



Mapping security and justice activities in the Caribbean

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Question

What are other (non-UK) donors currently doing in the Caribbean region on security and justice?¹
Countries to be covered: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago.

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¹ This helpdesk builds on a previous K4D report from October 2017 on security and justice programming in the Eastern Caribbean (Idris, 2017), updating understanding, and expanding it to the broader Caribbean region.

The K4D helpdesk service provides brief summaries of current research, evidence, and lessons learned. Helpdesk reports are not rigorous or systematic reviews; they are intended to provide an introduction to the most important evidence related to a research question. They draw on a rapid desk-based review of published literature and consultation with subject specialists.

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1. Summary

This rapid review provides a snapshot of current security and justice activities being implemented by multilateral and bilateral donors in the Caribbean region. This helpdesk report expands and builds on the previous K4D helpdesk by Idris (2017) on security and justice programming in the Eastern Caribbean. Countries of focus in this helpdesk have been expanded to include Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago. At the adviser's request, the specific donors that are explored include: US, Canada, EU, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Organisation of American States (OAS), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and International Organisation for Migration (IOM). The review does not provide any evidence on the effectiveness of these interventions.

Due to the nature of this review as a mapping of donor activities, it has focused on donor and grey literature, examining key multilateral donor websites and bilateral donor websites for current and ongoing security and justice programming in the Caribbean. In general, there is a lack of in-depth information on many of the projects identified. Some of the organisations' websites were difficult to navigate or find relevant information on current projects. For example, the UNODC Regional Office for Central America and the Caribbean in Panama (UNODC ROPAN) website provided little information on current programmes. Furthermore, programmes in the Caribbean are sometimes included in broader programmes for Latin America making it difficult to find the relevant country information. It was also outside the scope of this report to review literature in the Spanish language. Given the timeframe and these limitations the review is hence not exhaustive.

Key findings include:

- The security and justice activity landscape in the Caribbean is complex and gaining more attention, with multiple donors prioritising security and justice issues in future engagements (e.g. US, EU). It is not always clear what programmes are being implemented and by who, due to the sensitive nature of these issues and availability of information.
- Canada and the US are the largest bilateral donors working on security and justice issues in the Caribbean. They also provide funding through a number of multilateral institutions, including the IDB and OAS.
- The EU plans for stronger relations with Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), including around security issues as highlighted in a joint communication from April 2019.
- The OAS has a number of programmes ongoing. These are mostly regional, multi-country programmes open to all OAS member states. However, there are several projects limited to a few specific member states. Jamaica appears to be targeted by OAS security programmes, especially in relation to drugs and youth.
- The IDB is actively promoting crime prevention and control strategies in the LAC region.
- UNODC and IOM did not have easy access to information about their current projects and programmes in the Caribbean on security. Little information could be found, although the IOM is implementing the ACP-EU Migration Action, which includes technical assistance on trafficking and smuggling.
- Some of the programming has a focus on vulnerable populations, including women and youth. Although it was not possible to look closely at specific beneficiaries for many of the

programmes, which may have been further disaggregated to include a focus on these groups at the results level.

- Much of the programming is designed and implemented at the regional level, and it is not always possible to distinguish which specific Caribbean countries these were being implemented in.
- There are several regional knowledge sharing platforms and coordination mechanisms that have been set-up between donors. For example, the IDB holds a Citizen Security Week annually, and OAS has a number of follow-up mechanisms to its conventions and commissions. Although the level of country engagement and effectiveness of these was not explored in this review.

2. Donor security and justice programmes

Canada

Canada provides international assistance to Caribbean countries through core support to multilateral institutions such as the World Bank Group, IDB and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Moreover, Canada supports Caribbean countries through regional organisations such as the Caribbean Development Bank, in which Canada is the largest non-borrowing shareholder, along with the UK, and the largest contributor to the Bank's Special Development Fund.²

International development assistance projects

Canada finances a number of programmes in the Caribbean focused on issues of security and justice. Canadian support is also provided through other Global Affairs Canada programmes, such as the Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program (see section below and Table 2) and international development assistance.³ Table 1 below gives an overview of current projects taken from the Government of Canada's international development assistance project database.

Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program

The Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program (ACCBP) works to improve the capacity of beneficiary states, government entities and international organisations to deal with transnational crime. The mandate of the anti-crime programme is global, but focuses on the Americas, mainly Central America, **the Caribbean** and Mexico. The ACCBP also administers the Canadian annual voluntary contributions to the OAS and the UNODC.⁴

In 2016 to 2017, the ACCBP dedicated CA\$13.9 million to projects in the Americas that tackled issues related to illicit drugs, corruption, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, crime prevention

² Information taken from <https://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/publications/odaaa-lrmado/caribbean-caraibes.aspx?lang=eng> [accessed 29/08/2019]

³ Information taken from <https://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/publications/odaaa-lrmado/caribbean-caraibes.aspx?lang=eng> [accessed 29/08/2019]

⁴ Information taken from https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/peace_security-paix_securite/capacity_building-renforcement_capacites.aspx?lang=eng&_ga=2.70092752.1340629498.1567096493-1777902779.1567096493 [accessed 29/08/2019]

(including cybersecurity), security sector reform and the proceeds of crime (including money laundering) (Global Affairs Canada, 2017).

