

TECHNICAL COOPERATION (TC) DOCUMENT

I. Basic Information for TC

- Country/Region: Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, The Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname/CCB
- TC Name: Crime and Violence in the Caribbean
- TC Number: RG-T2196
- Team Leader/Members: Arnaldo Posadas (Team leader - IFD/ICS); Inder Ruprah (CCB/CCB – Co Team leader), Emmanuel Abuelafia (CCB/CCB); Joan Hoffman (IFD/ICS), Melissa González (IFD/ICS), Ricardo Lesperance (IFD/ICS), Jorge Srur (IFD/ICS); Monica Lugo (LEG/LEG).
- Type: Knowledge Generation and Dissemination (TC)
- Date of TC Abstract: July 5, 2012
- Beneficiary: Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, The Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname
- Executing Agency: Inter- American Development Bank, IFD/ICS
- IDB Funding Requested: \$1,100,000 (Citizen Security Special Program)
- Local counterpart funding, if any: none
- Disbursement period (which includes execution period): 24 months
- Required start date: Jan 2013
- Types of consultants (firm or individual consultants): individuals and firms
- Prepared by Unit: IFD/ICS – CCB/CCB
- Unit of Disbursement Responsibility : IFD/ICS
- Included in Country Strategy (y/n): No
- GCI-9 Sector Priorities: Institutions for Growth and Social Welfare: Citizen Security. Social Policy for Equity and Productivity.

II. Objective and Justification of the TC:

Context: Crime and violence (C&V) have become one of the main obstacles to human and economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and within LAC, the highest homicides rates are observed in Central America and the Caribbean sub-regions.¹ In the case of the Caribbean, the sharp increase in violent crime has been attributed to many factors, such as the rapid growth of organized crime (particularly drug and arm trafficking), social inequality, and limited access to some key services such as education and health. This situation is aggravated by feeble state capacity, weak rule of law, and inadequate and inefficient public responses to tackle citizen security in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.

Insecurity is severely undermining state legitimacy and public governance of Caribbean countries. According to recent survey polls undertaken in the region, citizen security has become a pressing concern of Caribbean citizens, surpassing unemployment or other economic issues.² Faced with growing fear of crime and violence and the uncertainty it poses to their daily livelihoods, citizens are increasingly demanding more focused and effective governmental action to provide better conditions for public safety.

¹ For a comprehensive overview of the crime and violence problem in the Region, see the Bank's document "Citizen Security-Conceptual Framework and Empirical Evidence" No. IDB-DP-232, September 2012. <http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=37099361>

² In 2011, nearly twice as many respondents to the Latinobarometro survey in Latin American and Caribbean countries cited insecurity as their top concern compared to unemployment (28 percent versus 16 percent) (Latinobarometro 2012).

Violence by young people is one of the most visible forms of violence in society as it deeply harms not only its victims, but also their families, friends and communities.³ Its effects are seen not only in death, illness and disability, but also in terms of the quality of life. Violence involving young people adds greatly to the costs of health and welfare services, reduces a country's productivity, decreases the value of property, disrupts a range of essential services and generally undermines the fabric of society. The problem of youth violence cannot be viewed in isolation from other problem behaviours. Violent young people tend to display other problems, such as truancy and dropping out of school, substance abuse, compulsive lying, reckless driving and high rates of sexually transmitted diseases. Understanding the factors that increase the risk of young people being the victims or perpetrators of violence through the proposed survey, is essential for developing effective policies and programmes to prevent youth violence in the Caribbean.

Domestic Violence is considered one of the top three health issues for women around the world after cancer and heart disease.⁴ The situation for women in the Caribbean region is particularly precarious because domestic violence is often considered a private issue and there tend to be a general lack of support networks for victims. Very few countries have well-established social service entities to help women in need, and where they do exist, the tendency is for them to view the problems of battered women as a minor inconvenience, leaving many women trapped with an abusive partner with no one to turn to for help and no place to go to escape. Given that kind of social climate, many women in the Caribbean suffer silently from abuse, which in turns make collecting and measuring the incidence of domestic violence rather problematic. It is expected that the products of this Technical Cooperation (TC) will help Caribbean authorities assess the multiple aspects of Domestic Violence, estimate the prevalence of domestic violence incidents, examine the socio-demographic characteristics of the victims, estimate victim services awareness, and enact adequate policies to address this serious issue for women in the region.

