



# Donor Work on Security and Justice in the Eastern Caribbean

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Iffat Idris

University of Birmingham

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## Question

*Carry out a mapping of what other (non-UK) donors are doing in the Eastern Caribbean region on security, justice and anti-corruption. Countries to be covered: Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad and Tobago.*

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## 1. Overview

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) is a grouping of twenty countries in the Caribbean region, aimed at promoting economic integration, foreign policy coordination, human and social development, and security.<sup>1</sup> The Eastern Caribbean comprises Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. These countries are also part of the Regional Security System (RSS), a collective defence organization with responsibilities which include regional law enforcement training and narcotics interdiction. The Caribbean region has become a key conduit for illegal drugs en route from South America to North America and Europe.<sup>2</sup> High unemployment is one of the factors contributing to youth joining gangs, and to

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<sup>1</sup> <http://caricom.org/about-caricom/who-we-are>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.state.gov/j/inl/regions/westernhemisphere/219165.htm>

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high crime rates: violent crime is on the rise, as well as sexual and gender-based violence (ibid). Many countries in the region have weak criminal justice systems. Security and justice are therefore major challenges.

The biggest donors working on security and justice in the Eastern Caribbean are the United States and Canada. The European Union also has a significant regional programme, while other donors such as the UN and individual EU member states are working on a smaller scale. Not surprisingly, given the small size of many of the countries in the region, programmes tend to be designed and implemented on a regional basis, covering several countries. But there are also individual country projects.

The focus of this report is on mapping donor activity in the area of security, justice and anti-corruption. It does not look at the *effectiveness* of donor engagement.

Major donor initiatives in the Eastern Caribbean are as follows:

- **United States Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI):** CBSI is the main vehicle through which the US helps promote security in CARICOM countries. Core objectives are to reduce illicit trafficking, increase public safety and security, and promote social justice. The US has committed USD 437 million in funding for CBSI since 2010.<sup>3</sup> A major recent initiative under CBSI is the Community, Family and Youth Resilience (CFYR) Programme, targeting youth (10-29 years) in ten Caribbean countries. CFYR seeks to reduce youth crime and violence through a holistic approach that builds resilience. The Juvenile Justice Reform Program (JJRP) is another multi-country initiative that aims to strengthen juvenile justice systems to promote the rehabilitation and reintegration of youth (under 18) in conflict with the law back into society. There are also numerous individual country projects being implemented under CBSI.
- **USAID Eastern and Southern Caribbean Cooperation Strategy 2015-2019:** This strategy has three development objectives, one of which is reducing youth involvement in crime and violence in target communities; it thus supports the CBSI. In November 2015 USAID and CARICOM signed agreements for provision of USD 165 million in development cooperation to the region, with an estimated USD 89 million to be used to tackle youth crime and violence.<sup>4</sup>
- **Canada Caribbean Regional Development Programme:** This works in 14 CARICOM countries, assisting regional governments to counter crime and violence by advancing the rule of law and strengthening legal institutions. Initiatives under the regional programme include the CAD<sup>5</sup> 19.8 million Improved Access to Justice Project and the CAD 20 million Judicial Reform and Institutional Strengthening Project (GAC, 2016:5). Canada also provides support for the RSS, e.g. the RSS Police Training Institute, and to some individual countries, notably Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago.
- **European Union Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme:** This was developed under the 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF) and lays out a regional development

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.state.gov/j/inl/regions/westernhemisphere/index.htm>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.usaid.gov/eastern-and-southern-caribbean/news-information/press-releases/usaid-and-caricom-sign-us165m>

<sup>5</sup> Canadian dollar

agenda, identifying priorities and key areas of intervention. One of the three focal areas is crime and security. The indicative budget for this component is EUR 44 million (out of a total programme budget of EUR 346 million) (EU, 2015). A number of individual EU member countries, notably the UK, France and the Netherlands, provide bilateral support for promotion of security and justice in Caribbean countries (Dublin Group, 2014).

- **UN System:** The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) developed a three-year regional programme in support of the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy. Running from 2014-2016, the indicative budget at inception was USD 11.7 million (UNODC, 2013). The programme provided an overarching framework for UNODC technical assistance in the region, guiding the development of specific projects. UNDP has a Juvenile Court Project in Trinidad and Tobago, working to promote rehabilitation of young people who come into contact with the criminal justice system. UNDP also supports development of community-based programmes to address sources of violence.

