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**URBAN
DOMINION:**
**The new criminal phenomenon
terrorizing Brazil, and the
strategies to combat and
prevent it.**

Hélio de Carvalho Freitas Filho e Lucélio Ferreira Martins



URBAN DOMINION:

**The new criminal phenomenon that terrorizes
Brazil, and the strategies to combat and
prevent it.**

Hélio de Carvalho Freitas Filho¹ e Lucélio Ferreira Martins²

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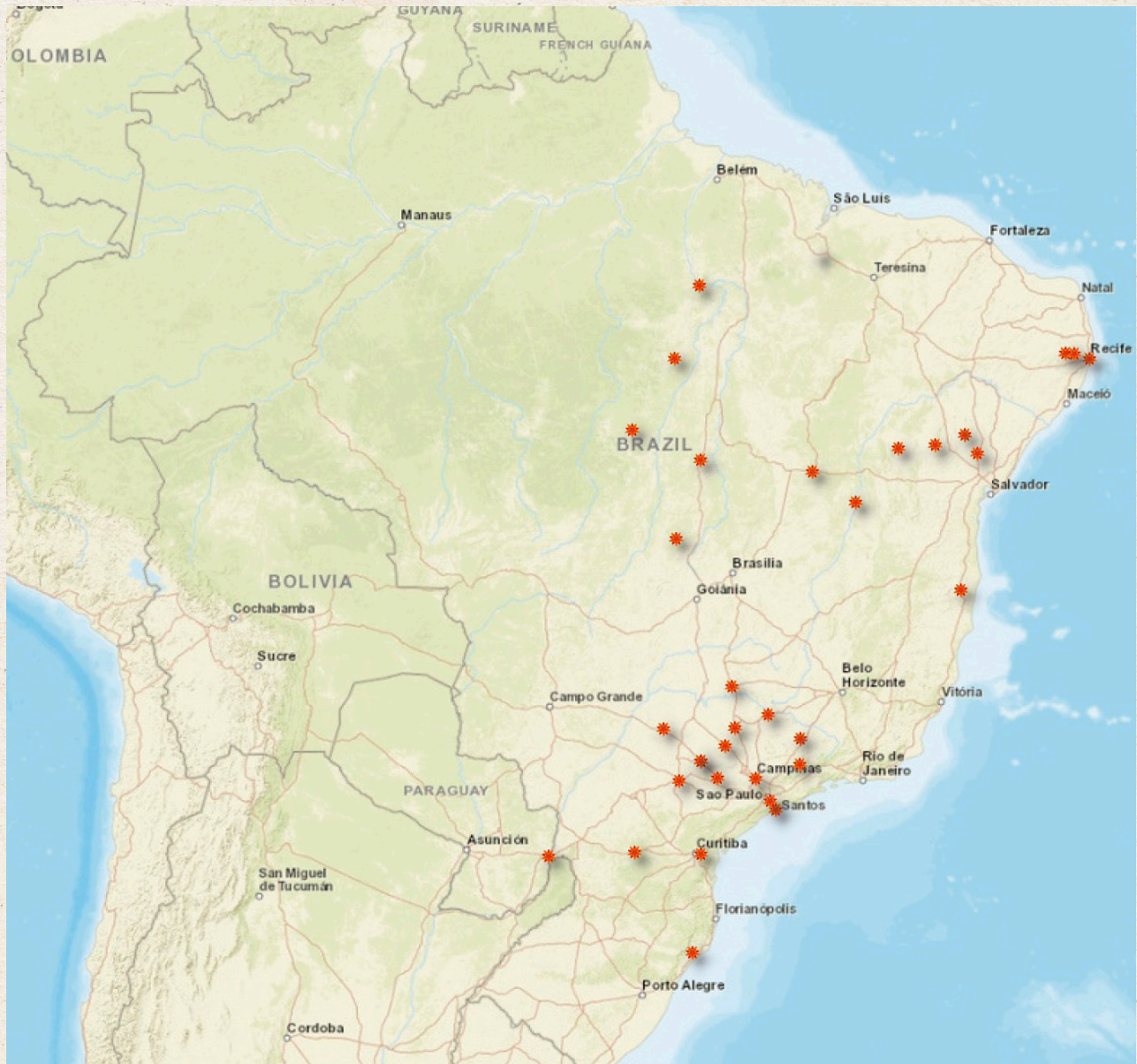
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Map of Urban Dominion incidents, 2015-2023



1. Introduction

This report sets out to summarize the knowledge accumulated in the specialized literature and by criminal-justice institutions regarding the criminal modality known as Urban Dominion (Domínio de Cidades). Urban Dominion is a criminal phenomenon that represents an evolution of the traditional assaults on banks and cash-in-transit bases in Brazil, descending from the earlier “Novo Cangaço” wave of armed robberies. Marked by highly planned operations carried out by heavily armed gangs who use military tactics to overpower police forces and terrorize the population, it stands out for its complexity and boldness.