For the last 15 years the Inter-American Development Bank has been at the forefront of the Citizen Security agenda. The IDB has adopted a development perspective and its support has spanned across different sectors: social, urban planning and infrastructure, police, criminal justice and rehabilitation in the penitentiary system. In addition, the Bank has been supporting the strengthening of the public sector institutions across the public policy spectrum to tackle insecurity. However, for various reasons, most of such efforts have focused on Latin American (LA) countries. Given the strong differences (culture, language, legal system, etc.) between Latin America and the Caribbean, the applicability of the existing body of work requires fine tuning. This proposed TC will attempt to start closing this gap.

The Problem: The relative absence of studies on issues related to crime and violence in the Caribbean is partly due to the lack of comprehensive data, routinely found for LA countries. Evidence-based studies in the region to show the extent to which crime prevention policies have worked or which ones are promising are scarce and there is little documentation on the influence such studies have had in the making of public policy.

Victimization Surveys and other data collection methods used to obtain information from citizens about crimes they've experienced have been increasingly recognized as useful tools for understanding

³ Young people from low- and middle-income backgrounds are more vulnerable to homicide, with homicide rates of 90 per 100,000, compared to just 21 per 100,000 among youth from high-income backgrounds. See CIDH (2009).

⁴ Relevant studies estimate that between 20 and 50 percent of women in Latin America and the Caribbean experience violence by an intimate partner during their lives (Morrison, Ellsberg, and Bott 2004). This amounts to between 60 and 150 million women, using 2010 population estimates from ECLAC.

the extent and nature of crime, as traditional tools for measuring crimes, including official counts of crimes reported to police, have proven to be insufficient for addressing the problems crimes present or for developing effective programs to reduce them and assist victims.

However, these instruments have had limited use in the Caribbean.⁵ The information (data and its analysis) gap differs among Caribbean countries. For example, Victimization Surveys were carried out in 2009 in only four Caribbean countries. A Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), which serves as a key source of information on domestic violence, only took place in Guyana. Latin American Public Opinion (LAPOP) surveys were carried out in four countries in 2010. There has been no ACTIVA (cultural norms and attitudes) surveys, nor, with the exception of Jamaica, have the menu of youth violence surveys been applied. This proposed TC will build on existing data and attempt to address data and analysis gaps evidenced in the 2012 UNDP Caribbean Human Development Report.

The Strategy: The proposed TC intends to support research products aimed at providing a framework for dialogue between the Bank and its member countries at three levels: policy, programs and projects. Knowledge produced will be used to enhance policy advice for countries interested in introducing or strengthening existing citizen security-crime prevention systems. In particular, (i) it will provide data and tools to diagnose the problem in its various dimensions, (ii) it will enable the design of tailored, national programs (from a menu of preventive social, situational, police, and justice and prison actions) and (iii) it will help to implement, monitor and evaluate a new class of projects. Further, possible follow-up by the Bank would ensure that the TC will catalyse broader policy and institutional reforms in the Caribbean.

The dissemination strategy for knowledge produced will include: on-going country dialogues, policy briefs that serve as input for country strategies, working papers, presentation of products in international and national academic and policy oriented seminars. A kick-off international dissemination seminar will be held in the first quarter of 2013, and thereafter individual country seminars will be organized. The TC also aims for continuity by making the primary data generated available to third parties, thus allowing for further analysis and policy discussions.

The activities and components included in this TC build upon two activities currently underway in CCB/CCB: (i) analysis of the cost of crime (based on the 2011 Enterprise Surveys); and (ii) Violence and crime baseline mapping exercise (data, information, policies, programs, institutions and their budgets). Both activities are financed through KCAs. These activities' outputs are programmed for December 2012.

