

Caribbean Community Action Plan for Social Development and Crime Prevention 2009-2013

**2nd draft following Consultations with
CARICOM Member States**

November 2010

July 2011

I. Introduction

Crime and violence are a development issue. This was the key message of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank 2007 report *Crime, Violence, and Development: Trends, Costs, and Policy Options in the Caribbean*. The report indicated that the high rates of crime and violence in the region have both direct effects on human welfare in the short-run and longer run effects on economic growth and social development. Estimates suggest that were Jamaica and Haiti to reduce their rates of homicide to the level of Costa Rica, each country would see an increase in its growth rate of 5.4 percent annually.

The report also indicated that while levels of crime and associated circumstances vary by country, one of the main explanations for the relatively high rates of crime and violence rates in the region—and their apparent rise in recent years—is narcotics trafficking. The drug trade drives crime in a number of ways: through violence tied to trafficking, by normalizing illegal behavior, by diverting criminal justice resources from other activities, by provoking property crime related to addiction, by contributing to the widespread availability of firearms, and by undermining and corrupting societal institutions.

However, the report also suggested that it should be recognized that there is a trade-off between resources spent on combating drug trafficking and those spent on other forms of crime and violence prevention. In general, there had been an over-reliance on the criminal justice approach to crime reduction in the region, to the detriment of other complementary approaches which can be effective in reducing certain types of crime and violence. Several countries in the region are, however, investing in various crime prevention approaches such as social crime prevention, prevention through environmental design or situational prevention, integrated citizen security approaches and public health approaches.

At the very highest level, it is known that reducing poverty, unemployment which produces feelings of relative deprivation, inequality which produces the feeling of being treated unfairly, alienation and anomie may reduce incentives for people to turn to crime – violent, property or drug. National, social and situational crime prevention, in their own ways reduce exclusion and marginalization by excessive inequality in one form or the other and is at the core of success, as emphasized by the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of

Crime. The Governments of Member States of the Community, therefore, must have a central role in the prevention and reduction of crime and violence¹.

Countries in the Caribbean are striving to achieve a greater balance between the criminal justice system responses to crime and violence and preventative approaches.

It is in this context that the present Social and Development Crime Prevention Action Plan has been prepared following a mandate given to the CARICOM Secretariat at the 12th Special Session of the Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD), of 17-19 March 2008 which

“Mandated the CARICOM Secretariat to collaborate with the International Organizations and Third States in developing a regional crime prevention initiative to complement the national and bilateral efforts.”

II. Basic Principles

The United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime² recommend that international cooperation for crime prevention is addressed in a comprehensive manner taking due regard to the main international instruments related to human rights and crime prevention to which states are parties. The Guidelines for Cooperation and Technical Assistance in Urban Crime Prevention address, among others, the promotion of international, regional and national networks.³ In this context, the role of CARICOM in leading the process and efforts related to the subject Action Plan is fundamental to ensure the coherence and consistence of the region in addressing crime prevention responses.

¹ *Planning and Action for Crime Prevention in Southern Africa and the Caribbean Regions*, UNODC, Vienna, 2008.

² Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.
http://www.unodc.org/pdf/compendium/compendium_2006_part_03_01.pdf

³ Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9, annex. The guidelines establish that member states should strengthen international, regional and national crime prevention networks with a view to exchanging proven and promising practices, identifying elements of their transferability and making such knowledge available to communities throughout the world.

Efforts to invest resources in more effective crime reduction approaches from a prevention perspective will have a steady but gradual impact in reducing crime. If the reductions claimed by the most promising approaches are realised, the long-term reductions in crime that would be achieved are substantial.

The Action Plan is underpinned on the Basic Principles for crime prevention strategies of the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime⁴. In this context, the effective implementation of the Action Plan will rely heavily on:

Government commitment and leadership in developing effective and humane crime prevention strategies and in creating and maintaining institutional frameworks for their implementation and review.

Socio-economic development and inclusion: the integration of crime prevention considerations into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, including those addressing employment, education, health, housing and urban planning, poverty, social marginalization and exclusion with particular emphasis placed on communities, families, children and youth at risk.

Cooperation and partnerships: working across ministries and between authorities, community organizations, non-governmental organizations, the business sector and private citizens.

Sustainability and accountability: ensuring adequate resources, including funding for structures and activities, in order to be sustained, and clear accountability for funding, implementation, evaluation and for the achievement of planned results.

Knowledge base: crime prevention strategies, policies, programmes and actions based on a broad, multidisciplinary foundation of knowledge about crime problems, their multiple causes and promising and proven practices.

The implementation of the Action Plan will adhere to general principles of crime data collection:

- a. The importance of both crime victimization data and the development of administrative crime data by police and judicial systems

⁴ *Ibid.*

- b. Crime victimization data derived particularly from surveys is key to defining a baseline and for ongoing monitoring in the context of the Action Plan. Population based surveys allow assessment of:
- What are the major crime problems?
 - What are the main vulnerable population groups at risk of victimization?
 - What are their main concerns and fears?
 - How do people perceive the performance of authorities? Do they feel protected? Are crime prevention measures working?

As such, crime victims surveys can act as a supplement to police recorded crime. They provide details not only on the extent of victimization by type of crime (prevalence rates) but also details of circumstances surrounding victimization (who are the victims, where, when and how do crimes occur) and also provide information on crimes not reported to the police. In addition, crime victim surveys allow assessment of public *attitudes* and *perceptions* of the performance of the criminal justice system.

Human rights/rule of law/culture of lawfulness: the rule of law and those human rights which are recognized in international instruments to which Member States are parties are respected in all aspects of crime prevention; a culture of lawfulness is actively promoted in crime prevention.

Interdependency: national crime prevention diagnoses and strategies take account, where appropriate, of links between local criminal problems and international organized crime.

Differentiation: crime prevention strategies pay due regard to the different needs of men and women and consider the special needs of vulnerable members of society.

III. Fundamental Objective

The fundamental objective of the Action Plan is to prevent and **reduce levels of violence⁵ and crime** in Member States through a cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary approach focused on:

- a) **groups at risk** of engaging in violent behaviour and criminal activities, already exposed to high levels of violence and victimization, and groups in conflict with the law, **in particular children and youth**, and
- b) **institutional responses** to crime and violence from a prevention perspective

The Action Plan aims at promoting the sustainability of Actions through **government leadership and commitment**, and **participatory approaches** involving key stakeholders (eg. schools, government and local authorities, police, NGOs, private sector) from programme/project design and implementation to monitoring and evaluation.

IV. Strategy

The Actions foreseen in the Plan will be implemented **at regional, national and local levels**, as pertinent and in light of international evidence about the effectiveness of implementing crime prevention at the local level drawing on wide support of different partners and the role of local authorities advocated by the UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime.

Actions will rely on **empirical data obtained to inform the specific Action in question**, establish benchmarks, monitor progress and enable the measurement of impact, obtained through, *inter alia*, safety audits and crime victimization surveys. The implementation of

⁵ The World Health Organization defines violence as: The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation. (WHO Global Consultation on Violence and Health. Violence: a public health priority. Geneva, World Health Organization, 1996 (document WHO/EHA/ SPI.POA.2). http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2002/9241545615_chap1_eng.pdf.

safety audits and crime victim surveys, as appropriate, is cross-cutting the five pillars (see section V) and should be included as a component in individual country projects.

All Actions will have specific and **well-defined target groups**. **Evaluation** of Actions undertaken **at national and regional levels will feed back into the process with a view to enabling the sharing of experiences and good practices among member states**, informing future Actions as well as informing the design and/or refining of national crime prevention strategies. The Action Plan will include a Public Information and Communication Strategy. The publication of crime victim survey results and citizen participation in the evaluation of crime prevention or relevant policy will be a key aspect of the ‘communication – evidence based – impact’ approach of the Action Plan. This process will be facilitated by the CARICOM Secretariat and in collaboration with IMPACS.

The Action Plan is underpinned in five Pillars and corresponding priority Areas and related Actions. Actions at **national level within and across the five pillars and priority areas will be implemented in selected Member States in accordance with national needs and priorities**. Member states will ensure the relevance of a particular Action for the national and local/community contexts in which they are to be implemented. No single strategy or intervention on its own is likely to be sufficient to address youth violence and crime; multiple, concurrent and evidence-based interventions based on empirical data are required. Due to the cross-sectoral nature of the Action Plan the **oversight and coordination at the national level will be under the responsibility of National Crime Prevention Councils or similar body attached to the Office of the Prime Minister**.

