



Caribbean Regional ConSoc Retreat

Kingston, Jamaica, June 2011

Institutional Capacity of the State Division



Crime: roadblock for development

1. Undermines democratic governance
Fear, lack of trust in institutions
2. Deteriorates business climate
Increases costs and decreases investment attractiveness
3. High economic costs
Material losses, justice and penitentiary costs, health-related expenses.

Example of costs of violence analysis

	Guatemala	El Salvador	Honduras	Nicaragua	Costa Rica	Centroamérica
	US \$ million					
Health-related costs	1,281.3	1,143.6	359.9	241.1	325.3	3,351.2
Institutional Costs (police/justice /penitentiary)	305.1	284.9	239.3	86.5	221.3	1,137.1
Private security expenses	459.4	328.8	176.0	124.0	150.3	1,238.5
Material losses	245.1	252.7	110.0	77.5	93.9	779.2
TOTAL	2,291.0	2,010.0	885.2	529.0	790.8	6,506.0

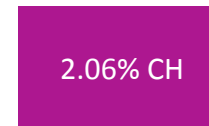
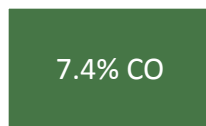
Total costs as GDP %



Isthmus Countries

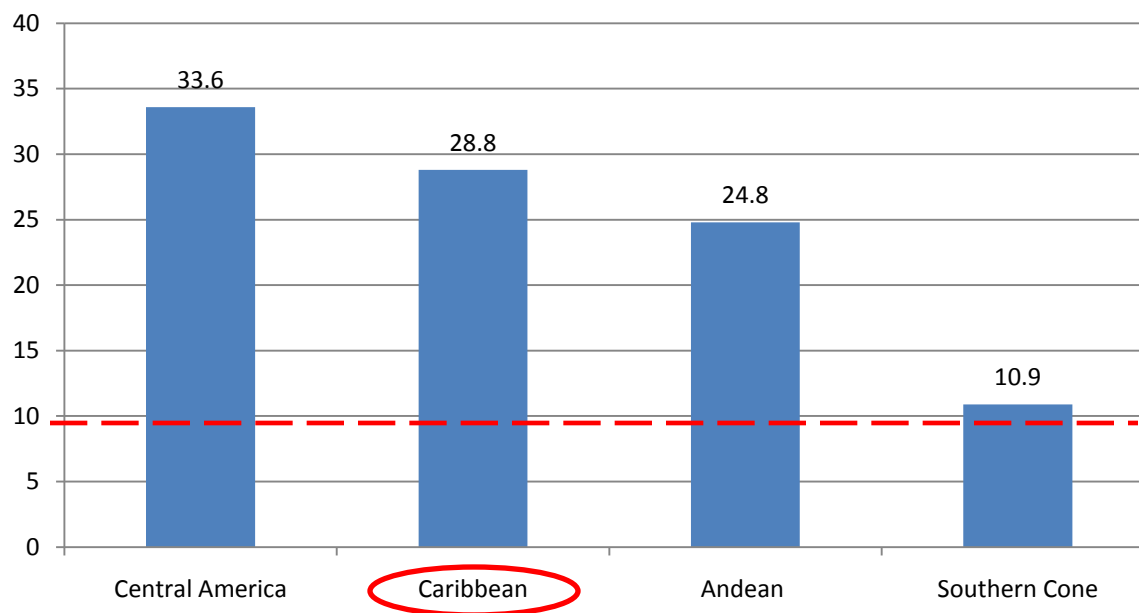


**Other countries
(Colombia, Chile)**



Crime and violence in the Caribbean: a problem of epidemic proportions...