This project is under the framework of the Bank's Operational Guidelines for Program Design and Execution in the Area of Civic Coexistence and Public Safety (IDB Document GN-2535). Citizen security is also one of the main areas of the Strategy for institutions for Growth and Social Welfare (IDB Document GN-2587). The TC also contributes to the targets of the Bank's ninth capital increase, GCI-9 (Document of the Board of Directors AB-2764), specifically because of its focus on poverty, lowering homicide rates, and developing violence prevention plans at the city level. Lastly, this TC supports Social Policy for Equity and Productivity (another priority area of the Bank) by permitting a deeper understanding of barriers to full socio-economic and civic participation by

⁵ Countries where recent surveys have been conducted include Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana. Data from these have been used to inform policy, but the methodological consistency between surveys makes them of limited utility for comparison purposes and for setting policy at a regional level. Also, these surveys have not been carried out with enough periodicity in each of the countries hampering the ability to use the data for policy evaluation purposes at the national level.

women due to violence and its associated cultural norms as well as other risk factors. The TC can aid in the formulation of targeted and mainstream gender prevention policies and progress towards equity and productivity goals.

The Objective: The objective of this technical cooperation is to provide the information required for evidence-based crime and violence policy making in Caribbean member countries by relaxing three critical constraints: (i) lack of data to support empirical analysis hindering the design of targeted public policies; (ii) limited capacity to measure results and generate learning processes; and (iii) insufficient sharing of experiences among countries. Easing these constraints could help catalyse broader policy and institutional reforms in the Caribbean.

III. **Description of activities.** This TC includes the following components:

Component 1- Collection of Primary Data on Crime & Violence in the Region: The objective of this component is to begin relaxing the lack of data constraint that continues to be an impediment to policy and institutional reforms to deal with Crime and Violence in the Caribbean region. Under this component, this TC will finance primary data collection to fill key data gaps through three types of surveys per country. For all six countries (Barbados, Bahamas, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Suriname) both a Youth and a Domestic Violence surveys will be conducted. The TC will permit analysis by gender across the surveys, as well as age, allowing for nuanced analysis of violence and the formulation of prevention policies incorporating gendered approaches for young and adult women. Domestic violence (which disproportionately impacts women and children) is a central focus of this project. Additionally, depending on each country's needs, different gap-filling surveys will be conducted.

The activities encompassed in this component are:

- a. Baseline mapping exercise based on an on-going work funded by CCB, which includes (i) a comprehensive review of information on existing crime prevention policies (including an institutional assessment of the criminal justice institutions in charge and the cost structure of the crime prevention programs), and (ii) an information gap analysis (assessment of all the surveys conducted in the countries with the objective to identify gaps related to kind of instrument used, structure of the survey, sampling, timing, etc.)
- b. Instrument design: Design of the specific instruments for data collection for each of the countries, based on the information collected in (a) above. Survey instruments will be designed based on best practices.⁶ The questionnaires will focus on basic victimization information as well as specialized information on aspects related to youth and domestic violence.
- c. Data collection: the activity contemplates the sampling design, the actual collection of data, quality control and digitation of the information collected.

The expected outcome of this component is a comprehensive and up-to-date data-information set which will provide a realistic picture of the current situation in the aforementioned 6 countries and will help local authorities formulate policies and strategies accordingly.

Component 2- Data analysis: The activities financed by this component will produce six country level studies in order to obtain cross fertilization between technical experts and policy makers. A cross-country report will also be produced to facilitate cross-country technical and policy dialogue.

⁶ For example, the International Crime Victimization Survey or the European Crime and Safety Survey (EU ICS).

