>State Secretariat for Women</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Database on Violence Against Women (BANEVIM)</li> <li>• Victims Assistance Centers</li> <li>• High-risk victims shelter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case detection</li> <li>• Victim assistance</li> </ul>
<p><b>State Health Secretariat</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Center for Prevention and Care of Family and Gender Violence (CEPAVIF)</li> <li>• Deputy Directorate of Health Promotion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case detection</li> <li>• Behavioral intervention for aggressors</li> <li>• Addiction treatment</li> </ul>



Inter-agency Task Force Working Session

### Inter-agency Task Force Working Session

The Task Force is made up of **leaders with the capacity to make decisions and mobilize resources within their respective institutions** to respond quickly to cases of domestic violence. For example, the Investigative Police of the Attorney General's Office has specialized teams in gender-based crimes that can carry out immediate investigative actions in high-risk cases detected and reported by municipal police.

The Task Force operates in two areas with different frequencies and objectives:

- **Inter-agency plenary sessions:** All institutions and areas that make up the Task Force participate. Their objective is to monitor the progress of the Strategy and define work processes. They are held approximately every six weeks.
- **Weekly police operational sessions:** The Attorney General's Office and the state and municipal police participate. In these sessions, priority objectives are monitored, information is exchanged to strengthen investigations, and strategies are coordinated to address the cases identified in the Strategy.



Plenary session of the Inter-agency Task Force for progress review

#### 4.2 Registry of Domestic Violence Aggressors (*Padrón de Agresores*)

The Registry of Domestic Violence Aggressors is a central tool of the Focused Deterrence Strategy that **centralizes and systematizes information** about aggressors, victims, incidents of domestic violence, and the assistance provided by authorities. The registry allows information to be shared for coordinated and effective action to prevent recidivism and escalation.

**Table 2. Importance of the shared information registry for cases of domestic violence.**

Evidence shows that in most **cases of domestic violence that result in serious injuries or femicide, the acts of domestic violence had already been detected by some institution.** For example, through incidents handled by the police or health services in which no complaint was filed with the Attorney General's Office.

Given this reality, having a registry that records the behavior of perpetrators from the first institutional contacts and allows for traceability is essential to timely detect and address cases that present more risk factors and, therefore, a higher likelihood of escalation of violence.

#### A) Registry Information

The Registry of Domestic Violence Aggressors in Zacatecas consolidates and systematizes information from various sources in a shared platform that records:

Record category	Registration information
<b>Information about the aggressors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name</li> <li>• Address</li> <li>• Phone</li> </ul>
<b>Information about the victims</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name</li> <li>• Address</li> <li>• Phone</li> </ul>
<b>Case information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk level</li> <li>• Narrative of the domestic violence incidents</li> <li>• Date of the emergency call</li> <li>• Protective measure (if any)</li> <li>• Investigation file number (if any)</li> <li>• Criminal case number (if any)</li> <li>• Institution that recorded the case</li> <li>• Investigation status</li> <li>• Precautionary measure (if any)</li> </ul>
<b>Notes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant observations noted by the staff who attended the case</li> </ul>

## **B) Sources of the Registry of Domestic Violence Aggressors**

The sources that feed the Registry of Domestic Violence Aggressors with their records are:

- 1) **Phone calls to the emergency number 911.** The C5 of the State Public Security Secretariat records reports of domestic violence, partner violence, violence against women, and gender-based violence.
- 2) **Confirmed police reports.** Actions by municipal and state police that have not been reported through emergency calls; for example, reports coming from police patrols or neighborhood WhatsApp groups.
- 3) **Protection measures.** The Specialized Attorney General's Office for Human Rights, Torture, and other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishments records information on cases that have protection measures.
- 4) **Attorney General's Office investigation files.** Relevant information contained in files under the jurisdiction of the Specialized Attorney General's Office for Crimes against Women on the Basis of Gender.
- 5) **Precautionary measures.** The Precautionary Measures Unit (UMECA) records information on precautionary measures imposed in relevant cases.
- 6) **State Database and Information Bank on Cases of Violence against Women in Zacatecas (BANEVIM).** Complements the records with additional information relevant to what has been recorded by other institutions.

## **C) Update and management of the Registry of Domestic Violence Aggressors**

The **Specialized Unit of the Zacatecas State Police** is primarily responsible for updating and managing the registry based on the information that institutions provide periodically, due to its state-level responsibilities and its connection with all the police forces in the territory.

The Unit's analysis personnel **review the registry records weekly, coming from various information sources**, to identify cases at risk of escalation. In addition, they verify and supplement the information for each case with information available at the BANEVIM. Finally, a risk level is assigned to each case, which triggers a proportionate inter-agency and coordinated response to that risk.

