



United Nations Development Programme

**Project Title:** Caribbean capacity development in Citizen Security (CS) for 3 Eastern Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) – Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados and St. Lucia. UNDP Barbados component of Regional Human Development Report formulation and implementation of sustainable CS programmes

**Expected RPD Outcome:** Enhancing conflict and disaster reduction risk management capabilities (CPR)  
 Outcome: Strengthened Caribbean regional, national and local capacities in citizen security and access to justice.

**Project Start Date:** June 15<sup>th</sup>, 2010

**Project End Date:** May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011

**Implementing Partner:** UNDP Barbados and the OECS

**Brief Description**

This Project provides UNDP Barbados and OECS support to the Caribbean Regional Human Development Report (CHDR) on Citizens' Security Project. This regional initiative was formulated following the January 2009 RC/RR Caribbean Cluster Meeting which identified the issue of citizen security as a priority and common intervention to be addressed by the 4 UNDP Caribbean CO in collaboration with the Regional Centre Port-of-Spain Office and RBLAC. A regional approach with UNDP CO supported sub-components is the strategy developed to support programme development which would address: (i) crime and violence as rapidly evolving threats to Caribbean human development achievements, countries and populations (ii) violence, crime dynamics and networks that support a regional problematic (e.g. arms and drugs trafficking, human trafficking); (iii) reduced transaction costs through linked regional, sub-regional and national programming as well as programme implementation such as training, KM - sharing of best practices, benchmarking of statistical data. The Project takes account of UNDP's unique position to facilitate partnerships with stakeholders at the regional level (e.g. CARICOM and OECS Secretariats) and at national levels. This Project supports funding of technical formulation inputs of the CHDR, specifically supporting 3 Eastern Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS). This Project will fund in country data collection, analysis and social cohesion assessments, public awareness and advocacy inputs on policy recommendations and solutions to address security related development threats. The Project will also support the expansion of existing UNDP Barbados Governance Projects e.g. Youth-IN, SIDS Democratic Governance Assessments, SIDS Policy Portal in areas that address impacts of Crime and Security.

Project Duration: 2010-2011  
 RPD Output: KRA 3, Outcome 2, Output 1.  
 Capacity development of public institutions to design, implement and evaluate citizen security programmes.

Atlas Award ID: TBD \_\_\_\_\_  
 PAC Meeting Date: TBD \_\_\_\_\_

Total resources required USD 100.000

Total allocated resources:  
 RBLAC - TRAC USD 50.000

Unfunded budget: 0  
 In-kind Contributions N/A

Agreed by (UNDP Barbados and the OECS):

  
 Michelle Giles-McDonnough  
 Date: 15 June 2010

UNDP Resident Representative

## I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

This Project document supports 3 UNDP Barbados and OECS programme country outputs – Barbados, St. Lucia, and Antigua and Barbuda - as sub-components of the Caribbean Regional Human Development Report (CHDR)<sup>1</sup> on Citizen Security. The rising crime and level of violence, recognized as major threats to governance and sustainable human development in the Caribbean Region, has reached crisis proportions in several Caribbean countries. The Project builds on previous assessments and coordinated analysis which include:

