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CariSECURE

Strengthening Evidence Based Decision Making
for Citizen Security in the Caribbean

NEWSLETTER
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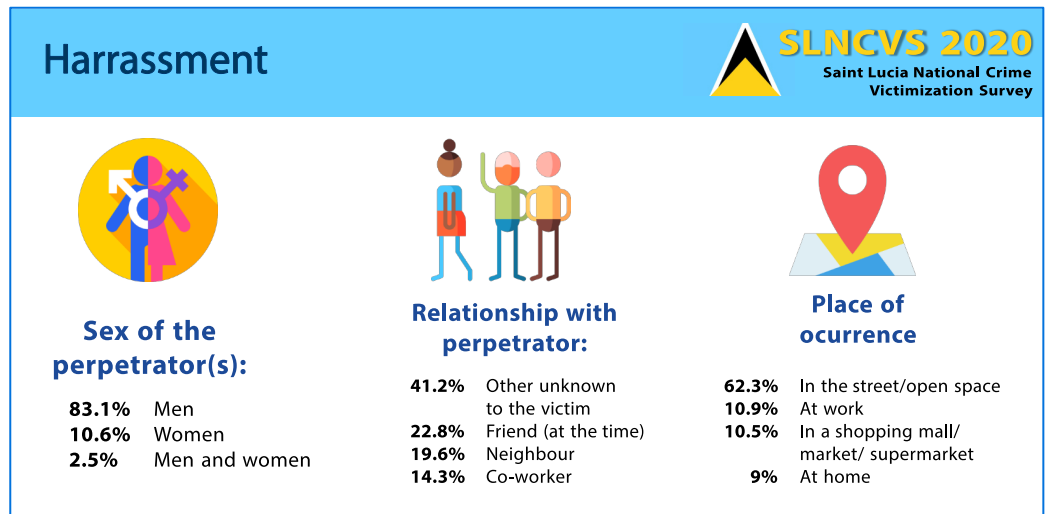
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Leading the Charge: Saint Lucia Using Data to Reach Silenced Victims

Whether we are directly or indirectly affected, crime impacts us all. Governments across the globe are constantly seeking new strategies to effectively reduce delinquency and the Caribbean is no different. One of the first steps in managing and reducing negative behaviour, is to understand it; and as the first country in the Eastern Caribbean to conduct a crime victimisation survey (CVS) of this magnitude using UN international standards, Saint Lucia has added data and research to its crime fighting portfolio.

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) of Saint Lucia took on the mammoth task of collecting vital information by administering the 2019 Saint Lucia National Crime Victimization Survey (SLNCVS). CVS focus on individuals and their experience as victims and not cases or incidents thereby providing an in-depth look at crime from the perspective of the victim and how it has impacted or changed their life. Data gathered from this survey will be used to help develop policy, advance reform and promote a people-centered approach to policing. May 2019 saw the beginning of the project that would span a full seven months to collect the required data. After a thorough process of review, stakeholder consultation and piloting, the research tool was ready! A team of twenty-five field interviewers and five supervisors, trained by UNODC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), took to the streets of Saint Lucia to interview persons from over 1,700 households throughout the island.

The real success of this survey, whose results were published in July 2020, is that it is helping solve real life problems in Saint Lucia. The real or perceived risk of crime, can be used as an indicator of community wellness. Therefore, developing strategies that reduce deviant activities and help districts feel safer is vital for improving the overall wellbeing of communities. At present, the research revealed that communities did not feel comfortable reporting crimes and that of those who did a relatively large percentage were dissatisfied. From all crimes reported to any competent authority, 96.8% were reported to the police and a 47.6% level of dissatisfaction



was declared'. This type of information is critical as it helps direct policy, training and programmes to assist the police to better serve communities and reach those silenced victims, who may be in dire need of assistance. ***"It is our hope that the results from the CVS will assist with our advancement of evidence-based approaches in response to our inherent socio-economic challenges,"*** Sean Mathurin, Director of the Central Statistical Office, explained.