In 2017, Canada announced CA\$6.3 million (US\$4.9 million) for five projects to protect human rights and enhance security in the Americas and the Caribbean during the 47th General Assembly of the OAS. These projects will be implemented by the OAS (also see section below on OAS). Descriptions of the projects funded can be found in Table 2 below.

Table 1: Ongoing international development assistance projects financed by Canada in the Caribbean region

Countries	Project name & link	Implementing partner	Dates & funding	Description
Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago (other global countries also included)	Integrity, Mobilisation, Participation, Accountability, Anti-Corruption and Transparency (IMPACT) (https://w05.international.gc.ca/project-browser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/D002613001)	Transparency International	23/03/2016 – 31/01/2020 CA\$13,610,805	This project aims to increase the integrity, transparency and accountability of public institutions and businesses, while empowering civil society to advocate for change in policy and practice. In the Americas, this project supports increased adoption and exercise of accountability standards and laws by governments and security and judicial institutions.
West Indies, Regional	Judicial Reform and Institutional Strengthening (https://w05.international.gc.ca/project-browser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/A035272001)	Caribbean Court of Justice	16/12/2013 – 31/03/2019 CA\$19,995,000	This project aims to strengthen the judicial system to be more responsive to the needs of citizens. Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member states suffer from outdated legal frameworks, which result in weak justice systems that are affected by delays and inefficient courts. Activities include: (1) re-engineer business process; (2) deliver training to court administrators and support staff; (3) develop, introduce and enhance appropriate delay and backlog reduction mechanisms; and (4) establish court administration policies and procedures.

West Indies, regional	Improved Access to Justice in the Caribbean (https://w05.international.gc.ca/project-browser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/A035470001)	University of the West Indies	12/03/2014 – 20/06/2020 CA\$19,800,000	This project aims to ensure that women, men, youth, and businesses have better access to justice in the CARICOM region. Justice reforms are needed. Activities include: (1) draft and present gender equitable and environment sensitive model to the CARICOM member states; (2) design, promote and deliver courses on legislation and treaty drafting for the undergraduate and postgraduate law programmes; (3) conduct a survey of legal education including accreditation requirements; (4) deliver training modules to representatives of organisations; and (5) deliver regional workshops and public education to share knowledge about alternative dispute resolution, restorative justice.
Jamaica	Justice Undertakings for Social Transformation - Department of Justice Canada (https://w05.international.gc.ca/project-browser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/A032861002)	Department of Justice Canada	16/07/2008 – 31/03/2020 CA\$10,601,619	The objective of this programme is to foster an improved sense of security for Jamaicans. It aims to contribute to strengthening the justice system in Jamaica. It works on three complementary fronts: (i) order in institutions; (ii) order in legislation; and (iii) order in society. This is one of two project parts (see below).
Jamaica	Justice Undertakings for Social Transformation - United Nations Development Programme (https://w05.international.gc.ca/project-browser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/A032861002)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	16/08/2008 – 31/03/2020 CA\$8,506,000	Part two of the Justice Undertakings for Social Transformation (JUST) programme. See above row.

browser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/A032861002)

Jamaica	Citizen Security and Justice Program (https://w05.international.gc.ca/project-browser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/D000158001)	IDB	25/03/2014 – 31/03/2019 CA\$20,000,000	This project seeks to improve security and justice for people in crime-prone communities in Jamaica. Project activities include: (i) providing training in conflict resolution, healthy parenting and gang interruption techniques to community members, including school children; (ii) setting up Community Action Committees; (iii) making job skills and entrepreneurship training more accessible for vulnerable groups; and (iv) increasing access to justice for people, especially women, and diverting children from the courts and incarceration. The project is implemented by Jamaica's Ministry of National Security using loan funds from the IDB, and grant funding from DFID and Canada.
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America, regional	Combatting Discrimination and Violence Against Women and Girls in the Americas (https://w05.international.gc.ca/project-browser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/D004214001?lang=eng)	OAS	21/06/2017 – 31/12/2019 CA\$1,988,609	This project aims to: (1) provide access to justice for women and girls who have petitioned the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to resolve violations of their rights; and (2) help IACHR member states meet their obligations to prevent, protect, investigate and act to correct the historical and structural discrimination, gender inequality and violence against women and girls.
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Source: All projects found through the Government of Canada international development assistance project database https://w05.international.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/filtre#map_canvas

Table 2: Projects under Canada's Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program in the Caribbean region