V. Pillars and priority Areas

The Action Plan is cross-sectoral and underpinned in five pillars with the following objectives:

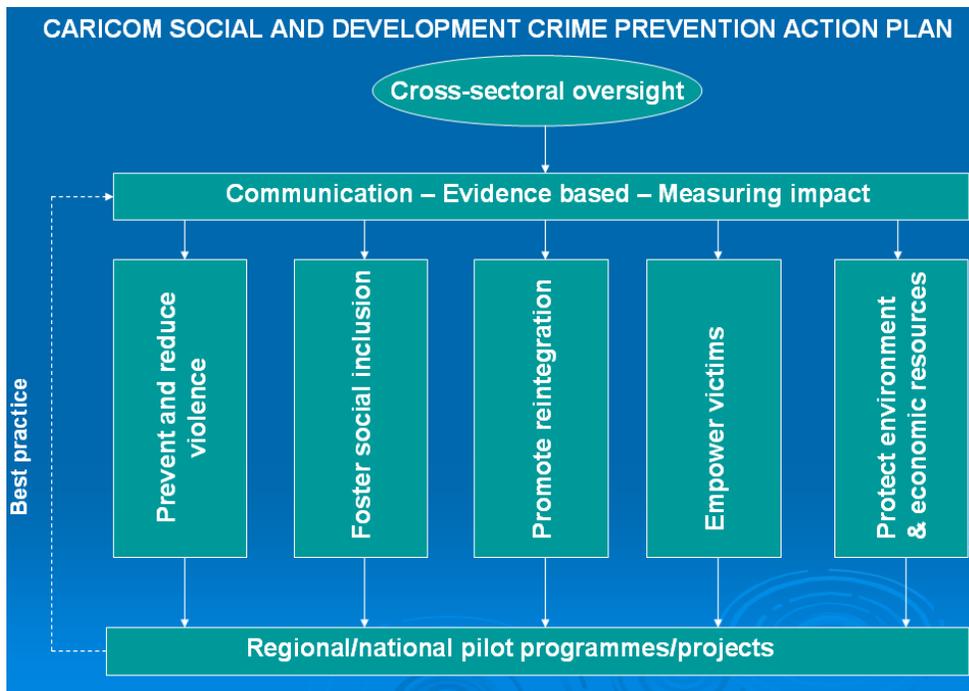
Pillar I	Prevent and Reduce Violence
Pillar II	Foster Social Inclusion
Pillar III	Promote Reintegration
Pillar IV	Empower Victims

Pillar V

Protect the Environment and Economic Resources

Each pillar of the Action Plan is outlined below with the corresponding **Areas, Actions** and preliminary **Impact Indicators**. The collection of empirical data to inform and guide the development of Actions, provide baseline for the measurement of progress, **establish well-defined target groups**, and enable monitoring and evaluation cross cuts the Actions in the five pillars.

Fig. 1. CARICOM Social and Development Crime Prevention Action Plan



REVISED PRIORITY AREAS, KEY ACTIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

<p>Pillar I: Prevent and Reduce Violence and Crime</p> <p>Objective: To contribute to preventing and reducing violence and crime in Member States by addressing risk behaviours, opportunities and institutional responses</p> <p>The key Areas to be addressed under Pillar I are: early childhood, alcohol and substance use, health and security, school settings, violent youth gangs, gender-based violence, child victimization, institutional violence against children, institutional responses, and guns.</p>		
<p>Early Childhood</p> <p>Children’s experiences in the first five years of life are crucial in determining their education and health outcomes as well as behaviour patterns in adolescence and adulthood. Empirical evidence from around the world clearly demonstrates that investing in high-quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) programs has a powerful long-term impact on both improving human capital outcomes (education achievement, health, and nutrition status) and reducing risky behavior (crime, violence, domestic abuse, teen pregnancy, and substance use).⁶</p>		
<p><u>Priority Actions within Component</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an early childhood screening and intervention program. 2. Develop and/or strengthen high-quality ECD programmes targeting at-risk households, in particular single headed households, and orphan children including those left parentless as a result of outwards immigration. The programmes should include health care, nutrition supplementation, mental stimulation, pedagogical activities, and parenting/care givers skills training; 3. Develop and /or strengthen comprehensive programmes to address the needs of street and orphanage children; 4. Develop and/or strengthen child protection mechanisms which can enable the identification, reporting and responses to vulnerable children in various settings, including households, schools, care facilities and other institutions; and 5. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience 	<p><u>Impact Indicators</u></p> <p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at improving human capital outcome by investing in early childhood development programmes</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditures on ECD programmes; • Number and quality of ECD programme dedicated professionals; • % of children aged 0-5 enrolled in ECD programmes • Number and quality of child protection mechanisms; • Number of children living in at-risk households; and 	<p><u>Mechanism for Implementation</u></p> <p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program Mechanism for Implementation</p> <p>Research</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Base-line study</p>

⁶ Grantham-McGregor et al. 2007; Schweinhart et al. 2005; UNESCO 2007; WHO 2003b; World Bank 2002, 2005a, 2006a, cited in Youth at Risk in Latin America and the Caribbean, Understanding the Causes, Realizing the Potential, World Bank, 2008. ICPC (2008a). International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Trends and Perspectives. Montreal:ICPC.

<p>and good practices with respect to measures to address early childhood development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of street children 	
<p>Alcohol and substance use</p> <p>Alcohol and substance use can reduce psychological inhibitors to violent behaviour and result in increasing the likelihood of engagement in violent behaviour and criminal activities. In the Caribbean region, the correlation between alcohol and drug exposure/use and violent and criminal behaviour assumes particular importance. This is in view of the in-transit role played by the Caribbean for illicit drugs destined to North America and Europe, and the increased binge use of alcohol and the use of marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, and other illicit drugs⁷.</p>		
<p><u>Priority Actions within Component</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pilot family skills training programmes, i.e. programmes aimed at strengthening the skills of parents and families to be protective factors for the healthy development of their children. Such programmes have been found effective in preventing substance use, aggressive behaviour and other risky behaviours 2. Improve the quality of prevention programmes and treatment and rehabilitation systems through the development and adoption of minimum standards and the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a plan to assist relevant institutions in meeting those standards 3. Promote policies and programmes to reduce the availability and the advertisement of alcohol, in particular to young people and minors 4. Adapt and rigorously evaluate evidence-based life skills education in schools, including skills related to both substance use and violence 5. Promote and support alcohol and drug treatment and rehabilitation programmes in prison settings 6. Strengthen the capacity of prevention practitioners and 	<p><u>Impact Indicators</u> Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at addressing alcohol and substance use</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of and attitude towards alcohol and substance use among youth involved in the programmes; • Rate of alcohol related injuries based on Police and hospital records; • Average alcohol consumption and population age distribution statistics; • Drug use incidence statistics. 	<p><u>Mechanism for Implementation</u></p> <p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>

⁷ *Youth at Risk in Latin America and the Caribbean, Understanding the Causes, Realizing the Potential*, World Bank, 2008.

<p>treatment and rehabilitation service providers through the provision of ongoing training;</p> <p>7. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to measures to prevent alcohol and substance use.</p>		
<p>Health and Safety</p> <p>Overall, violence is among the leading causes of death worldwide for people aged 15–44 years. Although precise estimates are difficult to obtain, the cost of violence translates into billions of US dollars in annual health care expenditures worldwide, and billions more for national economies in terms of days lost from work, law enforcement and lost investment.⁸ Comprehensive, cross-sectoral approaches including the Health and Security sectors are needed for the long-term success in preventing and responding to violence, including the less visible forms of violence, such as use of children, women, indigenous peoples, ethno cultural communities, and the elderly.</p>		
<p><u>Priority Actions within Component</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create and/or strengthen mechanisms to facilitate cross-sectoral consultation and joint work of the Health and Security Sectors at regional, national and local/community levels for the prevention of violence; 2. Improve capacities for epidemiological work on violence-related injuries to better inform crime prevention policies and programmes; and 3. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to measures to promote closer cooperation between the Health and Security Sectors. 4. Presence or absence of information sharing protocols between institutional partners 	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at improved cross-sectoral consultation and collaboration</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and impact of cross-sectoral consultative mechanisms • Extent to which standards of care in drug treatment and rehabilitation facilities comply with Int'l standards; • Percentage of persons referred to treatment and rehabilitation programmes in prisons enrolled in such programmes 	<p><u>Mechanism for Implementation</u></p> <p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>
<p>School settings</p> <p>Addressing violence in school settings in the Caribbean is crucial to efforts to prevent violence in the region. Legislation enabling corporal punishment in schools needs to be reviewed as its cultural acceptance in some Member States leads to the belief that violence is a legitimate way to address problems. Comprehensive policies and programmes are needed which promote a pro-social, non-</p>		

⁸ ‘Violence, a public health problem’ http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2002/9241545615_chap1_eng.pdf.

sexually and physically violent environments in classrooms and throughout the schools.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators:</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop, implement and evaluate programmes to improve the school curricula and school-based activities aimed at reducing violence 2. Develop, implement and evaluate programmes “No to Violence in schools” sensitisation campaign. 3. Provide incentives for at risk youth, in particularly boys, to complete secondary school 4. Establish supervised afterschool programmes 5. Develop cadre of community crime prevention advocates and facilitators through training. 6. Develop strategies to address the low rates of boys reaching secondary school level 7. Provide training to teachers and parents/care givers on positive, non-violent conflict resolution skills 8. Review the legal framework as regards conflict resolution methods at school settings, in particular as regards corporal punishment 9. Develop programmes to improve relations between school staff and students; 10. Promote and support children and youth-led violence prevention initiatives in school settings; 11. Develop and/or strengthen syllabus on civic education and human rights; 12. Develop, implement and evaluate programmes to improve the school curricula and school-based activities aimed at reducing violence (e.g., co-operative learning techniques, activities to reduce bullying, involve parents and care givers 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at reducing and preventing violence in school settings and increasing retention rates in secondary school, in particular of boys</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure on school-based programmes and activities aimed at violence reduction; and • Enrolment/retention rates in secondary schools, in particular of boys • Rates of violence in schools (reports of violent incidents in year x /No of students enrolled in the year x) 	<p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>NeeReferral System – This will be a system to map all services available for youth-at-risk. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>