But not only does this research inform decisions to better serve the public, it further helps police officers, who now have access to digital data at their fingertips. Mathurin sums it up best as he explained,

"Ultimately our objective should be to have a functioning crime and criminal justice statistical system that will provide the required data to support strategies designed to address the socio-economic development issues associated with crime and victimization".

The data offers a rich source of information on Saint Lucia's experience with crime and violence and is being used as a complementary source of intelligence to police records. It provides a foundation for policymakers to perform analyses and develop targeted policies to effectively reduce and prevent youth involvement in detrimental activities.

This entire project was made possible through the CariSECURE Project. Funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by UNDP, CariSECURE aims to strengthen youth crime and violence policymaking by improving the quality and quantity of available crime data while building the capacity of actors within the sector to analyse this data.

The full results and anonymized dataset from the Saint Lucia National Crime Victimization Survey are available on the website of the Central Statistical Office: www.stats.gov.lc.

Saint Lucia National Crime Victimization Survey (SLNCVS)

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) of Saint Lucia developed its first **Crime Victimization Survey**, a complementary source of information for Police Records that provides quality evidence to monitor the progress of 5 indicators of the 2030 Agenda.



11.7.2
Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months.

10.3% of the population aged 18+ in Saint Lucia experienced at least one type of situation related to sexual harassment.

81%	17.6%	1.4%
Females	Males	Intersex

Only **4.5%** were reported to any competent authority

Most common:

- Place of occurrence: The street **(62.3%)**
- Relationship with the offender: Unknown to the victim **(41.2%)**
- Sex of the offender(s): Males **(83.1%)**

16.14.1
Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.

Perception of safety walking alone in the neighborhood

85.8%	82.9%	88.7%
Saint Lucia	Females	Males

Perception of safety walking alone in the neighborhood at night

61.7%	49.9%	72.5%
Saint Lucia	Females	Males

16.5.1
Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months.

From the **59,244** persons that had at least one contact with a public official, a total of **199 persons (0.33%)** were victims of bribery.

The institutions with whom these incidents occurred:

Public utility agents (water, electricity, etc.)	53.1%	Land registry employees	26.6%
Police	11.4%	Safety guards in public institutions	8.9%

The project was funded by USAID through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – implemented CarISECURE Project with full technical assistance delivered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – through the Center of Excellence in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice.

The SLNCVS 2020 is based on the Manual on Victimization Surveys (UNODC, 2010) and the UNODC Latin America and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative (LACSI). It also uses the categories listed in the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes – ICCS (UNODC, 2015) and includes a Human Rights and gender perspective.



16.3.1
Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence in the previous 12 months.

18% of population aged 18+ was victim of at least one type of crime¹

16.4%	19.6%
Females	Males
Physical violence:	
Assault and injury 3.2%	2.6% Females 3.8% Males
Robbery 0.6%	0.5% Females 0.6% Males
Psychological violence:	
Threats 5.3%	4.7% Females 5.8% Males
Most common:	
• Months of occurrence: August (15.8%)	July (13.9%)
• Sex of the offender(s): Men	(66.9%)
• Weapons used: Knife or sharp object	(44.7%)
Firearm	(34.7%)

¹SLNCVS measures 14 different types of crime, including: Motor-vehicle theft, Theft of motor-vehicle parts, Theft of objects inside the motor vehicle, Motorcycle theft, Domestic burglary, Robbery, Theft, Bank fraud, Cybercrime, Bribery, Assault and Injury, Threats and Extortion. No intersex population was victim of any of the 14 types of crime, only of Sexual harassment, which was measured separately.

16.3.1
Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms.

From the **24,255** victims of at least one type of crime, **50%** reported their victimization to a competent authority (**12,128**).

Reported crimes for physical violence:

Robbery	75%	Assault and injury	47.1%
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Reported crimes for psychological violence:

Threats	47.1%
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The SLNCVS helps the National Strategy for the Prevention of Violence and Crime and the National Strategic Security Plan, contributing to the design of evidence-based strategic actions to fight crime on the island.