The gangs involved in this type of crime carry out meticulous planning, involving the use of explosives, heavy weaponry, armored vehicles and advanced technology. The goal is to pull off large-scale robberies against financial institutions and cash-in-transit carriers, and occasionally to stage inmate escapes from prison facilities.

The first major assault that marked this phenomenon’s entry onto the Brazilian scene took place in Campinas, São Paulo, in November 2015, when a gang blew up a Prosegur cash-in-transit base, using burning vehicles to block the city’s main access highways.

This event not only demonstrated the criminals’ capacity for organization and their brutality, but also revealed the need for a more effective response from public security forces.

Since then, numerous other attacks have been recorded across various parts of Brazil, each more sophisticated and violent than the last. These assaults directly impact the safety of cities, generating panic and uncertainty among the local population. The economic damage is also significant, not only from the amounts stolen but also from the collateral damage caused during the operations.

Understanding Urban Dominion is crucial for developing effective prevention strategies and skilled law-enforcement responses. This report aims to provide a detailed overview of the phenomenon, its main characteristics, its most notorious cases, and the legislative and public-security responses implemented to date.

Through a historical and analytical approach, we seek to clarify the most relevant aspects of the phenomenon, contributing to a deeper understanding of it and to the promotion of more effective security policies.

2.

History and Evolution

The Urban Dominion phenomenon is a sophisticated evolution of criminal practices previously observed in Brazil, especially the “Novo Cangaço.” This type of crime stands out for its complexity, its high degree of organization, and its use of military tactics to carry out large-scale robberies against financial institutions and cash-in-transit bases.

The term Urban Dominion was first used in specialized literature and the Brazilian press to describe a new type of assault that surpasses the methods of the “Novo Cangaço” in sophistication and violence.

The first mention of the term Urban Dominion in the literature appeared in the book “Guerra Federal – Retratos do combate a crimes violentos no Brasil” (“Federal War: Portraits of the Fight Against Violent Crime in Brazil”), published in 2018 by Renato Júnior and Laurejan Ferraço. In it, the authors describe a striking attack that took place in Campinas, São Paulo, on November 6, 2015, considered the starting point of this new criminal modality. The book details how criminal groups organized meticulously to carry out large-scale robberies, employing military tactics and advanced technology. In the press, the term Urban Dominion began to be widely used after coverage of major attacks, such as the one on the Prosegur base in Campinas. Outlets such as Folha de São Paulo and G1 documented the details of the attacks, highlighting the organization

and brutality of the criminals involved, helping to popularize the term. The occurrence of further events in subsequent years cemented in public opinion the idea that a new era of organized crime was beginning in Brazil. Figure 1 shows a map of Urban Dominion incidents that occurred between 2015 and 2023.

The first known Urban Dominion action took place in the early hours of November 6, 2015, in the city of Campinas (SP), which had around one million inhabitants at the time. Very well coordinated, the armed criminal group, wielding rifles and machine guns, used trucks and other burning vehicles to block access to the city via the Santos Dumont Highway (SP-075), which leads to Viracopos International Airport, as well as the Anhanguera (SP-330) and Bandeirantes (SP-348) highways. The gang knocked out local power transformers, exchanged gunfire with police, and blew up the cash-in-transit base, making off with an amount estimated at around R\$30 million.

No one was arrested.

At least twelve similar actions followed between 2016 and 2017, until another event drew major press coverage, given the brutality of the methods used and the sums involved.

The Pernambuco state capital of Recife, with a population of about 1.6 million at the time, was overrun on February 21, 2017,

during the assault on the Brinks cash-in-transit and valuables-guarding company.

On that occasion, the criminals used burning cars to seal off access streets around the perimeter of the cash-in-transit branch, including one of the city's busiest avenues, in a densely populated residential area. To hold back advancing police forces, the criminals repeatedly opened fire. A van loaded with ammunition circulated between the blockade points. At least one .50-caliber machine gun was used in the operation. The criminals' modus operandi held back the advance of the 1st Independent Special Operations Company during the standoff, a specialized unit of the state Military Police.

That same year, 2017, the Urban Dominion modality went international, reaching Ciudad del Este, Paraguay. On April 24, criminals armed with rifles, machine guns and grenades stormed the Prosecur headquarters and exchanged gunfire with security guards and police. In three hours of action, the criminals spread terror and made off with roughly US\$40 million. Authorities reported that most of the vehicles used in the operation carried Brazilian license plates.

