

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

REGIONAL

ONE SAFE CARIBBEAN FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS I

(RG-T4863)

PROJECT DOCUMENT

This document was prepared by the project team consisting of: Team Leader: Wilks, Jason Malcolm (IFD/CIS); Alternate Team Leader: Martinez Arroyo, Maria Jose (SCL/GDI); Attorney: Mendoza Benavente, Horacio (LEG/SGO); Team Members: Ho Lung, Jodi (CCB/CJA); Lopez Gonzalez, Haizea (IFD/CIS); Lopez, Osvaldo (IFD/CIS); Martinez, Ynty (IFD/CIS); Medellin Almanza, Nadin Fabiola (SCL/GDI); Prada Patino, Maria Fernanda (SCL/EDU); Rickards Lisandra Alicia (CCB/CJA); Scott,ruqayyah Macy (IFD/IFD); Sutton Heather May (IFD/CIS);

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PROJECT SUMMARY		
Operation Type:	Technical Cooperation	
Sector:	SOCIAL INVESTMENT	
Subsector:	CITIZEN SAFETY	
TC Taxonomy:	Client Support	
Project Number under the Operational Support Taxonomy:	N/A	
Technical Responsible Unit:	IFD/CIS-Citizen Security Division	
Unit with Disbursement Responsibility (UDR):	CCB/CJA-Country Office Jamaica	
Executing Agency:	Inter-American Development Bank	
PROJECT OBJECTIVE		
<p>The objective of this Technical Cooperation (TC) is to enhance the capacity of member states within the Caribbean to effectively prevent violence against sub-populations that are at highest risk of interpersonal victimization: vulnerable families, women and young men. The specific objectives of this TC are to: (i) cultivate regional models that improve family resilience to violence; (ii) Enhance capacity for coordinated, violence prevention interventions targeting at-risk youth; and (ii) strengthen capabilities for data-driven, integrated service delivery to survivors of domestic and sexual violence across the region.</p>		
FINANCIAL INFORMATION		
Financing Type	Fund	Amount in US\$
TCN - Nonreimbursable	W3B - OC Strategic Development Program Window 3 - Transitory Emerging Need for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean	620,000
	Total IDB Financing	620,000
	Counterpart Financing	0
	Total Project Budget	620,000
Donors:	N/A	
Disbursement Period:	36 months	
Execution Period:	36 months	
ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION		
N/A		

I. JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVE

1.1 **Diagnostic.** Interpersonal violence is a widespread and intractable challenge for the Caribbean¹. More than 1 in 4 citizens of the Caribbean population has lost someone close to them to violence during their lifetime; with countries like Jamaica having rates closer to 50%. The extant literature posits that interpersonal violence is well understood as learned behaviour, which can be positively or negatively reinforced by key socialising agents such as an individual's social network, community and family². Preventative strategies for interpersonal violence are most effective when there is attention given to reducing risks and developing protective factors against the more severe manifestations such as homicide, serious assault and sexual violence, with attention given to the "stickiness" of these anti-social behaviours – that they concentrate in specific places, behaviours and sub-populations³. In practice, these theories and strategies emphasise the development of capacity to intervene in those spaces where key socialising institutions are at their weakest and individuals are at their most vulnerable points for exposure to serious physical violence such as with children, young persons and women.

1.2 **Family dysfunction and intra-family violence** are major risk factors for involvement in crime and violence. Global research shows a strong link between Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)⁴ and negative outcomes, including violent behaviour and contact with the criminal justice system. Adolescents with multiple ACEs are significantly more likely to perpetrate violence later in life—up to 11 times more for boys⁵. In Caribbean countries the prevalence of ACEs among children can rise beyond 80%, compared to the global average of 60%⁶. When the family setting generates adversities, youth are more likely to engage in risky behaviours and become more likely recruits for criminal groups such as gangs, sometimes starting as young as age 9⁷. Similarly, a family history of incarceration or gang involvement, especially by parents, is an even stronger predictor of youth criminality than key determinants such as poverty or unemployment⁸.

¹ Please see [Restoring Paradise in the Caribbean: Combatting Violence with Numbers \(2017\)](#).

² Please see [The Ecological Context of Interpersonal Violence: From Culture to Collective Efficacy](#).

³ Please see [Protocol: Reducing community violence: A systematic meta-review of what works](#) and [Bleeding out: The devastating consequences of urban violence—and a bold new plan for peace in the streets](#).

