

# NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON CRIME

## Steering Committee Report

**January 23rd, 2003**

**Bishop Juan A. Edghill (Chairman) - Guyana Council of Churches  
Mrs. Doreen De Caires - Guyana Manufacturers Association  
Mr. Errol Van Nooten - Georgetown Chamber of Commerce  
Mr. Tallim Karimullah - Central Islamic Organisation of Guyana  
Brig. Michael Atherly - Guyana Defence Force  
Com. Floyd McDonald - Guyana Police Force  
Mr. Grantley Culbard - Guyana Trade Union Congress**

January 22, 2003

Dear Mr. President,

**RE: REPORT OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON CRIME**

The Steering Committee of the National Consultation on Crime is honoured to present to you its report on the recently concluded consultations on Crime.

Those consultations were held between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> September 2002 and saw communities and Target Groups in all parts of Guyana being consulted.

Your Excellency, those experiences were most rewarding as Guyanese were evidently quite prepared to express their concerns and provide recommendations to deal with Crime in Guyana. This report includes the entire range of activities conducted by the Committee and includes the actual output from all of the successfully held consultations.

The report also contains an analysis that was attempted by the Steering Committee, which I chaired. That analysis does not, by any means, attempt to provide the fullness of the conclusions that could be extracted from the collection of the concerns, views and recommendations voiced by respondents.

It is our expectation that the report would be given the fullest possible exposure and thus be available to make a contribution to the very pressing task of dealing with Crime in Guyana

In closing, the Steering Committee would like to recognise, with much appreciation, the committed participation of the facilitator, Mrs. E Croal, the officers of the Guyana Police Force and the Guyana Defence Force in the delivery of the Consultation Plan. Thanks must also be given to all the support staff particularly Mr. K Mc Donald who worked on the analysis.

Finally, Your Excellency, the members of the Steering Committee wish to record their individual appreciation of the honour you have reposed in them and collectively offer their continued services in whatever avenues are explored by your Administration as a result of the National Consultation on Crime

Thank you, Your Excellency

.....  
**Bishop Juan A. Edghill**  
**Chairman**  
**Steering Committee**

# **INTRODUCTION**

## **THE ORIGIN**

The evolving Crime situation in Guyana came into increased national focus as a result of the criminal events that followed the February 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2002 escape from the Georgetown Jail of the now, notorious five criminals. Since then, the apparent impunity with which the criminals operated and the subsequent impact on the Guyanese society led to important policy statements and decisions being made by the PPP/Civic Administration.

## **THE MANDATE**

On August 20<sup>th</sup>, 2002 President Bharrat Jagdeo announced a National Consultation on Crime and tasked the coordinating agency, the Ministry of Home Affairs with consulting Guyanese with a view of obtaining the following:

- 1) Their understanding of the role of the Law Enforcement Agencies and their handling of the current Crime situation in the country
- 2) Their recommendations of new and additional measures to introduce in the fight against Crime

The Ministry of Home Affairs assumed the role of Coordinator of the Interdisciplinary Implementation Unit that was formed with the above Term of Reference. *Please see Appendix 1.*

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of August 2002, the Ministry invited the parliamentary political parties and civil society/non-governmental organisations to the first meeting on the National Consultation on Crime. *Please see List of Participants in Appendix 1*

## **PROCEEDINGS**

The initial meeting was held at the Convention Centre of the Ocean View International Hotel. At that meeting the participants, *please see Appendix 3*, were addressed by the following:

**Cabinet Secretary, Dr. Roger Luncheon,  
Commissioner of Police, Mr. Floyd Mc Donald,  
Chief of Staff, Brigadier Michael Atherly  
Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Ronald Gajraj.**

Their presentations dealt with the rationale for the consultation and the form it would likely take.

Equally important, the law enforcement representatives presented the existing policies and practices that were being utilised in the fight against violent crime.

A lengthy question and answer period followed at the end of which the participants agreed to become members of the Steering Committee of the National Consultation on Crime.

## **ORGANISATION**

On Tuesday, 3<sup>rd</sup> September Minister Gajraj, on behalf of the Implementation Unit, convened a meeting of the newly appointed Steering Committee and presented a draft Plan of Action for the Consultations. (*Please see Appendix 4 - pg. 16*)

That Plan identified an approach to the Consultations and proposed a schedule of consultations to be held with Target Groups and communities in most of the Administrative Regions of Guyana.

A sub-committee of the Steering Committee was then appointed. That body met on Thursday 5<sup>th</sup> September and revised the Action Plan submitted by the Implementation Unit.

Cabinet at its meeting of September 10<sup>th</sup> 2002 endorsed the Action Plan, the Terms of Reference of the Steering Committee and the methodology for the consultations. Cabinet, however, revised the time frame for the consultations that was outlined in the proposed schedule.

A Joint Services sub-committee was also appointed and undertook to provide briefs on their respective Law Enforcement Agency's policies and practices being utilised in their current campaign against Crime. (*Please see Appendix 7 - pg 24*)

The Implementation Unit proposed, and the Steering Committee agreed that –

- Each consultation would be conducted by a Consultation team, which would consist of:
  1. A Facilitator
  2. Joint Services Resource Persons
  3. Implementation Unit/Support Staff
  4. Rapporteurs
  5. Steering Committee Members
- A Steering Committee Member would chair each consultation session.
- The facilitator would first administer the pre-session questionnaire.
- The Joint Services Resource persons would then make their two presentations. The first would be on the Civilian Law Enforcement policies and practices with respect to Violent Crimes and would be done by the representative of the Guyana Police Force while the second would be on Military support for Civilian Law Enforcement with an emphasis on joint operations and the role of the Military.
- The facilitator would manage the two (2) hour-long questions and answers period that would follow the presentations. Participants would be provided with hard copies of the presentations made by the law enforcement officers.

## **PUBLICITY**

The entire consultation was publicised in the local media. In addition, the teams that did consultations in the Regions hosted televised call-in programmes in Berbice, Linden and Georgetown. The print media was used effectively to inform the public about the dates and timing of consultations.

## **DOCUMENTATION**

Records of all of the proceeding were made and presented to the Implementation Unit. Those records included the reports from each consultation, the recommendations received from those consultations and the returned questionnaires.

## THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In keeping with its mandate, the Implementation Unit executed the Action Plan that was adopted for the consultations. A few of the very early consultations had to be rescheduled to allow for effective consultations at those locations. The members of the Steering Committee played an important role in the execution of the Action Plan, providing chairpersons for many of the consultations and also providing feedback on the unfolding of the design. The response to the consultations was adequate with over one thousand participants at the twenty-six consultations held in the seven Regions. Over five hundred recommendations were tendered by the participants at the consultations while an additional small number was provided on the live television call-in programmes that followed some of the consultations.

*The recommendations were wide ranging and were grouped into seven categories as follows:*

1. Those relating to Law enforcement operational and tactical considerations.
2. Those relating to Law enforcement Policy and Strategy considerations.
3. Those relating to Human Civil and Political Rights/Governance considerations.
4. Those relating to Socio-economic considerations.
5. Those relating to Law Enforcement Organisational considerations.
6. Those relating to Police and Public/Community Relations considerations.
7. Those relating to Police Intelligence-gathering and Information-handling considerations.

The categories and the results of the categorization were both reviewed for accuracy and consistency of application by the members of the Steering Committee prior to its acceptance.

*The seven categories of recommendations arising from the twenty six consultations revealed the following:*

1. 22 of the 526 recommendations concerned Police handling of Information and Intelligence Gathering.
2. 119 of the recommendations were concerned with crime fighting strategies.
3. 72 recommendations were concerned with current tactics and operations in fighting crime
4. 79 of the recommendations dealt with socio-economic considerations for fighting crime.
5. 90 of the recommendations dealt with the ways in which the Guyana Police Force was organised to fight Crime
6. 62 of the recommendations were concerned with human, civil and political rights of those involved in Crime.
7. 82 of the recommendations dealt with the public and community relationships with the Police.

*A preliminary analysis of the recommendations revealed the following:*

The largest single category of recommendations concerned the goals and objectives established by the Police Force to fight Crime. Collectively, recommendations on Tactics and Strategy numbered 163 out of the 526 received. Importantly, the state of relationships between the public and the Police prompted many contributions from the participants

Recommendations on socio-economic considerations were made at 18 of the 26 consultations with an emphasis on interventions such as job creation and reducing poverty.

The volume of recommendations and their comprehensiveness impressed the members of the Steering Committee and it is expected that those recommendations would be put to the best possible use by the Administration. A more detailed analysis is provided in the Report.

In addition to the recommendations, participants were invited to complete a questionnaire before the commencement of each consultation. That questionnaire was crafted to statistically examine the views and the attitudes of participants and the communities consulted on the matters including:

1. Nature and frequency of encounters with the police and the Law.
2. Frequency of encounters with armed criminals
3. Assessments of police efforts in dealing with the current crime wave
4. Sentencing of armed criminals
5. Willingness to assume greater responsibility for their safety and protection of their community.
6. Use of public funds to finance community anti-crime activities and victims of violent crimes.

The response was adequate and one thousand and seventy-three (1,073) questionnaires were completed and returned.

*The preliminary analysis showed the following:*

1. Respondents agreed that gun crimes were common in their communities and were mostly caused by strangers
2. Respondents had many well-established relationships with the Police but considered as average the Police handling of the current crime wave.
3. Respondents were divided on the issue of being more responsible for their own safety and protection and actually were in favour of greater police presence in their community.
4. Respondents were in favour of the military involvement in fighting crime and were even supportive of the Army's greater involvement.

A more detailed analysis is provided in the Report.

The members of the Steering Committee were aware that the level of desired response to the Public consultations was not achieved as a few Target Groups, communities and elements in the *body politic* were unresponsive despite an aggressive outreach and a coordinated publicity campaign involving the print and electronic media, personal contacts and the mail.

In that context, it is the expectation of the Steering Committee that this Report would be seen as the initial event in mobilizing Guyanese society to make the search for solutions to crime and violence a national priority.

## THE REPORT

The actual consultation commenced on Monday, 9<sup>th</sup> September 2002 with activities at thirteen locations planned for the duration of that week. Fairly extensive radio and T.V. publicity was provided for the event and the Implementation Unit hosted a pre-launch T.V. programme at which State and Government functionaries involved in National Security were interviewed on state T.V. That interview was rebroadcast to the other Regions in Guyana.

In the 1<sup>st</sup> week, eight of the consultations were held without hitches but four of the five were rescheduled to later dates. Participation was modest initially and video recording of the proceedings was discouraged. In that first week, Target Groups consulted included retired officers of the Joint Services, religious organisations, the Private Sector and operators in the public transportation sector. Consultations took place in four rural communities, Mahaica, Strathspey, Annandale and Soesdyke, which were all in Administrative Region 4 in which the capital Georgetown is located. In that first week, 150 recommendations were offered by participants and over 200 questionnaires were completed and submitted.