Witnesses reported that the criminals spoke Portuguese.

In 2019, Urban Dominion operations saw a marked increase in the use of new technologies.

In Uberaba (MG), a group of 25 heavily armed criminals attempted to breach the vault of a Banco do Brasil branch, engaging in a direct standoff with the Military Police. The criminals planted

remote-detonated explosives at several points around the city. This technology became more widespread between 2020 and 2021, when the Brazilian population was under forced isolation due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The use of remote-detonated explosives was seen again in the operations in Ourinhos (SP), Botucatu (SP), and later in Criciúma (SC).

The operation carried out in the city of Araçatuba (SP) also stands out in this history. The early hours of August 30, 2021, brought intense terror to residents in the vicinity of the sites targeted by the criminals, who arrived in the city in 14 vehicles. The criminals laid siege to the urban perimeter around Praça Rui Barbosa, taking control of the areas surrounding the Banco do Brasil and Caixa Econômica Federal branches for yet another cinematic heist. At the same time, they attacked the bases of the Military Police Special Operations Battalion and the Interior Policing Command (CPI 10).

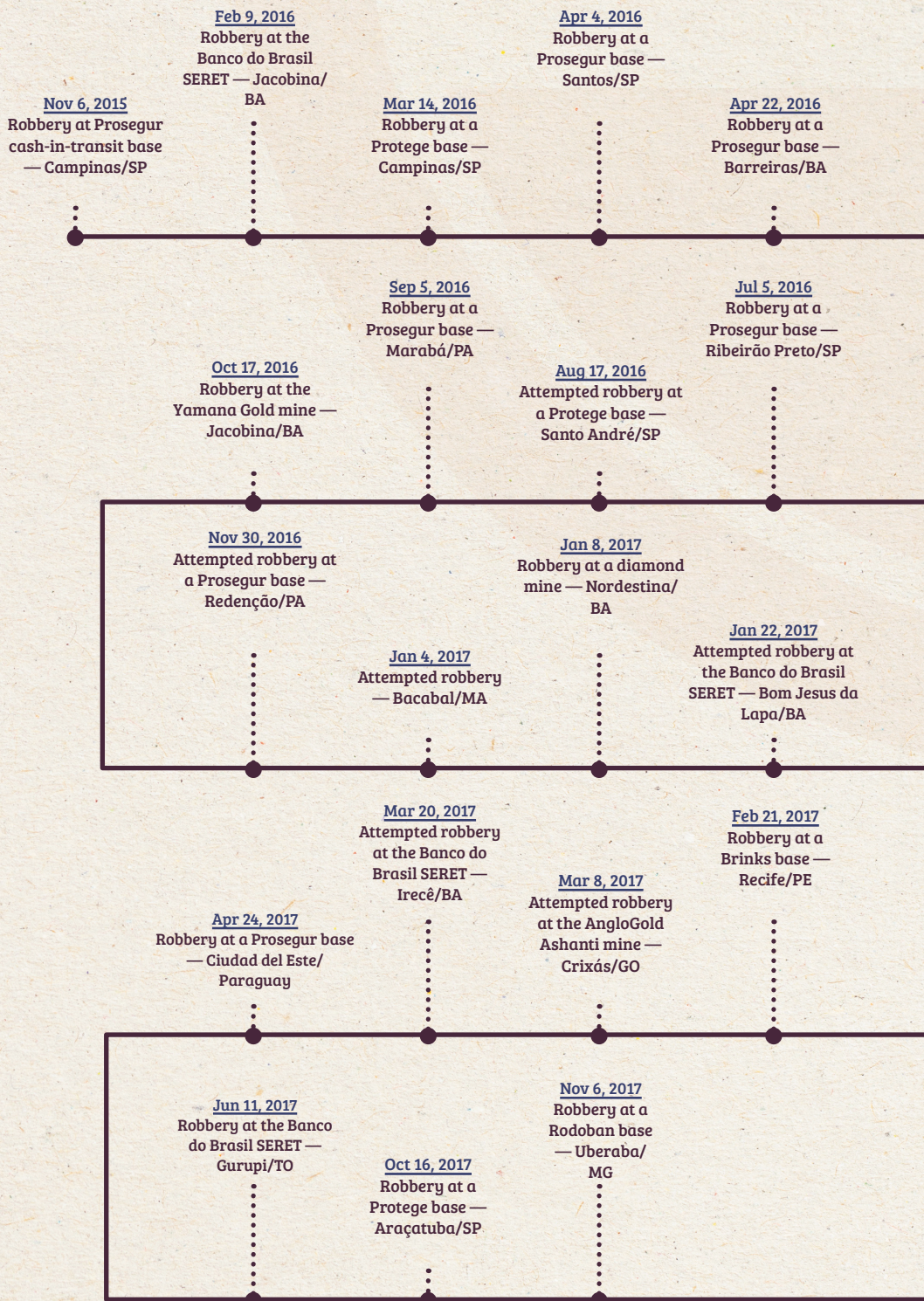
The containment perimeter set up by the criminals was implemented in layers, with numerous explosive devices meant to keep police from advancing on patrol within the operational theater. Simultaneously, on highways SP-463, 300, 154 and 461, vehicles were set on fire to prevent police reinforcements from neighboring cities from arriving. In total, 93 explosive devices were found within the operational theater, 32 of which were capable of remote detonation.