⁴ The dimensions of ACEs include (1) physical, emotional, or sexual abuse; (2) emotional or physical neglect; (3) living in a family with at least one member suffering from a mental illness; (4) substance abuse; (5) incarceration or death; (6) witnessing domestic violence; and (7) parental separation or divorce ([American Academy of Pediatrics, 2020](#)).

⁵ Blum et al.,(2019). [Measuring Adverse Child Experiences Among Young Adolescents Globally: Relationships with Depressive Symptoms and Violence Perpetration](#)

⁶ UNICEF 2022. [A Statistical Profile of Violence Against Children in Latin America and The Caribbean](#).

⁷ USAID (2024) [Eastern and Southern Caribbean \(ESC\) Criminal Dynamics Study Regional Report](#).

⁸ Chioda, Laura (2017). [Stop the Violence in Latin America: A Look at Prevention from Cradle to Adulthood](#). World Bank Group.

1.3 Interpersonal violence also has a ***strong gender distinction*** in the Caribbean. Young Caribbean men are disproportionately affected both as victims and perpetrators to violence, with homicide being the leading cause of death for young males (15–29) in five IDB member countries in the Caribbean and far exceeding the rates for women, the general population, and global averages⁹. Young men also represent the majority of those arrested for major crimes and young, afro descendant men from poor communities are often stereotyped as violence producers, thereby limiting their socioeconomic prospects¹⁰. Conversely, for women in the Caribbean, violence is more likely to come from a family member or intimate partner. While data is limited, IDB-supported surveys in five Caribbean nations reveal that 1 in 3 women has experienced physical or sexual violence in her lifetime¹¹. Many survivors of domestic violence do not report abuse or seek formal help¹², due to fear, shame, or the belief that nothing will change. This recalcitrance is further aggravated in cases of sexual violence involving human trafficking where the survivor may fear arrest for prostitution or being an accomplice to other crimes.

1.4 Even as ***individual-level and demographic characteristics*** are important determinants for violent victimisation, a citizen's vulnerability is driven by a complex mix of individual, family, community and societal-level risks. Boys' disengagement from education¹³, restrictive gender norms, and limited access to economic opportunities increase their vulnerability and is further exacerbated by gang exposure, access to firearms, and socioeconomic exclusion¹⁴. Domestic violence is also higher among younger women with lower socioeconomic status and education, especially those who, along with their partners, experienced violence in childhood. All these different forms of violence – family violence, violence among young men, and domestic violence - share similar root causes, frequently co-occur and one can lead to another. For instance, survey data from the Caribbean indicate that men who exhibit violent behaviour toward intimate partners are also more likely to be violent in street fights with other men. Similarly, childhood exposure to violence—whether as a victim or witness—significantly increases the risk of future violence, victimisation, and criminal involvement¹⁵.

⁹ [Global Health Estimates: Geneva, World Health Organization; 2024, Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by region](#). Young men die from interpersonal violence more than any other cause in Bahamas, Belize, Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

¹⁰ [Katz et al \(2023\) Delinquency, drug use, and gang membership in the English-speaking Caribbean and Skin color and socioeconomic inequality: the persistence of colorism among black Jamaicans \(2024\)](#)

¹¹ IDB/ UN Women Women's Health Surveys: [JA 2016](#), [TT 2017](#), [SU 2018](#), [GY 2018](#), [BH 2021](#)[Unpublished].

¹² One in three women who reported experiencing IPV remained silent about their experience, and most survivors did not seek or receive assistance. IDB/ UN Women Women's Health Surveys (JA, TT, SU, BH).

¹³ Thailinger, A., Pecha, C., Beuermann, D., Arias Ortiz, E., Hobbs, C., & Piras, C. (2023). [Gender Gaps in the English-speaking Caribbean: Education, Skills, and Wages](#). <https://doi.org/10.18235/0004935>

¹⁴ [UNODC \(2024\) Caribbean Gangs](#).

¹⁵ Holzer et al., (2022) Crime and violence in older adults, *Journal of interpersonal violence*, and Rocque, M. (2021). Extending the integrated maturation theory of desistance from crime to childhood and adolescence. *Adolescent research review*.