The activities financed by this component will be directed to produce technically sound analysis of the crime and violence problem in the Caribbean as well as provide empirical analysis of the impact of various crime prevention policies that have been tried by each country, including youth and domestic violence and facilitating the mainstreaming of population specific prevention and treatment approaches (see terms of reference). The studies will use existing information (both administrative and collected through surveys) and consolidate it with the newly generated data (see Component 1). Three kinds of products are to be expected: (i) comparable, basic statistics for each of the countries such as crime levels, risk factors, institutional framework, prevention policies implemented, (ii) analysis of information obtained in Component 1 to conduct assessments of youth violence and domestic violence for each country, and (iii) analysis of the impact of selected policy interventions. The country level studies will be presented as technical working papers and as policy briefs to obtain cross fertilization between technical experts and policy makers. Cross-country reports will also be produced to facilitate cross-country technical and policy dialogue.

The expected outcome is a comprehensive analysis/diagnostic with policy/program ramifications, at this stage for each of the six countries in the Region.

Component 3- Incorporation of two countries into the SCRIS initiative: The objective of this component is to relax the restraint of limited capacity to measure results by incorporating two Caribbean countries into the Regional System of Standardized Citizen Security and Violence Prevention Indicator (SCRIS) supported by the Bank. The SCRIS has launched a regional system of standardized citizen security and violence prevention indicators in order to measure regional phenomena and enhance the capacity of decision-makers to formulate, implement, and evaluate public policies. The program has developed a common methodology for generating and measuring 18 indicators on mortality, crime, domestic violence, and violence prevention, and has succeeded in standardizing their measurement through a joint collaborative process among participating institutions.⁷

Given this context, the TC will finance: (i) technical support to put in place a technical unit in each of the two countries (drawn from diverse actors involved in crime prevention and deterrence); and (ii) technical assistance to draft inter-institutional agreements within and among countries and technical units from the participating countries. The selection of the countries will be based on: (i) the specific commitment from the participating countries in establish the technical unit, to devote resources to guarantee its sustainability and to facilitate the information required, and (ii) the availability of the required data, or in the case that it is not available, that the information is collected but not systematized.

The expected outcome of this component is the sustainable participation of two Caribbean countries in the SCRIS initiative.

Component 4- Data and result dissemination: The objective of this component is to promote within country, between countries, and IDB-country dialogues on this issue to ease the problem of inadequate sharing of experiences. This TC will finance dissemination and dialogue through (i) six country seminars and one international seminar, (ii) production of primary data (papers and a book on

⁷ See Citizen Security and Violence Prevention Indicators at <http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=35414382>; and Regional System of Standardized Citizen Security and Violence Prevention Indicators at <http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=35414403>.

the topic) and (iii) design and implementation of a knowledge repository⁸ containing all the relevant information to facilitate access to the primary data by third parties interested in the topic (among others, national and international policy makers representing different sectors and levels of government, academia and civil society).

The expected outcome of this component is the creation of a better mechanism for cooperation between the countries, allowing them to learn from (take advantage of) each other's achievements and experiences.

Indicative Results Matrix

Activities	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes
Component 1: Data collection		
i) Baseline mapping	Comprehensive review of the existing crime prevention programs. 6 reports elaborated.	Data on programs in each of the countries is used for analysis and policy design.
ii) Instrument Design	Instruments for data collection tailored to each of the individual countries. 6 instruments designed	Data on programs in each of the countries is used for analysis and policy design.
iii) Data collection	Primary data collected and systematized. At least one Domestic Violence and youth surveys will be conducted in each of the 6 countries.	Data on programs in each of the countries is used for analysis and policy design.
Component 2: Data Analysis		
Data analysis	Basic crime data statistics generated based on the information collected. 6 country specific reports elaborated. 1 comparative report elaborated.	Use of available information on the impact of crime prevention interventions increased with program/policies ramifications.
	Country level reports that include the characterization of the violence faced in each country. 6 reports elaborated	Use of available information on the impact of crime prevention interventions increased with program/policies ramifications.
	Country Level reports (6) that include the assessment of the impact of selected crime prevention interventions in the beneficiary population. Thematic reports that analyze the impact of specific interventions across countries. Country specific reports (6) that assess the coherence and coordination of crime prevention policies. Cross-country report (1) that summarizes the findings of individual country by topic.	Use of available information on the impact of crime prevention interventions increased with program/policies ramifications.
Component 3: Two countries included in SCRIS Initiative.		
	Technical units in each country installed.	Policymakers commit to the continued participation in the SCRIS initiative.
	Inter-institutional agreements prepared	
Component 4: Data and results Dissemination.		
1) Seminars	Report on the international seminar that includes the best practices for crime prevention policy design and evaluation and the conclusions of the seminar. Seminars held in each of the countries that present the results of the studies conducted.	High level meetings are convened as a result of events.
2) Knowledge repository	Knowledge repository in place that contains: 1) primary data generated by the project, 2) analysis generated by the project, and 3) analysis made by outsiders to the project using the data generated by the project.	
3) Data dissemination	Action plans to enhance social data dissemination and timeliness developed.	Relevant social data is widely available in a timely fashion and used by third parties.