### **4.3 Risk Level Assignment to Perpetrators in the Registry**

The Gender Unit of the State Police is responsible for assessing and assigning a risk level to each perpetrator in the registry, based on the information that other institutions update periodically. To do this, it weighs the risk factors present in each case across three dimensions:

- 1) **Dangerousness of the aggressor.** Behaviors that indicate their level of dangerousness are identified, for example: methamphetamine ("crystal") addiction, jealousy and obsessive control of the partner, problematic alcohol consumption, among others.
- 2) **Vulnerability of the victim.** Situations or conditions that increase the risk for the victim are considered, such as disability, being a minor or an elderly person, emotional or economic dependence, addictions, among others.
- 3) **Characteristics of the violent acts.** The severity of domestic violence incidents is assessed based on factors such as the presence of weapons, serious injuries, or victim hospitalization, among others.

There are four levels of risk: 1) critical, 2) high, 3) medium, and 4) low. This initial classification is key because **it allows for the timely identification of cases with a high probability of resulting in serious injuries or femicide (critical risk)**, as well as guiding a preventive, deterrent, and personalized response in cases of high, medium, and low risk.

To **define the critical risk level**, scenarios of extreme violence related to reports of femicide and attempted femicide between 2024 and 2025 were analyzed. Through Fatality Review analysis, behaviors, profiles, and relational dynamics associated with critical risk were identified, serving as a reference for detection in the registry. If critical risk is ruled out, the Specialized Unit of the Zacatecas State Police assigns high, medium, or low levels based on the analysis of the risk factors present in each case.

In risk assessment, the knowledge of first responders, particularly the police, is crucial. For this reason, the **Strategy establishes a systematic and standardized reporting channel** that allows frontline personnel to promptly notify the Attorney General's Office of any recurrence, escalation of violence, or critical risk factors in domestic violence cases, without waiting for a formal complaint or a severe incident to occur.

The systematization of more information in the registry over time will allow for a more precise understanding of **the aggressors' behavior patterns and the trends in the escalation of domestic violence**. This will facilitate the design of better-informed differentiated strategies, **increasing the accuracy of response** and institutional action.

The following section describes the differentiated responses that are activated once the risk level of the aggressor within the registry has been identified.

#### **4.4 Case management according to the risk level**

Once the Unit identifies the risk level in each case, a proportional response is activated as described below.

##### **A) Attention to critical risk cases**

In **cases of critical risk**, responses are carried out through two channels:

- 1) **Activation of the High-Risk Victims (VAR) mechanism.** It is activated when there are acts that are likely to constitute a crime, either because the police obtained information about the events or because the victim filed a complaint. This mechanism allows the investigation to be expedited through prioritized investigative actions and forensic assessments, so that the case can be presented to a judge within the first 72 hours to request the initiation of legal proceedings. Once formally charged, prosecutors will seek pretrial detention.
- 2) **Intense surveillance + proactive investigation by the Attorney General's Office and Investigative Police.** This is implemented when there is still no verifiable evidence, but the authorities identify critical risk factors. In this response, the police carry out intense surveillance routines—such as patrols outside the home several times a day, for several hours—while conducting investigative actions to gather sufficient evidence related to domestic violence or other crimes, which allows the VAR mechanism to be activated and the initiation of legal proceedings against the aggressor to be requested.

The **key element** in responding to high-risk cases **is the proactive action and investigation by institutions**, to timely interrupt cycles of violence and ensure the protection of victims. In this sense, the institutional proactivity promoted by the Focused Deterrence Strategy allows the responsibility for pursuing the aggressor to fall on the institutions, without relying on the victim to seek help or file a complaint.



Case follow-up by the State Police and the Attorney General's Office

### **B) Attention to high, medium, and low-risk cases**

In **cases of high, medium, and low risk levels**, a proactive **police monitoring model** is implemented, adjusted to the risk level recorded in the Registry of Domestic Violence Aggressors. This model uses **deterrent communication, referral of aggressors, and victim support as tools**.

To carry out the monitoring, the Specialized Units of the municipal and state police review the Registry of Domestic Violence Aggressors weekly and schedule visits to the aggressor's home, according to the risk level and the characteristics of each case. During these visits, police personnel verify that the violence has not recurred and perform the following actions:

- **Deterrent communication.** It allows for the individualized and direct transmission of a deterrent message to the aggressor in the early stages of the domestic violence cycle, by institutions with legitimacy and authority in the community, such as the Attorney General's Office and the police. Deterrent communication messages have a structure that combines deterrence with the opportunity for change, as described below:
  1. The Attorney General's Office and the police are aware of your actions.
  2. Your actions have legal and social consequences.
  3. If you want to change your behavior, there are support options that institutions can offer you.
  4. Now that the authorities are aware of your actions, we inform you that your case will be systematically monitored and that we will act in a coordinated manner in the event of any new incident of domestic violence, even if the victim does not wish to press charges.
  