<p>in school management, improve the quality of teachers through training, introduce and/or improve cognitive, social and life skills training, peer mediation, introduce emotional skills training including conflict resolution; activities to enhance self-esteem through drama, literature, sports etc; assist parents of children with behavior problems by creating a supportive network of parents, address truancy and expulsion by examining their causes and providing solutions, enhance remedial training for those with learning difficulties) ;</p> <p>13. Develop, implement and evaluate programmes to address drug use in schools;</p> <p>14. Create and/or enhance opportunities for supervised leisure time after teaching hours which include sports, cultural activities and sensitization/awareness creation on issues such as drug use and HIV/AIDS, as well as other pertinent issues in accordance with local needs; and</p> <p>15. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to measures to reduce and prevent violence in school settings and build a culture of school safety.</p> <p>16. Develop legislation to protect children from cyber-violence including proper protection against sexual exploitation, solicitation</p> <p>17. Develop measures to reduce cyber-violence within the school setting through public education awareness campaigns</p>		
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Violent Youth Gangs and Supporting Youth in Action for Prevention

Organized violent youth gangs are of great concern in some Member States in the region. The risk factors and vulnerabilities associated with the engagement of youth in violent behaviour and criminal activity, i.e., poverty, marginalization, school drop out, at-risk families, joblessness, among others, are in most cases the same which are associated with increasing the potential for children and young people to be recruited by, or voluntarily join violent youth gangs.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct surveys to assess the scope of the threat within Member State, and the underlying causes of youth membership in violent gangs in coordination with IMPACS 2. Develop programmes to train community leaders, parents, teachers and youth in social and situational crime prevention, with a view to identifying and creating a cadre of local crime prevention experts serving their communities; 3. Prepare in the course of the above programmes a “hands on” and user friendly publication(s) on sustainable youth crime prevention policies and programmes, including a model interdisciplinary training syllabus; 4. Support the development of sustainable youth crime prevention programmes in communities in the Caribbean funding from various sources other than the present Action Plan in order to ensure the sustainability; 5. Opportunities provision – increase the provision of social services for at-risk youth including access to education and quality skills training employment programmes; 6. Recruit and train community leaders to reach out to at-risk youth with information on alternatives and social services with respect to education, life and skills training as well as job placement, and facilitate 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at reducing and preventing youth gang-related violence and crime</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <p>Gang membership numbers;</p> <p>Quantity and quality of social services and alternatives available to at-risk youth (Number of programmes targeting at risk males under 25 years of age/enrolment in life skills programmes targeting youth under 25 years of age and Participants’ perception of quality of service received for specific programmes);</p> <p>Gang-related violent incidents and homicide rates; and</p> <p>Police and hospital records of violence-related incidents in areas benefitting from community policing.</p>	<p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available for youth-at-risk. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>

<p>their access to these services;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Develop a Zero Tolerance for Violence Leadership Incentive Programme; 8. Support programmes and initiatives to mobilize the community– including residents and youth community groups to link organizations and coordinate violence and crime prevention programmes; 9. Promote and support youth-led violence prevention initiatives and role models who appeal to youth at risk; 10. Develop and/or strengthen inter-gang mediation services to head off and diffuse tensions; 11. Develop diversion, restorative justice programmes for specific categories of offences; 12. Develop programmes to protect victims and repeat victims; 13. Develop rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for perpetrators; 14. Build capacity for, and undertake qualitative studies to better understand at-risk youth attitudes, aspirations and perspectives and use this information to inform policies and programmes; 15. Conduct crime victim surveys to obtain data on youth crime; use the results of the surveys to inform policies and programmes and to evaluate their impact; 16. Facilitate change in the community by building police capacities for problem-oriented approaches and community policing in coordination with IMPACS; 17. Enhance community relations to obtain neighbourhood support for the targeted crackdown on guns; 18. Facilitate the regional and 		
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<p>international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to measures to prevent and reduce youth gang-related violence and youth crime, in coordination with IMPACS.</p> <p>19. Engage the media as partners in youth crime prevention</p> <p>20. Develop media literacy among youth to challenge stereotypes and critically evaluate media representations of crime in the news.</p>		
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Gender-based violence

Gender-based violence is of great concern in the Caribbean with the multiple cultural and societal root causes being addressed with varying degrees of success. Reducing gender-based violence is therefore crucial for the long-term success in reducing violence in the region.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators:</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Periodic review and monitoring of legislation relating to GBV (Domestic Violence and Sexual Offences legislation) and other areas of criminal and civil law (e.g divorce, custody, etc); 2. Articulate for the inclusion of psychological, economic and cyber violence as part of the definition of categories of GBV 3. Build and sustain multi-sectoral strategies to address GBV, locally/nationally; 4. Do a stock take of existing organisations or institutional partners working on gender based violence prevention 5. Design measures to address children witnessing forms of gender based violence 6. Actively promote the inclusion and participation of women in the design of prevention initiatives and safety interventions 7. Design measures that actively involve men in 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at reducing and preventing gender-based violence</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in prevalence, incidence and persecution of GBV by type • Availability of state and non-state resources to reduce GBV • Alcohol consumption statistics 	<p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>

<p>addressing the roots of gender based violence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Develop national plans of action on GBV; 9. Design, implement and evaluate a sensitization campaign; 10. Strengthen existing systems and/or create systems at government and local levels to prevent, investigate and punish the perpetrators of violence against women and girls; 11. Provide training and capacity building on gender equality and women`s rights for health workers, teachers, law enforcement personnel, military personnel, social workers, the judiciary, community leaders and the media; 12. Provide support services to victims of gender-based violence by establishing 'One Stop Centres' where victims of sexual and gender-based violence will receive support and assistance through counselling, forensic medical assistance, liaison with police and justice authorities and legal assistance to report cases of violence; this includes specific interventions for high risk populations: elderly, girls, young women, disabled, gay and lesbian communities bisexual and transgender/transsexual people, etc. 13. Provide counselling and support to male and female perpetrators to break the cycle of violence; 14. Design measures to address violence against alternative sexual behaviour; 15. Conduct population based crime surveys including specialised Violence against women surveys to obtain data on the characteristics 		
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<p>and extent of the different forms of GBV experienced by women/girls and men/boys, using the results to inform policy and programme development;</p> <p>16. Increase the institutional and civil society responses to the prevention of human trafficking and the support given to victims of human trafficking and sexual abuse;</p> <p>17. Design measures to address sexual harassment/violence in institutional settings (schools, workplace, prisons);</p> <p>18. Appoint a national/regional focal point/Rapporteur for GBV; and</p> <p>19. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to measures to prevent and reduce GBV</p>		
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Child Victimization

Criminality disproportionately affects the younger segments of society. Children at-risk are vulnerable to becoming the victims of violence in a three-pronged manner. Firstly, as victims *per se* of domestic, social and institutionalized violence, secondly as victims in the sense of easy “preys” for criminals and criminal groups, and thirdly by becoming perpetrators of crime in youth years as a result of victimization and exposure to violence during childhood.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators:</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. Periodic review and monitoring of legislation relating child rights and protection; 3. Review the legal framework with respect to the age of criminal responsibility in accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child; 4. Review the legal framework concerning “wandering” to avoid criminalizing children who are “breaking the law” to escape abuse or as a consequence of being hungry, destitute, homeless and parentless; 5. Develop legislation to address the international 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at reducing and preventing child victimization</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police and hospital records of child victimization, including reported cases of sexual abuse and rape; • Expenditure on ECD programmes and measurement of impact; 	<p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available for children victims. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>

<p>abduction of children;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Address the gender dimension of violence against children; 7. Develop national data collection systems and systematic research to identify vulnerable subgroups, inform policy and programming at all levels, and track progress towards the goal of preventing violence against children. 8. Design, implement and evaluate campaigns to sensitize society at large on the impact of social and institutionalized violence against children; 9. Strengthen the preventative support and response systems; 10. Develop programmes to address community-based violence and physical abuse of children; 11. Establish accessible and child-friendly reporting systems and services; 12. Provide early childhood development (ECD) and pre-school development programmes for at-risk children; 13. Provide family and parenting/care givers skills programmes which are flexible to respond to the needs of the target population and provide incentives for participation, in particular for at-risk households; 14. Provide family counselling and mediation support in order to reintegrate the child offender in his/her family as soon as possible; 15. Provide counselling services for perpetrators of violence against children to reduce the rates of re-offending; 16. Reform and/or strengthen institutional responses to child victims of crime and traumatic experiences with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of state and non-state resources to reduce child protection offences; • Expenditure on family/care giver skills training and measurement of impact; • Expenditure on support systems for child victim; 	
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<p>special emphasis on capacity building of teachers, health personnel, police, social workers and magistrates;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Provide counselling services to help children cope with traumatic experiences of violence including sexual abuse and rape; 18. Provide information to girls and boys and their families in urban and remote rural areas about current practices of trafficking for exploitation and /or prostitution; 19. Establish/strengthen Family Court system; 20. Develop child sensitive criminal investigation, procedures and proceedings; 21. Integrate measures to address violence against children in national and regional planning processes and poverty reduction strategies; 22. Appoint a national and regional focal point/ombudsperson/commissioner for children; and 23. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to measures to prevent and reduce child victimization. 		
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Institutional violence against children (school, police, prison)