The second week of the Consultations, started on Monday 16<sup>th</sup> September during which daily consultations were planned and completed. Those consultations were held in Administrative Regions 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 10 at twelve different locations. One consultation team overnighted in Region 2 and two live call-in television programmes were aired in New Amsterdam, Berbice, Linden and Georgetown.

The Steering Committee, in reviewing the progress with the consultations decided to extend the activities for an additional week during which the rescheduled consultations were held. Regrettably, the rescheduled consultation in Buxton did not achieve a result any different from the initial failure.

There were 26 consultations held in the seven Regions. Five hundred and twenty-six recommendations were provided by the participants. In addition, one thousand and seventy-three participants completed and submitted questionnaires.

The Implementation Unit and the Steering Committee collaborated fully in the execution of the Action Plan and ensured that the entire process was completed.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The actual recommendations made at each consultation are provided in the appropriate Appendix.

The 526 recommendations were categorized into the following seven categories for the purpose of analysis.

### **1. Intelligence gathering and information handling considerations**

This category dealt with issues related to the Police handling of confidential information and Intelligence gathering.

### **2. Law Enforcement Policy and Strategy considerations**

These dealt with the long-term interventions goals and objectives that informed crime fighting policies.

### **3. Law Enforcement Operational and Tactical Considerations**

These dealt with immediate and short term responses by Law Enforcement Agencies to acute criminal events.

#### **4. Socio-economic Considerations**

These dealt with the socio-economic, political and cultural phenomena that were felt to influence criminal behaviour.

#### **5. Law Enforcement Organisational Considerations**

These dealt with the rules, regulations and the policies of the Guyana Police Force as a crime-fighting organisation.

#### **6. Civil and Human Rights/Governance Considerations**

These dealt with the human, political and civil rights of Guyanese as those rights were influenced by Law Enforcement interventions.

#### **7. Police Relations with the Public and Communities**

These dealt with the ways in which individuals and communities reacted to the attitudes, conduct and behaviour of the law enforcement officers during official encounters.

*The 526 recommendations were distributed in the seven (7) categories as outlined below:*

- 22 recommendations dealt with Intelligence and Information
- 119 out of the 526 dealt with Strategy
- 72 of the 526 dealt with Police Operations and Tactics
- 79 of the 526 dealt with Sociological concerns
- 90 of the 526 dealt with Organisational concerns
- 62 of the 526 dealt with Civil and Human Rights.
- 82 of the 526 dealt with Police/Public Relations

- ❖ ***During 17 of the 26 consultations, recommendations on Information Gathering and Intelligence were provided.***
- ❖ ***During 23 of the 26 consultations, recommendations on Strategies were provided.***
- ❖ ***During 19 of the 26 consultations, recommendations on Operation and Tactics were provided***
- ❖ ***During 18 of the 26 consultations, recommendations about Sociological considerations were provided.***
- ❖ ***During 22 of the 26 consultations, recommendations on Police Organisational concerns were provided***
- ❖ ***During 20 of the 26 consultations, recommendations on Human and Civil Rights were provided***
- ❖ ***During 23 out of the 26 consultations, recommendations on Police/Public Relations were provided.***

## DISTRIBUTION OF CATEGORIES OF RECOMMENDATIONS BY VENUE

VENUES	POLICE INFORMATION GATHERING & INTELLIGENCE CONSIDERATION	STRATEGIC CONSIDERATION	OPERATIONAL & TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS	SOCIOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS	ORGANISATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS	HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS	POLICE/PUBLIC RELATIONS	TOTAL
Education Lecture Theatre University of Guyana 2002-09-09								
Critchlow Labour College 2002-09-09								
Legionnaires Hall 2002-09-10	3			2		4	5	14
Red House 2002-09-11		3	6		1	2		12
Mini-bus and Taxi cabs Association – Muslim Youth Organisation 2002-09-11	2					1	3	6
Religious Organisations – Muslim Youth Organisation 2002-09-11	1	6	5		1	4	8	25
Court House – Mahaica 2002-09-12		2	5		2	1		10
Strathspey Primary School, ECD 2002-09-12		2	8	1	1		2	14
YMCA Georgetown 2002-09-12		4	1		2		3	10
Annandale, ECD 2002-09-13		1	12		2		2	18
Buxton, ECD 2002-09-13								
Timehri, EBD 2002-09-13		2		4	5		2	13
Agricola, EBD 2002-09-13	1	2		3		1	1	8
La Grange Masjid, WBD 2002-09-16	1	1	4	1	8	3	1	19
Lenora Secondary School, WCD – 2002-09-16	1	10	1	2			2	16
Rosignol Secondary 2002-09-17	1	5		3	4		5	18
New Amsterdam, Town 2002-09-17	1		1	3	3	4	4	16
Albion Community Centre, East Berbice 2002-09-17	1	2	4		7	2	3	19
Corriverton Civic	1	4	6	2	2	5	3	23

VENUES	POLICE INFORMATION GATHERING & INTELLIGENCE CONSIDERATION	STRATEGIC CONSIDERATION	OPERATIONAL & TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS	SOCIOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS	ORGANISATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS	HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS	POLICE/PUBLIC RELATIONS	TOTAL
Centre, East Berbice 2002-09-17								
Suddie Essequibo 2002-09-18	1	8	4		2	2	1	18
Agriculture Extension Centre Charity, Essequibo 2002-09-18		5	5	5	4	2	1	22
Hotel Castello, Bartica 2002-09-18	2	13	2	11	4	2	6	40
Linmine Constabulary Hall, 2002-09-18		14		13	4	1	5	37
RDC Boardroom, Anna Regina 2002-09-19	1	3		6	15	9		34
Parika Community High School 2002-09-19		12	1	12	3	6	4	38
Critchlow Labour College 2002-09-23	1	4	1	1	5	2	2	16
Cliff Anderson Sports Hall, Georgetown 2002-09-24	1	10	0	5	4	4	6	30
Education Lecture Theatre University of Guyana 2002-09-26	2	5	5	3	5	1	2	23
Critchlow Labour College 2002-09-26	1	1	1	2	6	6	1	18

Five hundred and twenty six (526) recommendations were obtained during the twenty six (26) consultations done by the Committee. Although there could be some statistical merit in analyzing the recommendations according to the venues of origin, the committee recognised that such an undertaking should be the responsibility of experts in the field to whom the Report is made available. Incidentally, it should be stated that similar or identical recommendations were only recorded once at any one consultation. Overall the majority of the recommendations dealt with proposals on actual Crime prevention, tactics and operations, although as many as 141 of them dealt with addressing causes of Crime. Significantly, at 23 of the 26 consultations, recommendations were provided that sought to address both the relationships between the Police and the public as well as the goals and objectives of Crime fighting by the Police.

# QUESTIONNAIRE

Twenty two questions were included in the questionnaire and were intended to examine participants' experiences, views and concerns and thus provide citizens' perspectives about crime to complement the official positions. Specifically enquired into were matters classified into the following categories.

## CATEGORIES

### Classification of questions in the Questionnaire

#### Category 1

Questions 1, 2 and 3

*Individual/family/community exposure to crimes involving arms*

#### Category 2

Questions 4,5,15 and 19

*Individual/family/community relationship with Law enforcement*

#### Category 3

Questions 8 and 21

*Assessing police action in dealing with the current crime wave*

#### Category 4

Questions 12, 13 and 14

*Toughening penalties for convicted armed criminals*

#### Category 5

Questions 6, 7, 16, 17 and 20

*Individual/family/community responsibility for their own protection against crime*

#### Category 6

Questions 18 and 22

*State accepting financial responsibility for supporting community anti-crime activities and victims of crime*

#### Category 7

Questions 9 and 10

*Assessing a Joint Services approach to crime fighting*

## RESPONSES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTION NO.	DETAILED QUESTIONS	% RESPONSE AS <b>YES</b>	% RESPONSE AS <b>NO</b>	% RESPONSE AS <b>DON'T KNOW</b>
1	Have you or anyone in your family been a victim of a gun crime within the last six (6) months?	$\frac{126}{1073} \times 100 = 11.7\%$	$\frac{895}{1073} \times 100 = 83.41\%$	
2	Has a gun crime been committed in your community within the last six (6) months?	$\frac{591}{1073} \times 100 = 55.1\%$	$\frac{309}{1073} \times 100 = 28.79\%$ = 29%	
3	Has anyone been arrested for a gun crime that occurred in your community within the last six (6) months?	$\frac{234}{1073} \times 100 = 21.9\%$	$\frac{691}{1073} \times 100 = 64.39\%$ =64.4%	
4	Do you see the police on duty every day in your community?	$\frac{506}{1073} \times 100 = 51.9\%$	$\frac{482}{1073} \times 100 = 44.92\%$ =45%	
6	Do you know anyone in your community who is a licensed firearm holder?	$\frac{568}{1073} \times 100 = 52.9\%$	$\frac{449}{1073} \times 100 = 41.75\%$ = 41.8%	
7	Is there a Community Policing Group that is active in your community?	$\frac{226}{1073} \times 100 = 21.1\%$	$\frac{488}{1073} \times 100 = 45.48\%$ = 45.5%	$\frac{275}{1073} \times 100 = 25.63\%$ = 25.6%
9	Do you believe the army should be involved in fighting crime?	$\frac{713}{1073} \times 100 = 66.4\%$	$\frac{216}{1073} \times 100 = 20.13\%$ =20.1%	$\frac{75}{1073} \times 100 = 6.99\%$ = 6.9%
10	Should the army be more involved in fighting crime?	$\frac{698}{1073} \times 100 = 65.1\%$	$\frac{280}{1073} \times 100 = 26.09\%$ = 26.1%	$\frac{105}{1073} \times 100 = 9.79\%$ = 9.8%
11	In any given period, do you think that traffic deaths exceed those by violent crimes?	$\frac{302}{1073} \times 100 = 28.1\%$	$\frac{378}{1073} \times 100 = 35.23\%$ = 35.2%	$\frac{267}{1073} \times 100 = 24.88\%$ = 24.9%
12	Should armed criminals be given harsher prison sentences?	$\frac{809}{1073} \times 100 = 75.4\%$	$\frac{73}{1073} \times 100 = 6.8\%$	$\frac{100}{1073} \times 100 = 9.3\%$
13	Should armed criminals be given mandatory prison sentences?	$\frac{499}{1073} \times 100 = 46.5\%$	$\frac{201}{1073} \times 100 = 18.7\%$	$\frac{276}{1073} \times 100 = 25.7\%$
14	Should flogging with the Cat-o-Nine tail be re-introduced for armed criminals?	$\frac{621}{1073} \times 100 = 57.9\%$	$\frac{123}{1073} \times 100 = 11.5\%$	$\frac{228}{1073} \times 100 = 21.2\%$
15	Should incitement against the police be made a criminal offence?	$\frac{480}{1073} \times 100 = 44.7\%$	$\frac{222}{1073} \times 100 = 20.7\%$	$\frac{274}{1073} \times 100 = 25.5\%$
16	Should racial incitement be used in civil proceedings by victims?	$\frac{270}{1073} \times 100 = 25.2\%$	$\frac{591}{1073} \times 100 = 55.1\%$	$\frac{228}{1073} \times 100 = 21.3\%$
17	Should Guyanese have the right to bear arms?	$\frac{537}{1073} \times 100 = 50.1\%$	$\frac{280}{1073} \times 100 = 26.1\%$	$\frac{163}{1073} \times 100 = 15.2\%$
18	Should Community Policing Groups be given public funds to equip themselves to operate?	$\frac{540}{1073} \times 100 = 50.3\%$	$\frac{184}{1073} \times 100 = 17.2\%$	$\frac{113}{1073} \times 100 = 10.5\%$
19	Do you think that more police patrols in your community are needed?	$\frac{892}{1073} \times 100 = 83.1\%$	$\frac{89}{1073} \times 100 = 8.3\%$	$\frac{101}{1073} \times 100 = 9.4\%$
20	Do you feel that violent crimes in your community are committed mostly by strangers to your community?	$\frac{709}{1073} \times 100 = 66.1\%$	$\frac{242}{1073} \times 100 = 22.6\%$	
21	Are you concerned that the police has failed to protect the identity of citizens who provide confidential information?	$\frac{868}{1073} \times 100 = 80.9\%$	$\frac{127}{1073} \times 100 = 11.84\%$	
22	Should the Government legally provide assistance for victims of certain crimes?	$\frac{850}{1073} \times 100 = 79.2\%$	$\frac{115}{1073} \times 100 = 10.7\%$	