Countries	Project name & link	Implementing partner	Dates & funding announced	Description
Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago	Evaluating alternatives for imprisonment for drug-related offences in the Caribbean and Central America	OAS	February 2017 – December 2019 CA\$833,127	Through this initiative, Canada is assisting the governments of Barbados, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Panama, and Trinidad and Tobago to improve the ability of personnel involved in drug treatment courts to evaluate court operations as an alternative to adult incarceration for drug-dependent offenders. With the support of Canadian funding, this project will also assess the feasibility of new alternatives to imprisonment, including community courts and juvenile drug treatment courts in these targeted countries. This initiative is being implemented by the Executive Secretariat of the OAS's Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission.
OAS Member States	Strengthening of legal cooperation to prevent, prosecute and sanction corruption in the Americas	OAS	February 2017 – December 2019 CA\$637,997	Canada is working through the Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (MESICIC) to support OAS member states in a peer review process on the implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. This Convention adopts a comprehensive approach to the problem of corruption, and Canada's support will assist the

OAS Member States	Project Title	Partner	Duration	Description
OAS Member States	Enhancing cybersecurity and combatting cybercrime in the Americas	OAS	October 2016 – March 2019 CA\$2,500,000	<p>OAS in its efforts to strengthen anti-corruption policies and regulatory frameworks.</p> <p>Canada is actively engaged in funding capacity building initiatives to enhance cybersecurity and combat cybercrime. Canada's contribution is going to a mix of national, regional and international activities. National activities will be tailored to the specific needs of member states, following up on previous capacity-building efforts implemented by the OAS Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism. Regional activities will foster the sharing of information and experiences among member states, cooperation among computer security incident response teams and hemispheric dialogue on confidence-building in cyberspace.</p>

Source: Reproduced from Global Affairs Canada (2017), <https://w05.international.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/filter-filtre>

EU

The EU and the countries of LAC have developed one of the most politically and economically integrated relationships and have concluded 27 association, trade or political and cooperation agreements (EU, 2019b). The EU is the largest provider of development cooperation to LAC countries. Between 2014 and 2020, the EU is allocating around €3.6 billion in grants for bilateral and regional programmes focusing on critical areas, including security and rule of law (EU, 2019b).

EU relations with Caribbean countries are based on political relations, trade and development funding at both national and regional levels. The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP)-EU Cotonou Agreement in 2000, signed by 15 Caribbean nations, is the framework for cooperation, and the European Development Fund (EDF) is its funding mechanism. It is complemented by the 2008 Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with CARIFORUM (the Forum of the Caribbean Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific States) and the 2012 Joint Caribbean EU Partnership Strategy.⁵

Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme (CRIP): As highlighted in Idris (2017), CRIP was developed under the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) and is still ongoing until 2020. It lays out a regional development agenda, identifying priorities and key areas of intervention, with crime and security being one of the three focal areas.⁶ However, no further information on its current status or where/how it has been implemented could be found during this review.

ACP-EU Migration Action

The ACP-EU Dialogue on Migration and Development was launched in 2010, when the ACP-EU Council released a Joint Declaration on Migration and Development, which identified three pillars for increased cooperation and dialogue: migration and development, legal migration and irregular migration. In 2010 the *ACP Observatory on Migration* was launched by the ACP Secretariat, the EU and the IOM to support ACP countries' policymaking efforts through the facilitation of improved and updated information on South-South migration.⁷ After several dialogues and resulting recommendations, the *ACP-EU Migration Action*⁸ was launched in January 2015 to implement the recommendations. The Action undertakes activities that support the recommendations of the Migration and Development Dialogue on the topics of visa, remittances, readmission, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. The programme builds on existing initiatives and partnerships to provide support at the national, regional and grass roots levels. It is funded by the EU, supported by the ACP Secretariat and implemented by the **IOM**. Technical assistance interventions around trafficking and smuggling in the Caribbean have occurred in Grenada, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

⁵ Information taken from https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/caribbean-0_en [accessed 22/08/2019]

⁶ Information taken from https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/caribbean-0_en [accessed 22/08/2019]

⁷ Information taken from <https://www.iom.int/african-caribbean-and-pacific-group-states-ACP-european-union-eu-dialogue-migration> [accessed 30/08/2019]

⁸ Information taken from <https://acpeumigrationaction.iom.int/> [accessed 30/08/2019]

EU-LAC Communication

In April 2019, the European Union issued a policy document setting out its vision for deepening its relationship with partner countries in LAC.⁹ The Joint Communication aims to provide strategic direction for EU action with LAC, in line with the EU Global Strategy for Foreign and Security Policy, the European Consensus on Development, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the “Trade for All” Communication as well as the negotiating directives for a partnership agreement between the EU and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States (EU, 2019a, p. 2). The EU-LAC Communication (EU, 2019a) will serve as a blueprint for closer ties between the two regions. They intend to build further on the themes of democracy, resilience, prosperity and global governance. The following is highlighted in the communication:

- **Citizen security and the fight against organised crime:** Both regions should strengthen the bi-regional dialogue on citizen security as a mechanism to exchange experiences and identify opportunities for further cooperation. This could build on the EU-Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) seminars on citizen security and the positive bilateral and regional cooperation programmes on drugs (e.g. Cooperation Programme on Drugs Policies -COPOLAD, Cocaine Route Programme) and on transnational organised crime (e.g. EL PACCTO). Practical cooperation between law enforcement agencies in both regions as well as agencies such as EUROPOL, European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL), Police Community of the Americas (AMERIPOL) and CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS) should be deployed. Cooperation should also continue to address drivers of crime such as poverty, social exclusion and the mismanagement of natural resources (EU, 2019a, p. 10).
- **Migration and mobility:** The EU should seek to deepen the dialogue and cooperation on migration and mobility between both regions, in particular to prevent irregular migration, trafficking in human beings, increase return and readmission, strengthen border management, security of documents, integration of migrants in labour markets and societies and protection of people in need. Building on their respective expertise, bi-regional cooperation should be pursued on the multilateral governance of migration and mobility, including within the framework of the United Nations (EU, 2019a, p. 11).