1.5 Caribbean governments have recently established a **regional consensus to address interpersonal violence** through individual as well as collaborative efforts. Since April 2023, Caribbean Heads of Government have convened two Regional Symposia to Address Crime and Violence as Public Health Issue, replete with a formal Declaration to strengthen the capacity of the Community's Security and Justice agencies to adopt and implement a public health approach¹⁶. This public health approach envisages scientific, multi-step approaches to reducing risk factors for violent victimisation within a target population, by developing and testing prevention strategies and assuring widespread adoption¹⁷. Accordingly, the Declaration notes two critical actions for achieving this regional imperative - to work with all sectors and institutions to improve the equitable access to a range of social services and remedial options as well as develop and implement targeted programmes and strategies to address young vulnerable youth at risk of becoming perpetrators and victims of crime. However, achieving these ambitions of comprehensive, multi-agency service delivery and improved precision in interventions is conditional on addressing three interdependent gaps in knowledge, coordination and implementation: (i) **information asymmetries on family-centric interventions**. Despite global evidence of substantial effectiveness¹⁸, family-based interventions to build resilience against violence are rare in the Caribbean¹⁹—especially for high-risk groups such as those with incarcerated family members. At this nascent stage, more analysis and pilot programmes are essential to understand the current state of praxis and demonstrate what works in the Caribbean context; (ii) **lack of evidence-based standards on youth violence interventions**. Nearly all countries in the region have implemented youth violence prevention programmes over the past two decades, but comparative review of their effectiveness and replicability are scarce²⁰. Understanding the commonalities and critical success factors for implementation can yield regional standards that will minimise the risk of iatrogenic outcomes and foster a strong platform for developing a case management model - a harmonised suite of support services for at-risk youth delivered with oversight from a trained liaison officer that are bespoke to the regional context. This undertaking must also incorporate cost-benefit and impact analyses, where feasible, to give guidance on the most economical interventions models that regional governments can likely sustain over the medium term; (iii) **fragmentary execution of national strategies on domestic and sexual violence**. While several Caribbean countries have developed national strategies or action plans to

¹⁶ Please see [Declaration by Heads of Government on Crime and Violence as a Public Health Issue](#).

¹⁷ Please see [About The Public Health Approach to Violence Prevention](#).

¹⁸ Various systematic reviews of family interventions such as Functional Family Therapy (FFT) and Multisystemic Family Therapy (MST) find positive impacts (for an overview [see Abt, et al. 2018](#)), although there is much variation depending on implementation. Please also see updated evidence on cost/benefit estimates of various therapeutic and diversion programs for family and youth <https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost/>

¹⁹ The few documented family-focused violence prevention intervention are the Community, Family and Youth Resilience (CYFR) program in Guyana, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis; the One Family programme in Barbados; as well as parenting programs in Jamaica.

²⁰ Out of the 700 evaluations included on the IDB [Security and Justice Evidence-based Platform](#), 60 are from Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Of these, only 3 are from the Caribbean.

address domestic and sexual violence, implementation remains a widespread challenge. A recent diagnostic assessment²¹ undertaken by the IDB confirms that significant work remains to strengthen legislation, information management systems and operational mechanisms within and across government sectors to respond holistically to survivors of domestic violence such as vulnerable young women, thereby preventing future incidents and fatalities²².

- 1.6 **Request.** This TC seeks to respond to multiple requests received from counterparts (annex I). These include a request from the Ministry of National Security for technical assistance related to response to domestic and sexual violence by the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS) received July 7, 2025. Written request was also received from the Barbados Probation Service (March 25, 2025) requesting support to pilot a programme for reintegration of formerly incarcerated individuals and reconnection with their families and communities. Finally, arising from attendance of the Minister of National Security at the IDB *Regional Summit for the Alliance on Security, Justice and Development*, in September 2025, a request was made for technical assistance to strengthen programmes to reduce gang violence and redirect at-risk youth, as well as to support better coordination in responding to domestic and sexual violence.
- 1.7 The requests outlined above demonstrate that the TC addresses a regional imperative for more comprehensive responses to interpersonal violence by equipping institutions and personnel to document and validate effective operational practices for potential national scaling or regional adoption. Standardizing these practices will help stakeholders anticipate outcomes, inform policy reform at both national and regional levels, and allocate resources more efficiently to address evolving risk profiles. Establishing regional knowledge exchanges will also foster self-sustaining learning systems that support professional development, aligned with the sub-region's goal of a single labour market. Finally, closing legislative and technical gaps will better align strategic mandates with operational capabilities, ensuring inclusive and responsive service delivery for vulnerable populations. To support implementation, the IDB will work in partnership with regional entities such as UN Women, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) to convene regional symposia, define aligned agendas, and collaborate on complementary solutions to prevent violence against vulnerable families, women, and young men. Working with the mentioned partners enables broader geographic reach and leverages the comparative advantages, technical expertise, and experience of each organization to deliver more impactful and coordinated support across the region.
- 1.8 **Objective.** The objective of this Technical Cooperation (TC) is to enhance the capacity of member states within the Caribbean to effectively prevent violence against sub-populations that are at highest risk of interpersonal victimisation: vulnerable families, women and young men. This will be done through piloting,

