

Draft TC ABSTRACT

I. Basic project data

▪ Country/Region:	Regional / CCB
▪ TC Name:	Strengthening data generation for correctional management in the Caribbean
▪ TC Number:	RG-T2551
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Arnaldo Posadas (IFD/ICS), Team Leader; Lina Marmolejo, Andrés Restrepo; Karelia Villa (IFD/ICS); Mariko Russell (ICS/CSU); Camila Mejia (ICS/CJA); Heather Sutton (CCB/CCB) and Nathalie Hoffman (IFD/ICS)
▪ Indicate if: Operational Support, Client Support, or Research & Dissemination.	Research & Dissemination
▪ Reference to Request: (IDB docs #)	N/A
▪ Date of TC Abstract:	June 22, 2015
▪ Beneficiary (countries or entities which are the recipient of the technical assistance):	Barbados, Jamaica, Suriname
▪ Executing Agency and contact name :	IDB, through the Institutional Capacity of the State Division (ICS)
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	US\$400,000
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	None
▪ Disbursement period (which includes execution period):	24 months
▪ Required start date:	September 2015
▪ Types of consultants (firm or individual consultants):	Firms and individuals
▪ Prepared by Unit:	IFD/ICS
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	IFD/ICS
▪ Included in Country Strategy (y/n);	No
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	No
▪ GCI-9 Sector Priority:	Institutions for Growth and Social Welfare; Citizen Security

II. Objective and Justification

2.1 The issue of improving correctional management (implementing correctional strategies, programs or policies that can contribute in reducing crime) is of particular concern for Latin American and Caribbean countries. The Caribbean region is currently experiencing a profound crisis in its correctional systems, reflected in: (i) high prison population: prison population rates in the region oscillate between 145 and 379 per 100,000 inhabitants, which surpasses the world average of 140 per 100,000 inhabitants; (ii) overcrowding: prison overcrowding where prisoner volume exceeds the prison capacity by more than 70%; (iii) pretrial detention: a large number

of prisoners are awaiting trial, with an average regional rate (i.e., number of pretrial detainees as a proportion of the total prison population) of detention pending trial of 40%. Under these conditions, rehabilitation opportunities within the justice system are highly unlikely. For specific facts of the prison system for six Caribbean countries, see the Table 1.

Table 1. Basic Facts of Prison Systems

		No. of Prisons	Female facilities	Male facilities	Juveniles	Prison Population			Official capacity	Population Density (%)
						Number	Rate	Remand/Pre-Trial (%)		
1	Bahamas	1	-	-	2	1433	379	42.0	1 348	97.8
2	Barbados	1	-	-	-	908	318	40.4	1250	72.6
3	Guyana	5	1	4	-	1998	264	35.6	1 580	126.5
4	Jamaica	12	1	6	4	4050	145	16.9	4690	87.7
5	Surinam	5		4	1	1050	194	50.0	1330	78.9
6	Trinidad & Tobago	9	1	8	1	4846	362	43.3	4 090	118.5

Source: World Prison Brief, International Center for Prison Studies, 2013.

- 2.2 This situation is exacerbated by criminal justice systems that lack fairness and effectiveness and are characterized by case processing delays and backlogs, low conviction rates, insufficient alternatives to prison, excessive use of punitive policies (based on more extended prison sentences), and inadequate personnel training¹. In addition, there is limited official data useful and appropriate to support evidence-based planning and programs for offenders' rehabilitation and reintegration. This deficiency of data and management, and absence of resources, seriously hinders citizen security, through increased recidivism, minimal social prevention policies, and negatively impacts the families of those deprived of liberty.
- 2.3 In this context, the countries of the region are striving to reform their correctional systems, encouraging a philosophical shift from a merely punitive approach towards a smarter correctional strategy focused more on innovative alternatives to incarceration, rehabilitation mechanisms and reentry opportunities. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has been supporting these efforts from a preventive and institutional strengthening perspective in line with its development mandate, seeking to increase the quality and availability of data and information, documenting evidence of what works and for whom and generating local knowledge and capacity to develop effective interventions that best enable the effective reintegration of prisoners into society.
- 2.4 The objective of this project is two-fold: (i) to contribute to the understanding of the causes of the near collapse of criminal justice systems of specific countries; and (ii) to diagnose the steps needed to improve the management of correctional systems with a view to strengthening efficiency and rehabilitative capabilities.