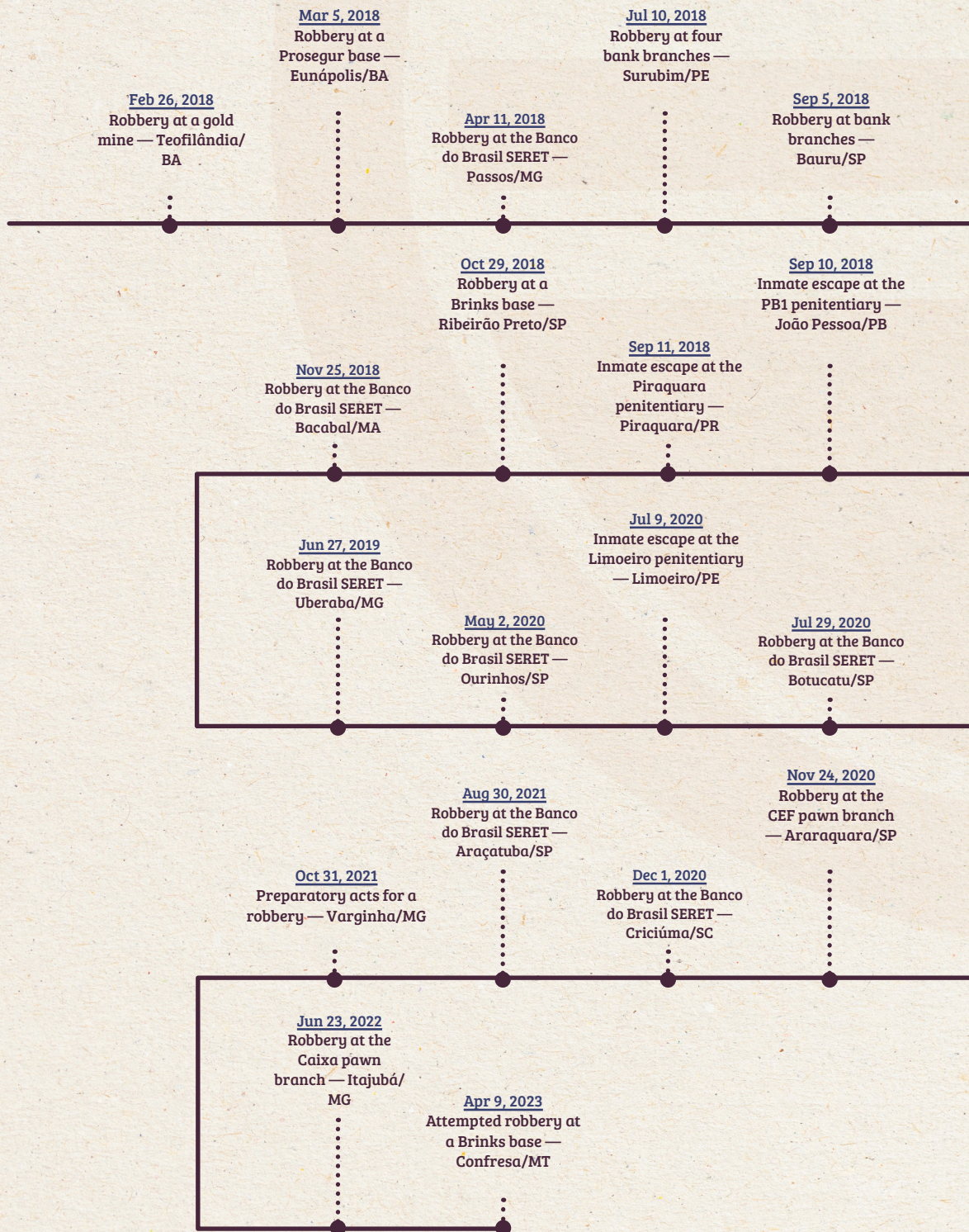
Some of the devices were housed inside structures known as "metalon" (a type of hollow steel tubing)³, along with rods fitted with laser pointers to identify and direct the criminals, which gave the impression that they could be triggered by proximity or movement

3.