No violence against children is justifiable; all violence against children is preventable. Yet the United Nations in-depth study on violence against children (the Study) confirms that such violence exists in every country of the world, cutting across culture, class, education, income and ethnic origin. In every region, in contradiction to human rights obligations and children’s developmental needs, violence against children is socially approved, and is frequently legal and State-authorized⁹

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators:</u>	Mechanism for Implementation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build capacity on human rights, non-violent behaviour, issues of ethics and integrity as it relates to school, police and prison staff 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at reducing and</p>	<p>Systems to monitor oversight and accountability, including the code of practice with respect to the use of firearms</p>

⁹ United Nations Secretary-General report on the Rights of the Child, A/61/219.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Conduct an in-depth research to understand the drivers of institutional violence against children; 3. Provide capacity building on human rights, non-violent behaviour, ethics and integrity to school, police and prison staff; 4. Provide capacity building on code of conduct for law enforcement personnel, and on standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners by prison staff; 5. Develop mechanisms to address institutional violence with a specific focus on human rights which include the requisite systems and capacities to ensure monitoring, oversight and accountability, including the use of firearms by the police, in cooperation with IMPACS; 6. Provide capacity building on positive conflict resolution methods for teachers and school staff; 7. Include life skills training, self-esteem, conflict resolution, and related syllabus in the primary school curricula; 8. Establish public children-specific complaints/ombudsman and other mechanisms for the reporting and criminalization of institutional violence against children; 9. Conduct campaigns to sensitize the adult population on the impact of domestic, social and institutionalized violence against children and on their role as parents and care givers in protecting children against violence; 10. Promote alternatives to institutional care (e.g. restorative justice, family placement, foster care and adoption) and de-institutionalization policies and systems reforms that will ensure the provision of alternative options for children needing care or being in conflict with the law; 11. Data collection and surveys of the state of children in schools, 	<p>preventing institutional violence against children</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of reported incidents; • Expenditure on the establishment of mechanisms for the reporting and criminalization of institutional violence against children and impact evaluations; and • Expenditure on programmes and initiatives including capacity building of school, police and prison staff to reduce institutional violence against children and impact evaluations; • Level of adherence to the Child Protection Act by (i) Police service (ii) Schools, (iii) prisons and (iv) Children’s Homes etc 	<p>by the police.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-sectorial steering committee <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available for children and youth-at-risk. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>
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<p>justice systems, etc; and.</p> <p>12. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to measures to prevent and reduce institutional violence against children.</p>		
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Police Contributions

While the criminal justice sector alone cannot prevent crime and violence, the police is an important partner in collaborative crime prevention initiatives and the role (s) that they can play needs to be supported and better understood. The police sector’s contribution in this regard, can be key to preventing and reducing overall levels of violence and crime. The philosophy and practice of quality community policing, problem-oriented police and similar approaches which promote a closer relationship of trust between the police and the community have proven to be valuable strategies to be pursued, as well as actions and activities which aim at building the esprit des corps and self-esteem of the police forces.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators:</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote and ensure gender balance in the police forces by increasing the numbers of women being recruited; 2. Promote and ensure a balanced representation of the various ethnic and economic groups in the police forces; 3. Provide capacity building on community and problem-oriented police; 4. Promote the exchange of experience and good practices in community police and problem-oriented police among countries of the region and countries in other regions facing similar problems; 5. Promote and exchange of experience and good practices in the following areas: Providing a Visible Presence, being more integrated into the community, providing Information, Acting as mentors and role models in some contexts as appropriate, helping to mediate and resolve conflicts and Providing support to victims and 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at improving the capacities of the police to reduce and prevent violence and crime</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure on capacity building for community police and impact evaluation • Number of community police forces and ratio regular police/community police • Number of violence-related incidents in areas benefitting from community police compared with areas not benefitting from community policing; and • Expenditure and quality of social services offered to the police 	<p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>

<p>contributing to local crime prevention partnerships¹⁰.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Promote community security councils and similar mechanisms to build up and/or strengthen collaborative positive relationships between the community and the police; 7. Establish mechanisms providing financial incentives for police officers who take advantage of capacity building courses in community police and problem-oriented police; 8. Review recruitment criteria in order to incorporate skills, experience and personality requirements for activities related to community police in coordination with IMPACS; 9. Promote and support projects which aim at giving opportunities for children and young people, in particular those at-risk to be informed about the mission of the police¹¹ and to learn how to trust and respect the police (e.g., police tutorials at schools, sports and cultural activities involving the police and children/young people such as police-led youth groups/ holiday camps); 10. Improve social services available to police officers and family members (e.g, health services, counselling and psychological support services, and other social services with a view to building up the esprit des corps of the police); 11. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to measures to improve police responses to prevent and reduce violence. 		
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¹⁰ Capobianco, L. (2007). Key Developments, Issues, and Practices: The Role of the Police in Crime Prevention Background Paper. ICPC's 7th Annual Colloquium, Oslo, Norway. November 2007. Montreal: ICPC.

¹¹ ICPC (2008b) International Compendium on Crime Prevention Practices To Inspire Action Across the World. Montreal: ICPC.

<p>Guns</p> <p>Limiting the availability of guns will reduce homicide rates and the rates of serious violence-related injuries. In the Caribbean region, there has been a substantial increase in the number of guns available as a direct result of the drugs trade and in the incentives to have one (power, self-defense, protect turf, command respect and demand sex). Actions aiming at reducing gun availability are key to prevent armed violence in the region.</p>		
<p><u>Priority Actions within Component</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design, implement and evaluate an anti-violence and anti-gun campaign targeting the youth, in particular male; 2. Promote constructive male image building actions and campaigns which will `speak` to target populations and portray gun possession and use in a negative light; 3. Promote interventions involving masculinity redefinition – that is, providing gender models that do not rely on violence or power; (Comment: since masculinity and femininity are binary social constructs there ought to be interventions that target the promotion of positive and culturally and age sensitive definitions of masculinity and femininity) 4. Promote the role of the media as an important vehicle for positive socialization of youth and a culture of peace which rejects the acceptance of violence and promiscuity; 5. Increase the capacity of the police to prevent armed violence and increase community safety in coordination with IMPACS; 6. Build police capacity in order to increase citizens trust in the police to enforce the law and prosecute crime, so that communities do not feel the need to arm themselves in coordination with IMPACS; 7. Increase the capacity of government institutions and civil society organizations to perform advocacy work and provide training on positive conflict 	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at reducing the availability and use of guns</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure of programmes and activities aimed at reducing the availability and use of guns; and • Number of violence-related injures (with the use of guns) • Number of gun related injuries reported • Gun related homicide rate. 	<p><u>Mechanism for Implementation</u></p> <p>Consultative Committee</p> <p>Public education /Public Service Announcements</p> <p>Situational Analysis</p> <p>National Reporting to inform a “Country Report”</p> <p>Training/Equipment</p> <p>Anti-gun Campaign Committee</p>

<p>resolution skills at community level and at schools;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Promote and support anti-gun actions and campaigns under the leadership and with the participation of youth, in particular youth from at-risk groups; 9. Promote and support education campaigns to inform the public about the real risks of having guns in the home; 10. Promote and provide quality employment and livelihood opportunities for groups at risk of engaging in armed crime; 11. Provide physical and psychological treatment and rehabilitation for child victims or witnesses of armed violence in order to break the cycle; 12. Conduct crime victim surveys to obtain data on youth crime and the use of fire arms and use the results of the surveys to inform policies and programmes and to evaluate their impact, in coordination with IMPACS; 13. Where available, draw on the use of crime or safety observatories developed in the region 14. Review and strengthen mechanisms for gun registration and improve gun control in ports in coordination with IMPACS; 15. Create and /or improve marking and tracking systems; 16. Enforce gun laws and regulations for licensing, selling, import/export; 17. Implement and enforce international and regional agreements on the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in coordination with IMPACS; and 18. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to measures to reduce the availability of guns, and reduce and prevent gun-related violence, in coordination with IMPACS. 19. Promote the ratification and 		
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<p>implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in coordination with IMPACS.</p>		
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Pillar II - Foster Social Inclusion

Objective: **To contribute to reducing crime and violence in Member States by building resilience to risk factors through measures to foster social inclusion of at-risk groups, in particular youth**

The key Areas to be addressed under pillar II are: **education, employment and livelihood opportunities, culture and sports and drug trade related risks.**