Guyana Police Force Rolls-out Police Incident Form (PIF) to Two New Stations in Guyana

The Guyana Police Force has rolled out the Police Incident Form (PIF) to two (2) additional police stations: **Parafaite Harmonie Police Station** (Policing Division 3) and **Providence Police Station** (Policing Division 4B). The inclusion of these two locations on June 1, 2020 brings the total to 4 stations currently piloting the automated application which records data from reports made to the police by the public. The piloting of the application commenced on December 2, 2019 at the Alberrtown Police Station and Fort Wellington Police Station.

The Police Incident Form (PIF) is one module of the of the Police Record Management Information System (PRMIS) being developed through the CariSECURE Project. It is the first module to be piloted as it is heart of the law enforcement records management system and captures typical information provided when a crime/incident is being reported. Some of the information it records include, date and time of the incident, offence committed, details about the victim and suspect, crime related contributing factors, modus operandi, incident and narrative.

Commissioner of Police, Mr. Leslie James, DSS, DSM applauded the pilot of the Police Incident Form and indicated the intention to roll out the application to all ten (10) Policing Divisions in Guyana, commencing with high connectivity police stations. This commitment has translated into fruition with the inclusion of the Parafaite Harmonie and Providence Stations. In addition, a total of 13 ranks have being trained of use the application on a rotational basis.

It is expected in the coming weeks, the PIF platform will be rolled-out to other Police Stations across Guyana. This is positive news as the project continues to develop the full Police Record Management Information System (PRMIS).

CariSECURE is being implemented in Guyana by the United Nations Development Programme country office in partnership with the Ministry of Public Security.

Photo 1: Ranks at Fort Wellington Police Station taking a report from a member of the public and enters same into the PIF application while simultaneously a Rank documents the report into the stipulated logbook

Photo 2: Officer using PRMIS at Parafaite Harmonie Police Station



Virtual Training Held to Re-energize ICCS Mapping Exercise in Saint Lucia

The CariSECURE Project held a virtual session with key statistical, law enforcement and justice personnel in Saint Lucia to build national capacity in the extraction and coding of offences to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS). Approximately 16 staff from the Central Statistical Office (CSO), Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court and Central Intelligence Unit participated in the exercise, which was facilitated by CariSECURE's National Officer, Miguel Trim via the Zoom platform.

The virtual session marked the commencement of an intentional thrust by the project to re-inject momentum into the extraction and coding process required for the completion of the ICCS Correspondence Tables for Saint Lucia. The process had somewhat stagnated due to human resource constraints experienced by Saint Lucia's High Court along with delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