## 2. United States

The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) is the main vehicle through which the United States supports efforts to address crime and violence in the Eastern Caribbean. CBSI brings CARICOM countries, the Dominican Republic and the United States together to collaborate on regional security. CBSI has three core objectives:

- i. Substantially reduce illicit trafficking;
- ii. Increase public safety and security;
- iii. Promote social justice.

The United States has committed USD 437 million of funding for CBSI since 2010.<sup>6</sup>

### Individual programs

#### **Skills and Knowledge for Youth Employment (SKYE) Project, Guyana**

The SKYE project ran from 2012 to December 2016 and aimed to reduce youth crime and violence in Guyana by expanding employment, education and skill-building opportunities for at-risk youth and addressing juvenile justice issues.<sup>7</sup> Activities included targeted alternative sentencing, work readiness training, entrepreneurship development and livelihood coaching. At completion, the project had engaged with over 2,700 at-risk youth, of whom 2,215 were trained in work-ready curriculum, over 1,000 were linked to permanent employment, 160 had started their own business, and over 200 were trained in literacy skills (expert comment: Magda Wills, SKYE Project Director). The project was implemented by EDC; the team have since formed a local non-profit organisation to continue working with at-risk youth and providing them livelihood opportunities.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.state.gov/j/inl/regions/westernhemisphere/index.htm>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.edc.org/skills-and-knowledge-youth-employment-skye>

## **Community, Family and Youth Resilience (CFYR) Program**

CFYR is a four-year program, launched in 2016 and funded by USAID, which seeks to improve the ability of national and local governments, community-based family support networks and local service providers to deliver violence prevention services to at-risk youth (aged 10-29). Implemented by Creative Associates International in partnership with international and local organisations, the program covers ten Caribbean countries including Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago. It adapts successful approaches from Central America to reduce crime and increase youth opportunities. Under CYFR youth are first assessed to measure their risk level; they are then matched with interventions based on their level of risk. The interventions seek to increase protective factors or resilience. Activities include: civic activities to build social and leadership skills, workshops to increase youth workforce readiness, community activities that promote positive youth-police contact, and campaigns to challenge gender norms that contribute to an environment permissive of violence.<sup>8</sup> Youth leaving the juvenile justice system, and therefore at higher levels of risk, are provided targeted support to improve their chances of reintegration.

## **Juvenile Justice Reform Program**

The Juvenile Justice Reform Program (JJRP) aims to strengthen juvenile justice systems to promote the rehabilitation and reintegration of youth in conflict with the law back into society (ibid). It targets youth under the age of 18 in a number of Caribbean countries including Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent. JJRP supports efforts to:

- Increase the use of alternatives to custodial sentences;
- Ensure detention centres and diversion programs provide support services to foster rehabilitation;
- Facilitate the reintegration of youth leaving detention facilities back into their families and communities;
- Document and share successful models and solutions to reduce youth recidivism rates across the region.

As such, it involves updating laws, regulations, policies and protocols for the treatment of youth in conflict with the law. It is due to end on 30 September 2020.

## **CARISECURE**

The CARISECURE initiative aims to improve youth crime and violence policy-making and programming through the use of quality, comparable and reliable national citizen security information. The information generated targets a wide range of stakeholders, including the security services, social services, justice sector, media, government, researchers, as well as, at local level, youth, families and communities. The goal is that, by program completion in 2020, target countries will use evidence-based decision making to develop and approve policies and programs which effectively target youth crime and violence risk factors, and therefore lead to a reduction of youth involvement in crime and violence. CARISECURE covers ten Caribbean countries, with the initial focus being on Saint Lucia, Guyana, and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.usaid.gov/barbados/citizen-security>

## Individual countries

### Belize<sup>9</sup>

CBSI programs in Belize aim to increase citizen security by addressing broader justice sector concerns. Specifically, they aim to professionalise the Belizean Police Department, increase community involvement, establish an elite cadre of police, strengthen Belize's ability to secure its borders, and counter criminal gangs by engaging youth and other at-risk demographics. Achievements include: adoption of new fair, transparent and efficient Criminal Procedure Rules nationwide in January 2015; support for an advisor to train crime scene technicians; Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) in which Central American police officers are presented as mentors in classrooms, reaching over 3,000 young people, and instructor (training-of-trainers) courses in GREAT; funding of the Cayo Neighbourhood Watch Program leading to a dramatic drop in burglaries and related crimes in San Ignacio and Santa Elena; outfitting and training of a Mobile Interdiction Team - an elite squad which has had numerous successes at finding illegal firearms, narcotics interdictions, and human smuggling operations.