Education

A well-functioning educational system is key to social crime prevention efforts in the context of the challenges faced by states in the Caribbean. Robust and quality educational systems will not only contribute to the retention of children and youth at school, but reduce the risk factors and vulnerabilities associated with low school performance, school drop out, lack of, or deficient social and professional skills and ensuing joblessness. Moreover, like parents and care givers, teachers and school staff can function as role models (positive or negative) for children and youth.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators:</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure continuous capacity building of teachers and other school staff; 2. Take measures to increase levels of retention in primary and secondary school, in particular of boys; 3. Take measures to strengthen secondary education with a view to catering to the expectations of the single market and broaden the range of quality vocational options available to youth; 4. Strengthen school curricula to include civic education, human rights, culture of non-violence, drug use prevention, media literacy, and other pertinent issues in accordance with local needs; 5. Create and/or strengthen programmes to support school tuition for low income families; 6. Take measures to increase 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at fostering social inclusion by improving access to, and quality of education</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary school completion rates • Expenditure in the education sector, including continuous capacity building of serving education personnel • Parents' perception of quality of tuition; and 	<p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available for youth-at-risk. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>

<p>levels of retention in primary and secondary school, in particular of girls;</p> <p>7. Create and/or strengthen programmes to allow young mothers to return to formal education; and</p> <p>8. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to measures to promote social inclusion through the education system.</p> <p>9. Other recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Retention of boys and girls must be together ○ Creating/catering for the multiple intelligence of children ○ Reverse labelling (technical, vocations vs academic) ○ Cater for children with special needs ○ Parent support for this Pillar 1 ○ Support services and school staff need to be expanded ○ The role of guidance counsellor need to be clearly outlined and respected generally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrolment and retention rates in secondary school, in particular of boys and girls • Retention of quality educators • Percentage of persons not completing secondary school who are enrolled in educational equivalency programmes 	
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Employment and livelihood opportunities

Unemployment and low-paid employment or inactivity contribute to social exclusion because the individual is not part of one of the largest institutions in any country—the labor market. Furthermore, if jobs are scarce, young people—who tend to engage in risky behavior more than adults—may try to enter illegal labor markets, which will further exclude them from the mainstream society.¹² Therefore, youth joblessness, especially when combined with other individual and societal risk factors can be associated with increased vulnerability to engage in violent behaviour and criminal activities. Education equivalency and job training programs specifically targeted at youth at risk need to also include training on life skills to help a young person not just find employment, but become more employable over a lifetime¹³.

<p><u>Priority Actions within Component</u></p> <p>1. Strengthen and offer of quality technical skills training in professions which appeal to youth and target at-risk youth at city and</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at fostering social inclusion by increasing the</p>	<p><u>Mechanism for Implementation</u></p> <p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p>
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¹² Youth at Risk in Latin America and the Caribbean, World Bank, 2008.

¹³ *Ibid.*

<p>community levels;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Promote and support the engagement of civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in vocational training schemes which focus on skills required to develop the person as a future worker in addition to training in technical skills; 3. Create and/or strengthen programmes which provide entrepreneurship training and micro-credit facilities for at-risk youth at city and community levels by engaging public and private partners in sustainable training programmes. 4. Establish and/or strengthen partnerships with the private sector on quality job placement schemes for youth at risk after successful completion of vocational skills training; 5. Recruit and train community leaders to reach out to youth at risk with information on opportunities for education equivalency, life and professional skills training as well as job placement services, and facilitate their access to these services and opportunities 6. Promote and support community-based income generating initiatives on sustainable tourism and other activities in accordance with local market demand 7. Build capacity for, and implement research on qualitative issues related to poverty (voices of the poor approach) and use the result of such studies to inform policies and programmes for social inclusion of at-risk groups; 8. Conduct crime victim surveys which include 	<p>opportunities for access to the mainstream labor market for at risk groups, in particular the youth</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure with education equivalency, life and professional skills training for at-risk youth; and • Employment rates by age, sex and economic class. • Retention rates in vocational skills programming 	<p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>
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<p>questions on public perceptions of safety related to social inclusion and use the results of the surveys to inform polices and programmes in coordination with IMPACS; and</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to measures to promote social inclusion of at-risk groups through quality vocational training and employment programmes. <u>Survey of labour market opportunities and forecast of labour markets needs</u> 10. Research & Study areas which are relevant for the youth 11. Focus should be on absentee fathers and not only on single mothers 12. Strengthen & offer quality technical skills to youth. 		
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Arts Culture and sports

Cultural and sport activities are extremely important vehicles to increase resilience through protective factors and social inclusion. Promoting and supporting such actions and activities, especially those driven by youth themselves in a comprehensive and well-planned manner in schools and communities provide for effective ways to address risk factors.

Moreover, in the Caribbean context, there is a enormous potential for the culture and sports industries to play an important role as sources of jobs, self-employment and as a means to build confidence and break down stereotypes between groups at risk and the police. In this context, the professionalization of sports and arts-related occupations should be promoted and supported – with special emphasis on reaching out to youth at risk.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators:</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foundation Action 2. Build Policy to direct action 3. There is a nexus in the first three actions which should be merged with 2 being a key point 4. Move action 6 follow thereafter 5. Action 4 & 8 need to go together\ 6. Review all actions to embrace culture 7. Promote and support the professionalization of the culture and sport industries; 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at fostering social inclusion through culture and sport related mechanisms, including those which facilitate the access of youth at risk to training and job opportunities in the culture and sport industries</p>	<p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available. This system will be able to link programs with</p>

<p>8. Create and/or strengthen programmes which facilitate the access of youth at-risk to skills training in the culture and sport industries;</p> <p>9. Support the various sports associations to promote the professionalization of the various sports and to offer employment opportunity for at-risk youth;</p> <p>10. Promote and support the regional and international exchange of experience of youth-led initiatives which use culture and sports as vehicles to create resilience to risk factors;</p> <p>11. Create and/or strengthen initiatives which promote personalities of culture and sports as positive role models;</p> <p>12. Provide training on reporting on crime prevention to media professionals;</p> <p>13. Utilize the media, including the internet to disseminate messages of social inclusion, civic values and non-violent behaviour;</p> <p>14. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to measures to promote social inclusion through culture and sport-related policies, programmes and activities.</p>	<p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of at-risk youth completing culture or sports based programmes; and • Number of at-risk youth being employed in the culture and sports industries after completion of successful training 	<p>services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>
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Drug trade-related risk factors

Deficient resilience traits at individual and societal levels in the Caribbean region are, in many states, compounded with risk factors associated with the fact that the Caribbean is an in-transit region for illicit drugs destined to markets in North America and Europe. Reducing drug-related risk factors is therefore key to a long-term reduction of violence and crime levels in the region.

<p><u>Priority Actions within Component</u> Education and economics are key factors to be highlighted in both Actions and Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need to decriminalise/breakout some of the categorisations of penalties for the drugs recognising that the youth do “silly” things which should not be there for life. Notion of “second chance” 2. Promote, support, monitor and evaluate evidence-based and 	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at fostering social inclusion by addressing drug-related risk factors <p>Indicators to be considered</p>	<p><u>Mechanism for Implementation</u></p> <p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available. This system will be</p>
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<p>long-term actions and activities in a variety of settings to weaken risk factors and build on protective factors of youth and communities particularly at risk of using drugs or becoming involved in drug trafficking, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Structured and supervised leisure time activities including a series of health promoting sessions based on life skills; and b. Outreach and incentives for poor young males engaged in the drugs trade, for example through community leaders/ charismatic community members with information and guidance for access to social programmes specially designed to meet their needs. These programmes would include: personal and social skills, support and skills for job placement or self-employment and family skills training (in the case of younger youth). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Promote and/or strengthen problem-oriented and community policing in particular in areas affected by the illicit drug trade; and 4. Investigate harm reduction approaches 5. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to measures to promote social inclusion by addressing drug trade related risk factors. 	<p>could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure on evidence-based programmes targeting youth particularly at risk through the drug trade. • Prevalence of and attitude towards drug use and drug trafficking among youth involved in the programmes (2 separate indicators); and • Reported drug-related offences. 	<p>able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>
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Pillar III - Promote reintegration

Objective: To contribute to reducing and preventing violence in Member States by promoting the effective reintegration into societies of offenders and by reducing recidivism.

Priority Areas

- Restorative Justice
- Deportees as a separate Action
- juvenile justice,

- prison overcrowding,
- alternatives to imprisonment,
- promotion of rehabilitation activities in prison,
- restorative justice

In order to be effective and contribute to a society based on the rule of law and human rights, the criminal justice system of Member States should strive towards social and economic reintegration of all offenders into society. This will not only benefit offenders and their families but will contribute to making a safer society with lower crime rates and recidivism. In the region, particular groups of offenders in need of appropriate measures are children, young people and "deportees". A balanced approach is needed with particular emphasis on diversion schemes and alternatives to imprisonment, restorative justice, and social reintegration within and beyond the prison system.

