

## TC ABSTRACT

### I. Basic Project Data

▪ Country/Region:	REGIONAL/CCB - Caribbean Group
▪ TC Name:	Crime and Violence in the Caribbean: Perception, Data, and Policy
▪ TC Number:	RG-T3868
▪ Team Leader/Members:	KING, DANA MICHAEL (IFD/ICS) Team Leader; DE SIMONE, FRANCESCO (IFD/ICS); WILKS, JASON MALCOLM (IFD/ICS); BOYCE, NATASHA (CCB/CBA); MAHFOUZ, GIOVANNA L. (IFD/ICS); CENTENO LAPPAS, MONICA CLARA ANGELICA (LEG/SGO)
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Number and name of operation supported by the TC:	N/A
▪ Date of TC Abstract:	25 Feb 2021
▪ Beneficiary:	Barbados, Jamaica, Surinam, y Trinidad y Tobago
▪ Executing Agency:	INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
▪ IDB funding requested:	US\$250,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding:	US\$0.00
▪ Disbursement period:	36 months
▪ Types of consultants:	Individuals; Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	IFD/ICS - Innovation in Citizen Services Division
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	IFD/ICS - Innovation in Citizen Services Division
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	No
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	Yes
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Institutional capacity and rule of law; Gender equality

### II. Objective and Justification

- 2.1 The general objective of this TC is to support Caribbean countries to implement evidence-based policies to reduce crime and violence (C&V) by (i) developing and implementing evidence-based agendas to reduce C&V and (ii) effective public engagement to better align public perceptions with the realities of C&V in the region.
- 2.2 Since 2013, the IDB has provided financing to generate and analyze data on crime and violence in the Caribbean, with the overall aim of establishing baselines against which progress can be assessed. Among the achievements of this work are the first publicly available reports that provide a diagnosis of the size, characteristics, and dynamics of crime in various Caribbean countries; nationally representative data on the prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) and non-partner sexual violence (NPSV) experienced by women and girls in four Caribbean countries; and data on prisoners in the Caribbean, including the factors that may have contributed to their incarceration and the impacts of that incarceration on their likelihood to recidivate upon release. Additionally, the work has led to the development of country-specific recommendations for reforming the criminal justice systems of the six countries that belong to the IDB's Caribbean Country Department (The Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago, and Suriname) across a number of areas. In some cases, the data produced has helped Governments to take decisive action to implement policies and programs to address factors giving rise to C&V. However, at other times Governments have been slower to advance evidence-based policies and

programs due to a lack of applicable models for how to implement the recommendations or simply because they run contrary to commonly held public perceptions and beliefs about crime and violence. Jamaica, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago (TT) have participated in IDB data collection projects of the last several years including, most recently, national prisoner surveys. Yet, actioning recommendations stemming therefrom has been hampered in part by the lack of reform models shown to work within their specific contexts. Tailoring and piloting evidence-based programs from non-Caribbean contexts in the Caribbean is key to defining and moving forward with prison reform in Caribbean. The lack of mobilized public support for evidence-based reforms is another key constraint to Governments moving forward with them. The four countries of the IDB's Caribbean Country Department (CCB) to have implemented gender-based violence prevalence (GBVP) surveys were able to do so because of local public-private committees that provided impetus, input and oversight to the surveys and, upon their completion, advocated for the implementation of recommendations drawn from their data. In countries such as TT, committee members such as the Gender and Child Affairs Unit of the Office of the Prime Minister, UWI Institute for Gender and Development Studies, and WOMANTRA have been key in making GBV prevention a national priority and pushing for specific programs and policy reforms to address it. Barbados, one of only two countries not to have implemented a GBVP survey but which has signaled interest in doing so, lacks such a committee to take on a similar role in moving forward short- to long-term action on GBV. Similarly, despite significant programmatic and knowledge work produced recently focused on the high prison rates in many CCB countries, as well as the ineffectiveness of Caribbean prisons to rehabilitate prisoners and reduce crime rates, Governments have been slow to move forward with prison reform. This has been attributed in some part to the lack of a coordinated networks of private and public actors working together on prison reform in the countries.

### III. Description of Activities and Outputs

- 3.1 **Component I: Development of Evidence-Based Action Plans to Reduce Crime & Violence.** This TC will finance the development of evidence-based action plans to reduce crime & violence, drawing on recent analytical work prepared with IDB financing to address gender-based violence, intra-family violence, and criminal justice system reform. Activities to be financed include the preparation of national criminal justice system reform action plans in Jamaica, Suriname, and Trinidad & Tobago.
- 3.2 **Component II: Effective Public Engagement in the Development of Citizen Security Agendas.** The TC will finance public engagement activities to support civil society (CS) engagement with, and input in, citizen security agendas and initiatives. Activities to be financed include: (i) the conformation of a government-civil society governance group to oversee the preparation and implementation of a national gender-based violence prevalence survey in Barbados and (ii) development of a regional network of government agencies and civil society organizations working on prison reform.

### IV. Budget

Indicative Budget

Activity/Component	IDB/Fund Funding	Counterpart Funding	Total Funding
Development of Evidence-Based Action Plans to Reduce Crime & Violence	US\$200,000.00	US\$0.00	US\$200,000.00
Effective Public Engagement in the	US\$50,000.00	US\$0.00	US\$50,000.00

Development of Citizen Security Agendas			
<b>Total</b>	<b>US\$250,000.00</b>	<b>US\$0.00</b>	<b>US\$250,000.00</b>

## **V. Executing Agency and Execution Structure**

- 5.1 This TC will be executed by IFD/ICS with support from CCB/CCB. The project team will request and obtain no objection letters from each participating country prior to the initiation of any activity in such country. The IDB will conduct the procurement of consulting services required for TC implementation in accordance with Bank policies and procedures.
- 5.2 Bank execution is justified given the regional nature of the activities to be financed.

## **VI. Project Risks and Issues**

- 6.1 This principal project risk is lack of sufficient stakeholder (government and civil society) buy-in to ensure continuity and sustainability. To reduce this risk, the project team will work closely with technical focal points designated by participating Governments to present and disseminate the project objectives and activities and to ensure effective engagement and alignment with existing and developing Government criminal justice strategies. Also, in coordination with Country Office Civil Society committees, the project team will draw upon the experience of Caribbean-based experts to map and invite civil society actors working on prioritized areas of intervention, as well as ensuring that all TC-financed information and events are publicly available and accessible.

## **VII. Environmental and Social Classification**

- 7.1 The ESG classification for this operation is "undefined".