### Dominica<sup>10</sup>

CBSI programs in Dominica include:

- Training, technical assistance, and equipment to improve counter-narcotics efforts and maritime interdiction capability;
- Training, advisory support, and equipment for law enforcement agencies;
- Mentoring and training to build civil asset forfeiture investigative and litigative capacity;
- Mentoring, training, and advisory support to justice sector institutions to implement modern model criminal legislation and procedures to improve the efficiency of the criminal justice system;
- Increasing educational opportunities for at-risk youth through strengthening second-chance education programs;
- Strengthening the juvenile justice system by supporting reform of the legal framework, building capacity within the justice sector, promoting the use of diversion and alternative sentencing options, and modernizing detention processes to create a focus on rehabilitation of youth in conflict with the law;
- Training and equipment for corrections management.

### Guyana<sup>11</sup>

CBSI programs in Guyana seek to increase law enforcement capabilities, protect ports and borders, and support prison management and corrections. Initiatives include:

- Supporting juvenile justice reform that focuses on rehabilitation for juvenile offenders and reintegration of youth leaving detention facilities;

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.state.gov/j/inl/regions/westernhemisphere/219161.htm>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.state.gov/p/wha/rt/cbsi/programs/262873.htm>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.state.gov/p/wha/rt/cbsi/programs/262895.htm>

- Improving crime and violence policy-making and programming through the use of quality, comparable, and reliable national citizen security information;
- Partnerships with local organizations to provide rehabilitation for juvenile offenders, offer alternative sentencing options for youth who committed minor offenses, and support reintegration of youth leaving detention facilities;
- Workforce development and educational support for at-risk youth;
- Strengthening capability of law enforcement officials to respond to and investigate cases of gender-based violence to include sexual offenses, crimes against children, and trafficking in persons;
- Increasing effective criminal investigations that lead to strong prosecutions and trials by enhancing the technical capacity of the police, prosecutors, and magistrates to work with criminal evidence in a supportive environment.
- Providing equipment and training to police to establish a bike-patrol unit and support community-policing initiatives.
- A community-based program approach that engages youth, family networks, community service providers and government agencies to reduce crime and violence and increase opportunities for youth;
- Training and equipment to increase the capabilities and effectiveness of police and customs units at ports of entry;
- Training and equipment for the maritime service, including provision of three patrol boats to enable the Guyana Defence Force to combat transnational organized crime and patrol territorial waters, and improved maritime domain awareness through participation in the Cooperative Situational Information Integration Initiative.

## **Haiti<sup>12</sup>**

CBSI programs in Haiti aim to strengthen the country's law enforcement capacity; reduce the attractiveness of illegal migration and the ability of criminals to use Haiti as a transit point for drugs being trafficked into the US; improve judicial oversight and accountability; and develop a modern, secure and humane prison system. Accomplishments include: support to cadet classes, enabling the police to add approximately 5,000 trained and commissioned officers to the force since 2010; construction of six new police stations; training for corrections personnel to more effectively manage prisons; strengthening of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System; building of three new prisons, adding almost 700 new beds to address severe overcrowding; cross-training to police, prosecutors and judges; training and equipment for Counternarcotics Unit.

## **St. Lucia<sup>13</sup>**

CBSI programs in St. Lucia include:

- Mentoring and training to build civil asset forfeiture investigative and litigative capacity;

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<sup>12</sup> <https://www.state.gov/j/inl/regions/westernhemisphere/219169.htm>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.state.gov/p/wha/rt/cbsi/programs/262881.htm>

- Mentoring, training, and advisory support to justice sector institutions to implement modern model criminal legislation and procedures to improve the efficiency of the criminal justice system;
- Increasing educational opportunities for at-risk youth through strengthening second-chance education programs;
- Strengthening the juvenile justice system by supporting reform of the legal framework, building capacity within the justice sector, promoting the use of diversion and alternative sentencing options, and modernizing detention processes to create a focus on rehabilitation of youth in conflict with the law;
- Improving crime and violence policy-making and programming through the use of quality, comparable, and reliable national citizen security information;
- Training and equipment for corrections management.