Juvenile justice

Children are not “mini” adults. They are human beings with particular human rights and needs at a crucial time in their development. Therefore, responses to their offending should be comprehensive and multidisciplinary and adapted to their individual situation and developmental and educational needs. Children and youth cases should be handled by specialised professionals and institutions should provide for a variety of measures including as care, guidance and supervision orders; counselling; probation; foster care; education and vocational training programmes and other alternatives to institutional care to ensure that children are dealt with in a manner appropriate to their well-being and proportionate both to their circumstances and the offence. Imprisonment should be used only as a measure of last resort.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensive review of all components of the juvenile justice system identifying anomalies and gaps in service that work against rehabilitation and reintegration 2. Build the capacity of specialised courts, prosecutors and judges in dealing with children and young people; Establish a regional peripatetic body to provide oversight 3. Review relevant legislative frameworks related to justice for children and amend them in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the relevant United Nations standards; 4. Strengthen multidisciplinary responses to justice for children involving social and educational services in providing proportionate responses to offences committed by children and young people; 5. Review the use of diversion, restorative justice and alternatives to imprisonment and provide support to law enforcement, 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at reforming and improving the juvenile justice system</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the use of pre-trial detention and detention for children in conflict with the law; and • Ratio of children in conflict with the law going 	<p>Desk review – policies and legislative framework</p> <p>Primary research / Site visits</p> <p>Audits of programmes and services to include special cases such as psychiatric patients, pregnant women and nursing mothers including timing for meals.</p>

<p>prosecution services and judges in applying such measures in accordance with the law (training, sentencing guidelines and network with social services, probation services and community-based organisations etc.);</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Review the use of culturally based models and strategies 7. If necessary, provide separate semi-open or closed institutional arrangements for the most serious youth offenders where resources would be maximised to break the cycle of offending; 8. Adopt measures to remove all children from adult prisons or pre-trial detention and review the legality of any such detention on a priority basis; and 9. Adopt measures to remove foster children from custodial settings; 10. At the regional level carry out a data collection based on the UNICEF/UNODC manual on the measurement of juvenile justice indicators (including pre-trial detention) and present the report to policy makers and media to raise the awareness of the public on the reality and situation of youth offenders and trigger national and regional debate; 	<p>though a restorative justice programme to children imprisoned</p>	
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Prison overcrowding

Overcrowded prisons are places where little effective rehabilitation is possible and where prisoners, particularly vulnerable groups, are particularly susceptible to human rights abuses. Reducing prison overcrowding is thus a prerequisite for ensuring an effective and long term response to the issue of rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders. The over-use of pre-trial detention cannot be condoned.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop strategies for reducing prison overcrowding in selected institutions across the region with a focus on reducing the use of detention for certain categories of minor offences and the introduction of alternatives to imprisonment (see below); 2. Strengthen coordination with other actors within the criminal justice system to ensure effective reduction of the number of pre-trial detainees and prisoners, including through the review of legality of detention, speeding-up of trials and 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at addressing prison overcrowding</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p>	<p>Classification system to sort prisoners by severity of criminal offense with appropriate interventions put in place to address specific inmate needs i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sexual offenders o Offenders motivated by substance use o Violent offenders o Offenders with psychiatric illnesses <p>Establish drug courts with referrals to T&R services</p>

<p>of case processing;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Strengthen data and filing management systems in the prison system and connect them with police and court records system in an effort to address backlogs and delays, in coordination with IMPACS; 4. Strengthen the Prison Service Management and establish internal procedures and norms to deal with the impact of overcrowding on the human rights of prisoners by providing short-and medium-term practical solutions; 5. Strengthen prison inspectorate services and independent monitoring mechanisms (human rights institutions). 6. Strengthen police inspection and oversight mechanisms, in particular with regard to police detention in coordination with IMPACS; and 7. At the regional level, share experience and good practices in reducing overcrowding and develop good practice guidance for the Caribbean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the levels of overcrowding; and • Increase in the quality and number of prison inspections • Reduction in the remand population • Building synergy between the Action plan and existing judicial reform programmes operating the region. 	<p>In Prison Drug treatment programme offered</p>
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Alternatives to imprisonment

Alternatives to imprisonment, including community service measures, provide not only an effective way to reduce pressure on the prison system but have proven successful in reintegrating offenders back into society.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide assistance to review legal framework and help implement legislation that provides for alternatives to imprisonment; 2. Train and encourage judges to use alternatives to imprisonment; 3. Strengthen probation services to monitor and implement alternatives to imprisonment; 4. Strengthen links with community-based organisations, private sector and local authorities to allow for community service and other programmes to be implemented; 5. At the regional level exchange information and evaluations of successful alternatives programmes and develop good practice guidance for the Caribbean. 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at developing and/or improving capacities and mechanisms for alternatives to imprisonment</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of offenders receiving 	<p>Community Service Orders</p> <p>Alternative Sentencing programmes</p> <p>Improved probation / parole departments</p>

	<p>alternative sentences and the % of offenders receiving alternative sentences; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of community-based programmes • Percentage of eligible offenders receiving alternative sentences • Rate of recidivism of persons exposed to alternative sentencing 	
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Promotion of rehabilitation and social re-integration in prison
 While the impact of prison on repeat re-offenders and recidivism generally is a debated issue, successful programmes have been implemented within prison settings to promote rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders. Pre- and post-release opportunities for prisoners could be provided by establishing literacy, educational and vocational training programmes, social skills development and programmes related to substance and alcohol use programmes.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review current programmes within prison and adapt them to needs of prisoners and society; 2. Provide literacy, educational and vocational programmes in prison; 3. Provide, in appropriate circumstances for employment of prisoners within and outside the prison; 4. Strengthen the role of probation services in supervising and preparing pre-release and post-release programmes; 5. Develop national strategies for the rehabilitation of prisoners and implement pre-release preparation and post-release programmes; 6. Provide appropriate social, psychological, medical and other support to prisoners and their families; 7. Raise awareness about the need for HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment and support in prison settings and provide appropriate 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at improving the rehabilitation and social reintegration in prisons</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the proportion of offenders receiving support and benefiting from programmes 	<p>Strengthen or establish systems to address the social, health and reintegration needs of released inmates</p> <p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>

<p>programmes in this area; and</p> <p>8. At the regional level exchange information and evaluations of successful prisoner rehabilitation programmes and develop good practice guidelines for the Caribbean.</p>	<p>pre- and post-release; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of the level of recidivism. 	
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Restorative justice

Restorative justice is a process for resolving crime by focusing on redressing the harm done to the victims, holding offenders accountable for their actions and, often also, engaging the community in the resolution of that conflict. As such it can take place within or outside the formal criminal justice system and at any stage of the process. It has proven impact on the victims and on recidivism by offenders. Restorative justice includes victim-offender mediation, community and family group conferencing and circle sentencing. It allows for reducing backlog of cases and delays in the criminal justice system.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop relevant national policy or guidelines based on the relevant UN principles to allow for the use of restorative justice programmes at relevant stages of the criminal justice process. 2. Provide training on restorative justice processes and techniques (mediation etc.) to relevant professionals (mediator, facilitators, judges or prosecutors) 3. Develop/utilize culturally sensitive restorative justice mechanisms; and 4. At the regional level exchange information and evaluations of successful restorative justice programmes and develop good practice guidance for the Caribbean. 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at developing and/or improving capacities and mechanisms for restorative justice processes</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of restorative justice programmes established; and • Victim and offender satisfaction in outcome of restorative justice process 	<p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>

Involuntary Re-migrants aka “Deportees”

Offenders and former offenders being sent back to “home” countries in the Caribbean from, in particular Canada, the UK and the USA are perceived as importing violent crime and gangs to their “home” country. Deportees have in many cases never lived in their country of nationality and are therefore at a high risk of offending if returned without any proper support. mechanisms.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conditions for deportation should be included in 3rd state negotiations and policy 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the</p>	<p>Legislation</p> <p>CARICOM - 3rd state negotiations</p>

<p>guidelines and should include family re-unification with the foreign</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Public education on the human office of deportation 3. Programmes to remove stigma and discrimination and social services to re-integrates deportees – counseling, job training, 4. Elaborate at the regional level a set of policy guidelines between the region and countries of deportation on conditions for accepting deportees, in coordination with IMPACS; 5. Provide special reintegration programmes for deportees returned to their “home” country, in coordination with IMPACS; 6. Establish links with families and communities in countries of deportation to prepare for deportation, in coordination with IMPACS; and 7. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to measures to address the needs of “deportees” and their integration and reintegration into the societies of the states to which they are deported, in coordination with IMPACS. 8. Develop guidance for private sector companies and businesses in reintegration efforts 	<p>effectiveness of actions aimed at addressing the needs of “deportees” and their reintegration into societies.</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in the number of minor offenders being deported; and • Increase in the number of programmes available to support reintegration of deportees. 	<p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>
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Pillar IV – Empower Victims and Provide Support

Objective: To ensure the protection of victims of crime and violence and contribute to reducing rates of re-victimization through a victim-oriented, comprehensive and multi-disciplinary approach to the provision of justice

The key Areas to be addressed under Pillar IV are: **prevention of re-victimization, police responses, victims as witnesses and special measures for vulnerable groups, child victims and victims of gender-based violence.**