Chronology

Starting from the founding incident in November 2015, numerous other robberies, many marked by extreme violence, and a number of attempted robberies have taken place since then. See the complete listing below, with links to the corresponding press coverage:





4.

Characteristics

It is still quite common for the press and even public-security agencies to conflate violent crimes against property carried out in the “Novo Cangaço” style with those of Urban Dominion, since they are in fact distinct species of the genus robbery (Article 157 of the Brazilian Penal Code).

The “Novo Cangaço” was a criminal modality that rose to prominence over the last two decades, characterized by attacks on small towns in the interior, generally involving groups of 10 to 20 heavily armed criminals. These robbers invade bank branches, lottery agencies and credit unions, using firearms to intimidate the population and local police. Violence and hostage-taking were common, but the main focus was

stealing cash from safes and ATMs. This modality can be broken down into daytime “Novo Cangaço” and nighttime “Novo Cangaço.”

Urban Dominion, on the other hand, represents a significant escalation of these tactics. Rather than focusing on small towns with limited policing, the criminals began targeting medium and large cities, including state capitals, using sophisticated planning that involves coordinating large groups (generally more than 30 people), remote-detonated explosives, armored vehicles, and blocking roads with burning vehicles. The organizational structure has likewise evolved, with gangs operating in flexible networks that make investigation and law-enforcement response more difficult.

The comparison chart below shows the key differences between the modalities:

TOOLS USED	NOVO CANGAÇO DAYTIME	NOVO CANGAÇO NIGHTTIME	URBAN DOMINION
HUMAN SHIELDS	Always used	Sometimes	Sometimes
MANPOWER	Between 6 and 15 people	Between 8 and 20 people	More than 20 people
WEAPONRY	Pistols, shotguns, and 5.56 and 7.62 rifles	Pistols, shotguns, and 5.56 and 7.62 rifles	Pistols and 5.56, 7.62, .30 and .50 rifles
USE OF EXPLOSIVES	No	Only on safes and self-service ATMs	On safes, and also against police and civilians
VEHICLES	Unarmored, 2 to 4 vehicles	May be armored, 3 to 6 vehicles	Mostly armored, with more than 10 vehicles
AVERAGE AMOUNT STOLEN	Less than R\$1.5 million	Less than R\$1.5 million	Estimated at more than R\$20 million
TARGET CITY POPULATION	Fewer than 50,000 inhabitants	Fewer than 100,000 inhabitants	Any city, including state capitals
OPERATION DURATION	Less than 30 min	Less than 30 min	Average of 1h30
STRATEGY	Simple	Moderate	Complex — a consortium of gangs, decentralized network organization with specialized roles, professional groups with technological expertise, and the use of drones

4.1 Planning and Strategy

Urban Dominion is a highly organized criminal modality distinguished by its complex, decentralized planning and by its intensive use of technology and heavy weaponry. The planning of operations is meticulous and unfolds over several stages.

Before an attack, the gangs carry out a detailed study of the target location, including the vulnerability of financial institutions, escape routes, the positioning of police forces, and even the routines of the local officers who patrol the area. This planning can take months, during which the criminals may even rent properties nearby to facilitate surveillance and coordination of the operation.

These groups' organization is decentralized, operating in flexible networks rather than a rigid hierarchical structure. This means there is no fixed chain of command, but rather a network of individuals who collaborate temporarily for each operation.

This networked structure allows for rapid adaptation and reconfiguration after each attack, making it harder for security forces to identify and capture members. The network's flexibility means that losing one or more members does not compromise the group's overall operation, making it more resilient and effective in carrying out complex attacks.

Use of Technology and Heavy Weaponry

Urban Dominion attacks make intensive use of advanced technology and heavy weaponry to maximize the efficiency and impact of the operations. Criminals use remote-detonated explosives to destroy safes and ATMs, in addition to creating barriers and traps for police forces. These explosives are strategically positioned to cause maximum destruction and hinder the police response, minimizing risk to the criminals.

The weapons used by the gangs include 5.56, 7.62, .30 and .50 caliber rifles, in addition to pistols and shotguns. These weapons provide firepower far superior to that of local security forces, giving the criminals a significant tactical advantage during attacks.

Beyond that, the criminals use armored vehicles to protect themselves during the operation and the getaway, increasing the safety of group members. Communication technology also plays a crucial role in the attacks. The criminals use radios that pick up police frequencies, drones for real-time surveillance, and cryptocurrency for money laundering, making it harder to trace illicit financial transactions.

This sophisticated use of technology allows for efficient coordination of operations and increases the effectiveness of attacks, making Urban Dominion an extremely challenging criminal modality for security forces.