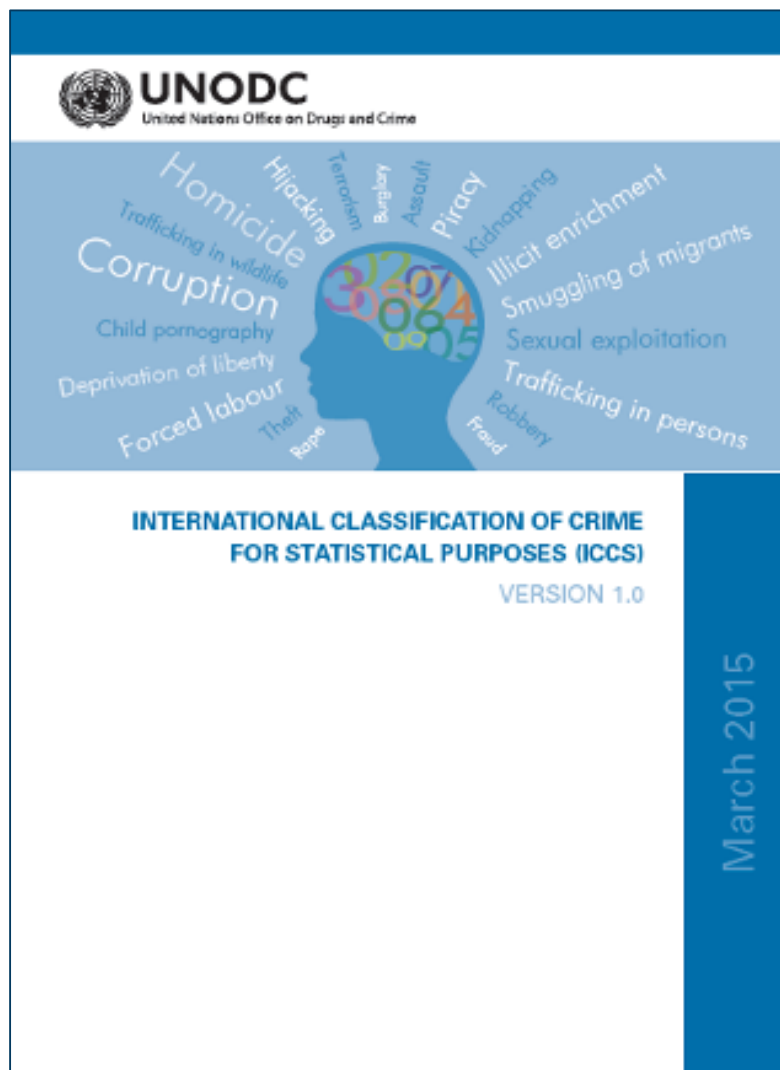
The project also profited the opportunity to create knowledge products, including an ICCS Coding and Extraction Guidance Document and a training presentation. The intention is that these products serve as guides for personnel from other agencies and territories engaged in offence extraction and ICCS coding in the future. In addition, it also allowed for practical assessment of the use of virtual formats in delivering training on ICCS extraction and coding.

Prior to the session, the ICCS National Working Group completed the coding of Saint Lucia's Criminal Code – some 492 offences. Further, in collaboration with other law enforcement and justice personnel the extraction of offences from approximately 227 Acts was accomplished.

Following the virtual training exercise, the remaining 126 offences have been assigned equally (42 each) to the three agencies with the goal of completing extraction by the end of August and commencing the coding process. CariSECURE's National Officer has also been on the ground providing technical assistance and guidance to the agencies and performing periodic reviews of the extractions completed to assure quality of the exercise.

The project anticipates the injection of new energy into the exercise following the training and expects the completion of the ICCS Correspondence Tables for Saint Lucia by September 2020.

The ICCS was developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2015 and is the first common framework to group all kinds of criminal offences into categories that are useful for producing crime statistics all over the world.



Guyana Women's Health and Life Experiences Survey Advocacy Brief Released

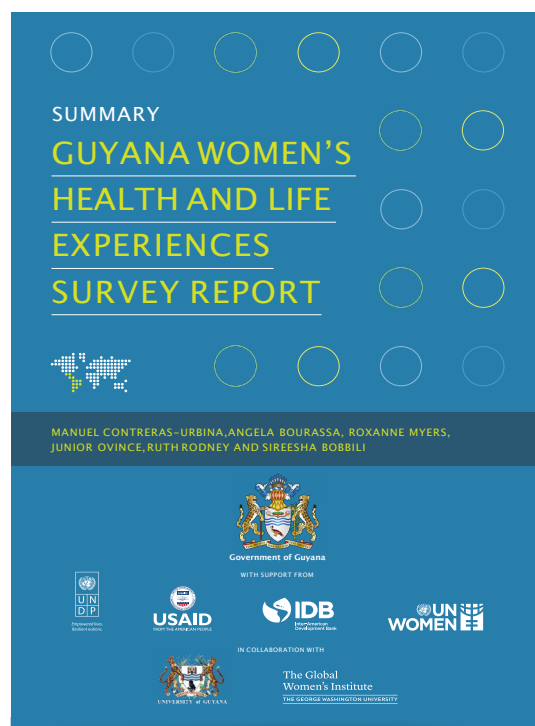
One of the key outputs of the CariSECURE Project is improved decision-making on youth crime and violence based on available evidence at national levels. The Guyana Women's Health and Life Experiences Survey Advocacy Brief released in April 2020, supports this aim by providing an abundance of evidence and a basis for enhanced, informed decision-making and policies that can improve outcomes for women and girls who are at risk of violence. The initiative was made possible through support from UN Women, UNDP, USAID through the CariSECURE Project and the Inter-American Development Bank, in collaboration with the Global Women's Institute of George Washington University, University of Guyana, and the Government of Guyana. The report summarizes the findings of Guyana Women's Health and Life Experiences Survey of 2018 and has been hailed as a landmark report, providing a comprehensive examination of the nature and prevalence of violence against women and girls in Guyana (particularly intimate-partner violence).