Prevent Re-victimization

Consideration should be given to the adequacy and effectiveness of victim services in order to improve the impact of the experience of victims. Also, victims are at greater risk of future re-victimization than non-victims. Therefore, providing support to victims and improving mechanisms and services to reduce

their vulnerability needs to be a vital part of any crime prevention strategy.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the implementation of crime victim surveys. Participation in crime victim surveys allows victims of crime to express their views on the way in which the police and justice system dealt with their report. They can provide information on the realization of victims rights in practice, and be the source of key data to inform policies and programmes; 2. Develop and/or strengthen cross-sectoral and integrated victim empowerment policies and strategies including an anti-rape strategy and minimum standards for the treatment of victims, and disseminate to service providers and the public in general 3. Develop and/or strengthen programmes to address victims vulnerabilities and risk behaviours in order to reduce rates of re-victimization; 4. Establish programmes to develop and /or strengthen social inclusion supportive measures (e.g. education and livelihood related) for victims at risk of re-victimization 5. Favour multidisciplinary victim support services (such as one-stop holistic centers of support); 6. Establish and/or strengthen referral systems involving civil society and community-based victim assistance and support organizations; 7. Develop and/or strengthen the capacities of criminal justice sector officials (e.g. police officers, judicial officials and others) for the appropriate treatment of victims; 8. Develop and/or strengthen systems and services to monitor and address repeat victimization; and 9. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practice with respect to measures to prevent and reduce re-victimization 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at preventing and reducing re-victimization</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure with programmes and initiatives to prevent re-victimization and empower victims and the evaluation of the impact of such programmes ; and • Results of victimization surveys – rates of victimization. 	<p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available for victims. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>
<p>Police and other Institutional Contributions</p>		

It is often the police who first come into contact with victims of crime and violence. Therefore, it is necessary that police officers are well trained to provide victims with all necessary support and guidance they need. As a result of inadequate training, police is often insufficiently sensitive to emotionally distraught victims, what constitutes not only an inhumane response to victimization, but also undermines the confidence of victims in the system and their willingness to participate in the criminal justice process. All actions under this section will be coordinated with IMPACS.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training police at the entry and service levels to adopt rights based actions and approaches i.e. child, gender and culturally sensitive; 2. Develop and/or strengthen the capacity of the police sector for the effective and humane treatment of victims. Training police to effectively respond to victims, in particular victims with special needs is crucial and can change traditional values inherent in many police forces to one of focusing on service delivery, thereby leveraging long-term change within police agencies; 3. Consider setting-up specialized police stations or provide specialized training to certain designated police officers to deal only with victims; 4. Support the recruitment and empowerment of female police officers as well as police officers from minority groups; 5. Provide victims with the choice to choose the gender of the police officer to interview them; 6. Develop programmes aimed at increasing the trust of victims in the police; 7. Adopt policies aiming at avoiding repeat interviewing and allowing taping of interviews of victims and their use in court if necessary; 8. Develop and/or strengthen systems and mechanisms by which victims can be referred by the police to institutionalized and/or community-based services that offer emergency and/or long-term services and support to victims (psychological, medical, temporary shelter and legal assistance); 9. Strengthen the capacities of the police to provide or engage the support of social service providers 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at improving police responses to victimization</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim police reports; • Public perception of police response; and • Expenditures with capacity building for the effective treatment of victims and impact evaluation reports 	<p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>

<p>trained in crisis intervention and psychological support or refer the victim to appropriate services (e.g., mobilize a victim service professional to provide on-site assistance); and</p> <p>10. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to improved police responses to victimization.</p>		
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Victims as witnesses, and special measures for vulnerable groups*

Victims as witnesses play a central role in the criminal process. They may be the complainant initiating the proceedings or they may be the witnesses for the prosecution. Participation in a trial as a witness can be source of great anxiety for many victims and may seriously affect the quality of their evidence. Experience has shown that assistance and protection measures yield positive results, instilling confidence in witnesses to come forward and testify.

* defined here as: children, women, elderly, indigenous and minority groups, LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender/transsexual people

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct victimization surveys to understand existing victimization patterns and monitor the experience of victims in their contacts with the justice system, and use the results to inform policies and actions; 2. Review and enhance the legal framework and how it addresses the rights of victims in general, rights of child victims, women victims and other vulnerable groups; 3. Establish and /or strengthen programs and mechanisms to promote assistance to victims including their safety before, during and after the trial, which enables them to cope with the psychological and practical implications of testifying in court; 4. Establish and/or strengthen 'One Stop Centres'/children's houses/children's advocacy centres where victims of sexual and gender-based violence, children and other vulnerable groups will receive support and assistance through counselling, forensic medical assistance, liaison 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at improving the effectiveness of the justice system in matters related to victims as witnesses, in particular victims of vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure on programmes and initiatives to improve victim support and create where 	<p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available for victims. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>

<p>with police and justice authorities and legal assistance;</p> <p>5. Build the capacity of justice officials in the use of testimonial assistance techniques to protect the safety, privacy, and identity of victims who testify as witnesses in court and</p> <p>6. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to improved assistance and protection measures for victims and victims as witnesses.</p>	<p>necessary victim and witnesses support programmes and to monitor impact through evaluation reports;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of witnesses benefiting from witness support programmes ; and • Victimization surveys with a focus on vulnerable groups 	
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Child Victims

Children in the Caribbean are vulnerable to violence in various forms and settings. They may witness domestic violence and suffer the trauma that accompanies seeing family members being harmed. They may themselves be subject to physical or psychological violence, sexual abuse and the violence of neglect. Many of these cases remain unreported. Therefore, the official figures that are available probably underestimate the true scope of the problem. Surveys of adults’ and children’s experiences of child abuse generally suggest that there are many more instances of violence than those that come to light. The data available suggests alarmingly high levels of child victimization.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the legal framework with respect to the criminalization of all forms of violence against children and child abuse (male and female); 2. Promote the review of procedures and practices in police stations, registries and courts to make them child-friendly and avoid any undue distress to child victims and witnesses; 3. Establish and/or strengthen child-friendly integrated and multidisciplinary ‘One Stop Centres’ where child victims will receive support and assistance with essential services including counselling, forensic medical assistance, liaison with police, justice authorities and legal 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at improving institutional responses to child victimization</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child-informed indicators to 	<p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available for children and youth. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>

<p>assistance;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Develop/identify mechanisms for care and protection referrals; 5. Establish and/or strengthen the capacities of criminal justice professionals (e.g. police, prosecutors, defence counsels and magistrates) for child-sensitive approaches and techniques; 6. Establish and/or strengthen targeted parenting skills training, and family therapy programmes; 7. Establish programmes which provide support and guidance to perpetrators of child abuse in order to avoid re-offending; 8. Adopt procedures to speed up the trial of cases involving children in the criminal justice process; and 9. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices on addressing the needs of child victims 	<p>monitor the satisfaction of child victims with their experience with the criminal justice system; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure on programmes and initiatives to improve services to child victims and monitor the impact through evaluation reports. 	
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Victims of gender-based violence

Gender-based violence is an umbrella term for any harm that is perpetrated against a person’s will; that has a negative impact on the physical or psychological health, development, and identity of the person; and that is the result of gendered power inequities that exploit distinctions between males and females, among males, and among females. Although not exclusive to women and girls, GBV principally affects them across all cultures. Violence may be physical, sexual, psychological, economic, or sociocultural. Categories of perpetrators may include family members, community members, and those acting on behalf of or in proportion to the disregard of cultural, religious, state, or intra-state institutions.

Violence against women affects a significant percentage of women and girls in the Caribbean. All countries in the Caribbean for which comparable data are available experienced a higher rate of rape than the un-weighted average of 102 countries. The group of women at higher risk represents domestic laborers and those having recently ended an intimate relationship.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement victimization surveys to obtain more objective picture of the violence data to inform policies and programmes for victims of gender-based violence; 2. Review and improve the legal framework with respect to the criminalization of gender-based violence (male and female); 3. Establish and/or strengthen integrated and multidisciplinary ‘One Stop Centres’ where victims 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at improved responses to victims of gender-based violence.</p> <p>Indicators to be considered could include</p>	<p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all services available for victims of GBV. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p>

<p>of gender-based violence will receive support and assistance with essential services including counseling, forensic medical assistance, liaison with police, justice authorities and legal assistance ;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Establish and/or strengthen the capacities of criminal justice professionals (police, prosecutors and magistrates) for the identification of victims of gender-based violence and the use of sensitive approaches; 5. Establish and/or strengthen reporting and monitoring mechanisms especially developed for reports of gender-based violence; 6. Promote and support institutionalized and civil society organizations programmes to empower victims of gender-based violence with life and professional skills; 7. Adopt procedures to speed up the trials of violence against women cases in the criminal justice process; and 8. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices on assistance and support to victims of gender-based violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure on programmes and initiatives to improve services to victims of gender-based violence and monitor the impact through evaluation reports; and <p>Rate of gender based violence. (for specific crimes)</p>	<p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>
<p>Pillar V – Protect Environmental and Economic Resources</p> <p>Priority Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Education • Agricultural Diversification • Greening the Urban Environment & Creating Green Public Spaces <p>Environmental Crime¹⁴</p>		

¹⁴ Five broad areas of offences have been recognized by bodies such as the G8, Interpol, EU, UN Environment Programme and the UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. These are: Illegal trade in wildlife in contravention to the 1973 Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES); Illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in contravention to the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer; Dumping and illegal transport of various kinds of hazardous waste in contravention to the 1989 Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes and their Disposal;

Crimes against the environment bear serious social, developmental and economic consequences. These crimes are often perpetrated by individuals and groups, including organized criminal groups operating on a transnational level. Moreover, trafficking of natural resources or hazardous waste, illegal fishing, illegal logging and marine pollution from merchant shipping pose a threat to environmental conservation, health, economic growth and sustainable development of local communities, as well as the security and stability of countries at large.