⁸ Consultations will be carried out during the planning and implementation stages to determine the nature, locus and reach of the knowledge repository to be developed under the TC, with special consideration to the needs of the national authorities.

IV. Budget

Funding: The project's total cost is US\$1,100,000, which will be funded by the Citizen Security Special Program administered by the IDB.

Indicative Budget

Activity/Component	Description	IDB/Fund Funding (US\$)	Counterpart Funding	Total Funding
1. Primary data collection	➤ 3 surveys in each country	640,000		640,000
2. Data analysis:	➤ Six country reports (Working Papers & Policy Briefs) and a Synthesis Report	150,000		160,000
3. Inclusion of two countries in Citizen Security Indicators Initiative	➤ Creation of technical units (2), agreements intra and inter country.	90,000		100,000
4. Dissemination	➤ One international seminars and six country-level seminars	50,000		60,000
5. Coordination	➤ One coordinator will be hired for day-to-day management of TC	170,000		
Total		1,100,000		1,100,000

Monitoring: The TC contemplates the elaboration of a progress reports on the implementation of the activities envisaged in the various components. A project dashboard will be elaborated and updated regularly to maintain a close supervision on the execution of the project. The reports will be elaborated by the Coordinator of the project. The timelines of the report will be every six months after the approval of the TC, in addition to the project dashboard that will provide information for closer monitoring at shorter intervals. **Supervision:** The sector specialists responsible for execution are: Arnaldo Posadas (IFD/ICS) and Inder Ruprah (CCB/CCB).

V. Executing agency and execution structure

Given that this TC will generate knowledge and dissemination products originated by the Bank, the operation will be implemented by IFD/ICS of the Inter-American Development Bank with support from CCB/CCB. The project team will request and obtain the corresponding non-objections letters (expressing conformity with and support to the objectives of the TC) from the country's official counterpart before the initiation of any activity in each country.

The TC will be implemented in a period of 24 months. The IDB will conduct the procurement of consulting services required for the implementation of the TC, according to the Bank's policies and procedures. It is expected that a Technical Coordinator will be hired to provide assistance during the execution of the date to date activities of project implementation.

VI. Project Risks and issues

This is a fiduciary and governance low-risk project. Nonetheless, there are risks of: inadequate quality of the data and analysis generated as well as failure to ensure continuity. To reduce these risks the following ameliorating measures are anticipated: (i) on data generation, the TC will work with experts from the Caribbean region (particularly for survey execution) and from outside the region (particularly for design and quality control) to mitigate this risk; (ii) on inadequate quality of the analysis of information, an external panel, comprised of expert researchers will oversee the TC to mitigate this risk; and (iii) on lack of institutional buy-in and discontinuity risk, drawing upon the experience of the experts working in the Caribbean and making freely available data generated to

third parties will mitigate this risk (as evidenced by the experience of *Progres*a, the Mexican conditional cash transfer program).

VII. Environmental and Social Classification

There are no environmental or social risks associated with the activities outlined in this TC, therefore its environmental classification is "C" (Please see IDBDocs#[36971192](#) and [36971207](#)).