The report reveals that approximately 55 percent of survey respondents who had ever had a male partner had experienced some form of intimate partner violence during their lifetime. The data also suggests that intimate partner violence may start in early partnerships, with women who had begun their first union at a young age, who lacked family support having an increased risk of experiencing physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence.

In her keynote address, Minister of Social Protection, Hon. Amna Ally said the report proves that there is a clear need to improve efforts across a range of sectors, both to prevent violence from occurring, and to provide necessary services for women experiencing violence.

"For the first time, a study sought to obtain detailed information nationwide about the prevalence, frequencies and types of violence against women, looking at the health outcomes of domestic violence – the factors that may protect or put women at risk of domestic violence and showing coping strategies and services that women use to deal with domestic violence."

The Survey was conducted by the Guyana Bureau of Statistics using a national mixed-methods study comprising a comprehensive quantitative survey and an in-depth qualitative study which included focus group discussions and interviews with victims and key stakeholders. The use of this mixed methodology produced nuanced insights into the magnitude of



women's experiences with gender-based violence (GBV) in all regions of Guyana.

Furthermore, the quantitative survey used CARICOM's Model on National Prevalence Surveys on Gender-Based Violence, adapted to the local context from the World Health Organization's global model for assessing intimate partner violence (IPV) prevalence. The use of this established statistical model and a standardized questionnaire with globally accepted indicators has the advantage of allowing for cross-Caribbean comparisons and periodic repetition in order to monitor changes over time.

Additionally, the survey highlights the consequences for women, their children and families; women's help seeking behaviour; and risk and protective factors for violence. Meanwhile, the qualitative study illustrates the complexity of women's experiences in their own words, capturing factors that contribute to the impact of violence on women in various ways.

In summary, the results demonstrate a need for programmes that focus on changing patriarchal cultural norms and gender attitudes in Guyana in order to eliminate violence against women and girls at all levels of the ecological framework.

ICCS Coding in St. Kitts and Nevis 100% Complete!



The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) coding process in St. Kitts and Nevis is 100% complete.

This significant achievement was realized due to the persistence and commitment of the Data Manager, Sgt. Winston Thompson and core personnel who assisted with coding at crucial intervals on the journey to completion.

The lead agency, Royal St Christopher Nevis Police Force (RSCNPF), secured assistance intermittently from a number of representatives from key stakeholder agencies, namely: Departments of Statistics on both St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Kitts Nevis Defense Force & Coast Guard, Customs & Excise Department, St. Christopher Air and Sea Ports Authority (SCASPA), Her Majesty's Prison (HMP), DPP's Office, various government ministries and departments including Education, Health, Social Services, Foreign Affairs and Youth Empowerment. These agencies were previously trained in ICCS coding procedures which provided the requisite skills to assist with the coding of offences.

Readiness Manager, Superintendent Cromwell provided general oversight as the St. Kitts and Nevis CariSECURE Working Group overcame various challenges along the way and used them as springboards towards the finish line.

"The completion of the coding opens avenues for further research into the coding process, and the establishment of protocols for the addition of future or amended laws." – Sgt. Thompson - Data Manager

The ICCS will be used to improve quality of data on crime and criminal justice and to support national efforts to monitor SDG targets in the areas of public security and safety, trafficking, corruption, and access to justice.

Photo: Sgt. Winston Thompson discussing coding techniques with stakeholders at the coding workshop