QUESTION NO.	DETAILED QUESTIONS	% RESPONSE AS <b>FAMILY</b>	% RESPONSE AS <b>FRIENDS</b>	% RESPONSE AS <b>OTHER</b>
5	Do you have a family member or friend in the Police Force?	$\frac{739}{1073} \times 100 = 68.9\%$	$\frac{275}{1073} \times 100 = 25.63\%$	

QUESTION NO.	DETAILED QUESTIONS	% RESPONSE AS <b>GOOD</b>	% RESPONSE AS <b>AVERAGE</b>	% RESPONSE AS <b>POOR</b>
8	How would you rate the efforts of the Police with handling the current crime wave?	$\frac{88}{1073} \times 100 = 8.2\%$	$\frac{596}{1073} \times 100 = 55.55\%$	$\frac{302}{1073} \times 100 = 28.61\%$

## Analysis of responses to Questionnaire

### Category 1

Most respondents did not have personal encounters with criminals. Gun crimes were common in their communities but arrests for those crimes were judged to be less frequent

### Category 2

Respondents had very common encounters with the Law and representatives of the law. Respondents did not support sanctions against critics of the police and expressed firm desires to have greater police presence in their communities.

### Category 3

Respondents were divided on the issue of the Police efforts in handing the current crime wave in general and their handling of confidential information and intelligence gathering specifically.

### Category 4

Respondents were supportive of harsher prison sentences for convicted armed criminals but were equivocal about mandatory sentencing and use of Corporal punishment.

### Category 5

Respondents were divided in their attitude to assuming greater responsibility for their own protection and that of their communities against crime

### Category 6

Respondents were in favour of the State assisting victims of Crime.  
Respondents were less in favour of supporting community anticrime activities.

### Category 7

Respondents were firmly supportive of military involvement in crime fighting and supported their greater involvement.

*P.S. It should be noted that members of the Steering Committee were of the opinion that a disaggregated analysis of the responses by venue may provide even more important information about the thinking of Guyanese on Crime than the consolidated one done and reported in this series.*

## LIST OF APPENDICES

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Appendix 1	Terms of Reference of the Implementation Unit
Appendix 2	Terms of Reference of the Steering Committee
Appendix 3	Participants at 22 <sup>nd</sup> August 2002 meeting
Appendix 4	Draft Briefing Document and Action Plan
Appendix 5	Lists of Resource Persons
Appendix 6	Schedule of Public Consultations
Appendix 7	Joint Services Brief.
Appendix 8	Lists of Recommendations from each Venue
Appendix 9	Questionnaire

### Appendix 1

#### Terms of Reference of the Implementation Unit

The Implementation Unit is established to consult Guyanese with a view of obtaining:

1. Their understanding of the role of the Law Enforcement Agencies and their handling of the current Crime situation in the country
2. Their recommendations of new and additional measures to introduce in the fight against Crime

### Appendix 2

#### Terms of Reference of the Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is established to:

1. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Consultation on Crime
2. Support the implementation of the Consultation on Crime
3. Contribute to an analysis of the results of the Consultation on Crime
4. Contribute to the preparation of a Report of the Consultation on Crime

## Appendix 3

### **Participants and sponsoring organisations at 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2002 meeting.**

- People's Progressive Party/ Civic (PPP/C)
- People's National Congress Reform (PNC R)
- Guyana Action Party/ Working People's Alliance (GAP/WPA)
- Trades Union Congress (TUC)
- Guyana Bar Association (GBA)
- Central Islamic Organisation of Guyana (CIOG)
- Guyana Hindu Dharmic Sabha (GHDS)
- Guyana Council of Churches (GCC)
- Private Sector Commission (PSC)
- Guyana Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Guyana Manufacturers' Association (GMA)
- The United Force
- Guyana Human Rights Association (GHRA)
- Private Security Firms

*P.S. Rise, Organise and Rebuild (ROAR) was invited but did not send a representative.*

## Appendix 4

Public Consultation: Draft Briefing Document and Action Plan.

### **NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON CRIME DRAFT BRIEFING DOCUMENT**

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#### **NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS ON CRIME**

**(1) STEERING COMMITTEE**

- Composition
- Terms of Reference
- Reporting Relationship

**(2) ACTION PLAN**

- Identifying Geographic Locations
- Identifying Resources
- Mobilization Plan

**(3) FORM OF CONSULTATION**

- Target Group
- Community Base

#### **INPUTS/OUTPUTS**

**(4) DOCUMENTATION:**

**(5) QUESTIONNAIRE:**

**(6) RECORDS AND ANALYSIS:**

## **FACILITATORS**

### **Terms of References**

- (1) Knowledgeable about key issues in Crime Fighting
- (2) Understand the purpose of the Consultation
- (3) Explain the Role of the participants

## **THE STEERING COMMITTEE**

### **Terms of References**

- (1) Monitor implementation of the Process
- (2) Support the Consultation Process
- (3) Contribute to analysis of Reports/Recommendations arising from the Consultation

## **COMPOSITION**

- Representatives of State and Governmental Agencies active in Law Enforcement
- Representatives of Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organisations
- Representatives of Parliamentary Political Parties

## **THE IMPLEMENTATION UNIT**

The Implementation of the Consultations along with the provisions of the resulting Report is the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Unit will be responsible for having written briefs/fact sheets prepared that summarise the key **COMPONENTS OF THE CRIME FIGHTING STRATEGY**.

The key areas should include:

- (1) Organisational Structure of the Guyana Police Force

- (2) Human Resource Management Policy
- (3) Role of the Police Service Commission
- (4) Role of the Police Complaints Authority
- (5) Current Policy on Community Policing
- (6) Current Policy on Firearm Licensing
- (7) Relevant Crime Statistics National/Regional 2002
- (8) Current Policy: Police-Army Collaboration in Crime Fighting
- (9) Current Crime Initiatives including:

- **Legislative Reform**
- **Police Welfare**
- **Traffic**

### **THE QUESTIONNAIRES**

A pre-questionnaire will solicit participants' views prior to the Consultation.

The questionnaire will be crafted to provide a citizen's view of matters related to Crime and violence

### DRAFT CALENDAR OF MAJOR EVENTS

- ❖ August 22, 2002                      LAUNCHING OF CONSULTATION
- ❖ September 1 - October 31, 2002    CONSULTATIONS
- ❖ November 1 - 15, 2002              REPORT PREPARED AND SUBMITTED

### DRAFT SCHEDULE OF CONSULTATIONS

- ❖ August 22, 2002                      OCEAN VIEW INTERNATIONAL HOTEL -  
GEORGETOWN

❖ September 13, 2002	Region 4 (East Bank)
❖ September 16, 2002	Region 3
❖ September 17, 2002	Region 5
❖ September 17, 2002	Region 6
❖ September 18, 2002	Region 10
❖ September 18, 2002	Region 7
❖ September 18-19, 2002	Region 2
❖ September 19, 2002	Region 3
❖ September 23-26, 2002	Region 4
❖ September 26, 2002	Region 4

Each session/consultation should be resourced with -

- (1) **Steering Committee Members**
- (2) **Facilitator**
- (3) **Rapporteurs**
- (4) **Support Staff**

## Appendix 5

### Lists of Resource persons

(a) **Resource Persons from the Guyana Police Force**

Assistant Commissioner	-	P. Slowe
Assistant Commissioner	-	D. George
Superintendent	-	P. Adams
Senior Superintendent	-	C. Conway
Superintendent	-	C. Roberts
Superintendent	-	A. Crum-Ewing
Superintendent	-	M. Glasgow
Senior Superintendent	-	I. Whittaker
Deputy Superintendent	-	L. Walters

(b) **Resource Person from the Guyana Defence Force**

Lieutenant Colonel	-	C. King
Lieutenant Colonel	-	Y. Smith
Lieutenant Colonel	-	G. Lewis
Lieutenant Colonel	-	R. Storm
Lieutenant Colonel	-	A. Pompey
Lieutenant Colonel	-	B. Lovell
Major	-	R. Caesar
Major	-	P. Bristol
Major	-	C. Baird
Major	-	D. Europe
Commander	-	G. Best
Major	-	O. Daniels
Major	-	P. West
Major	-	N. Hussein
Major	-	J. Persaud
Colonel	-	L. Paul
Major	-	J. Williams
Major	-	M. Phillips
Major	-	T. Ross

(c) **Rapporteurs**

Mrs. Jermin Clarke  
Mrs. Maglen Harding

(d) **Facilitators**

Mrs. Elsie Croal

(e) **Steering Committee Members**

Mrs. Doreen De Caires representing the Guyana Manufacturers Association  
Mr. Errol Van Nooten representing Georgetown Chamber of Commerce  
Mr. Tallim Karimullah representing the Central Islamic Organisation of Guyana  
Bishop Juan Edghill representing the Guyana Council of Churches  
Brig. Michael Atherly representing the Guyana Defence Force  
Commissioner Floyd McDonald representing the Guyana Police Force  
Mr. Grantley Culbard representing the Guyana Trade Union Congress

(f) **Support Staff**

Mr. Kweku Mc Donald, Office of the President  
Mr. Michael Husbands, Ministry of Home Affairs  
Mr. Carland Moore, Ministry of Home Affairs  
Mr. Ovid Glasgow, Ministry of Home Affairs.