Terms of Reference #1
Crime and Violence in the Caribbean
Coordinator

Justification

The Bank is embarked in a region-wide Technical Cooperation in order to provide the information required for evidence-based crime prevention policymaking in the Caribbean (RG-T2196). The Technical Cooperation aims to remove three critical bottlenecks in the development of crime prevention policies: (i) lack of data to support empirical analysis hindering the design of targeted policies; (ii) constrained capacity to measure results and learning process; and (iii) inadequate sharing of experiences among countries. Easing these bottlenecks could help catalyze broader policy and institutional reforms.

The Technical Cooperation envisages (i) gathering and generating statistical data for the analysis of crime prevention policies, (ii) analysis of the existing data sets and the newly generated data by the TC and (iii) the dissemination of the results obtained.

All the activities included in the Technical Cooperation require a close coordination and follow up in order to warrantee the appropriate pace of execution and the implementation of the monitoring arrangements.

Objective

The objective of this consultancy is to provide technical support to the implementation of the Technical Cooperation by coordinating and supervising the activities envisaged in the RG-T2196.

Activities:

- Liaise with the consultants in charge of the work envisaged in Component 1 and 2.
- Review and comment the reports submitted by the consultants hired for the activities in component 1, including reviewing the questionnaires, sampling methodology and work plan for each of the individual countries.
- Supervise the analytical work to be performed by consultants as part of Component 2. Coordinate the peer reviewing of the documents produced.
- Supervise the editing and publishing activities for the dissemination of the results obtained as part of Component 2.
- Coordinate with the Country Offices for the required arrangements for the events planned in Component 4 of the Technical Cooperation.

- Assist the Team Members in the procurement processes envisaged in the Technical Cooperation.
- Design and update a project dashboard that will contain all relevant information about the implementation of the Technical Cooperation such as deadlines, budget and deliverables.
- Elaborate the progress reports on the implementation of the Technical Cooperation.
- Participate in the regular meetings with Team Members.

Characteristics of the Consultancy

- Type of Consultancy: Individual, international consultant.
- Starting date and duration: 24 months.
- Place of work: Washington DC.
- Qualifications: Consultant should have:
 - i. Minimum of a Master's degree in Economics, Public Administration, Political Science and/or other relevant Social Science.
 - ii. At least five years of experience in project management.
 - iii. Experience coordinating data collection and analysis activities.

Coordination and Tentative Schedule of Activities

Inder Jit Ruprah (inderr@iadb.org) and Arnaldo Posadas (IFD/ICS) (arnaldop@iadb.org) will have technical and administrative responsibility for this consultancy.

Terms of Reference #2
Crime and Violence in the Caribbean
Researcher

1. Justification

The Bank is embarked in a region-wide Technical Cooperation in order to provide the information required for evidence-based crime prevention policymaking in the Caribbean (RG-T2196). The Technical Cooperation aims to remove three critical bottlenecks in the development of crime prevention policies: (i) lack of data to support empirical analysis hindering the design of targeted policies; (ii) constrained capacity to measure results and learning process; and (iii) inadequate sharing of experiences among countries. Easing these bottlenecks could help catalyze broader policy and institutional reforms.

The Technical Cooperation envisages (i) gathering and generating statistical data for the analysis of crime prevention policies, (ii) analysis of the existing data sets and the newly generated data by the TC and (iii) the dissemination of the results obtained.

One of the main activities of the TC is to analyze the data available and to produce several research documents in the form of working papers and policy briefs.

2. Objective

The objective of this consultancy is to elaborate country and topic specific reports using the information collected in Component 1 of the RG-T2196. The focus of the consultant will be working with information from one of the countries selected for data analysis.

3. Activities:

- Elaboration of Country level report that includes the characterization of crime patterns, crime prevention interventions, and institutional frameworks, among others.
- Elaboration of Country Level report that includes the assessment of the impact of selected crime prevention policy interventions in the beneficiary population.
- Collaborate with other consultants hired under the Component 2 of the Technical Cooperation RG-T2196 for the other countries analyzed.
- Participate in team meetings and provide support to the team in the elaboration of the thematic reports.
- Support the Technical Coordinator in the process of organizing the seminars and trainings envisaged in Component 4 of the RG-T2196.