Spain

The **Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation** (AECID) is Spanish Development Cooperation’s main management body. The Agency follows the guidelines of the Fifth Master Plan for Spanish Cooperation (Government of Spain, 2018), focusing on three cross-cutting elements: gender, environmental quality, and respect for cultural diversity.

Spain provides bilateral development support to Haiti and the Dominican Republic in the Caribbean. Information on bilateral support to other Caribbean countries could not be found. Spain also provides financial support to a number of regional and multilateral organisations.¹⁰

- **OAS:** (Also see section below on the OAS). The lines of action and cooperation that the Spanish Fund in the OAS supports, were agreed in 2015, and include: Crisis prevention

⁹ Information taken from <https://donortracker.org/node/9131> [accessed 29/08/2019]

¹⁰ Information taken from <http://www.aecid.es/EN/where-we-cooperate/lac> [accessed 22/08/2019]

and peace building; Promotion and Defence of Human Rights; Legal and Judicial Development; Strengthening Electoral Systems; Citizen Security and Terrorism; Drug control (SAVIA-CIDA Program); Migration; Social Conflict Prevention; and Social inclusion.¹¹ In Spain's most recent aid strategy, it is indicated that the collaboration with the OAS will be maintained in the lines of action in which it has been working so far (Government of Spain, 2018, p. 52).¹²

- **Caribbean Community (CARICOM):** The Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Spain and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) was signed in 1999, with cooperation with the 15 countries of the Caribbean Community over 15 years. Spain's previous IV Master Plan (2013 - 2016), mentioned the Regional Cooperation Programme with CARICOM among the regional reference programmes of Spanish Cooperation. According to the programmes' guidelines, "Security and development" was one of the priority Joint Lines of Cooperation agreed between Spain and CARICOM in 2014.¹³ Mention of CARICOM is included in the most recent strategy (V Plan Director De La Cooperación Española 2018 / 2021), and it is indicated that support will continue in the previous lines of action (Government of Spain, 2018, p. 52).
- **IDB:** Spain also provides funds to the IDB (see below). Spain is one of the IDB's most active European partners, and Spain and the IDB signed a new co-financing framework agreement in 2017.¹⁴

US

Caribbean 2020: A Multi-Year Strategy To Increase the Security, Prosperity, and Well-Being of the People of the United States and the Caribbean

The US sees the Caribbean region as its "third border," and hence has strategic interests in its security and prosperity. The Caribbean 2020 strategy was released in June 2017; coordinated with the interagency, it identifies the Department of State and USAID's priorities for US engagement with the Caribbean region in the areas of security, diplomacy, prosperity, energy, education, and health.¹⁵ On security, in partnership with Caribbean governments, the US is pursuing programmes to dismantle transnational criminal and terrorist organisations, curb trafficking and smuggling, strengthen the rule of law, improve citizen security, and counter

¹¹ Information taken from the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)'s website and translated using Google Translate. See <http://www.aecid.es/EN/where-we-cooperate/lac/regional-cooperation/oas-fund> [accessed 22/08/2019]

¹² Please note this strategy is only available in Spanish; Google Translate was used to translate the pertinent sections relating to the Caribbean, but some nuances may have been lost in translation.

¹³ Information taken from <http://www.aecid.es/EN/where-we-cooperate/lac/regional-cooperation/caricom> [accessed 22/08/2019] and translated using Google Translate.

¹⁴ Information taken from <https://www.iadb.org/en/news/announcements/2017-04-01/idb-and-spain-expand-water-partnership,11758.html> [accessed 27/08/2019]

¹⁵ Information taken from <https://www.state.gov/u-s-strategy-for-engagement-in-the-caribbean/> [accessed 23/08/2019]

vulnerability to terrorist threats.¹⁶ Specifically, the strategy highlights the following in relation to security:

- **Countering Transnational Criminal and Terrorist Organisations:** The US will support law enforcement and border-control agencies, defence forces, and regional security institutions with training, equipment, institution-building programs, technical assistance, and operational collaboration. They will help improve cooperation, accountability, and trust between the security forces and public. The US will bolster partnerships with governments and civil society to prevent, investigate, and prosecute terrorism and improve border security. The US will increase governments' capacity to investigate and prosecute domestic and transnational crime, assist victims, dismantle criminal organisations, and expand rehabilitation options for juvenile offenders.
- **Regional Cooperation:** The US plans to define a common operational framework to tackle shared threats, including maritime drug trafficking and law enforcement information sharing.
- **Advancing Citizen Security:** The US will help partner governments to build the resilience of at-risk youth and communities by providing educational, economic, and social opportunities. They will also support efforts to prevent and prosecute corruption, increase government effectiveness, and build national and regional crime monitoring institutions.
- **Diplomacy: The United States-Caribbean Strategic Engagement Act of 2016** reflects broad interest in more robust and regular engagement between Caribbean leaders and the US government.
- **Enhancing U.S.-Caribbean Engagement: U.S.-Caribbean Dialogue:** An annual consultative meeting between US agencies and Caribbean leaders will be convened. The meeting will provide a venue for advancing the agenda outlined in the Caribbean 2020 strategy.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative

The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)¹⁷ is a shared security partnership started in 2010. CBSI programmes support efforts to reduce illicit trafficking, increase citizen security, and promote crime prevention. CBSI programmes complement the security pillar of the U.S.–Caribbean 2020 Strategy (see above). CBSI members include Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago. The US has committed over US\$556 million for CBSI from FY 2010 to 2018, through programmes managed by INL, PM, and USAID. Congress has appropriated US\$58 million for FY 2020. CBSI assistance has included:¹⁸

- Enhanced maritime domain awareness and interdiction.

¹⁶ Information taken from <https://www.state.gov/u-s-strategy-for-engagement-in-the-caribbean/#security> [accessed 23/08/2019]

¹⁷ Information taken from <https://www.state.gov/caribbean-basin-security-initiative/> [accessed 22/08/2019]

¹⁸ Information taken from <https://www.state.gov/caribbean-basin-security-initiative/> [accessed 22/08/2019]. Information on how CBSI has benefitted each Caribbean country specifically can also be found here.

- Civil asset recovery legislation in countries and the use of asset seizure orders to target transnational criminal organisations.
- USAID programming targets the drivers of youth crime and violence to reduce the risk of youth involvement in Transnational Organised Crime. For example, USAID used a risk assessment tool to identify more at-risk youth in three target Eastern and Southern Caribbean Countries: St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, and Guyana. USAID then partnered with these host countries to deliver family counselling to these targeted youth. Across these three countries, 75% of the youth targeted have reduced risk levels.
- To augment law enforcement, CBSI supports efforts to professionalise and reform law enforcement institutions and enables partner governments to better prevent, investigate, and prosecute crime.
- The annual **U.S.–Caribbean Security Cooperation Dialogue** brings together CARICOM members, the Dominican Republic, and the US to review progress and set CBSI goals for the coming year. The Eighth Caribbean-U.S. Security Cooperation Dialogue was held in May 2019.
- A joint statement was issued by the governments of the Caribbean states and the US on the Tenth Anniversary of the CBSI, following the Eighth Caribbean-United States Security Cooperation Dialogue.¹⁹ Enhanced CBSI objectives of reducing illicit trafficking, increasing safety and security, and preventing youth crime and violence were emphasised and agreed to. Better coordination, cooperation and sustainability of joint security efforts was also emphasised. Some of the commitments included the following:
 - **To reduce illicit trafficking**, they will pursue the creation of a regional strategy that synchronises and links regional intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) practices. They also committed to convening a Technical Working Group meeting to combat transnational organised crime and terrorism to include confronting money laundering, financial crime, and the criminal misuse of technology and to apply asset forfeiture as a law enforcement instrument.
 - **To increase safety and security**, they committed to collaborate and share best practices and information on governance and rule of law, cybersecurity, and counterterrorism issues.
 - **To prevent youth crime and violence**, they committed to further refining juvenile justice country strategic plans, improve police-juvenile interactions, collaborate to synchronise sources of data on crime and violence. Continue to use the Technical Working Group Meeting on Preventing Crime by Focusing on At-Risk Youth and Vulnerable Populations as a mechanism to assess progress of reducing youth involvement in crime and violence.
 - **To establish a stronger security partnership for the future**, they committed to promoting the CARICOM IMPACS and Regional Security System (RSS) as the entities for the coordination of regional security programmes and projects among the CARICOM States, RSS Member States, and with the Dominican Republic, and secure Caribbean funding for the Caribbean security institutions.