## APPENDIX 6

### SCHEDULE OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

**WEEK MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9<sup>TH</sup> TO FRIDAY 13<sup>TH</sup> 2002**

VENUE	DATE	TIME	RESULTS		RECOMMENDATION/ SUGGESTION
			WRITTEN REPORT	QUESTIONNAIRE	
U.G.	9 <sup>th</sup> Sept.	3:15pm	(Yes) Aborted	Yes	Yes
CLC	9 <sup>th</sup> "	1:00p.m.	(No) Aborted	No	No
Legionnaires Joint Services	10 <sup>th</sup> "	5.30p.m.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Red House Business	11 <sup>th</sup> "	3.30p.m.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Muslim Youth Org Public Transport	11 <sup>th</sup> "	10.00a.m	Yes	No	Yes
YMCA	12 <sup>th</sup> "	5.00p.m.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Timehri	13 <sup>th</sup> "	1.00p.m.	Yes		Yes
Agricola	13 <sup>th</sup> "	3.30p.m.	No (Aborted)	Yes	No
Strathspey	12 <sup>th</sup> "			Yes	
Annandale	13 <sup>th</sup> "	3.30p.m.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Buxton	13 <sup>th</sup> "	1.00p.m.	No (Aborted)	Yes	No
Mahaica	12 <sup>th</sup> "	1.00p.m.	Yes	Yes	Yes

**WEEK - MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16<sup>TH</sup> - 19<sup>TH</sup> 2002**

			<b>RESULTS</b>		
<b>VENUE</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>TIME</b>	<b>WRITTEN REPORT</b>	<b>QUESTIONNAIRE</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATION/ SUGGESTION</b>
Legionnaire	16 <sup>th</sup> Sept.	4.00p.m.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Leonora	16 <sup>th</sup> "	4.00p.m.	No	Yes	Yes
Rosignol	17 <sup>th</sup> "	4.00p.m.	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Amsterdam	17 <sup>th</sup> "	1.00p.m.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rosehall Albion	17 <sup>th</sup> "	1.00p.m.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Corriverton	17 <sup>th</sup> "	10.00a.m.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Suddie	18 <sup>th</sup> "	2.30p.m.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Charity	18 <sup>th</sup> "	10.00a.m.	Yes	Yes	No
Bartica	18 <sup>th</sup> "	10.00a.m.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Linden	18 <sup>th</sup> "	4.00p.m.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Anna Regina	19 <sup>th</sup> "	2.45p.m.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Parika	19 <sup>th</sup> "	3.30	Yes	Yes	Yes

**WEEK - MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23<sup>RD</sup> - 26<sup>TH</sup> 2002**

			<b>RESULTS</b>		
<b>VENUE</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>TIME</b>	<b>WRITTEN REPORT</b>	<b>QUESTIONNAIRE</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATION/ SUGGESTION</b>
Critchlow Labour College	23 <sup>rd</sup> Sept.	10:00a.m.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sports Hall	24 <sup>th</sup> "	5.00p.m.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Buxton	25 <sup>th</sup> "	1.00p.m.	No (Aborted)	No (Aborted)	No
University of Guyana	26 <sup>th</sup> "	4.00p.m.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Critchlow Labour College	26 <sup>th</sup> "	6.30p.m.	No	Yes	No

## **Appendix 7**

### **Joint Services Brief**

#### **1. INTRODUCTION**

This document is intended to provide an overview of the Guyana Police Force's Organisation and current strategies used in order to achieve its objective, including the minimising of the level of crime.

#### **2. FORCE OBJECTIVE**

The objectives of the Guyana Police Force are outlined in the Police Act Chapter 16:01 Section 3 (2).

They are: -

- a) The prevention and detection of crime
- b) The preservation of law and order
- c) The preservation of the peace
- d) The repression of internal disturbances
- e) The protection of property
- f) The apprehension of offenders
- g) The due enforcement of all laws and regulations with which it is directly charged, and
- h) It shall perform such Military duties within Guyana as may be required of it by or under the authority of the Minister.

#### **3. MISSION STATEMENT**

It is the Mission of the Guyana Police Force in co-operation with the State, the Society and citizens of Guyana, to provide service and protection by preventing and detecting crime, maintaining law and order, controlling traffic, protecting and preserving the peace through the provision of the highest standard of professional Police Service with absolute integrity and complete dedication.

#### **4. ORGANISATION**

The Force is managed by the Commissioner who is responsible to the Minister of Home Affairs for its efficient and effective management. The Commissioner is advised by several Advisory Committees including Impact, Traffic and National Community Policing Executives.

The Commissioner is assisted at Force Headquarters by several Senior Officers each of whom is responsible for a Department. These Departments provide effective support for Officers and ranks deployed in the Divisions.

##### **'A' Department**

This Department is headed by the Assistant Commissioner 'Administration' who is responsible for several areas of the Force as follows: -

- a) Traffic
- b) Overseas and Local training
- c) General staff duties
- d) Public relations
- e) Welfare and Sports
- f) Community Policing
- g) Special Constabulary
- h) Music and Culture

## **‘B’ Department**

This Department is headed by the Assistant Commissioner Finance and Stores. He is responsible for Finance, Construction and the Quartermaster. His duties include managing and being accountable for the current expenditure of the Force; purchases and issue of all stores, and the maintenance and repairs of all Force buildings.

## **‘C’ Department**

This Department is headed by the Head of the Department of Development who is responsible for the research and planning aspects of the Force. This includes the publication of the Force’s Annual Reports.

## **‘D’ Department**

This Department is headed by the Deputy Commissioner ‘Law Enforcement’ who is responsible for the investigation of all crimes throughout the country. His responsibility includes: -

- a) Maintaining a Scientific/Forensic Laboratory which does the processing of fingerprints, handwriting and photographic material
- b) The maintenance and security of all criminal records
- c) The management of the Canine Unit
- d) Investigation of murders, frauds and other serious crimes
- e) Juvenile Branch which is an enforcement arm against juvenile delinquency, and provides activities aimed at reducing the level of juvenile delinquency.
- f) C.I.D. Officers who head the Criminal Investigation Department in all Divisions report daily to him

## **‘E&F’ Department**

This Department is headed by the Deputy Commissioner ‘Operations’. His responsibilities include riot control, firearms maintenance, security of civilian firearms and ammunition, drill and musketry and maintenance of vehicles, lighting plants and traffic control.

The following Branches/Sections report to him

- a) Divisional Commanders i/c various Divisions
- b) Tactical Services Unit – drill musketry, riot control
- c) Communication Branch – maintenance of radio and wireless Communication, electrical
- d) Transport Branch – maintenance of land and water transport
- e) Traffic Branch – traffic control
- f) Force Control – force communication and transmissions

### **‘G’ Department – Presidential Guard**

This Department is now supervised by the Head of the Presidential Secretariat

### **‘H’ Department**

This department is headed by the Head of the Special Branch who is responsible for the country’s Internal Security.

### **‘J’. Department**

The Immigration Department is headed by the Deputy Chief Immigration Officer who is responsible to the Commissioner (Chief Immigration Officer) for the management of the Department. The Deputy Chief Immigration Officer is responsible for the security and issue of passports and recording of all persons entering or leaving Guyana.

## **5. DIVISIONS**

In addition to Force Headquarters the Commissioner is assisted in maintaining law and order on a daily basis throughout Guyana by Divisional Commanders. The country is divided into six (6) Divisions namely ‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’, ‘D’, ‘E&F’, and ‘G’ Divisions.

- a) ‘A’ Division: is headed by an Assistant Commissioner and comprises, Georgetown, East Bank and Linden Highway.
- b) ‘B’ Division: is headed by an Assistant Commissioner and comprises East and West Berbice
- c) ‘C’ Division: is headed by an Assistant Commissioner and comprises the East Coast Demerara.
- d) ‘D’ Division: is headed by a Senior Superintendent and comprise West Bank/West Coast Demerara and one station in the Essequibo River – Bonasika.
- e) ‘E&F’ Division: is headed by a Senior Superintendent and comprises stations in Linden, Kwakwani, Ituni and the interior of Guyana.
- f) ‘G’ Division: is headed by a Superintendent and comprises the Essequibo Islands.

The Divisional Commanders are expected to report to the Deputy Commissioner ‘Operations’ on a daily basis on the maintenance of law and order, including traffic related activities.

6. **HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT POLICY**

- a) Members of the Force are recruited and trained at the Felix Austin Police College, Georgetown, Berbice and Essequibo. After training the ranks are deployed to work either at the Force Headquarters or in a Division.

This deployment is based on three (3) policies:

- i) The establishment and strength of a Department or Division
- ii) The Human Resources needs at the time of posting.
- iii) Human resources may be shifted to a particular Division for a special event or to satisfy an emergency or related staff needs
- b) Ranks with the relevant academic qualifications CXC or GCE, and other requisite requirements may be appointed Cadet Officers
- c) Transfers and postings of junior ranks are done by the Staff Officer 'Administration' 1. Postings of Officers are done by Assistant Commissioner 'Administration'. Such transfers/postings may be done at the request of an individual or direction of the Commissioner, and may be due to misconduct.
- d) Ranks with special skills such as electrical/radio technology are often posted to the Communications Branch; ranks with mechanical skills to the Transport Branch; ranks with previous training and experience are sometimes posted to the Tactical Services Unit.
- e) Suffice it to say that the prevailing circumstances and relevant skills and experience determine our Human Resources Policy.

7. **POLICE COMPLAINTS AUTHORITY**

The Police Complaints Authority is an independent body to which complaints of misconduct by Police ranks may be made. Once a complaint is referred to the Commissioner by the Police Complaints Authority, it is a requirement of the Act that on the conclusion of the investigation the Police Complaints Authority makes comments which are to be taken into consideration when deciding on appropriate disciplinary action; and subsequently, prior to deciding on appropriate punishment.

8. **ROLE OF THE POLICE SERVICE COMMISSION**

The Police Service Commission is an established Authority under the Constitution of Guyana and is mainly responsible for promotions and discipline of police ranks from the rank of Inspector to Deputy Commissioner.

9. **CURRENT POLICY ON FIREARMS**

In principle, the Force gives priority of notice to applications for firearms licences made by Businessmen, Farmers and Amerindians. In the case of farmers, the policy relates to those persons whose livelihood flows from such efforts.