1. The 2007 joint UNODC and World Bank Report: '**Crime, Violence, and Development: Trends, Costs, and Policy Options in the Caribbean**'<sup>2</sup>, which provides data and evidence that "murder rates in the Caribbean are higher than in any other region of the world, and assault rates are significantly above the world average. Narcotics trafficking is at the core of these high rates. Narcotics trafficking diverts criminal justice resources from other important activities, increases and embeds violence, undermines social cohesion and contributes to the widespread availability of firearms in the region." The Report further states that "...Youth violence is a particularly serious problem in the region, and youth homicide rates in several countries of the region are significantly above the world average".
2. The 2004 Grant Report entitled '*Governance and the Caribbean Community*', which highlighted that the main areas of challenges for governance in the Region included conflict management, resolution and consensus building, public education and awareness, public participation, and gender advancement informed a follow-up UNDP regional social cohesion initiative in 2006.
3. Global, regional and national UNDP and non-UNDP social cohesion and citizen security initiatives and will address the problematic of citizens' security in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) contexts. This social cohesion lens will further define the focus of Caribbean Regional Human Development Report and include a sampling of the social cohesion issues.
4. The recommendations and the adjusted OECS HDI formulated in the first Sub-regional Human Development Report for the OECS prepared in 2002, which also developed indicators of disadvantage, social exclusion, resilience and sustainability with specific emphasis on youth.
5. The Sub-Regional Report on Human Development and Citizen Security in Central American.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and can change over time. People often value achievements that do not show up at all, or not immediately, in income or growth figures: greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services, more secure livelihoods, security against crime and physical violence, satisfying leisure hours, political and cultural freedoms and sense of participation in community activities. The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives."Mahbub ul Haq-Founder of the Human Development Report.

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/research/Cr\\_and\\_Vio\\_Car\\_E.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/research/Cr_and_Vio_Car_E.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Please the following link English version of the Central America HDR:  
<http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/regionalreports/latinamericathecaribbean/irdhc-2009-2010-summary.pdf>

The Project deliverables include:

1. **Preparatory work for the regional human development report:** This Project will support activities identified by the Lead Author for the human development report formulation and framework identified in Annex 1.
2. As agreed by the CHDR Executive Board (ExB), the Project provides the UNDP Barbados and OECS office co-funding earmarked to support in-country activities.
3. Based on the approved concept note for the 'First Caribbean Human Development Report on Citizens' Security' (Annex 3) identifying the overall framework for the formulation of the human development report; funding will be earmarked for public awareness and wide dissemination of UNDP Citizen Security assistance as support of Project activities and national buy in.
4. Pre-CHDR advocacy initiatives amongst the relevant stakeholders commenced with UNDP Barbados and the OECS-coordinated support of UNDP Regional Service Centre (RSC) and UNDP Costa Rica presentations at the May 2010 Caribbean Studies Association (CSA) Conference organized under the theme, *Understanding the Everyday Occurrence of Violence in the Cultural Life of the Caribbean: Where Do We Go From Here* . In January 2010, a UNDP-Regional Centre –Port of Spain Office-organised workshop defined and agreed on the preliminary messages that the report should address and preliminary work on the definitions and general methodology to be used for the country assessments to facilitate comparable harmonised results.
5. National mappings and related data collection will be conducted with the UNDP Barbados and OECS as well as other Caribbean UNDP CO support, take account of Global HDR updates. <sup>1</sup>

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### **III. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT**

The responsibility for Project Oversight rests with the Resident Representative, Deputy Resident Representative and Operations Manager responsible for making executive management decisions for the Project as required by the Governance Unit and Programme Manager. Project assurance reviews are made at designated decision points during the running of a Project, or as necessary when raised by the designated Programme Manager. This Oversight team is consulted by the Programme Manager for decisions on Project tolerances. The members of the Project Oversight team can be expanded to include the RR/RC/CDs, the Director of the Regional Centre - Panama and the Chief of the Sub-Regional Centre Port of Spain (PoS) Office to link with the CHDR