¹⁹ Information taken from <https://www.state.gov/caribbean-united-states-security-cooperation-dialogue/> [accessed 29/08/2019]

U.S.-Caribbean Strategic Engagement Act, Public Law 114-291

The U.S.-Caribbean Strategic Engagement Act, Public Law 114-291 was approved in December 2016 and has been a powerful galvanising tool for US foreign policy and interagency coordination. There are a large number of engagements focused on security under the Public Law 114-291, involving an array of US government departments. Key departments include the Departments of Homeland Security, State, Defense and USAID (US Department of State & USAID, 2019, pp. 12-14). Many of the Homeland Security engagements are around transportation security. There are a number of national engagements, specific to a single country. The Department of State is particularly focused on bilateral engagements in the Dominican Republic and Guyana; the Department of Defense is focused on the Bahamas; USAID's majority of bilateral engagements are with the Dominican Republic and Jamaica. There are also multi-country programmes with a focus on serious and organised crime, examples include (US Department of State & USAID, 2019, pp. 12-14):

- Counter-Narcotics (The Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Eastern Caribbean, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago)
- Financial Crimes and Money Laundering (The Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Eastern Caribbean, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago)
- Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption (Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Eastern Caribbean, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago)
- Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of Criminal Justice Actors in the Caribbean to Counter Trafficking in Persons Using a Victim Centered Approach (Caribbean regional)
- Eastern and Southern Caribbean-Skills and Knowledge for Youth Employment (SKYE) Project (USAID)
- Eastern and Southern Caribbean -Juvenile Justice Reform Program II (JJRP II). (USAID)
- Eastern and Southern Caribbean-Skills for the Future Project (USAID)
- Eastern and Southern Caribbean-CariSECURE (Strengthened Evidence-Based Decision-Making). (USAID)
- Eastern and Southern Caribbean-Community, Family, and Youth Resilience (CFYR) Program. (USAID)
- Eastern and Southern Caribbean-Local Capacity for Local Solutions (LC4LS) (USAID)

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

The IDB works across the LAC region, providing technical and financial support on issues of citizen security and justice with a comprehensive approach, and with interventions based on evidence and knowledge (Chinchilla & Vorndran, 2018). The bank has a Citizen Security and Justice Team/Cluster. IDB has supported several regional technical cooperation projects around citizen security and justice issues, providing advisory, financial and capacity building support. IDB's work focuses on four main areas²⁰: (i) strengthening social actions to prevent violence that affects youth and women to counteract the factors that place them at risk of being victims or victimisers; (ii) strengthening the training and professionalisation of police forces to bring them

²⁰ Please note that this work is across the whole LAC region, and much of the focus appears to be in Latin American countries.

closer to the citizens with the objective of preventing and responding to crime; (iii) reducing barriers to strengthen the criminal justice system by streamlining the use of pretrial detention, and promoting rehabilitation programmes and alternatives to prison; (iv) strengthening institutional, national, and local capacity to guide the sector, as well as intersectoral coordination (Chinchilla & Vorndran, 2018).

IDB projects

According to Chinchilla and Vorndran (2018, p. 9), in the last 20 years, the IDB has financed 30 projects totalling US\$1.15 billion in 23 countries, which include interventions in the different links of the citizen security and justice chain. The IDB has also provided the countries with technical assistance through non-reimbursable financing of US\$70 million, which has allowed the testing of innovative management models for citizen security and justice and a rigorous evaluation of interventions in this sector. For example, in 2016, the regional technical cooperation project on women's leadership in citizen security was approved.²¹ In 2014, a blended loan was approved to support the Citizen Security Strengthening Programme in Guyana, the general objective of which was to contribute to a reduction in crime and violence (homicides, burglaries and robberies, and domestic violence) in Guyana.²² In 2015, a loan was approved to support the Citizen Security and Justice Programme in the Bahamas, with the general objective of contributing to the reduction in crime and violence (homicides, armed robberies and rapes).²³

IDB has several Trust Funds, which have been established by sovereign and non-sovereign donors to complement the IDB offerings. During 2000-2017, trust funds contributed approximately US\$3.03 billion in grant financing and US\$0.88 billion in concessional financing for LAC countries. Trust funds supporting security and justice issues in the region include:²⁴

- **Multidonor Fund For Citizen Security.**²⁵ Project: Standardization of Femicide Data for its Comparability in the Region (beneficiaries are all IDB member countries).²⁶
- **Spanish Framework General Fund.** Project: Strengthening of Cybersecurity in Latin America and the Caribbean – approved in 2018.²⁷

Coordination mechanism: Citizen Security Week

IDB holds a Citizen Security Week, which has been held annually for more than a decade and has become a unique platform for ongoing dialogue among authorities responsible for citizen security in the region and a space for disseminating cutting-edge applied knowledge and identifying best practices. The week brings together security and interior ministers from LAC, policy makers, experts, academics, and civil society. This is the largest annual dialogue platform on security in the region. It provides a space where leaders can share knowledge from

²¹ See <https://www.iadb.org/en/project/RG-T2818> [accessed 27/08/2019]

²² Information taken from <https://www.iadb.org/en/project/GY-L1042> [accessed 27/08/2019]

²³ Information taken from <https://www.iadb.org/en/project/BH-L1033> [accessed 27/08/2019]

²⁴ Information taken from <https://www.iadb.org/en/about-us/trust-funds> [accessed 23/08/2019]

²⁵ Canada has contributed US\$ 0.35 million and Switzerland US\$ 1.41 million towards this fund.