²¹ Williams, C.W. (2025). Report on desk review and consultations with IDB Caribbean member States on prevention and response to Domestic and Sexual violence [unpublished].

²² IDB consultations with stakeholders from Caribbean member states between October 2024 and April 2025.

evaluating, and disseminating knowledge on interventions to prevent and protect these vulnerable populations in the Caribbean region. The specific objectives of this TC are to: (i) cultivate regional models that improve family resilience to violence; (ii) enhance capacity for coordinated, violence prevention interventions targeting at-risk youth and (iii) strengthen capabilities for data-driven, integrated service delivery to survivors of domestic and sexual violence across the Caribbean.

1.9 **Complementarity.** This TC will complement existing initiatives aiming at preventing serious violence in Caribbean countries. The IDB's work across multiple sectors including citizen security, education, gender and health underscores the institution's capacity to support comprehensive responses to the accumulation of risk factors for violence occurring at the individual (age, gender, aggression, mental health, etc.), interpersonal (family, peers, or couples), community (concentrated poverty, presence of gangs, firearms, etc.), and societal (e.g., social norms that support the use of violence) levels. Such multisectoral responses are evidenced in recent technical cooperation projects at the regional level to address); violence among gang-involved youth (ATN/OC-21210-RG), violence in schools (ATN/OC-21096-RG, youth prone to violent victimisation (RG-T4844), and violence gender norms (ATN/OC-21798-RG); as well as impending projects at the national level such as the Family Systems Therapy Intervention for Positive Youth Development (BA-T1114) in Barbados and Support for Strengthening a Comprehensive and Coordinated Approach to Gender-Based Violence in Trinidad and Tobago (TT-T1184) in Trinidad and Tobago. This TC links these efforts by strengthening the mechanisms for regional learning and application on violence prevention by developing and promoting country-level innovations across the public sector that demonstrate effectiveness. This ability to harness synergies and approach the problem from different angles in ways that reinforce each other highlights the institution's value proposition to the Caribbean on matters of citizen safety.

1.10 The IDB is also in a unique position to support the region's ambition for more collective and standardised approaches to improve intervention models for interpersonal violence, given our proven track record for recognising and leveraging technical expertise found within member countries through our investment projects. Beginning more than two decades ago in Jamaica, the IDB has been working in the Citizen Security and Justice sector through progressive iterations of the Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) (2272/OC-JA, 3191/OC-JA) that focused on social prevention interventions and institutionalised the first case management system for at-risk youth in the Caribbean. Likewise, in The Bahamas, the IDB contributed to reducing crime and violence through the Citizen Security Programme (CSP) (3499/OC-BH) that improved behaviours for non-violent conflict resolution in New Providence; increased employability and employment rates for at-risk youth population in vulnerable communities; and delivered certifications to correctional personnel in their treatment and rehabilitation of youth in conflict with the law. More recently, IDB partnered with the Government of Guyana to deliver the Support to Criminal Justice Systems Programme (3876/BL-GY), which piloted the development of integrated service delivery facilities for victims of interpersonal violence, with dedicated protocols for survivors of domestic violence and victims of human trafficking.

1.11 **Strategic Alignment.** TC aligns with the IDB Group Institutional Strategy: Transforming for Scale and Impact (CA-631), particularly the goal of reducing poverty and inequality through evidence-based, context-specific interventions for at-risk youth and domestic and sexual violence survivors. It supports “Institutional Capacity, Rule of Law and Citizen Security” by enhancing coordination among stakeholders delivering social and rehabilitative services. It also aligns with the Sectoral Framework for Citizen Security and Justice (GN-2771-12), and with “Gender Equality and Inclusion of Diverse Population Groups” and the Gender and Diversity Sector Framework (GN-2800-13), by promoting agency, prevention, and institutional capacity to address the most vulnerable sub-populations to the most common forms of interpersonal violence such as marginalised, male youth in relation to serious assaults and homicides and young women in relation to domestic and sexual violence.