- **Referral of Aggressors:** Aggressors who show a willingness to change their behavior are referred to support services offered by state institutions. Some of the services provided by the State Health Department for aggressors are:
  - Behavioral intervention for aggressors, offered by CEPAVIF.
  - Treatment of addictions and mental health disorders in the Community Mental Health and Addiction Centers (CECOSAMAS).
  
- **Attention to victims:** The Attorney General's Office and police guide and refer victims to the specialized services offered by the Women's Justice Center and the Women's Secretariat such as:
  - Medical care.
  - Psychological care.
  - Legal advice and representation.
  - Reception of the complaint.
  - Shelter.
  - Support with social work staff.

Victims can also be referred to receive protective measures, such as surveillance and patrolling; authorities also provide direct communication channels to offer prompt attention to any signs of escalating risk. In all cases, institutions inform the victim about the detection of their case and about the coordinated actions directed at the aggressor to stop the escalation of violence; they also provide information to identify and immediately report any signs of escalation.

The corollary of this **proactive police monitoring model** is that if the aggressor commits a new act of domestic violence after the deterrent communication or referral has taken place, they face the consequences previously communicated, and criminal prosecution by the Attorney General's Office is activated.



Proactive monitoring operation in the municipality of Zacatecas

The **key element of proactive monitoring** of the Strategy is that it drives the police to adopt a **problem-solving approach** in each case, mobilizing and coordinating the resources and capabilities available in state institutions. This coordination is made possible by the Task Force, which streamlines and facilitates communication between the different institutions that make up the Focused Deterrence Strategy.

#### **4.5 Follow-up Mechanism**

Evidence from Focused Deterrence experiences in the United States shows that the effectiveness of these strategies depends on the offender being effectively sanctioned upon committing any of the specified behaviors again. This allows society to perceive and experience the enforcement of sanctions—or the promise of sanctions—by the authorities in response to incidents of domestic violence.

Therefore, a key element for the advancement of the Focused Deterrence Strategy in Zacatecas is the effective follow-up of all responses implemented by institutions across the four risk levels. To achieve this, the care, responses, and results of each follow-up action are periodically recorded in the Registry of Domestic Violence Aggressors. This monitoring allows the risk level in the registry to be updated and triggers the de-escalation protocol established by the Strategy for each risk level.



Proactive case monitoring in the municipality of Zacatecas

## 5. Key success factors

The effectiveness of the Focused Deterrence Strategy in reducing domestic violence is based on coordination between institutions, proactive action by the State, and the ability to provide quick, coordinated, and differentiated responses according to the level of risk.

1. **Proactive State Approach.** Action is not dependent on a complaint. This allows for the protection of victims and the prevention of the escalation of violence through early intervention by the police and the Attorney General's Office.
2. **Coordination between prevention, deterrence, and sanction.** Early risk detection and prevention—through focused attention to risk factors—is combined with deterrent communication and the application of proportionate sanctions, based on the analysis and monitoring of each case.
3. **Differentiated attention according to risk level.** Institutional responses are adapted to the level of risk in each case, with specific courses of action defined by the behavior of the aggressor and the vulnerability of the victim.
4. **Comprehensive approach for victims and aggressors.** The Strategy promotes a coordinated institutional response toward both sides of the phenomenon: protection and support for victims, and deterrence, sanction, and behavior change for aggressors. Actions of prevention, criminal prosecution, protection, and follow-up are coordinated to provide coherent and complementary responses.
5. **Operational coordination between police and the Attorney General's Office.** Immediate and direct real-time communication channels are established to confirm risks and activate proportionate responses. This agile coordination allows continuous improvement of reaction times and intervention effectiveness.
6. **Efficient information management through the use of technology.** Reports of domestic violence are centralized in a single, traceable inter-agency database, using free, accessible technological tools adapted to operational needs.
7. **Inter-institutional coordination with defined roles.** Mid-level managers with decision-making capacity participate in regular meetings to review progress, provide feedback on the strategy, and document joint learning.
8. **Connection with the local system.** Communication is maintained with feminist collectives representing civil society and with other mechanisms and entities that share the objectives of the Strategy, such as the State System for Preventing, Addressing, Sanctioning, and Eradicating Violence against Women (SEPASEV), in order to align and coordinate agendas.

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