All applications received are sent to the relevant Divisional Commanders for processing. After initial investigation a report is sent to Force Headquarters. Thereafter the Commissioner either refuses the application, or forwards it with a recommendation to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The practice of sending such

applications to the Ministry of Home Affairs devolved some time in the nineteen eighties though there is no legal justification for such an exercise. The Ministry of Home Affairs would then approve the recommendation and return same to the Commissioner. Letters of refusal or permission are then sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs from where they are dispatched. This practice of returning letters to the Ministry of Home Affairs for dispatch has been in practice for the past few years. Previously, the Commissioner dispatched the letters to the applicants. Refusals lie within the purview of the Commissioner, and are usually based on the Divisional Commanders reports.

## 10. **COMMUNITY POLICING**

Community policing activities are intended to reflect the objectives of the Police working in active association with the Community. This is understood by the organization and operation of Community Policing Groups.

### **Organisation**

#### a) **National Community Policing Executive**

Community policing has evolved into a National Community Policing Executive which co-ordinates community policing activities. This includes community policing day and exchange visits between Divisions.

This body works in close liaison with the Officer in Charge Community Policing Desk at Force Headquarters. It meets once a month. It comprises two (2) representatives from each Divisional Community Policing Executive and elected members of the National Community Policing Executive.

#### b) **Divisional Community Policing Executive**

This Divisional Community Policing Executive comprises elected members and representatives from various Community Policing Groups and Divisions. They meet once a month at the relevant Divisional Headquarters and work in close liaison with the Officer in Charge of the Community Policing Desk in each Division.

#### c) **Community Policing Groups**

These are spread throughout the various Divisions and coordinated by selected Subordinate Officers.

#### i) **Operation**

- a) Generally Community Policing Groups would identify members to do patrol duties in various Divisions. This is intended to be in company with Police ranks. Shortages of law enforcement personnel sometimes result in groups patrolling alone.
- b) In order to alleviate the resulting difficulties, Divisional Commanders usually select suitable persons to be appointed Rural Constables.
- c) These ranks are trained properly in patrol and also in the use of firearms.
- d) Those successful at firearm training are allowed to uplift firearms whenever they are available, at station or the group purchases a firearm.
- e) Rural Constables are also issued with limited kit such as Identification card, beret, baton and handcuffs.

- f) In addition, some persons usually volunteer the use of their vehicles on patrol.
- g) If patrolling with one's personal vehicle is done with sufficient regularity, arrangements may be made, on request, to provide petrol for those vehicles.
- h) Community Policing Groups also meet regularly.
- i) In all Divisions Impact Bases have been created to provide a base for Divisional Community Policing Executive and mobilization of Community Policing Groups. Patrols tend to move off from those bases or police stations.

## 11. **Current Policy Police-Army Collaboration in Crime Fighting**

### 1. **General**

- i) The Guyana Defence Force by its official role is required to support the civil authorities with the maintenance of law and order when requested to do so.
- ii) However, maintenance of law and order is a Police responsibility. Military action should be applied only when the Police are unable to deal with the situation or have exhausted their resources.
- iii) If Intelligence indicates that there is a sinister plan by elements known or unknown to appreciate a more serious crisis by planned acts of violence, the military can be justifiably called out at an early stage to supplement the Police.
- iv) Once called out, military action must be both politically correct and socially acceptable. Public confidence must be maintained.

### 2 **Principles**

#### i) **Co-operation**

The Guyana Defence Force and the Police should work together, as a single team and the Guyana Defence Force should always operate in support of the Police.

#### ii) **Military Development**

The Guyana Defence Force is the Nation's final line of Force and therefore must achieve success when deployed. Care must therefore be taken not to deploy prematurely.

### 3. **Current Initiatives**

- i) The Guyana Defence Force maintains a patrol in the Buxton area
- ii) Guyana Defence Force has been doing community work in Buxton to reduce tension
- iii) Guyana Defence Force/Police roadblock exercises
- iv) Guyana Defence Force/Police cordon and search exercises

- v) Joint patrols when necessary

12. **CURRENT CRIME INITIATIVES**

*The current initiatives to deal with crime include the following:*

- a) Uniform Task Forces established in all Divisions on a 24 hour basis
- b) Plain clothes patrols in all Divisions
- c) Tactical patrols on a 24 hour basis
- d) Impact patrols on a 24 hour basis
- e) Coastal patrols and Linden Highway during day time
- f) Regular road block exercises
- g) Cordon and search operations
- h) Diligent investigation of crimes including processing of scientific and other evidence by investigation teams
- i) Crime Recording Unit doing daily analysis and assessment of crime countrywide, and co-ordinating/disseminating information to Deputy Commissioner 'Law Enforcement' and relevant Divisional Commanders.

**Comparative analysis done to determine modus operandi of criminals.**

- a) Monitoring of deportees
- b) Publication of deportees
- c) Compiling and publication of wanted persons
- d) Publication of Police action to deter crime
- e) Publication of prosecution
- f) Provision of body armour, effective weaponry and other equipment
- g) Legislative Reform - Head Presidential Secretariat
- h) Police Welfare

*Current initiatives to protect police ranks who have been targeted by bandits include:-*

- i) Body armour acquisition
- ii) Effective Tactical Training
- iii) Arming with more effective weaponry and equipment
- a) The upsurge in criminal activity and the recent direct attacks on Police Stations and Police ranks has been a source of concern for the Police Administration. This has resulted in meetings between the Police Administration and police ranks in all Divisions.
- b) A fund has been established to compensate dependents of policemen killed in the line of duty.
- c) Police ranks make monthly contributions towards a fund known as the Benevolent Fund from which the spouses/children of Police ranks who die are allocated the sum of sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) to assist in defraying funeral expenses.
- d) Each police rank who dies receives a military funeral with the appropriate military honours.
- e) Current examination of group Insurance packages is being done with a view to asking Government to finance such a package to cater for injury/death of police ranks in the line of duty.
- f) Police ranks are given loans from the Welfare Fund and Credit Union, and credit at the Police Consumers Co-operative Society.
- g) The Welfare fund is also used to provide amenities and satisfy medical needs of sick ranks
- h) Efforts to maintain stations, offices, and quarters where Police ranks work and reside are ongoing. The provision of adequate sanitary and other comfort facilities is part of the policy of the Force. The object is to make ranks comfortable at work so as to enable them to better concentrate on their duties.

13. **TRAFFIC**

1. **Accident causes**

A careful analysis of accidents has shown that excessive speeding is the major contributory factor. However, driving under the influence of alcohol, error of judgment, inattentiveness by pedestrians and pedal cyclists are also contributory factors as well as animals on the roadways, defective motor vehicles and inexperience on the part of drivers.

2. **Department Focus**

The focus of the department has been: -

- i) To reduce accidents
- ii) To reduce congestion on the roads
- iii) The erection of road signs

3. **Problem Areas**

The main problems encountered are:

- I. Control of traffic during fire, accidents, riots and crime fighting initiatives
- II. Excessive speeding by motorists
- III. Careless use of the roads by pedal cyclist and pedestrians
- IV. Defective traffic lights
- V. Loud music in mini buses and hire cars
- VI. Mini bus and hire car operations
- VII. Traffic Congestion
- VIII. Unattended animals on roadway
- IX. Touting at the mini bus and hire car parks
- X. Private cars operating for hire – breaching insurance
- XI. Motor vehicle causing obstruction to traffic mainly in Georgetown
- XII. Unlighted bicycles and animal drawn vehicles at night

14. **Traffic Enforcement**

- I. Regulation of traffic flow on foot and horses
- II. Ensure free flow of traffic
- III. Cars, motorcycle patrols
- IV. Daily monitoring of traffic lights and obstruction on roadways
- V. Radar gun exercises

15. **Traffic Education and Training**

- I. Lectures to schools
- II. School safety patrols
- III. Traffic radio programme
- IV. Learner/Driver programme
- V. Maintenance of traffic light signals

## Appendix 8

### **Lists of meetings held with the Categories of Recommendations made:**

#### **National Consultations on Crime Target Group Consultation – University of Guyana – September 9, 2002**

1. Rescheduled and held on September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2002.

#### **National Consultations on Crime Target Group -Retired Officers of the Armed Forces – September 10, 2002**

##### **Recommendations**

1. Greater respect should have been demonstrated for the retired armed forces officers, through the presence of higher ranking personnel than the team members assembled.
2. There should be continuous publicity by the police on matters concerning criminals, especially where further information is required.
3. Programmes should be introduced, especially in the rural areas, to encourage youths to utilise our land resources, conduct business etc. and generally employ their energies beneficially.
4. The National Service and Youth Corps should be re-introduced.
5. Efforts should be made to improve the image of the police force through continued use of programmes such as Police Band concerts in rural areas etc.
6. The Police Complaints Authority Act should be reviewed to give the Authority independence and the ability to investigate and to conclude their investigations directly through the DPP.
7. There should be a public awareness programme to re assure the public that there are no caller ID systems on police telephones so there should be no fear that calls by persons providing information to the police can be traced.
8. Police ranks should be advised not to require personal information from persons attempting to provide information.
9. A system could be implemented whereby persons could submit information on the wanted criminals to the police through a public figure of excellent reputation using a personal code. This code could also be used to claim rewards such as the \$10 million offered by the police which has so far remained unclaimed.
10. The systems for handling information supplied by members of the public should be reviewed so that there is no need for sensitive information to be passed through so many official layers before action can be taken.
11. The policy of sending police recruits to areas distant from their homes should be revived since this reduces the possibility of his misuse of contacts with friends or relations. Improved accommodation for ranks would need to be provided especially in the rural areas for this to be implemented.

12. There is need for a new prison.
13. A review is needed of the penalties for various levels of crimes since there are inconsistencies in the current list.
14. The support of the magistracy and the judiciary is needed in the meting out of appropriate penalties for crimes so that justice is seen to be done in all cases. There have been too many cases where petty crimes seem to have been given harsher sentences than more serious crimes.
15. The places where policemen die while on duty should be enshrined.

**National Consultations on Crime**  
**Target Group - Mini bus and taxi cab owner/operators – September 11, 2002**

**Recommendations:**

1. Efforts should be made to seal the leaks in the system if more information is to be gained from members of the public.
2. Media leaks should be stopped, since the police often reach a crime scene after the media.
3. Police should be required to stop at accident scenes. It is perceived that they often fail to do so.
4. The police should piggy back on the current census, either through an additional questionnaire or a person, to try to obtain information on the community perception of the police force and other information which could assist in re building public confidence in the force.
5. The police should try to capture criminals rather than kill them.
6. There should be publications by the police to highlight positive actions and to assure the public that due process has been undertaken, even with regard to known criminals.

**National Consultations on Crime**  
**Target Group - Religious Organizations – September 16, 2002**

**Recommendations**

1. Persons need to feel secure when offering information to the police. A system of numbers identifiable only to, perhaps a legal person, could be used for providing information and reporting results back to the person involved.
2. There should be more publicity about the \$10 million reward.
3. Collaboration should be invited from the private sector in handling the situation, perhaps raising the sum of the \$10 million reward with their help.
4. The army should increase the patrols on the East Bank.