Priority Actions within Component	Impact Indicators	Mechanism for Implementation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct research and surveys on the patterns of environmental crime in the Caribbean; 2. Review and improve legislation and regulatory frameworks on environmental crime; 3. Assess information related to the involvement of organized criminal groups and networks in environmental crime in the Caribbean; 4. Develop and/or strengthen national and regional strategies to address and respond to environmental crime threats with a particular focus on co-ordinating the action of different government actors; 5. Develop and/or improve oversight and monitoring systems and facilities; 6. Strengthen national and regional development agencies to enable them to address the underlying factors which lead individuals or groups to engage in environmental crime; 7. Promote and support programmes which involve the private sector and aim at offering opportunities for 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at reducing and preventing environmental crime.</p> <p>Impact indicators to be considered could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of public awareness of environmental problems and threats in the region; and • Legislative frameworks on environmental crime 	<p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Referral System – This will be a system to map all environmental monitoring services available. This system will be able to link programs with services, obtain data, and monitor progression.</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>

Illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing in contravention to controls imposed by various regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs); Illegal logging and trade in timber when timber is harvested, transported, bought or sold in violation of national laws.

Other environmental offences may share similar characteristics with these five accepted categories. These include: Bio-piracy and transport of controlled biological or genetically modified material (a possible offence under the 2000 Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety to the Biodiversity Convention); Illegal dumping of oil and other wastes in oceans (i.e. offences under the 1973 International Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) and the 1972 London Convention on Dumping); _ Violations of potential trade restrictions under the 1998 Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade in chemicals in contravention to the 2001 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. Fuel. smuggling to avoid taxes or future controls on carbon emissions. 1 Currently there are no binding international controls on the international timber trade, with the exception of endangered tree species covered by CITES. *Source: International Environmental Crime – The Nature and Control of Environmental Black Markets, The Royal Institute of International Affairs, 2002.*

<p>alternative sustainable livelihoods to at-risk groups engaged in the over-exploitation of natural resources due to the lack of alternatives;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Promote community-led activities involving civil society with the overall aim of changing cultural patterns related to environmental crime; 9. Promote prevention campaigns with non-governmental organizations with the aim of strengthening participation of civil society in addressing environmental crimes; 10. Strengthen awareness-raising programmes through radio and video/TV spots and public service announcements; 11. Raise awareness on environmental crime among policy-makers, law enforcement bodies and civil society; 12. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to measures to reduce and prevent environmental crime; 13. Empower local NGOs on awareness raising in environmental issues; and 14. Capacity building on investigative techniques related to vessels pollution. 		
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Economic Crime

Money is the prime reason for engaging in almost any type of criminal activity and criminals are now taking advantage of the globalization of the world economy by transferring funds quickly across international borders. Money-laundering is strongly associated with corruption and organized crime. Low income countries that attract "dirty money" can find it difficult, as a consequence, to attract the kind of solid long-term foreign direct investment that seeks stable conditions, good governance and which can help them sustain development and promote long-term growth.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct research and analysis to identify the national and regional level of money-laundering and economic crime, in coordination with IMPACS; 	<p>Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at reducing and</p>	<p>Multi-sectorial steering committee Awareness program Needs Assessment</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Establish mechanisms to review legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks, identify gaps and recommend action that comply with the international frameworks related to money laundering; 3. Establish and/or strengthen programmes which aim at building capacities and expertise with the necessary knowledge and means to ensure that national legislations and policies are in line with international measures against money laundering; 4. Establish and strengthen preventive policies of anti-money-laundering; 5. Develop and strengthen the capacity of financial intelligence units (FIUs) including support for private sector compliance and regulation, in coordination with IMPACS; 6. Develop and/or strengthen technical expertise to address underground banking; 7. Raise awareness on anti-money laundering among policy-makers, law enforcement bodies and civil society; and 8. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to measures to reduce economic crime. 	<p>preventing economic crime.</p> <p>Impact indicators to be considered could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and effectiveness of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) working in compliance with anti-money laundering framework • Levels of public awareness on anti-money laundering in the region 	<p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>
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Corruption

Corruption undermines democratic institutions, retards economic development and contributes to government instability. Economic development is stunted because outside direct investment is discouraged and small businesses within the country often find it impossible to overcome the "start-up costs" required because of corruption.

<u>Priority Actions within Component</u>	<u>Impact Indicators</u>	<u>Mechanism for Implementation</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct self-assessment and gap analysis exercises to establish the level of corruption and identify needs for technical support to eradicate corruption both nationally and regionally; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish impact indicators in order to evaluate the effectiveness of actions aimed at reducing and 	<p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Review and improve legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks, identify gaps and recommend action to comply with the requirements of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC); 3. Conduct research on and analysis of corruption patterns and trends as well as activities and sectors exposed to corruption as a basis for the development of preventive anti-corruption strategies and policies, in coordination IMPACS; 4. Develop and strengthen policies aimed at enhancing transparency, accountability and good governance, and prevent opportunities for corruption in the public sector, including inter alia the development of codes of conduct for public officials and the judiciary, public complaint mechanisms, asset declaration systems and whistleblower protection systems; 5. Develop communication strategies, public information/education programmes to raise awareness on the existence, causes and gravity of and the threats posed by corruption as well as on anti-corruption initiatives, and ensure the involvement of non-governmental and community-based organizations; 6. Establish anti-corruption awareness raising campaigns involving the civil society, with the overall aim of changing cultural patterns related to corrupt practices and involving civil society in monitoring the national anti-corruption action plan; 7. Establish and/or strengthen independent anti-corruption agencies or bodies; 8. Develop and/or strengthen programmes to prevent 	<p>preventing corruption.</p> <p>Impact indicators to be considered could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption, implementation and functioning of anti-corruption frameworks, strategies and specialized agencies; and • Levels of public awareness on anti-corruption in the region 	<p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>
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<p>corruption involving the private sector, with particular focus on small and medium sized enterprises;</p> <p>9. Develop and/or strengthen preventive measures to detect suspicious transactions and the transfer of proceeds of crime, in coordination with IMPACS;</p> <p>10. Facilitate the regional and international exchange of experience and good practices with respect to measures to reduce and prevent corruption; and</p> <p>11. Review and improve legislation dealing with the proceeds of crime.</p>		
<p>Environmental Education</p>		
<p><u>Priority Actions within Component</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing and integrating a curriculum for environmental education within schools 2. Developing and building the capacity for environmental sensitivity within the community in general 3. Building the green economy through environmental sensitization and training community members in growing fields such as alternative energy, green products such as reusable shopping bags, eco-cleaning products, efficient technology to reduce energy and water, recycle bins and waste reduction and management options to recover resources instead of land-filling 4. Integrating internships/on the job training/service learning into the schools in order to allow students to learn by doing 5. Entrepreneurial training in schools and teaching creative ways to involve and engage their creative talents- needs in the community 	<p><u>Impact Indicators</u></p> <p>curriculum for environmental education developed and for use in schools</p> <p>Internships created</p>	<p><u>Mechanism for Implementation</u></p> <p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>

Agricultural Diversification		
<p><u>Priority Actions within Component</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing jobs in non-traditional areas-generating income in non-traditional areas for instance growing industrial hemp (<i>cannabis sativa</i>) to make paper products, cloth (clothing) and body care products 2. Environmental protection through the use of organic fertilizers and pesticides 3. Food security through the integration of permaculture into agriculture 4. Market access and trade policies. 	<p><u>Impact Indicators</u></p> <p>Training for development of employment in non-traditional agricultural areas developed and for use in and out of schools</p> <p>Internships created</p>	<p><u>Mechanism for Implementation</u></p> <p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>
<p>Greening the Urban Environment & Creating Green Public Spaces</p>		
<p><u>Priority Actions within Component</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Included in these spaces should be community centres /training/ workshops that also include recreational spaces and clubs 2. Activating public space create eyes on the street increases safety. Include in these spaces a cultural element that increases the economic development potential of the community by allowing vendors to activate space 3. Outdoor spaces offer spaces for children to play and develop in the natural environment without computers and television (that are often full of drug use, crime and violence) 	<p><u>Impact Indicators</u></p> <p>Community renewal/urban planning</p>	<p><u>Mechanism for Implementation</u></p> <p>Multi-sectorial steering committee</p> <p>Awareness program</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p> <p>Tracking System (on-going)</p>