1.12 The TC is aligned with Window 3B of The Ordinary Capital Strategic Development Program (OC SDP) (GN-2819-14), which is the Transitory Emerging Need for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean. Specifically, the TC contributes to the program’s goal of strengthening citizen security by building the capacity of criminal justice institutions to mitigate the risks for interpersonal violence to address youth violence and domestic and sexual violence. This TC will also promote safer communities which is a strategic objective under the Citizen Security pillar (ONE Safe Caribbean) of the ONE Caribbean initiative. It also supports the Regional Alliance for Security, Justice, and Development (RG-T4630), Pillar 1, by addressing risk factors that increase vulnerability to criminal exploitation. Moreover, the TC aligns with the IDB’s Fragility, Conflict, and Criminal Violence (FCCV) Framework and its efforts to safeguard sub-national environments that are prone to socio-economic shocks arising from crime and violence.

1.13 At the country level, the TC aligns with the IDB Group Country Strategies for the respective beneficiary countries. Specifically, with: (i) The Country Strategy of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas (2024-2028) (GN-3198-1), in the strategic area of “Human Development and Citizen Security” by improving data and information for citizen security interventions by supporting knowledge generation and institutional capacity building form monitoring and evaluation of current youth violence interventions, and the cross-cutting theme of “Gender and Diversity” through building institutional capacity of key institutions addressing domestic and sexual violence and enhanced data analysis to inform evidence-based policies; (ii) The Barbados 2025-2030 Country Strategy (GN-3280-1) in the cross-cutting issue of “Gender and Diversity” by supporting a regional symposium on domestic violence in Barbados that will culminate in regional priorities; (iii) The Belize Country Strategy 2022-2025 (GN-3086), in the dialogue area of “citizen security” and the crosscutting issue of “gender and diversity” through enabling regional knowledge exchanges on at-risk youth and domestic violence prevention; (iv) The Country Strategy for the Co-operative Republic of Guyana 2023-2026 (GN-3187), in the cross-cutting issue of “Gender equality and diversity” by supporting women exposed to domestic violence, and the “Dialogue area” of “Citizen security and justice” through enabling regional knowledge exchanges on youth and domestic violence prevention; (v) The Jamaica 2022-2026 Country Strategy (GN-3138), in the cross-cutting themes of

crime prevention and gender and diversity through training of first responders on data analysis to inform evidence-based responses related to domestic and sexual violence, as well as regional knowledge exchange and events on at-risk youth and domestic violence prevention; (vi) The 2021-2025 Country Strategy of the Republic of Suriname (GN-3065), the strategic area of “Improving Basic Services and Social Protection” and the cross-cutting issue of “Gender and Diversity” by focusing on reducing violence against women and (vii) The Trinidad and Tobago Country Strategy 2021-2025 (GN-3071), supporting the government in addressing gender-based violence and at-risk youth attached to issues such as gang violence, delinquency, criminal activity, and illicit drug use and abuse.

II. COMPONENTS

- 2.1 **Component I. Cultivate regional models that improve family resilience to violence (US\$175,000).** Given that there have been few documented initiatives in this area in the Caribbean, this component will undertake to: (i) conduct a comparative study on family-centric interventions models in the Caribbean and (ii) based on the identification of a viable model from the aforementioned study, support at least one pilot to replicate those resilience mechanisms for vulnerable families²³. The products of this component include a discussion paper on family-centric intervention models and at least one pilot programme to strengthen family resilience implemented.
- 2.2 **Component II. Enhance capacity for coordinated violence prevention interventions targeting at-risk youth (US\$115,000).** The activities under this component will include: (i) support to at least one government agency in conducting post-implementation and cost-benefit studies of previous or current youth violence prevention interventions²⁴; (ii) establishing a regional knowledge exchange forum on case management and the delivery of social prevention

²³ This activity will support consultancies, of firms or individuals, as well as costs for convening events or workshops. Criteria for the pilot country location would include having identified an experienced local implementing agency and/or local organizations with requisite experience running similar programmes. Selection of beneficiaries will adhere to use of a set of risk-based criteria (Risk-Needs-Responsivity) using a risk assessment tool to identify the families in highest risk of violence. Criteria will include families with a currently or formerly incarcerated family member, history with the criminal justice system and/or history of gang involvement.