Subregional homicide rate per 100.000 inhabitants, 2009



--- Benchmark epidemic: 10 per100.000 inhab

Source: Ministries of countries



Crime and violence in the Caribbean: salient facts

- Youth disproportionately affected
- Prevalent around urban hotspots
- Impacted by transnational organized crime
- Multicausal problem, associated with risk factors at three levels
 - Individual level
 - Family level
 - Community level
- Reliance on criminal justice focus has led to overcrowding of prisons

Challenges faced by LAC countries

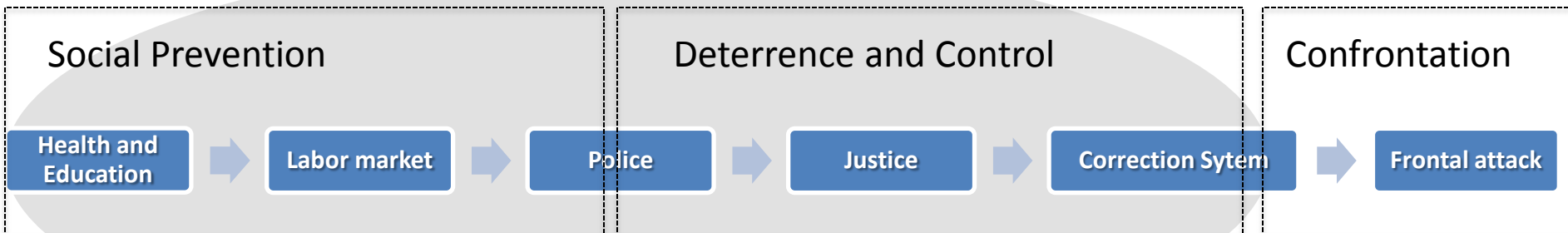
1. Deteriorating safety and perception of security among citizens
2. Weakened credibility of security institutions, thus democracy
3. Concern about the transnational nature of crime at the regional level
4. Growing consensus on the need for a regional focus and for holistic policies to tackle crime

The Bank's vision and mission

- Vision:
Citizens enjoy safe and fearless lives.
- Mission:
To support countries in improving the **quality, effectiveness and efficiency** of security policies and relevant institutions, to respond to the citizens' needs for safety and tranquility.

(In)security and Public Policy Spectrum

Crime and violence forms spectrum



Public Policy Spectrum

Our working framework: a holistic approach

Capacity among national and local government

Institutional strengthening

Strategic knowledge for decision making

Prevention at the local level

Youth-focused projects

Community-focused activities

Domestic violence prevention

Situational prevention

Police and corrections modernization

Accountability and control

Information gathering and analysis

Technical and professional skills

Recruiting

Administrative planning and organization

Reentry and rehabilitation

Education and training

Corrections system career planning

Alternative disciplinary techniques

Criminal justice strengthening

Partnerships with the private sector

Alternative measures to imprisonment

Gaps in production and analysis of regional empirical evidence

- **NO** 'one size fits all' solution.
- Interventions are based on **scientific** (not anecdotal) **evidence**
- Most empirical evidence comes from the USA and Europe.
But...results dramatically depend on social, cultural and institutional context.
- Efforts should be made to:
 - Improve data gathering
 - Improve information management and analysis
 - Identify better indicators
 - Improve M&E quality
 - Facilitate South South knowledge sharing

Countries with IDB-funded security programs



Loan Portfolio

Country	Operation	Amount US\$ m
ARGENTINA	Citizen Security and Social Inclusion	25
BELIZE	Community Action for Violence Prevention	5
GUYANA	Citizen Security Program	19.8
JAMAICA	Citizen Security and Justice Program II	21
NICARAGUA	Citizen Security	7.2
PANAMA	Integrated Security	22.7
TRINIDAD and TOBAGO	Citizen Security	24.5

Pipeline 2011-12

Country	Operation	Amount US\$ m
COSTA RICA	Program for Violence Prevention and Social Inclusion	132
ECUADOR	Justice and Security program	10
EL SALVADOR	Justice and Security program	20
HONDURAS	Justice and Security Program	20
PERÚ	Citizen Security Program	

Overview of citizen security projects in the Caribbean

	Belize	Guyana	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago
Amount	5	19.8	21	24.5
Institutional strengthening				
Information systems	X	X		X
Access to justice				
Police strengthening		X		X
Social prevention				
Domestic				
Educational	X			
Recreation and sports	X			
Conflict resolution	X			
Vocational training - job placement support			X	
Juvenile violence	X			
Situational prevention of violence			X	
Community Mobilization		X	x	X
Social marketing			X	