### **Trinidad and Tobago<sup>14</sup>**

CBSI initiatives in Trinidad and Tobago seek to bolster border protection capacity, law enforcement, corrections and prosecutorial agencies. A key component is support to the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS) Training Academy. Initiatives include:

- Providing training to develop and enhance law enforcement professionals in the investigation and prosecution of crimes involving narcotics, firearms, gangs, homicides, terrorism, and financial transactions;
- Promoting coordination at the working level across the criminal justice sector and related institutions to harmonize policies, procedures, and systems;
- Increasing port security and maritime interdiction capability through technical support, technology upgrades, and training;
- Increasing educational opportunities for at-risk youth through strengthening second-chance education programs;
- Establishing pilot juvenile courts, promoting innovative youth peer resolution mechanisms, and introducing a restorative justice approach to managing youth in conflict with the law.

## **USAID Eastern and Southern Caribbean Cooperation Strategy 2015-2019**

The USAID Eastern and Southern Caribbean (ESC) Cooperation Strategy has three development objectives, one of which is reducing youth involvement in crime and violence in target communities. The strategy supports the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI). The aim is for USAID/ESC to ‘use its platform as a multi-country service provider to promote local actors and regional entities as partners, enhancing their capacity to achieve common goals.... (and) utilize the capacity of well-established partners to test promising interventions that can be scaled up to a regional level’. The strategy prioritises resources based on need, host country commitment and capacity to use assistance effectively. Resources are mobilised from CBSI and other funds dealing with AIDS and climate change.<sup>15</sup> In November 2015 USAID and CARICOM signed agreements for provision of USD 165 million in development cooperation to ESC countries including Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Trinidad and

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<sup>14</sup> <https://www.state.gov/p/wha/rt/cbsi/programs/262894.htm>

<sup>15</sup> The President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS (PEPFAR) and the Global Climate Change Initiative.



Tobago.<sup>16</sup> The signing spearheaded the Regional Development Cooperation Strategy 2015-2019. An estimated USD 89 million will be used to tackle youth involvement in crime and violence in target communities (with USD 52 million for tackling HIV/AIDS, and USD 31 million to reduce climate vulnerability).

### 3. Canada

Canada's support for the Caribbean is driven by long-standing trade links, similar political systems, shared regional goals of achieving good governance, security and economic prosperity, and personal ties through the Caribbean diaspora in Canada (GAC, 2016).

#### Caribbean Regional Development Program

Canada's Caribbean Regional Development Program works in 14 CARICOM countries, including Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago. To address security risks posed by crime, the program assists regional governments 'to advance the rule of law and strengthen legal institutions so they can counter rising crime and maintain law and order, and personal security' (GAC, 2016: 2). Specific initiatives are as follows:

##### Improved Access to Justice in the Caribbean

This is a CAD 19.8 million project, running from 2014-2019 and implemented by the University of the West Indies. The project seeks to ensure that men, women, youth and businesses in the CARICOM region have better access to justice by:

- i. Strengthening legislation;
- ii. Supporting CARICOM members in making treaty policy at national and regional levels;
- iii. Improving the legal services and legal education available to people in the Caribbean;
- iv. Strengthening legal education and legal services such as alternative dispute resolution, restorative justice, and community-based peacebuilding (GAC, 2016: 5).