¹ Caribbean Human Development Report, UNDP, 2012

Furthermore, the knowledge generated by this TC will feed into a broader knowledge strategy of the Bank's Citizen Security and Justice Cluster, to better inform the public debate and decision makers about institutional performance of the justice sector. The project will accomplish these objectives through the generation of primary data and the implementation of standardized tools such as a prison survey of inmates and needs assessment of prison conditions. In particular, these instruments will generate information about the socio demographic characteristics of the inmates, criminal patterns, types of crimes, victimization within prisons and access to basic care instruments and services, among other institutional issues, that will help national authorities, policy makers, and directors of correctional systems to plan more strategically, improve managerial approaches, and formulation of correctional policies.

III. Description of activities and outputs

- 3.1 **Component 1: Data collection on corrections.** This component seeks to generate new data on correctional systems in Barbados, Jamaica and Suriname², both from the administration and inmates' point of view, which will contribute to complement the administrative data available. The TC will finance: (i) a mapping of the existing administrative data available in each country; and (ii) two types of surveys per country: (a) the survey to inmates will produce and gather reliable information on common characteristics of the prison population (demographic and socioeconomic; family context during childhood, before the arrest, and at present; use of weapons; operation of the criminal justice system and living conditions and health services while in prison);³ and (b) the needs assessment survey will gather information about the level of development achieved by a prison system to better guide administrator and decision-makers with regards to infrastructure, services and treatment, information and planning, operations and oversight, vulnerable population and staff and training.
- 3.2 **Component 2: Data and information analysis.** This component seeks to produce technical and sound analysis of the correctional systems in the Caribbean, in order to inform policy makers and facilitate cross-country technical and policy dialogue about this topic. The component will finance the production of three country reports and one cross-country report, based on existing information (both administrative and collected through surveys) and consolidate it with the newly generated data under Component 1.
- 3.3 **Component 3: Results and Dissemination.** The objective of this component is to disseminate the results of this exercise regionally and within the countries with local authorities, academia, civil society and private sector. This TC will finance dissemination and dialogue through three country workshops, which will promote regional cooperation and exchange of experiences.

² This exercise is also being implemented in the Bahamas and Guyana through other programs (Support for the Design of the Prisoner Reentry System (BH-T1046); and Citizen Security Strengthening Programme (GY-L1042)).

³ The survey will also include a specific module seeking to answer a particular research question for each country depending on its most pressing challenges.

IV. Budget

Indicative Budget

Component	Description	IDB Financing	Counterpart Financing	Total Financing
Component 1: Data collection on penitentiary systems	3 mapping of administrative data for each country 3 inmate surveys and institutional needs assessments in each country	310,000	0	310,000
Component 2: Data and information analysis	3 country reports (working papers and policy briefs) 1 synthesis report	60,000	0	60,000
Component 3: Result Dissemination	3 country level policy dialogues	30,000	0	30,000
TOTAL		400,000	0	400,000

V. Executing agency and execution structure

5.1 As this TC will generate knowledge and dissemination products originated by the Bank, the operation will be implemented by IFD/ICS with support from CCB/CCB. The project team will request and obtain the corresponding non-objections letters (expressing conformity with and support to the objectives of the TC) from the country's official counterpart before the initiation of any activity in each country. The TC will be implemented over 24 months. The IDB will conduct the procurement of consulting services required for TC implementation, according to the Bank's policies and procedures.

VI. Project Risks and issues

6.1 There is a risk of inadequate quality of data and analysis generated; as well as lack of institutional buy-in and failure to ensure continuity and sustainability. To reduce these risks, the following ameliorating measures are anticipated: (i) the project team will work closely with technical experts on survey implementation and sampling methodologies, as well as, subject experts on prison management to ensure quality control; (ii) on the lack of institutional buy-in of correctional institutions, the project team will work closely with the directors of the penitentiary systems and other authorities to present and disseminate the project objectives and activities, previously, during and after its implementation. Also the project team will draw upon the experience of the experts working in the Caribbean and will make the data generated available and accessible.

VII. Environmental and Social Classification

7.1 There are no environmental or social risks associated with the activities outlined in this operation; therefore its environmental classification is "C", according to the Environment and Safeguard Compliance Policy (OP-703). (See [Safeguard Policy Filter Report and Safeguard Screening Form](#)).