Civil Society: relevant stakeholder

CSOs have increasingly acquired more relevance in citizen security policy-making

- Contact with community, so good comprehension of root causes and risk factors associated with crime and violence
- Key role to strengthen social ties weakened by violence
- Increasingly deliver services to prevent violence in all components of citizen security policies
- Facilitate transparency, accountability and social control
- They are knowledge repositories

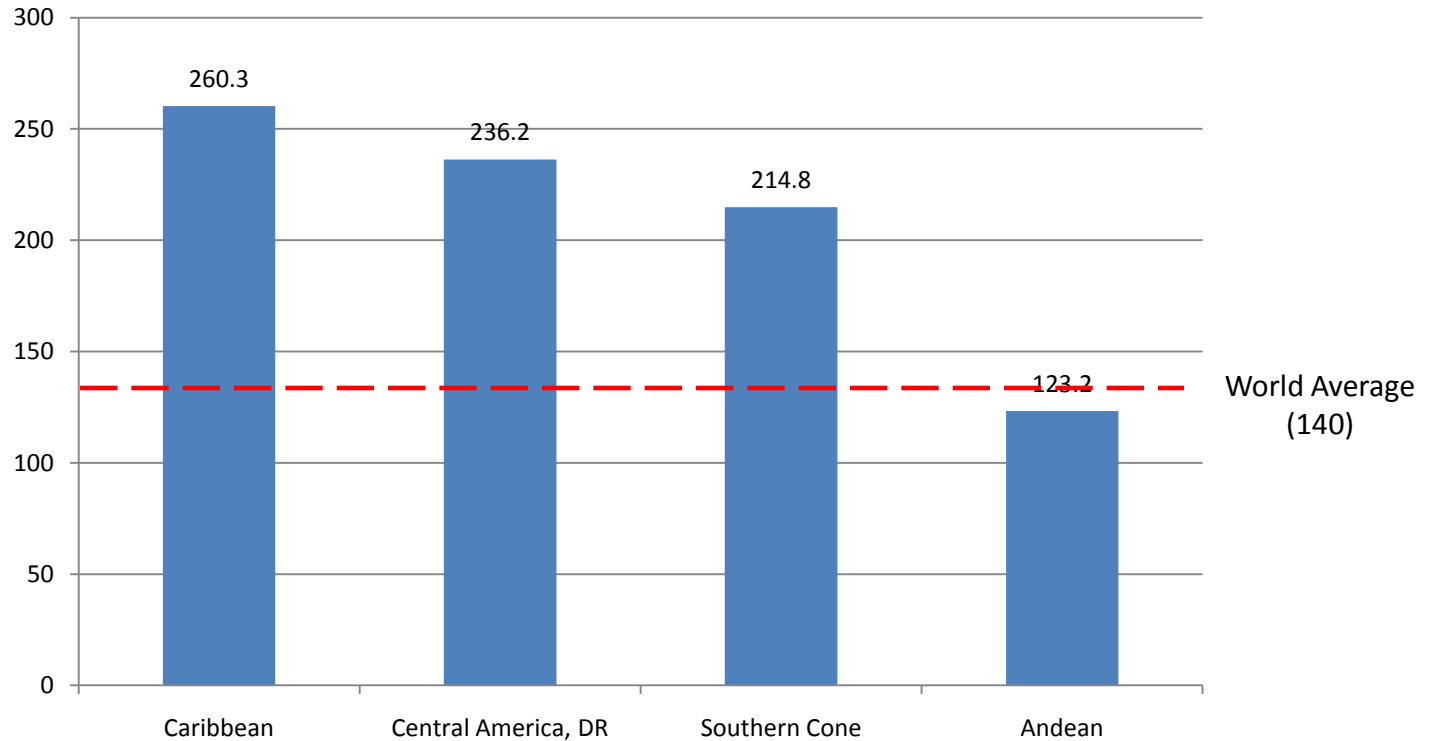


Inter-American Development Bank / www.iadb.org



...which has overcrowded prisons