Results achieved as of March 2016 include: model laws on sexual harassment, financial crimes and major organised crimes and mediation completed for review and public consultation by CARICOM governments; support for enrolment of students in university legislative drafting courses; attendance of over 600 men and women in public legal education programmes; and training of 392 people (including 298 females) in arbitration, mediation and restorative practices.<sup>17</sup>

##### Judicial Reform and Institutional Strengthening

This CAD 20 million project, running from 2014-2019, addresses the problem of outdated legal frameworks in CARICOM states; these result in 'a weak justice system bogged down by delays and the inefficient delivery of justice through the courts' (GAC, 2016: 5). The project seeks to

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<sup>16</sup> <https://www.usaid.gov/eastern-and-southern-caribbean/news-information/press-releases/usaid-and-caricom-sign-us165m>

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebProjSearchEn/223BF4606C2A66C485257C7D003B28A0>



bring about a transparent, predictable legal system and effective alternatives for dispute resolution for ordinary citizens, as well as local and foreign investors. Activities under the project to strengthen the justice apparatus in the Caribbean include:

- i. Re-engineering business and customer service procedures to integrate ADR;
- ii. Training court administrators and support staff;
- iii. Strengthening delay and backlog reduction mechanisms;
- iv. Establishing court administration policies and procedures.

Results achieved as of March 2016 include: introduction of new case management procedures in the Belize Court of Appeal; review of civil procedure rules in the region; and establishment of a regional Advisory Committee to provide guidelines for handling sexual offence cases.<sup>18</sup>

### **Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program**

This program 'enhances the capacity of beneficiary states to prevent and respond to threats posed by transnational organised crime throughout the hemisphere'. Since 2009 (as of March 2016) it had contributed \$28.4 million to Caribbean security programming, focusing on: police professionalization and justice reform; combating illicit drugs; anticorruption projects; and anti-money laundering efforts (GAC, 2016: 6).

## **Other Canadian Initiatives**

### **Regional**

- Regional Security System (RSS) – Canada supported creation of the RSS Police Training Institute and, with the United States, provided Regional Integrated Ballistic Information Network (RIBIN) technology to Barbados to serve as a sub-regional hub for all eastern Caribbean police forces. Again in cooperation with the United States, Canada supports the RSS air wing refurbishment and the polygraph unit.
- Defence forces – Canada supports eastern Caribbean defence forces with information technology training.
- Organization of America States (OAS) – Canada has funded the OAS to work on drug courts and drug observatories in the region (Dublin Group, 2014: 15).
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police Liaison Office – this was created in Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago) in 2009 and is responsible for 16 countries in the region. The vast majority of investigations (65 percent) relate to drugs and organised crime; financial crimes account for 25 percent (ibid: 53).

### **Bilateral**

- Guyana – Canada has worked on a number of small bilateral projects to increase law enforcement capacity in Guyana: a) provision of a 5-day training course in March 2014 for Guyana Police Force (GPF) and Customs Anti-Narcotics Unit (CANU) officers; b) training of GPF officers in fraudulent document detection and provision of 200 fraudulent document detection kits; c) support for development of anti-money laundering guidelines

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<sup>18</sup> <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebProjSearchEn/EC981E725360C6F885257C46003B240F>

and regulations; c) training of registry staff, judges and attorneys-at-law in Family Court Rules; d) funding attendance of four officers in a capacity building programme focussing on counter-terrorism, and humanitarian assistance and disasters; e) supporting a transparency and accountability project to raise public awareness of the effects of corruption (Dublin Group, 2014: 34).

- Trinidad and Tobago – Canada has been actively involved in programming in the area of rule of law, and promotes reform of the country's criminal justice system through funding of a UK Crown Prosecution Service Criminal Justice Advisor in Port of Spain (ibid: 53).

## 4. Other donors

### European Union

The European Union has strong historic ties with the Caribbean, with some individual EU member states – notably Britain, France and the Netherlands – still having close links with the region. Under the 10<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF), programmes addressing drug trafficking and related crimes, including financial crimes, and covering demand reduction, interdiction and prevention aspects, were implemented (Dublin Group, 2014: 34). In 2015 the EU and CARIFORUM countries (including Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad and Tobago) signed an agreement for the Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme (CRIP), under the framework of the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF.

CRIP is aligned with the first Strategic Plan for CARICOM 2015-2019, agreed by CARICOM countries in 2014 (CARICOM, 2014). The Plan lays out a regional development agenda, identifying priorities for the community and key areas of intervention for each; the overall focus is on promoting resilience. One of the priority areas for implementation under the CARICOM Strategic Plan is enhancing citizen security and justice. The EU CRIP has three focal areas, one of which is crime and security. The overall objectives in this focal area are:

- Crime prevention, risk reduction and enhancement of restorative justice;
- Enhancing citizen and border security, including well-managed migration and mobility;
- Increasing compliance with international norms on financial crimes, terrorism financing and corruption.