²⁶ Information taken from <https://www.iadb.org/en/project/RG-T3186> [accessed 23/08/2019]

²⁷ Information taken from <https://www.iadb.org/en/project/RG-T3024> [accessed 27/08/2019]

experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean and outside the region.²⁸ The Security Week consists of two main activities (IDB, n.d.):

1. Regional Policy Dialogue: Ministers of Security and the Interior from throughout the region discuss the challenges and progress made on citizen security and justice policies
2. Citizen Security Clinic: A space dedicated to the exchange of technical and specialised knowledge; analysing innovative and practical experiences. Host countries also share experiences through site visits.

Main topics of discussion include prevention of youth violence, violence against women, police modernisation, prison reform and strengthening of public prosecutors (IDB, n.d.). The 11th Citizen Security Week will be held in September 2019 in Washington, D.C, US; it seeks to develop a platform for dialogue on the future of the security and justice institutions in the LAC region (IDB, 2019).

The bank also provides the course “Leaders in Citizen Security and Justice Management,”²⁹ created for government officials on the theory and practice of managing citizen security and justice based on the experiences accumulated in the region over the last decade.

Organisation of American States (OAS)

The OAS uses a four-pronged approach to effectively implement its essential purposes. The Organisation’s four main pillars—democracy, human rights, security, and development—support each other and are intertwined through political dialogue, inclusiveness, cooperation, and legal and follow-up instruments.³⁰

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

The mission of the SMS is to promote and coordinate cooperation among the OAS member states and between them and the inter-American system and other bodies in the international system, in order to assess, prevent, confront, and respond effectively to threats to security. The sphere of activity of the SMS is defined by the Declaration on Security in the Americas and its new concept of hemispheric security as being multidimensional and comprising traditional threats and new threats.³¹ The SMS is composed of the Executive Office of the Secretary for Multidimensional Security and the following dependencies: the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (at the department level);³² the Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (at the department level);³³ the Department of Public Security;³⁴ and the Department against Transnational Organized Crime.³⁵

²⁸ Information taken from <https://www.iadb.org/en/citizen-security/acerca-del-evento> [accessed 27/08/2019]

²⁹ See <http://convocatorias.iadb.org/cfp-seguridad-ciudadana/home-course-en>

³⁰ Information taken from http://www.oas.org/en/about/what_we_do.asp [accessed 29/08/2019]

³¹ Information taken from <http://www.oas.org/en/about/sms.asp> [accessed 29/08/2019]

³² See http://cicad.oas.org/Main/default_ENG.asp [accessed 29/08/2019]

³³ See <http://www.oas.org/en/sms/cicte/> [accessed 29/08/2019]

³⁴ See http://www.oas.org/dsp/english/cpo_sobre.asp [accessed 29/08/2019]

³⁵ See <http://www.oas.org/en/sms/template.asp?File=/en/sms/dtoc/default.asp> [accessed 29/09/2019]

OAS projects

The OAS has a number of ongoing programmes in the Caribbean, that fall under its pillar of Security (see Table 3 below).

Coordination and follow-up mechanisms

The OAS member states hold each other accountable on their progress in combating illegal drugs, corruption, and domestic violence through innovative mechanisms:³⁶

- **Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD):** This is designed to measure the progress made by the 34 OAS member states in combating illegal drugs. This evaluation is carried out through the preparation and publication of national and hemispheric progress reports. The MEM was created in 1999 with the objective of increasing coordination, dialogue, and cooperation among the member states in order to confront the drug problem in the region more efficiently. There have been seven rounds since its establishment. The MEM Seventh Evaluation Round began in 2018 with the submission of the MEM Evaluation Questionnaire to the National Coordinating Entities (NCEs) in January 2018 and the national evaluation reports on drug policies were published in June 2019.³⁷
- **Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC):** This is an intergovernmental body established within the framework of the OAS. It supports the States Parties to the Convention in the implementation of the provisions of the Convention through a process of reciprocal evaluation. Through this mechanism, domestic laws and institutions are reviewed to determine if they accord with the provisions of the Convention and if they are effective at preventing and combating corruption. Recommendations are formulated with respect to those areas in which there are legal gaps or in which further progress is necessary.³⁸
- **Mechanism to Follow Up on Implementation of the "Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, 'Convention of Belém do Pará'" (MESECVI):** This Convention has been ratified by 32 OAS member states. It has impacted laws and policies in many member states and has raised awareness that violence against women is a violation of human rights. However, the Convention's goals have yet to be fully realised, and its provisions are not fully implemented. Consequently, a follow-up mechanism to systematically evaluate its implementation in member states countries has been decided.³⁹

³⁶ Taken from <http://www.oas.org/en/about/mechanisms.asp> [accessed 29/08/2019]

³⁷ See http://www.cicad.oas.org/Main/Template.asp?File=/mem/about/default_eng.asp [accessed 29/08/2019]

³⁸ See http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/mesicic_intro_en.htm [accessed 29/08/2019]

³⁹ See <http://www.cidh.org/women/convention.htm> [accessed 29/08/2019]

Table 3: Current programmes ongoing in the Caribbean under the OAS Pillar of Security (Please note that the country documents where this information was taken from were last updated in 2017)