4. Characteristics of the Consultancy

- Type of Consultancy: Individual, international consultant.
- Duration: 12 months.
- Place of work: Washington DC.
- Qualifications: Consultant should have:
 - a. Minimum of a Master's degree in Economics, Public Administration, Political Science and/or other relevant Social Science.
 - b. At least five years of experience in analysis of micro-data.
 - c. Proficiency in English.
 - d. Proficiency in STATA or other similar econometric package.

5. Coordination

Inder Jit Ruprah (inderr@iadb.org) and Arnaldo Posadas (IFD/ICS) (arnaldop@iadb.org) will have technical and administrative responsibility for this consultancy.

Terms of Reference #3
Crime and Violence in the Caribbean
International Seminar Presenter

Justification

The Bank is embarked in a region-wide Technical Cooperation in order to provide the information required for evidence-based crime prevention policymaking in the Caribbean (RG-T2196). The Technical Cooperation aims to remove three critical bottlenecks in the development of crime prevention policies: (i) lack of data to support empirical analysis hindering the design of targeted policies; (ii) constrained capacity to measure results and learning process; and (iii) inadequate sharing of experiences among countries. Easing these bottlenecks could help catalyze broader policy and institutional reforms.

The Technical Cooperation envisages (i) gathering and generating statistical data for the analysis of crime prevention policies, (ii) analysis of the existing data sets and the newly generated data by the TC and (iii) the dissemination of the results obtained.

The first activity of the dissemination of the Technical Cooperation is an international seminar to increase the awareness in the Caribbean region of the usefulness of updated and accurate crime prevention data for policy design and implementation.

Objective

The objective of this consultancy is to raise awareness in the region of the usefulness of updated and accurate crime data for policy design and implementation.

Activities:

1. Review and comment the analytical work to be performed by consultants as part of Component 2.
2. Elaborate a report to be presented in the an international seminar on several case studies that show different international experience where the crime prevention policy design and implementation improved thanks to the generation and use of crime data

Characteristics of the Consultancy

- Type of Consultancy: Individual, international consultant.
- Starting date and duration: 2 months.
- Place of work: Country of residence and Washington DC.
- Qualifications: Consultant should have:
 - a. Minimum of a Master's degree in Economics, Public Administration, Political Science and/or other relevant Social Science.
 - b. At least 10 years of experience in the area of crime prevention and or injury surveillance, epidemiology and survey analysis, policy design and evaluation.

Coordination

Inder Jit Ruprah (inderr@iadb.org) and Arnaldo Posadas (IFD/ICS) (arnaldop@iadb.org) will have technical and administrative responsibility for this consultancy.

TERMS OF REFERENCE #4

CONTRACT FOR A FIRM SPECIALIZED IN SURVEY DATA COLLECTION

Victimization Survey in the Caribbean

1. BACKGROUND

Crime has become one of the main challenges threatening economies and livelihoods in the Caribbean. For many countries in the region, Crimes and Violence adversely affect governance, business climates and their attractiveness as tourist destinations, an alluring sector that accounts as one of the region's most buoyant industries.

According to UNDP's *First Caribbean Human Development Report*, with the exception of Barbados and Suriname, homicide rates including gang-related killings have increased substantially in the last 12 years across the Caribbean, while they have been falling or stabilizing in other parts of the world.

The Caribbean along with Latin America is home to 8.5% of the world population, yet the region accounts for some 27% of the world's homicides. Jamaica alone has the highest homicide rate in the Caribbean and the third-highest murder rate worldwide in recent years, with about 60 murders per 100,000 inhabitants.

Despite a strong willingness on the part of government authorities to curb the level of violence taking place every day in the region, improvement in Crime Prevention and Citizen Security has been marginal due in part to a lack of quality data and information to support empirical analyses and diagnostics that would make it possible to target public policies more effectively.