4.2 Tactics and Methods

Urban Dominion is distinguished by the

sophisticated, brutal tactics deployed during attacks. In military terms, tactics refer to the planning and execution of specific actions on the battlefield to achieve immediate objectives. Tactics involve the use of resources such as troops, vehicles, weapons and terrain to maximize effectiveness during combat or operations. They relate to how forces conduct battles, including movements, maneuvers and troop deployment. Tactics deal with implementing strategy on a smaller, more immediate scale, focused on specific confrontations, unlike strategy itself, which covers longer-term, broader-level plans.

In Urban Dominion operations, tactics include blockades and containment, the use of explosives and armored vehicles, and substantial manpower and weaponry.



Blockades and Containment

The criminals carry out strategic blockades to isolate the attack area and prevent a rapid response from security forces. These blockades are set up using burning vehicles, tire-puncturing spike strips (“miguelitos”), and even explosives positioned at critical points.

The goal is to create a security perimeter that delays the arrival of police reinforcements and keeps the civilian population in a state of panic and immobilization.

These tactics aim for maximum disruption, using the element of surprise and the creation of multiple simultaneous containment points to divide and weaken the response of security forces.



Use of Explosives and Armored Vehicles

The use of explosives has become a hallmark of Urban Dominion. Criminals employ high-powered explosives to destroy bank safes, ATMs and other protected targets. Explosives are also used to create traps and blockades, increasing the lethality of the operation and making it harder for police to respond. These devices are often triggered remotely, allowing precise control over the timing and location of the explosions.

Armored vehicles are used to protect gang members during attacks and getaways. These vehicles, modified to withstand gunfire and explosions, provide a significant tactical advantage, allowing the criminals to move with relative safety through the operational area. Armored vehicles are used both to transport gang members and to carry the stolen cash and other valuables.



Personnel and Weaponry

The manpower fielded by the gangs involved in Urban Dominion is striking. Attacks generally involve more than 30 criminals, each with specific roles. This division of labor includes teams responsible for distinct tasks such as: setting up blockades; attacking police installations to prevent a rapid response to the operation; handling explosives; and carrying out the robbery itself.

The weaponry used is of high caliber, including 5.56, 7.62, .30 and .50 rifles, in addition to pistols and shotguns. These weapons give the criminals firepower

local police forces, allowing the criminals to maintain a significant advantage during confrontations.

The use of drones for real-time surveillance is also common, providing a strategic view of police movements and helping coordinate the actions of the different teams during the attack.

These tactics and methods, combined with complex planning and the use of advanced technology, make Urban Dominion one of the most challenging and dangerous criminal modalities, demanding equally sophisticated, integrated responses from public-security authorities.



Part of the weapons used by members of the motorcycle-riding bank-robbery gang in Varginha (MG). Photo: Franco Junior/G1

5.

Social and Economic Consequences

Urban Dominion attacks cause profound social and economic consequences in the cities they hit and for the local population. The extreme violence and organization of these criminal actions cause significant damage, destabilizing public security and disrupting residents' daily lives. Across the 30 operations that took place from 2015 to 2024 which we classify as Urban Dominion, R\$472,962,887.40 was stolen from banks and cash-in-transit branches. The losses from infrastructure damage and other harm certainly reach into the hundreds of millions of reais.

Impact on Cities Attacked

Attacks frequently result in the destruction of critical infrastructure, including bridges, bank buildings and other surrounding structures. The use of explosives to access safes and ATMs not only destroys financial facilities, but also causes collateral damage to nearby commercial and residential properties. This destruction leads to high repair and reconstruction costs, putting further pressure on already limited municipal budgets.

Beyond the physical destruction, there is a significant disruption to the local financial system. Damaged banks and out-of-service ATMs keep account holders from accessing their funds, undermining economic activity. Local and regional commerce suffers heavy losses, not only from the physical damage to stores, but also

from the drop in customer traffic, as people avoid areas considered dangerous. This situation can lead to business closures, rising unemployment, and a worsening economic crisis in the affected

Impact on the Population

Urban Dominion attacks generally result in the deaths of civilians and police officers, worsening the climate of terror. The local population is terrorized by dozens of explosions and heavy-caliber gunfire, creating a constant sense of insecurity. Schools and hospitals often close during and after attacks, disrupting essential services and increasing the population's vulnerability.

The chaos caused by the attacks, combined with the scene of destruction, makes cities feel like war zones. The extreme violence and the criminals' ability to overpower public-security forces create an environment of fear and insecurity. This climate of terror can lead to psychological disorders such as anxiety and post-traumatic stress, affecting residents' mental health and diminishing their quality of life. The breakdown of the social fabric is another significant consequence. With the constant threat of new attacks, many residents choose to move to areas considered safer, resulting in an exodus that weakens social cohesion. Trust erodes, and cities lose both social and economic capital.