Prisoners per 100.000 inhabitants



Source: 2009 World Prison Brief - King's College

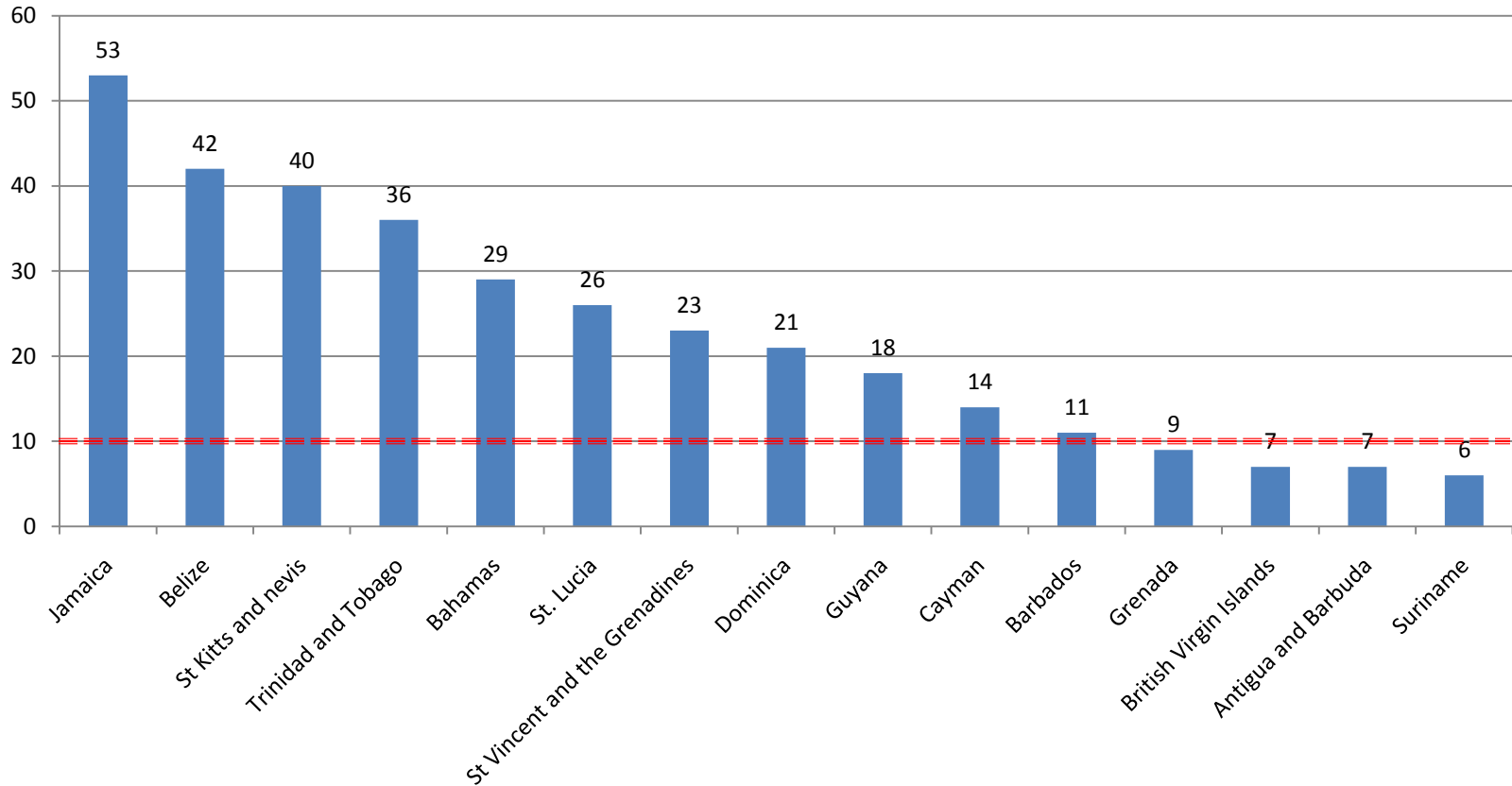


IDB's challenges

- ✓ Delivery:
 - Lead time
 - Holisitic solutions
- ✓ Focus on high impact priority areas
- ✓ Low evaluability
- ✓ Still feeble empirical base
- ✓ Increase depth and width of alliances with other organizations

...but heterogeneous incidence

2010 *estimated* homicide rate per 100.000 inhabitants



Epidemy benchmark (WHO): 10 per 100.000 inhab.



... that affects mostly youth

- Gangs: 33,000 identified as being involved in over 350 gangs throughout CARICOM countries.