2. PURPOSE OF THIS CONTRACT

The purpose of this work is to conduct 3 thorough victimization surveys in the 6 Caribbean member countries of the Bank, in an attempt to address the current lack of data needed to support empirical analysis that will allow government authorities to design effective policies to deal with Crimes and Violence in the region. The objective of this consultancy is to conduct a crime victimization survey to monitor patterns and trends in crime and violence. This exercise is intended to first document as it currently stands, then to monitor trends in youth crime and domestic violence which in turn will inform the development of primary, secondary and tertiary crime, violence prevention policies and programs.

The data collection instrument for the survey is expected to include questions on respondents' socio demographic background, victimization for several offences, perception of risk, contact with and perception of the police, and perception of social institutions and the government.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK

The consultant will execute a baseline survey which will provide a comprehensive, detailed, analytical report on the findings.

The survey will provide information on a range of issues nationally and at the community level that includes security perception, security risks, health, economic activities, and levels of confidence in the government's security apparatus. It is hoped that the results of the survey will facilitate efforts to develop actions and interventions at the national and community levels to curb the level of violence in those countries.

The Consultant will develop a specific methodology in collaboration with the project Coordinator and other relevant personnel from the countries to maintain the scientific standards of reliability, validity and objectivity.

Consultations will be held with the Project Coordinator, to finalize the questionnaire. After the finalization of the research instrument, a pre-test shall be executed which will be used to fine tune the instrument.

Data entry and tabulation will follow the usual protocols of the Consultant which includes securing of questionnaires, data verification, and data entry.

4. ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THIS WORK

Specifically, for the first component of this project - Collection of Primary Data on Crime & Violence in the Region - the Consultant will undertake the following tasks, drawing on experiences gained by similar projects undertaken in the Caribbean region and in so doing identify core youth and women crime related issues and concerns:

- Consult with the IDB Project Coordinator and relevant stakeholders in the country to finalize the research instrument;
- Draft and structure the questionnaires. The Consultant will request a No Objection from the IDB on the final version of the questionnaire.
- Access the statistical office to procure demographic data related to the survey;
- Train a cadre of researchers that will help carry out the exercise in the countries;
- Data collection based on the specific requirements described in these Terms of Reference. The data collection will include recording the location of each participant.
- Analyse the data that is collected from the research exercise.
- Prepare the draft report.
- Amend the draft report in light of the comments provided during the consultation and submit a final draft to the IDB for final review.
- Bi-weekly reports that includes a list of all participants that were visited during the past two weeks of field work. The list must also include information organized by province, canton, parish, neighbourhood, community. Based on these biweekly reports, the IDB will request copies of the questionnaires collected by the firm for a sample of the families that were effectively interviewed with the objective of verifying this information. The Consultant is responsible to provide all the documentation necessary for this process.

- Digitizing the information from the survey data collection and preparation of a data set in SPSS, Stata, or SAS with this information.
- Supervision of the quality of the information collected.

V. Deliverables

The Consultant will provide the IDB with a clean data set and a comprehensive report of the exercise conducted in each of the countries.

- i) The report shall discuss issues on Domestic and Youth Violence in the country: incidence, extent, nature, trends, etc., and how they affect the communities where the sample population lives
- ii) The report shall contain findings and propose broad recommendations including key actions for developing programs that can improve the situation in those communities.

VI. Required competencies

The Consultant is required to be a citizen of an IDB member state.

The Consultant must be able to demonstrate evidence of the skills, knowledge and experience detailing in the following person specification:

- Substantive knowledge and experience in research, security issues in the region;
- Sound knowledge of research methodologies, citizen security and inclusion issues and concerns;
- Expertise and experience in baseline surveys;
- Expertise and experience in policy development, undertaking comparative analysis research and report writing;
- High analytical and negotiating skills and also excellent competency in written English language

VII. Coordination

The technical supervision for this project will rest with the ICS Sector Specialist responsible for the Citizen Security sector in the Caribbean. Administrative coordination for this activity will be under the responsibility of the Country Office in each country where the exercise is being conducted