6.

Public Policy Recommendations

Urban Dominion is a high-impact criminal

modality in the cities where it occurs. The evolution of the planning behind this type of action means that any city with cash-in-transit branches present is potentially vulnerable to criminal groups, even state capitals and major urban centers. The flexible, decentralized character of these organizations, along with their modus operandi, makes investigative work — and, above all, the police response at the moment of the attack — considerably harder. Perhaps the most successful recent case was the police operation that took place in Varginha on October 31, 2021, when joint work by the Military Police of Minas Gerais and the Federal Highway Police led to an operation that neutralized 26 criminals preparing for a large-scale attack.

The use of heavy weaponry in residential areas, human hostages, remote-detonated explosives, and other such tactics argue against an immediate, proportional response by traditional special-operations units at the moment of the attack, which could result in even greater collateral damage.

Given this scenario, Brazilian police forces have been developing promising response and prevention models for this type of event, such as defense plans and the use of designated marksmen. However, public officials still have limited awareness of the importance of these tools.

It is also necessary to strengthen the Brazilian State's legislative apparatus for dealing with this phenomenon.

6.1 Legislation and Bills

Bill 5365/2020 was introduced by

congressman Sanderson (PL-RS) and other co-authors, including Major Fabiana (PL-RJ) and Aluísio Mendes (PSC-MA). The bill's main purpose is to amend Decree-Law No. 2,848 of December 7, 1940 (the Penal Code), to define Urban Dominion as a specific criminal offense, and to amend Law No. 8,072 of July 25,

1990 (the Heinous Crimes Law), adding this new offense to its list (Federal Senate) (Chamber of Deputies Portal).

Bill 5365/2020 seeks to create a new criminal classification for situations in which criminal groups, often heavily armed and organized, overpower public authority

and exert control over entire cities — a phenomenon that became popularly known as “Novo Cangaço” or Urban Dominion. The bill sets out harsh penalties for these crimes, with the intent of increasing punishment and, consequently, deterring these criminal activities.

Implications of Bill 5365/2020

Creation of a Specific Criminal Offense: The bill defines Urban Dominion as a criminal offense, setting penalties of 15 to 30 years’ imprisonment. This classification is meant to provide a specific criminal-law response to a type of crime distinguished by its severity and its social and economic impact on affected communities.

Aggravating Circumstances: The penalty may be increased if the criminals use explosives, take hostages, destroy buildings, or engage in other actions that heighten the violence and terror during the attacks.

This includes the possibility of a higher penalty when there is destruction of critical infrastructure and the use of violence against civilians and police officers (Federal Senate) (Chamber of

Inclusion in the Heinous Crimes Law: The bill amends the Heinous Crimes Law (Law No. 8,072/1990), adding Urban Dominion to its list of offenses. This means that those convicted of this crime will serve their sentences under a stricter regime, with restrictions on progression to a less severe regime and on the granting of criminal benefits. The addition is meant to reinforce the gravity of the offense and toughen the conditions of imprisonment for those convicted, making their rapid reintegration into society harder and increasing effective time served (Chamber of Deputies Portal) (National Congress).

Preventive Objective: The creation of a specific criminal offense and its inclusion in the Heinous Crimes Law also serve a preventive purpose. By establishing harsher penalties and a clear legal classification, the bill seeks to deter potential criminals by raising the risk associated with committing these crimes, and to signal the priority authorities place on combating Urban Dominion effectively and forcefully (Chamber of Deputies Portal).

Bill 5365/2020 represents a significant legislative effort to confront one of the most serious and complex public-security problems in contemporary Brazil, seeking to adapt the legal framework to the realities and challenges posed by these new criminal modalities.

Analogy with Acts of Terrorism

Bill 5365/2020 is an important instrument for curbing Urban Dominion. In this sense, its passage by the National Congress is of fundamental importance. However, the bill could still be strengthened with strategic additions. One example is criminalizing the preparatory act, following an analogous provision already found in the Anti-Terrorism Law (Law 13,260/2016).

Specifically, that law criminalizes preparatory acts and conspiracy, regardless of whether the terrorist act was actually carried out. This sets it apart from many other criminal statutes, which generally require that a crime be completed or attempted before punishment applies. Given that Urban Dominion bears a resemblance to acts of terrorism, including in its intended effect on local populations, criminalizing the preparatory act within the same legal framework as the Heinous Crimes Law could serve as an important tool for

6.2 Prevention and Mitigation Strategies: Defense Plans

Defense plans are essential for confronting the growing threat posed by Urban Dominion attacks. This type of crime, marked by extreme violence and complex organization, demands a strategic, well-coordinated response to mitigate its devastating impact. Implementing appropriate defense plans is crucial for protecting lives and infrastructure and maintaining public order.