5. Permanent patrols are needed at city exit points to intercept bandits attempting to leave after attacks.
6. There should be routine checks at police outposts, not merely the random type.
7. There is a credibility crisis and it is perceived that government cannot keep up with small things like the seat belt act, much less larger issues. In order to address this crisis government should demonstrate that law enforcement applies to everyone.
8. There should be more campaigns such as anti littering.
9. There should be a more visible police presence at all times not only during national events such as Christmas.
10. Police response to calls for assistance should be more timely.
11. The public perception is that there is inadequate collaboration between the police and the army and steps should be taken to improve the collaboration or the public's perception of the situation.
12. There should be greater dissemination of information to the public on police activities.
13. Crime must be depoliticised and disassociated from the level of energy and legitimacy which it has been given.
14. The police are too reactive instead of being preventative, and should take steps to reverse this situation.
15. The police should involve community religious leaders in their planning and interact more with them. In this way, and through visits to churches, mosques and temples, there would be a better chance to interact with the people in less tense environments.
16. Bull horns should be used to warn citizens that a police activity is in progress and prevent injuries to unwary citizens.
17. There should be continued publicity of police matters – wanted criminals etc. through posters at bus parks and other locations, and the listing of special telephone numbers for use by the public.
18. Ensure consistency in the penalties meted out to convicted persons.
19. Review the recommendations made by civilians to the Constitutional Reform Committee.
20. Resume executions and publicise them as a deterrent to crime. Crime will become unpopular if the punishment outweighs the potential benefits.
21. There should be a review of existing sentencing policy and penalties.
22. A plea was made for greater protection of citizens, with specific reference to a resident at Annandale, who was away from home during an attack, yet is now being targeted.
23. Citizens should be armed.
24. The joint patrols should be extended especially on special occasions.
25. The behaviour of junior ranks of the police is reprehensible and retired British police should be hired to provide training for local recruits.

**National Consultations on Crime  
Target Group – the Private Sector - September 11, 2002**

**Recommendations**

1. Resume executions.
2. There should be more army activity in South Buxton.
3. Address the imbalance in the armed forces.
4. Designate the railway embankment road for use during funeral processions to avoid the current disruption of traffic when such processions take place.
5. Check the system for claiming the bodies of convicted persons or escaped criminals and review if necessary, to permit the state to withhold the bodies of these criminals, thus preventing their elevation to the status of heroes at their funerals.
6. There should be more joint operations between the police and the army.
7. Take measures to improve the conduct of operatives at road blocks – the calibre of the persons manning such road blocks leaves much to be desired and is unlikely to instil confidence in the populace.
8. There is a need for more careful assessment of persons who are granted firearm licences.
9. The following suggestions were made to address the issue of crime between the present time and the Christmas season.
  - The police should assist business people to review their security arrangements and offer assistance and training where necessary to improve these.
  - Undercover operations.
  - Improved communication equipment for faster response to calls for help.

**National Consultations on Crime  
Community Consultation - Mahaica - September 12, 2002**

**Recommendations:**

1. Soldiers should be based at the police stations and a more visible police presence is required along the East Coast.
2. Increased police/army collaboration would increase public confidence in the police force.
3. Undercover operations should be more efficiently conducted.
4. Civilians should be utilised to perform clerical duties and thus make more officers available for field work.
5. Ways and means should be sought to obtain more vehicles and weapons.
6. Internal security exercises should be conducted more regularly.

7. More backland patrols should be implemented to cut off the use of the backlands especially during the dry season.
8. Increase the number of telephone lines available at police stations, especially one way lines. Since the police also conduct work on the available line(s) they are often in use and members of the public find it hard to get through to the stations by telephone.
9. Increase the involvement of the police with churches and other social groups and help organise youths in more positive activities.
10. Implement closer monitoring of deportees.

**National Consultations on Crime  
Community Consultation - Timehri - September 13, 2002**

**Recommendations:**

1. Enforce the use of bicycle lights.
2. The police should improve their attitude to the public.
3. Government should examine the social ramifications of crime not merely concentrate on the use of force.
4. The police should conduct internal cleansing and eradicate linkages and collaboration with criminals.
5. Applicants to the force should be screened more carefully to prevent known criminals from joining the force.
6. Ensure that the police are adequately compensated to assist in stamping out corruption.
7. Improve the equipment provided for the armed forces.
8. Address the problem of media insensitivity and a lack of responsibility in the information published.
9. There should be a more visible police presence on the East Bank and more frequent patrols of all types, e.g. foot patrols and bicycle patrols, especially at locations such as the Timehri docks.
10. Re-introduce National Service since it can provide education and training for youths.
11. Place more emphasis on training in morals, values and attitudes.
12. Re-examine the curricula in the Community High Schools to ensure that students who graduate from them have been trained to earn a living.

**National Consultations on Crime  
Community Consultation - Agricola - September 13, 2002**

**Recommendations:**

1. Provide improved training opportunities for youths in fields such as agriculture.
2. The police should take steps to improve their attitude towards the public.
3. Police ranks should be permitted to carry firearms 24 hrs. through the granting of special permission which should be reviewed on retirement or resignation, or making them all licensed firearm holders.
4. The intelligence structure needs strengthening.
5. There should be increased monitoring of deportees.
6. The formation of more community policing groups should be encouraged.
7. More Land Settlement Schemes should be implemented.
8. Speed up the time taken to acquire land through leases.

**National Consultations on Crime  
Leonora Consultation – September 16, 2002**

**Recommendations:**

1. The Government should declare a period of amnesty during which the bandits should give themselves up. Efforts should then be made to rehabilitate them through jobs etc. and encourage them to become productive citizens. This would reduce the fear under which citizens are now living.
2. Investigate the causes such as the economic situation, which have led to this situation where criminals in general are using the opportunity presented to commit criminal acts, since the five escapees are blamed for every crime committed.
3. Improve communication between the police and village leaders.
4. Issue firearms to more persons.
5. Provide more training for community policing groups.
6. Pay members of community policing groups.
7. Provide arms and radio sets for community policing groups.
8. Make more vehicles available for community policing groups.
9. Permit firearms belonging to community policing groups to remain in the possession of the groups at all times, (24x7), and to be lodged in nearby safe boxes, not necessarily at the police stations.

10. Use the GDF to assist in providing security at all police stations.
11. Provide improved transportation for prisoners in the Leonora area.
12. The police and army should work with schools so that students can appreciate the role of the forces and through this collaboration, use peer pressure to keep other students from wrong doing.
13. Issue each community policing group with documentation outlining their role.
14. Give the GDF powers of arrest similar to those of the police.
15. Police should make themselves more available to the public to receive complaints or information, perhaps by having an open day for the public perhaps once a month.
16. The Police should make efforts to block leakages in the system.

**National Consultations on Crime  
New Amsterdam Consultation – September 17, 2002**

**Recommendations:**

1. Provide increased salaries and more equipment for policemen
2. Redefine the role of the police and make them more people oriented such as by promoting greater interaction between the police and the community especially youths.
3. Create opportunities to change the perception of young blacks that they are discriminated against by the police because of their race and poverty.
4. Provide greater confidentiality for persons who give information to the police.
5. Establish Peace Councils in communities, with wide ranging membership – police, civil society e.g. Justices of the Peace, youth and use these councils to promote improved morals in society. Young people through exposure to these councils can also learn about the role of the police.
6. There should be speedier investigation when complaints against policemen are made by members of the public.
7. Political leaders should strive for transparency in government and avoid giving the impression that they are supporting only one group of persons as a government. This would lessen the current atmosphere of distrust.
8. There should be increased police patrols of certain areas where narcotics are used openly. e.g. Betsy Ground.
9. Changes in the society must be taken into consideration when dealing with crime
10. Efforts should be made to improve the standard of recruits to the police force and there should be improved screening of potential recruits. This would help to restore the creditability of the force.

11. Members of the force should develop a more professional attitude when dealing with the public, especially when being given information on a crime. Such citizens should not be treated with disrespect.
12. Government should address the problem of lack of employment for youths.
13. Re-introduce National Service.
14. Remedies against discrimination should be sought since this can cause many negative reactions, including crime.
15. Review the judicial system and make attempts to address the overload of cases awaiting attention by introducing night courts.
16. Upgrade the communications equipment used by the police, making communication between patrols and stations easier, especially for the provision of back up and other support.

**National Consultations on Crime  
Rosignal Consultation – September 17, 2002**

**Recommendations:**

1. Government should inform citizens on a regular basis of the progress made on the various initiatives advertised as being undertaken in the fight against crime.
2. The NDCs should be incorporated into the crime fighting exercise.
3. Applications for firearm licences should be dealt with more speedily.
4. There should be greater collaboration between the intelligence units of the armed forces.
5. There should be strengthening of the operational forces in the army – e.g. the military police.
6. More attention should be paid to the sociological aspects of the current situation, such as the social instability which has led to political, ethnic and economic problems. These issues should be addressed openly as part of the solution to the situation, not merely the use of a ‘meeting force with force’ approach.
7. Sociologists should be involved in this exercise. Youths would be unwilling to participate in the consultation exercise unless the armed forces involved in making presentations are in civilian clothing and civilians make presentations.
8. The crime situation should be addressed at the community level not only at the national level. Local persons are aware of the local situations.
9. Programmes such as an educational one would help promote a better relationship between law enforcement agencies and the public.
10. The presentation should be printed in the newspapers and sent to the Leader of the Opposition (other parliamentary parties?).
11. Teachers who are also National Service officers should be recruited to assist in training police recruits

during the August holidays.

12. Overseas assistance should be sought to deal with the crime situation.
13. Advance information on police operations should not be publicised.
14. More vehicles should be provided for the operations of the No. 3 (Blairmont, Fort Wellington, Weldaad) Community Policing group.
15. Police should be given increased salaries and risk allowances.
16. A subvention should be provided to finance community policing groups.
17. Legal representation should be provided for members of community policing groups while they are on duty.
18. A counsellor or social worker should be attached to each police station to assist with reports on domestic violence which is rife in the West Coast Berbice area.

**National Consultations on Crime  
Bartica Consultation – September 18, 2002**

**Recommendations:**

1. An army presence is requested in Bartica
2. A check point should be established on the One Mile-Potaro road to check vehicles entering and leaving Bartica
3. The number of river patrols in the Essequibo river around Bartica should be increased.
4. Government should provide sufficient materials e.g. fuel to permit the river patrols by the Bartica police to be done effectively, without the need to beg residents for fuel.
5. There is a need to ascertain the root causes of the situation e.g. the economy, lack of jobs etc. (3 persons)
6. More employment should be provided for youths.
7. Government should improve the conditions under which the police operate. The need for police at Bartica to beg for a variety of items, pillows, beds, gasoline etc. leads to disrespect by the population. Long ago a police with a baton could control an armed criminal but this is no longer the case because of disrespect by the population..
8. More information should be provided to the public on reports and investigations of extra judicial killings.
9. The police force should be strengthened through the provision of improved equipment and vehicles to prevent the need for borrowing from civilians, possibly from persons associated with crime, as has happened in the past.
10. Improve the conditions at the Bartica station, which have already been condemned by the Prime Minister and Minister Nokta.
11. Take emergency action to repair or replace the police station at Kurupung which is in danger of collapsing.