²⁴ The intervention(s) chosen will be based on interest and evaluation of interventions status, data availability and an assessment of readiness. Where personal data of beneficiaries is gathered/processed, as defined in the IDB Personal Data Privacy Policy, the activity will adhere to IDB guidelines for the same so that adequate considerations be taken related to the treatment of that data. The data collection will adhere to principles such as data minimization, ensuring only necessary information is collected, and security, employing technical safeguards to prevent unauthorized access or loss of data. Furthermore, the purpose limitation principle will be observed, restricting data use strictly to objectives outlined in this TC.

services to high-risk youth such as young men not in employment, education or training who are primarily afro descendant and reside in vulnerable communities. The products of this TC include individuals of government agencies trained in M&E, one discussion paper on the findings of post-implementation youth violence intervention studies and a platform for the regional knowledge exchange on case management.

2.3 **Component III. Strengthen capabilities for data-driven, integrated service delivery to survivors of domestic and sexual violence (US\$250,000).** The objective of this component is to support regional knowledge sharing and enhance data collection and analysis to inform evidence-based policies. This component will finance the following activities: (i) support first responder training in administrative data analysis and data-driven, operational responses to domestic and sexual violence; (ii) convene a regional symposium on state responses to domestic and sexual violence in the Caribbean; and (iii) provide technical consultants to draft model legislation, policy papers and/or strategic plans derived from a reform agenda developed and endorsed at the regional symposium. These activities will address the differential effects of interpersonal violence that disproportionately effect women and girls. The outputs from this component include regional guidelines/ manual on first responder data analysis and data-driven response; a high-level regional symposium on state responses to domestic and sexual violence; and the technical products (policy papers/model legislation) emanating from the symposium.

2.4 **Project Administration (US\$80,000).** This component will finance a consultant to perform administrative support, to organize meetings, convene dialogues, draft technical documents and monitor consulting contracts, as well as provide logistical support for regional capacity building activities. This component will also cover the consultant's related travel expenses, as needed.

2.5 **Expected Results.** The expected outcomes of this TC are to increase the number of institutions supported to develop coordinated violence prevention models, as well as the number of public officials with improved capacity to deliver multi-sectoral support services for sub-populations vulnerable to violence.

2.6 **Beneficiaries.** The direct beneficiaries include Governments of Barbados, The Bahamas, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago. The final beneficiaries are at least 20 Ministries, Agencies and Departments (MDAs) across regional governments that provide violence prevention and remediation services, as well as at least 80 violence prevention practitioners who will gain enhanced knowledge, tools and skills for reducing harms among vulnerable families, young men and women. The ultimate recipients of these efforts will be vulnerable families, at-risk young men, and survivors of domestic and sexual violence across participating Caribbean communities, who should see safer environments and better-coordinated prevention and support services as institutions and practitioners strengthen their capacity.

III. BUDGET

3.1 The total amount for this TC is US\$620,000.00, which is to be financed from Window 3 (Transitory Emerging Need for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean - W3B) of the Ordinary Capital Strategic Development Program (OC SDP). The expected outcomes of this Technical Cooperation (TC)—to expand the number of institutions supported in developing coordinated violence prevention models and strengthen their capacity to deliver multi-sectoral services—are aligned with the objectives of the Transitory Emerging Need for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean. Specifically, the TC will:

- (i) tackle interdependent underlying challenges in the region through high-impact interventions under a regional approach;
- (ii) enhance collaboration to address violence against vulnerable populations;
- (iii) complement national efforts while deepening regional integration to increase scale, promote coordination, and leverage comparative advantages; and
- (iv) advance regional knowledge with partners to better address current challenges and identify future priorities.

Component Objective	Description	IDB/Fund Funding	Total Funding
Component 1. Cultivate regional models that improve family resilience to violence	1.1 Comparative study on family-centric interventions models in the Caribbean	US\$30,000	US\$30,000
	1.2. Pilot to strengthen family resilience and prevent adverse childhood experiences	US\$145,000	US\$145,000
Component 2. Enhance capacity for coordinated violence prevention interventions targeting at-risk youth	2.1 Post-implementation review of youth violence interventions in the Caribbean	US\$50,000	US\$50,000
	2.2. Regional Knowledge Exchange Case Management for vulnerable youth	US\$65,000	US\$65,000
Component 3: Strengthen capabilities for data-driven, integrated service delivery to survivors of domestic and sexual violence	3.1 Capacity building on data analysis and data-driven responses to domestic and sexual violence	US\$130,000	US\$130,000
	3.2 Executing reform agenda from the regional symposium on state responses to domestic and sexual violence	US\$120,000	US\$120,000
Project Administration	4.1 Administrative support for ONE Safe Caribbean initiatives	US\$80,000	US\$80,000
Total		US\$620,000	US\$620,000