Importance of Defense Plans

The importance of defense plans lies in the need to protect both police officers and civilians during high-intensity attacks. These plans aim to avoid direct confrontations near bank branches, where the presence of hostages often prevents an effective response from security forces. Instead, defense plans call for strategic blockades at city exits, limiting the criminals' escape routes and increasing the chances of capture without putting lives at risk.

By avoiding direct confrontation, defense plans also align with human-rights policies and the preservation of life. This approach is essential for reducing the number of casualties among police officers, civilians and even the criminals themselves. The strategy not only protects lives, but also preserves the integrity of public-security operations, minimizing collateral damage and the destruction of infrastructure.

Implementing Defense Plans

Effectively implementing defense plans involves several stages and requires coordination between different security agencies and the local community. Here are the main components of

- 1. Vulnerability Analysis:** Identifying and assessing a city's vulnerable points is the first step. This includes mapping the main access routes, areas of high population concentration, and critical infrastructure points such as banks and security checkpoints.
- 2. Interagency Coordination:** Collaboration among the various security forces is essential. This involves the Military Police, Civil Police, Federal Police, firefighters, municipal guards and, when necessary, the armed forces. Each agency must have a clearly defined role within the defense plan to ensure a coordinated, effective response.
- 3. Training and Simulations:** Conducting regular training and attack simulations helps prepare everyone involved for a rapid, coordinated response. These exercises make it possible to identify gaps in the plan and adjust strategies as needed. For example, cities such as Naviraí and Campo Grande run extensive simulations to ensure their police officers are prepared to confront Urban Dominion attacks.

4. Technology and Equipment: Investing in advanced technology and suitable equipment is vital. This includes acquiring armored vehicles, drones for aerial surveillance, secure communication systems and personal protective equipment. Installing surveillance cameras at strategic points can also help monitor suspicious activity and coordinate the security forces' response.

5. Community Engagement: Involving the community in the defense plan is crucial for increasing the effectiveness of preventive actions. Awareness and training programs for shopkeepers and residents on how to act during an attack can save lives and reduce chaos. Community cooperation is essential for gathering information and reporting suspicious activity.

6. Continuous Evaluation and Updating: Defense plans must be continually evaluated and updated to adapt to new criminal tactics and changes in

urban vulnerabilities. This ensures the plans remain effective and adaptable to different scenarios.

The Designated Marksman

In designing defense plans for complex crimes such as Urban Dominion, the use of a designated marksman has emerged as an important tool, capable of deterring criminals in the act of committing crimes and neutralizing key figures in the operation's tactics.

The designated marksman, unlike a sniper, is a police officer who has the skill, training and weaponry needed to fire on and neutralize targets at distances greater than those handled by regular units.

The potential of this type of officer has already been demonstrated in operations where police officers, and even sport shooters, improvised in this role, as happened during Urban Dominion incidents in Bacabal (MA), Irecê (BA), and Araçatuba (SP), among others.

7.

Conclusion

Urban Dominion represents an evolution of “Novo Cangaço”-style crimes, marked by violent, highly organized attacks on financial institutions and cash-in-transit bases. Throughout this report, we have explored the origin and evolution of this phenomenon, its distinctive characteristics — such as complex planning and the use of advanced technology — and the tactics and methods employed by the criminals. We also highlighted the devastating impact of these attacks on society and public security, with significant economic consequences and lasting psychological effects on the local population. In addition, we discussed the importance of defense plans and their implementation in mitigating the effects of these crimes.

Prevention is essential for combating Urban Dominion. Implementing well-structured defense plans — which involve vulnerability analysis, coordination among different security agencies, and the use of advanced technology — is crucial for protecting communities and minimizing the damage caused by these attacks. Collaboration among security forces, financial institutions and the local community is fundamental to building an effective, coordinated response. Awareness

and training programs help prepare residents and shopkeepers to act during an attack, increasing a city’s resilience and reducing panic and chaos.

Urban Dominion is a clear example of how violent crime can evolve and adapt, becoming more sophisticated and harder to combat. As criminals adopt new technologies and tactics, security forces and public policy must evolve correspondingly. This includes continuously updating defense plans, investing in training and equipment, and fostering close collaboration among different security agencies and the community.

Future challenges include the need for an agile, adaptable response to new threats, the implementation of public policies that balance security with human rights, and the creation of an environment where prevention and deterrence are priorities. The fight against Urban Dominion requires a joint, innovative and persistent effort, involving every sector of society, in the pursuit of solutions that guarantee the safety and well-being of the affected communities.

8.

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