12. Ensure that the person who administers law and order in the country, the responsible Minister, is well trained in security matters.
13. Provide improved salaries for policemen.
14. Increase the allowance for plain clothes policemen, which is currently two hundred and forty dollars (\$240) per month.
15. Provide incentives to attract a higher quality of recruits into the police force. Long ago it was unnecessary to advertise for recruits as is now necessary.
16. Do not retain retired police on strength but utilise them as advisors.
17. Provide better mobility and allowances for members of the force as an incentive.
18. Provide compensation for persons who have suffered as a result of the crime situation.
19. Improve the conditions in the jail, which could contribute to the attitudes of criminals after they complete their sentences.
20. Replace the jail with a new one.
21. Improve the treatment given to persons in custody.
22. Provide opportunities and equipment for young people to use their energies in safe outlets such as sports.
23. Promote greater attention to religious concepts and morals in the society.
24. Control fornication, adultery, gambling, alcohol and other intoxicants.
25. Provide adequate education.
26. Government (political) officials should avoid interference with public officials in the performance of their legal duties.
27. Review the implementation of the judicial system to avoid the situation where the poor are penalised to the fullest extent of the law but those with money can easily pay to avoid punishment for their crimes.
28. Improve the conditions including the food at the Mazaruni prison.
29. Improve the conditions under which prison officers at the Mazaruni prison work.
30. Put systems in place to retrain and rehabilitate prisoners who otherwise emerge from prison as hard core criminals.
31. Improve the confidentiality of information provided to the police by citizens.
32. Provide more education for people as a means of stamping out corruption.
33. Ensure accountability by all persons in responsible positions.
34. Take action to avoid double standards.
35. Seek external help to cope with the situation.
36. Ensure that persons elected or appointed to hold public office are of strong moral character and competent.

37. The Minister of Home Affairs should resign.
38. The President should visit Buxton since by visiting Rosehall and Soweto in South Africa, he has given the impression that he does not care about some of his own people.
39. All workers should be entitled to land at low prices not only sugar workers.
40. The roles of the Police Management Committees and the Community Policing Groups should be clearly defined and spelt out in law.
41. The Government should promote increased investment in the country so that the business climate can improve.
42. There should be greater collaboration between the police and the army.
43. Action should be taken to prevent leakages in the system when civilians provide confidential information to the police.
44. Prevent media distortion of facts about proposed police operations by denying them opportunities to obtain such information, e.g. invitations to attend press conferences.

**National Consultations on Crime  
Parika Consultation – September 19, 2002**

**Recommendations**

1. Politicians should engage in more effective discussion on our political problems, using the parliament and other fora.
2. Efforts should be made to reduce the marginalisation of the African people.
3. More employment should be provided for youths.
4. Restart the People's Militia and National Service.
5. Provide more equipment for the GDF
6. Utilise other strategies as well as force in dealing with the bandits.
7. Provide support for the people in Buxton such as food, hunger can lead to violence.
8. The government should assess the situation and then report to the people instead of on one hand denying that there is a problem with crime and on the other trying to find solutions.
9. Efforts should be made to involve the entire society in this exercise – the police cannot do it alone.
10. Improve the monetary compensation package offered to prospective police officers.
11. Provide jobs for youths.
12. Create an atmosphere to encourage the development of more enterprises such as the production of value added products from agricultural produce.

13. Government should address the problems in the rice industry.
14. Government should address the reasons for the closure of so many commercial entities which is increasing unemployment.
15. The police should implement measures to monitor deportees with criminal records.
16. Government should give Guyanese the right to bear arms and arrange for efficient monitoring thereafter.
17. Efforts should be made to institute police welfare measures such as insurance.
18. A post retirement service should be implemented for retired police officers to help them obtain jobs etc.
19. The legal framework should be reviewed and adjusted as necessary to provide citizens with protection against arbitrary arrest, confiscation of property, discrimination and reckless political campaigning.
20. Institute sanctions against wrongdoing by highly placed political persons.
21. Ensure the independence of the judiciary.
22. Government should provide resources and support the promotion of family values.
23. Provide education (vocational) as the key to employment for youths.
24. Encourage more groups from civil society to become involved in the crime fighting exercise.
25. Members of the police force should improve their attitude towards members of the public.
26. The Courts should focus more on restitution instead of incarceration, forcing persons to work to repay that which they have stolen and to remain in prison until they have done so.
27. Institute training and rehabilitation in the penitentiaries.
28. Arm the populace.
29. Provide more resources for the populace.
30. Impose a limited state of emergency.
31. Take action to recruit a higher quality of police recruit, perhaps by raising the entry level qualifications.
32. There should be greater collaboration between the police and the army.
33. Strong action should be taken against persons as soon as criminal tendencies are demonstrated, before they proceed to more serious acts of crime.
34. The community policing groups in the Leonora area need permission to retain their weapons during daylight hours at approved strongboxes in the villages.
35. A breakdown in home and family is responsible for much of the current situation since all criminals come from a home and a family. The churches have a vital role to play in restoring the position and importance of home and family but churches and other such institutions require assistance and support from Government in their efforts.
36. Implement a campaign for a friendlier attitude among the peoples of Guyana, with the aim of creating a kinder and gentler society.

37. Government must take action to address the ethnic problems since this is the basic problem.
38. De-link the community policing groups from political affiliation and restore their independence.
39. Provide a clear definition of the role of the rural constables.
40. Government should clarify its aims in the proposed legislation on anti-terrorism since it is perceived that it could be misused.

**National Consultations on Crime  
Critchlow Labour College Consultation – September 23, 2002**

**Recommendations:**

1. The GDF should become more involved in the crime situation.
2. The army should not become involved in fighting crime since that is the business of the police.
3. The police should use more up to date technology such as computers and forensic science techniques, especially for personal checks such as are required for Police Clearances.
4. Efforts should be made to employ persons of higher intelligence in the police force.
5. The police force needs to 'clean up their act' and engage in internal cleansing if they are to regain the respect of the public.
6. Put systems in place to stop the leakage of information.
7. Police should improve their manner of dress, speech and behaviour if they are to regain the confidence of the populace.
8. The public should be better informed about what the police are doing.
9. Greater attention should be paid to 'white collar' crime, that is, crime by persons in high places.
10. The economic situation should be improved so that more job opportunities are made available for youths, who will otherwise engage in illegal activities.
11. Make efforts to correct the current public perception that the police force is not independent and is influenced by persons in authority.
12. More use should be made of undercover operatives.
13. More information should be sought by the government on the deportees from the American authorities.
14. Police should obtain search warrants before entering citizens' homes without warning.
15. Greater attention should be paid to the welfare of the dependants of police who are killed in the execution of their duty.
16. The current situation whereby the gates of police stations are locked and citizens must shout their business from the gates should cease.

17. The police should exhibit greater respect for themselves in their operations and behaviour and this would encourage the public to have more respect for them.
18. More information should be given to the public.
19. Feed back should be given to members of the public when reports are made to the police.
20. Action should be taken to discipline police who have been reported for ill treating a child. The incident mentioned involved a police rank threatening a child with his gun by cocking it several times in her face when the occupants of a car were required to disembark. The terrified child first remained in the car and attempted to run in the wrong direction when directed to leave the vehicle.
21. The weapons used by the police should be upgraded to be equivalent to those used by the bandits.
22. The timing of the four Bills being introduced in Parliament serve to make the holding of these consultations meaningless, inferring that the government is not really interested in what the people say.
23. The police should institute a “Zero tolerance” campaign against petty crime”
24. The GDF should take precautions against having the army perceived as being in the same category as the police.
25. The police must take steps to reduce the alienation between the public and the police.
26. A member of the force should be asked to inform drivers who are delayed on the road during roadblocks, that such an activity is being undertaken. This would reduce frustration and anger in drivers who are being delayed.
27. The Critchlow Labour College, perceiving the need for police ranks to obtain training in some areas which are may not be covered in their six months training period, had offered to provide training in a number of areas to broaden the ranks’ knowledge, in subjects such as dealing with members of the public, leadership, customer care, public communication, etc, free of cost. No reply to the offer has been received to date. This offer is now repeated.

**Pledge**

**The students of Critchlow Labour College pledged to offer support to the police at all times and to be a part of the solution of the current crime wave and not a part of the problem.**

**National Consultations on Crime  
Community Consultation – Sports Hall, Georgetown – September 24, 2002**

**Recommendations:**

1. There should be an input from other sections of society in the consultations, such as the Race Relations Commission and the politicians.
2. The police should improve their performance in terms of attitude to members of the public and enforcement of the existing laws.
3. The social problems which are the cause of the situation cannot be solved by the police and army alone.

All must be involved, including the politicians.

4. Efforts must be made to break the stalemate between the political parties.
5. There should be greater support for the efforts of the police force.
6. The police need a mechanism for immediate response to negative media stories. “Unchecked propaganda is dangerous”
7. Efforts should be made to modernize the police force – equipment, communication systems, transport etc. to bring it in line with modern technology.
8. More positive moves should be made to integrate the City Constabulary with the police force in the metropolitan areas.
9. In the rural areas there is need for clarification of the role of the community policing groups to ensure that they are limited to the maintenance of law and order.
10. Efforts should be made to prevent the spread of disorder to areas where there is currently none.
11. The police should defend themselves in cases where they are blamed for the mistakes of others, e.g. unemployment, uncontrollable traffic in areas where central planning has been poor and streets are not capable of the traffic demands made on them e.g. funerals in David Street when the street becomes impassable to two way traffic.
12. The standards and systems formerly in use in the jail should be resuscitated, as far as security checks on visitors are concerned.
13. The police force needs to conduct an assessment of its internal weaknesses and to take action to remedy them.
14. There is need to examine the root causes of this situation – why have law and order broken down?
15. Social imbalance is the cause of many of today’s problems. Persons in rural areas are controlled by rules in Georgetown and can no longer make an adequate living utilising their produce because it is illegal to process it without setting up a factory and all the expenses that this entails. As a result much food is wasted. There is therefore a need to change the laws to encourage cottage industries and cottage level food processing, which can provide employment and reduce food wastage.
16. A group of persons should visit the rural areas such as Charity to see the degree of food wastage because of the inability of persons to carry out cottage processing of food, and recommend action to improve this situation.
17. The imbalances in the judicial system must be addressed to redress the situation where the penalties for minor crimes are more onerous than those for greater crimes.
18. The quality and numerical size of the regional task forces should be improved.
19. The military should try to effect change in the legislation so that they can operate without being requested to do so by the police and thus change the current public perception of their limited involvement.
20. This situation must be dealt with in a comprehensive fashion involving all the people not merely the police and the army. The politicians, private sector and other groups should be seen to be represented and involved in the consultations and the actions taken to improve the situation.
21. The level of illiteracy in the country should be addressed, and the raising of the public consciousness.

