

# CariSECURE

Strengthening Evidence Based Decision Making  
for Citizen Security in the Caribbean

## You Can't Fix What You Can't See

Mapping and Gap Analysis of Youth Crime and Violence  
Policymaking Capacities and Initiatives in Three Caribbean  
Countries

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# Background – CariSECURE 1.0 and 2.0

## **CariSECURE 1.0     2016 – 2022**

enhanced the data collection and analysis capacities and ICT infrastructure of police forces in 8 Caribbean countries.

## **CariSECURE 2.0     April 2022 –**

launched to build on the new evidence and lessons learned from the launch and implementation of CS1.0. Narrower regional focus but expanded beneficiaries.



# Lessons learned from CS 1.0 and innovative approach

## **CariSECURE 1.0**

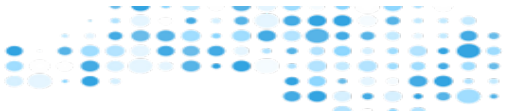
- Mapping and gap analyses identified technical, hardware/software and training needs
- Did not sufficiently identify challenges around cultural change, which had implications for both implementation and sustainability
- Focused on and engaged with only government security agencies (in the end, only the Police)
- CS 2.0 will support Prisons, Probation Departments, Ministries of Youth, Social Services, Rehabilitation Services, Community Based NGOs, Youth-based NGOs, and Youth-based Groups

## **Innovative solution for CS 2.0**

- Don't send an IT expert, send an anthropologist!

# Methodology

- **Dr Dylan Kerrigan** <https://www.dylankerrigan.com/about.html>
- **Barbados, Grenada, St Vincent and the Grenadines**
- **54 semi-structured interviews with agencies including Prisons, Probation Departments, Ministries of Youth, Social Services, and Rehabilitation Services**
- **Included interviews with NGOs and CBOs working specifically with vulnerable youth, academia, the business community, and the media in terms of issues of youth crime and violence.**
- **Also included scoping and interviews with key CariSECURE staff**



# KEY FINDINGS - Common gaps across all countries

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- Area 1: Transform Behavioural Culture and Public Sensitisation around Data Driven Policymaking**
  - Area 2: Enhance ICT Infrastructure Capacities and Training Needs**
  - Area 3: Support Development of Legislation and Policymaking Capacity**
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# Transform Behavioural Culture and Public Sensitisation around Data Driven Policymaking

- Better anonymisation of data needed to counter an overreliance on quantitative data
- More qualitative data required and need to develop trust
- Include youth in solutions for developing trust and buy-in
- Public education and training
- More disaggregated data

“ Because we are a small developing island state, we know practically everybody within our confine. And many times, you capture data, and you can directly know from which entity they are referring to and this can have some setbacks in terms of people may think that you are divulging information on them, which we are trying as much as possible not to do. ”

## Enhance ICT Infrastructure Capacities and Training Needs

“  
And the software proficiency. How do you analyse data? The coding, programming and analysis of data is important because many times we will go, and we collect the information. As I said to you, this is on paper, and it will sit there and nothing is being done with it because we do not know what to enter, how to enter, you know and then how to analyse it.  
”

- Provide training for all levels
- Need a regional team of local PRMIS trainers
- Develop locally owned software

## Support Development of Legislation and Policymaking Capacity

“  
Governments traditionally don't engage too much with people  
outside of government in terms of policy formulation.  
”

- Develop organisational chart of all data collected on youth and crime in each nation
- No assessment of data driven policies
- Create and Standardise Juvenile Crime category for Central Statistical Offices
- Periodic victimisation surveys and plan for including medical and other data for CS
- Lack of established written protocols and MoUs for data sharing
- Ministries do not have as good a relationship with the NGO sector as the UNDP does. Leverage this



# Benefits of the innovative approach

- Anthropology training built trust and human-interest approach helped map soft skills and vulnerabilities
- Data and initiative not necessarily labelled as such are relevant
- Helpful that he was from the Caribbean
- Identified key stakeholders
- Findings will form the basis of country level workplans
- How he engaged UNDP – Made us think differently and out of the box
- First M&G and changed subsequent TORs
- Cemented argument for multi-disciplinary approach when doing projects
- Visualization of a “utopia”

“What we offer is a lot of prevention, like early intervention is something we do a lot in the programming we have.”



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The **CariSECURE** project represents a partnership between the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), made possible by the support of the American People.