The indicative allocation for crime and security under CRIP is EUR 44 million out of a total budget of EUR 346 million for the programme, a substantial increase from the EUR 165 million allocated under the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF.<sup>19</sup> Potential interventions are listed in the CRIP document annex (EU, 2015). A 2015 update *Partners in Development: EU-Latin America/Caribbean Development Cooperation Guide*, gives some indication of focus areas in individual countries (EC, 2015). Security and justice does not appear to be among those for the countries covered in this query.

### Individual EU member states

**France** – has defined the fight against drug trafficking on the seas as a top security priority, and one of the maritime areas in which it is concentrating resources is the Caribbean. The French Navy carries out planned operations in the region. France is also involved in regional security

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<sup>19</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/caribbean-0\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/caribbean-0_en)

through the Regional Security System (RSS): it has provided equipment for the Air Wing and sponsored training in the suppression of illicit maritime and air trafficking of narcotics in the Caribbean. France is also working with the RSS to provide seamless air coverage of the region (Dublin Group, 2014: 17).

**Netherlands** - as of 2014, the Netherlands' National Police had liaison officers located in Suriname, servicing Trinidad and Tobago. In March 2012, together with international partners, the Dutch established an initiative to target yachts carrying cocaine through the Caribbean to Europe (Dublin Group, 2014: 54).

**Spain** – As of 2014, Spain was providing input on its ongoing security programmes with all Spanish-speaking Caribbean countries in the fields of counter-terrorism, drug trafficking, extraditions, piracy and finance-related crimes. It was also financing projects aimed at enhancing citizen security in the CARICOM region by improving business opportunities to reduce youth violence (ibid).

## UN System

### **UNODC Regional Programme 2014-2016 in support of the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy**

This was developed to provide an overarching framework for UNODC's technical assistance in the Caribbean region, and comprised of five sub-programmes:

- Countering transnational organized crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism;
- Countering Corruption and Money Laundering;
- Preventing Crime and Reforming Criminal Justice;
- Drug Use, Prevention and Treatment and HIV/AIDS;
- Research, Trend Analysis and Forensics.

The sub-programmes guided the development of concrete UNODC projects and initiatives implemented in the region. At inception the indicative budget of the Regional Programme, for its three-year timeframe, was USD 11.7 million (UNODC, 2013: 7).

### **UNODC Container Control Programme, Guyana**

In 2012 UNODC's Container Control Programme (CCP) established a multi-agency CCP Port Control Unit at the John Fernandes Wharf, one of Guyana's most active ports. Between 2012 and 2016 the Port Control Unit seized more than 770kg of cocaine, or approximately 35% of all cocaine seizures in Guyana during that timeframe.<sup>20</sup>

### **UNDP Juvenile Court Project, Trinidad and Tobago**

The Juvenile Court Project aims to strengthen the capacity of the judiciary in Trinidad and Tobago to handle juvenile matters in accordance with new legislation, using a rehabilitative and less retributive approach. Through this project the court system will consider the needs and best

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<sup>20</sup> <https://www.state.gov/j/inl/regions/westernhemisphere/219168.htm>

interests of the child and assist in addressing the root causes of conflict with the law.<sup>21</sup> The UNDP project is being implemented in partnership with the National Centre for State Courts (NCSC). USAID is also a partner on the project. Under it, NCSC will help identify and develop evidence-based practices to divert and rehabilitate young people who come into contact with the criminal justice system.<sup>22</sup>

UNDP is also supporting country efforts to develop community-based programmes to address sources of violence, emphasising on creating opportunities for youth and creating awareness about gender-based violence (Dublin Group, 2014: 18)

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<sup>21</sup> [http://www.tt.undp.org/content/trinidad\\_tobago/en/home/ourwork/humandevlopment/in\\_depth/](http://www.tt.undp.org/content/trinidad_tobago/en/home/ourwork/humandevlopment/in_depth/)

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.ncscinternational.org/Highlights/Trinidad-Tobago-Juvenile-Justice-Training.aspx>

## Key websites

United States Caribbean Basin Security Initiative:

<https://www.state.gov/p/wha/rt/cbsi/index.htm>

## Suggested citation

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## About this report

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