IV. EXECUTION STRUCTURE

4.1 **The Executing Agency.** The TC will be executed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), based on a request by the beneficiaries, in accordance with the Bank's Technical Cooperation Policy (GN-2470-2) and the

Procedures for the Processing of Technical Cooperation Operations and Related Matters (OP-619-4), through the Unit of IFD/CIS. The justification for the Bank as Executing Agency is due to the project's remit as a Regional Technical Cooperation (Section C, 2.2 iv), wherein no regional entity exists to provide capacity-building as described across multiple national governments and agencies, whereas IFD/CIS is well equipped to manage this operation and assure the coordination needed, the involvement of state and non-state actors in the project and given recent experience executing initiatives to strengthen the capacity of technical counterparts to strengthen protective factors within vulnerable households, reduce youth violence, and improve state responses to domestic and sexual violence in the region. The TC will be disbursed over 36 months, with execution anticipated over that same period. Written requests for all technical assistance activities will be received from beneficiary countries prior to realizing said activities.

- 4.2 The project team is led by Jason Wilks (IFD/CIS), Senior Public Management Sector Specialist with responsibility for IFD/CIS citizen security projects in the Caribbean, who will supervise the overall TC components. Operational and administrative support will be provided by colleagues from the CCB/CJA Country Office as well as from colleagues in the respective country offices of beneficiary countries.
- 4.3 The monitoring and supervision activities of this project will be the responsibility of the project team leader, who will implement, due to the nature of the proposed activities and objectives, a monitoring scheme for the execution of the TC, in accordance with the methodology for monitoring TCs under execution established in the document The Technical Cooperation Monitoring and Reporting System (OP-1385-4).
- 4.4 **Procurement.** The activities to be executed under this operation will be included in the Procurement Plan and carried out in accordance with the Bank's established procurement methods, namely: (i) Hiring of individual consultants, as established in the regulations AM-650 of the "Complementary Workforce" Administrative Manual for individual consultants; and (ii) hiring of consulting firms for services of an intellectual nature and contracting of services logistics and other services other than consulting, according to the IDB's Institutional Procurement Policy (GN-2303-33) and its associated guides.

V. POTENTIAL RISKS

- 5.1 The main risks to be considered are: (i) the closed nature of public bureaucracies to enhanced scrutiny from international peers, which may jeopardise attempts to facilitate a steady, bi-directional flow of lesson sharing across institutions at the national and regional levels; and (ii) limited institutional resources for the sharing of administrative data and information for the onward production of case management decision-making and evidence-informed interventions, respectively. These risks are contemplated in the design of the project via mitigation strategies such as the facilitation of regional training experiences to build communities of practice and promote trust levels and the establishment of cooperation protocols to reduce inclination to withhold information. In the case of limited institutional

capacity, the project will prioritise the use of open source and low-cost technological solutions, whenever appropriate and secure, to facilitate regional coordination. In addition, institutional strengthening, through the Bank's support with other complementary instruments, such as loans and dialogue networks mentioned above, allows effort under this TC to be further absorbed and consolidated. In this way, the Bank helps to ensure that training and cooperation protocols are absorbed and applied effectively, thus overcoming the limitations arising from low institutional capacities.

5.2 **Intellectual Property.** All knowledge products derived from this Technical Cooperation including any platforms, tools, or materials developed will be the intellectual property of the Bank. The Bank will maintain ownership of all outputs to ensure consistency and alignment with our funding objectives.

VI. EXCEPTIONS TO BANK POLICIES

6.1 This operation does not foresee any exceptions to Bank policy.

VII. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

7.1 This Technical Cooperation is not intended to finance pre-feasibility or feasibility studies of specific investment projects or environmental and social studies associated with them; therefore, this TC does not have applicable requirements of the Bank's Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESPF).

REQUIRED ANNEXES:

- Annex I: Request from Client²⁵
- Annex II: Results Matrix
- Annex III: Terms of Reference
- Annex IV: Procurement Plan

²⁵ We have received letters of no objection from all other countries; however, we have not yet obtained the letter from Belize. This matter will be addressed once the required approval is granted.