Country – beneficiaries	Programme Name	Donor	Dates	Description
Regional - Police Institutions of the 34 OAS Member States	Inter-American Network for Police Development and Professionalization	Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina (CAF); Italy; Honduras	01/07/2015 – 01/07/2020	Mechanism for international cooperation to strengthen the police capacity to address security challenges. The Police Network seeks to generate police skills adapted to new security situations in the region and to promote the exchange of best practices and lessons learned.
Regional – all OAS member states	Inter-American Program for the Prevention of Violence	N/A	01/11/2015 – Ongoing	Created in order to support Member States in promoting citizen security through a comprehensive and multidimensional prevention strategy aimed at reducing and mitigating risk factors of violence and crime, especially among Youth. The Program’s interventions are implemented in three areas: institutional, situational and community. It has four phases of implementation. The first is an evaluation of the prevention entities. The second is the elaboration of a series of recommendations for the public sector and prevention entities. The third is the development of an action plan in collaboration with local actors. The last is the implementation of the chosen interventions.

Regional – all OAS member states	The Inter-American Network for the Prevention of Violence and Crime (see http://www.oas.org/ext/en/security/crime-prevention-network)	Guatemala	29/11/2016 – Completion	A network to provide assistance to Member States on the enforcement and implementation of public polices, programmes and initiatives in the area of violence and crime prevention. The OAS Department of Public Security has been working on its implementation; it was launched in 2017. Interactions take place through in-person meetings and its Website, where members can exchange experience and knowledge in the discussion forums.
Jamaica – Department of Correctional Services; Youth in Conflict with the law; Civil Society Organizations	A New Path: Promoting a Healthy Environment and Productive Alternatives for Juvenile Remandees and Offenders in Jamaica	United States Agency for International Development (USAID); Chile (AGCI); Canada (CSC)	01/11/2014 – 01/09/2019	Being implemented in four juvenile facilities: South Camp, Metcalfe, Rio Cobre and Hill Top. The project implements a reintegration curriculum that focuses on behaviour change, remedial education, and vocational training, preparing detainees for their release. Also offers training of trainers to the staff. Once the youth is released, the project provides immediate support to them, focusing on social reintegration and economic inclusion.
Jamaica (and 6 other OAS member states)	Fortifying Authorized Economic Operator Programs in the Hemisphere	? (United States Counter-Terrorism Bureau)	2014 – Completion	The Inter-American Committee against Terrorism began implementing the project in 2014, with the financial support of the United States Counter-Terrorism Bureau. The project coordinates with the IDB, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin

America and the Caribbean, IMF, the World Customs Organisations, and others to reduce the duplication of efforts and meet the double-sided goal of minimising risks in the international supply chain while supporting free trade. It aims to contribute to the implementation of mature and sustainable Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Programs in the hemisphere; support the Regional AEO Strategy and the Coordinating Committee; facilitate technical assistance; and encourage harmonisation of practices. In Jamaica, the project has supported the AEO programme in various areas.

<p>Jamaica (and 10 other OAS member states) – National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA), Treatment Centres, Local prevention stakeholders</p>	<p>Drug Use Data System Project (SIDUC) Caribbean Program</p>	<p>US, Canada, Trinidad & Tobago</p>	<p>2014 – ongoing</p>	<p>Part of the OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD).⁴⁰ The project's aim is to increase the capacity of Caribbean OAS member states to collect, generate, disseminate and utilise timely, valid, and reliable information on drugs across the Caribbean region that will contribute to the formulation of better quality evidence-based drug policies and interventions. Jamaica is one of 11 countries that are currently implementing the system in collaboration with local drug treatment facilities.</p>
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⁴⁰ http://www.cicad.oas.org/main/default_eng.asp [accessed 29/08/2019]

Jamaica

Counterdrug Capacity Building Program

US, Canada (in-kind contributions from Member States)

2004 – ongoing

Part of CICAD. This is a supply reduction project that deals with counterdrug enforcement and control of illicit drug production and trafficking. It has served to increase the capacity of law enforcement and other agencies to deal effectively with the threats and challenges they face. The programme covers a broad range of counterdrug-related areas of activity.

Source: Created using OAS Programs webpage information (see http://www.oas.org/en/member_states/programs.asp [accessed 29/08/2019])

UNODC

The UNODC Regional Office for Central America and the Caribbean in Panama (UNODC ROPAN) covers 24 countries, and provides these Member States with technical assistance in the fight against serious and organised crime.

UNODC ROPAN has incorporated the basic principles of UNODC to elaborate strategies and programmes at the national, regional and inter-regional levels. On a national level, UNODC ROPAN serves as a regional centre for the implementation of activities set out by the Governments of Member States. Integrated programmes for security and justice aim to strengthen State structures in the fight against illicit drug trafficking, corruption, money-laundering and organised crime and reinforce national security. From a regional perspective, UNODC ROPAN cooperates closely with regional Member States, as well as organisations in Central America and the Caribbean, such as the CARICOM, and CARICOM IMPACS and the Central American Integration System (SICA in Spanish).⁴¹ No specific information on projects could be found during this review.

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