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Year	Event
1776	Declaration of Independence
1787	Constitution signed
1800	Washington D.C. established
1820	Missouri Compromise
1861	Civil War begins
1865	Emancipation Proclamation
1877	Compromise of 1877
1890	Wounded Knee Massacre
1901	Spanish-American War
1914	World War I begins
1918	19th Amendment
1929	Stock Market Crash
1933	Prohibition ends
1941	Pearl Harbor
1945	World War II ends
1948	Truman Doctrine
1954	Brown v. Board of Education
1957	First satellite state
1961	Cuba Missile Crisis
1963	John F. Kennedy
1964	Civil Rights Act
1968	Richard Nixon
1971	Nixon Resigns
1973	Watergate
1974	End of Vietnam War
1976	Jimmy Carter
1980	Iran Hostage Crisis
1981	Reagan
1982	Star Wars
1987	Reagan Resigns
1989	End of Cold War
1991	Gulf War
1993	Clinton
1994	NATO Expansion
1997	Clinton Resigns
1998	Clinton
2001	9/11
2001	Bush
2002	Afghanistan War
2003	Iraq War
2008	Obama
2009	Financial Crisis
2011	Arab Spring
2012	Obama Resigns
2013	Obama
2017	Trump
2018	North Korea
2019	Trump Resigns
2020	COVID-19
2021	Biden

**ANNEX 1 –**



Activities	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEBR.	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	Comments
Resource Mobilization	X	X					X	X		X			X	
Recruitment National Authors	X													
Recruitment Thematic Authors	X	X												
First Regional Technical Committee meeting														July 12 -16, tentatively
Identification of national & regional champions		X												Mr. Liverpool?, Gov., Academy, Private Sector, Civil Society
Identification of cross-cutting issues-thematic monographs	X	X												Nature of the problem: Gender, Youth, vulnerable groups, organize crime; Risk factors; Responses: 1. Responses from the population, 2. responses from the state, 3. Responses at the regional level
Approval of Revised Concept note														
Data Gathering Consultation - institution in charge	X													
Sample designs		X	X											
Instrument design			X											
Pre-testing the survey			X											
Data Collection				X	X	X								



The HDI was thus novel and innovative. While it wasn't the first use of aggregate indices to measure the state of a nation – Arthur Okun had proposed his 'misery index' back in the 70s - it was the first comprehensive attempt to evaluate and rank over one hundred countries, with periodic updates and an international organization's backing.

Today, in the age of [Twitter](#) and [Wikipedia](#), information is literally at anyone's fingertips. You don't need an international organization to find your country's life expectancy, much less to add it with income and education and divide by three. And indices have proliferated – from the [Happy Planet Index](#) to the [Gender Gap Index](#) – covering all types of phenomena. With so many indices around, one may think a comprehensive development index is *passé*.

Do we really need a development index? It depends on what you want it for. One of the main strengths of an index like the HDI is that it allows us to succinctly compare countries in a meaningful way. For example, [Costa Rica](#) has less than half the per capita income of [Saudi Arabia](#) but its HDI rank is six places higher. And [Tunisia](#) has had roughly one-third the growth rate of [China](#) but in terms of HDI both countries have improved by the same magnitude. Using the HDI enables us to convey the message much more forcefully than listing multiple indicators.

But the HDI is much more than that. A measure of development is necessary in order to answer some basic questions: What are the most developed countries in the world? Is my country developing? Is it developing rapidly? How does it compare to others? Will it ever catch up with more developed countries? Such questions can only be meaningfully answered if we compare countries on a single scale. The real question we face is whether that scale will be given by a composite measure like the HDI that includes several dimensions of development, or by a measure that emphasizes only one, such as GDP.

That said, the HDI cannot measure everything that a society values. Some dimensions – such as long-term sustainability – are so conceptually different from the level of development that attempting to include them in the index would likely simply muddle the interpretation. Furthermore, changes in the dimensions captured by a measure like the HDI should ideally only come after extensive public debate about what to include.

The 2010 HDR, to be published this autumn, will aim to promote and inform this debate. In it, we will continue to present the HDI – revamped to take into account availability of new information and to address some of its criticisms. However, it will now be presented side by side with a new dashboard of human development indicators which can help us make more informed judgements about what happens in different societies.

The HDI will remain, as it has since 1990, a central component of a vast array of information and analysis presented in the broader HDR. It addresses a need that will exist for as long as the world continues to be characterized by huge gaps in human development: the need to assess our progress in making people free to lead the lives that they have reason to value.