22. There should be greater representation of society at the consultations – persons would be more interested in attending if it was known that a wider cross section of the community, such as politicians, and more members of the Steering Committee, would have been present.
23. Convicted criminals should be made to make restitution to their victims and should remain in penitentiaries until they have worked off their debts.
24. The police force should utilise and pay retired officers to undertake covert operations.
25. The police force should target the buyers of stolen property especially jewellery in the drive against crime.

**National Consultations on Crime  
Target Group Consultation – University of Guyana – September 24, 2002**

**Recommendations**

1. The Government should recognise that everything is interconnected and use an appropriate systematic approach in dealing with the situation. There is a connection between the quality of education given to a person and their behaviour in life. Research would probably show that few Q.C., BHS or St. Stanislaus old students are involved in violent crime. Improving the standard of education would help to reduce crime in the long term. Therefore
  - Research should be conducted to determine the linkage between the level of education/training and the crime figures.
  - There should be greater investment in the quality of schooling given to young people to minimise the correlation between inadequate education and violent crime.
1. Steps should be taken to improve discipline in schools, to prevent situations where students confront and even threaten with violence, teachers who try to discipline them.
2. Provide all businessmen with guns so that bandits are faced with not only one armed community member but several, since this could serve as a deterrent.
3. Improve the salaries in the police force.
4. Place more officers on duty in sensitive locations at night.
5. There are numerous ‘minor’ incidents at night, especially traffic related ones, because it is perceived that there are no, or few police around. There should therefore be increased visibility of the police between 4.00 p.m. and 8.00 a.m.
6. Recruitment of persons with a higher standard of education into the force would increase the number of officers who can better assess situations and refuse to become involved in corruption, understanding that in the long term this is dangerous behaviour. This action should be tied to an increase in salaries since the low salaries paid to policemen encourage bribery.
7. Police officers should be deployed to more strategic positions e.g. Sheriff Street, East Bank.
8. Increase the salaries of police officers and provide insurance for them.
9. Pay more attention to the welfare of the families of police officers who are injured while on duty.
10. Society always adapts to situations by changing and the police must also adapt, particularly in their attitude to members of the public. Particular notice was taken of police attitudes to motor cyclists, especially if the police perceive that they are dealing with someone who has some knowledge of the law and of their rights.

Harsher treatment is then meted out to such persons.

11. The systems for disciplining acts of misconduct by police ranks are perceived to be ineffective, since those ranks with access to higher authorities ensure that no punishment is meted out to offenders. The implementation of the systems therefore need to be tightened up.
12. The army should not be directly involved in crime fighting. Funds available should be channelled into operations such as patrols for our borders, which are porous and through which narcotics, weapons and ammunition are illegally imported. Cutting off this supply would help reduce crime.
13. Educated, committed and willing persons are needed to fight this situation.
14. Police officers are too easily recognisable through their low haircuts and 'bulbed' shoes. Police officers need to go undercover more effectively and to coordinate their operations more effectively.
15. The army should be given the authority to do more, without the need to wait for a request from the police.
16. The police patrol/dragnet systems need to be improved. It should not be so difficult to catch criminals who conduct a robbery in Georgetown since there are few exit points to the city.
17. The public lack respect for the police because, through their behavior, they are perceived as lacking in respect for themselves; the vocabulary of many ranks seems to be restricted only to certain words. Police therefore need to clean up their act and to be more involved with the community in activities such as sports. This would help to improve their image in communities.
18. The police need to keep information provided to them by members of the public confidential and to avoid targeting informants.
19. The leakages in the system need to be sealed since the police seem to be working hand in hand with the criminals. It is appreciated that the smallness of the society has contributed to this situation but it still needs to be addressed.
20. The crime situation is merely a symptom of a larger issue. It is this issue which needs to be addressed. Dealing with the crime situation only is like putting a plaster on a sore, the problem will emerge later in a different spot.
21. The country already has crime legislation but the legislation is not implemented. Improved implementation is required, by strengthening the judiciary and changing the lethargic approach of the police to their work – unwillingness to go to investigate crime etc.
22. There is a need for better education of police officers or the recruitment of better educated persons since many police officers cannot write reports efficiently or take accurate statements.
23. There should be improved motivation to encourage recruitment into the force. Many persons only join the police force because there is a shortage of other employment opportunities, and do not see it as a career, rather simply as a method of earning a small salary, which they intend to 'top up' through corruption.
24. There is a need to build a different culture within sections of the society such as the university. Instead of constantly lambasting the police, more analysis could be done about the problems and solutions developed.
25. There is need for anti-corruption legislation and effective implementation of such legislation.
26. The police force has lost credibility since persons known to have been involved in international crime (the Carroll case with US visas) are still on the force and no action has been taken against them. The public perception of such irregularities has contributed to the lack of confidence in the force and action needs to be taken to reverse this perception.

27. Government needs to improve its record in fulfilling promises made to the population. Its record so far has been poor.
28. There seem to be leakages in the telephone system which contribute to the lack of confidentiality of information given by citizens to the police and action should be taken to stop this.
29. A data base on the deportees should be started including photographs, fingerprints etc. and there should be improved monitoring of their whereabouts.

**NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON CRIME  
LA GRANGE MASJID/WEST BANK DEMERARA  
2002-07-16**

**Recommendations**

- 1). A Police Outpost should be established in Canal, No. 2 Polder
- 2). Firearms should be issued to Community Policing Groups
- 3). Capital punishment should be re-introduced
- 4). Increase the salary of Police
- 5). GNS should be re-introduced
- 6). Confidentiality in the Police Force needs to be improved
- 7). As a tool for recruitment, the Police and Army should conduct exercises in communities
- 8). Stalls on roadside should be dismantled
- 9). Harsher penalties for criminals
- 10). Citizens should assist at Police Stations
- 11). There should be an increase in Police outposts since there are more housing schemes
- 12). Guyana Power and Light employees and Guyana Water Incorporated officials should have identification cards
- 13). Police ranks should have academic qualifications
- 14). The Police Force and Army should have ethnic balance
- 15). Neighbourhood watch should be appointed
- 16). Community Police Group executives should be elected by the community
- 17). Employment should be created on the Police Force for persons over 55 years
- 18). Police patrols should make constant checks on roadside stalls
- 19). Police harassment of minibus and hire car drivers should be looked into.

**1). NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON CRIME  
2). ANNA REGINA, RDC BOARDROOM  
3). 2002-09-18**

**Recommendations**

- 1). Improved salaries for Police Force
- 2). More equipment and protective gears for the Police
- 3). Police should be more courteous and concerned whether on or off duty
- 4). Effective monitoring of deportees and ex-convicted criminals
- 5). Police Agents and Informers should be recruited
- 6). Cat-o-nine tail should be re-introduced
- 7). Death penalty should be enforced
- 8). Military base should be established on the Essequibo Coast
- 9). Create employment for youths
- 10). Issue firearms for businessmen
- 11). Create partnerships – Police and Non-Governmental Organizations
- 12). Penalise businessmen who offer bribes to Policemen
- 13). The Police and Army should reflect the ethnic composition of Guyana
- 14). Police should be sent on training, once every two years to upgrade ideas and skills
- 15). Metropolitan police exchange programmes should be arranged. This will help with local police skills
- 16). Police Force Ranks must return to villages to keep unity between police and residents.
- 17). Re-employ able bodied ex-soldiers and policemen
- 18). Create unemployment where people can make a honest living
- 19). Discrimination and marginalisation should cease.
- 20). Integrity Bill must be drafted by all Guyanese
- 21). Constitution should be revisited
- 22). Political interference in the military and legal system should cease
- 23). Heavier penalties should be given for armed robberies and car-jacking.
- 24). Spiritual values should be focused on in schools
- 25). Police officers should spend no more than two (2) years at a police station
- 26). Heavily armed Tactical Service Unit Police must at all times guard the prisons
- 27). Speed up trials of remanded prisoners
- 28). Re-establish the GNS to take care of early school leavers
- 29). Police Complaints Authority should visit the area every two years to hold discussions with residents  
pertaining to allegations made by residents.
- 30). Armed Police boats needed in Region 2

- 31). Beat Duty Officers
- 32). Helicopter for the Guyana Police Force

**NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON CRIME  
ROSE HALL/ALBION COMMUNITY  
2002-09-17**

**Recommendations**

- 1). Salary increase for the Armed Forces
- 2). Promotions on a regular basis
- 3). Protective gears and arms for the Police
- 4). Training – information gathering
- 5). Improved relationships between Police and Communities
- 6). Searches should be carried out in areas alleged to have arms and ammunitions i.e. Buxton.
- 7). Better living conditions for Police Officers
- 8). Ranks with under two years' service should live in the Police barracks
- 9). Police Stations should be established at Rose Hall Town
- 10). A member of Government should visit Rose Hall Town to address the Community
- 11). Adequate protection should be given to community of Rose Hall
- 12). The Administration should stop blame game and address crime situation
- 13). Television stations must assist in the fight against crime
- 14). The members of the Police Force should be properly identified
- 15). The Police and Army should carry out a search in Buxton for criminals
- 16). Courts should dispense justice within partiality
- 17). Death penalty should be carried out
- 18). Government should finance Community Policing
- 19). Firearms should be granted expeditiously to eligible Guyanese
- 20). Branch of the Complaints Authority should be established in Berbice and Essequibo.
- 21). Group Insurance for Police should be paid by the Government
- 22). Civilians should assist the Police by taking statements at Police Stations
- 23). Telephones must be repaired
- 24). Springlands should be made a Port of Entry to Guyana
- 25). Drug rehabilitation centres should be established
- 26). Analysts should be gazetted and identified as experts
- 27). Dogs should be introduced in "B" Division

- 28). Helicopters should be used to fight crime in outlying areas
- 29). Poverty and employment should be addressed
- 30). More ranks should be at Police Stations at night
- 31). Regional Police Force should be established
- 32). Confidentiality
- 33). Roadsides should be cleared of derelict vehicles
- 34). The Guyana Defence Force should assist with rehabilitation of drug addicts
- 35). The University of Guyana should introduce a finger-printing programme
- 36). Water cannons should be used when disturbances arise from protest marches

**NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON CRIME  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION CENTRE – CHARITY  
2002-09-18**

**Recommendations**

- 1). Government of Guyana should re-introduce the GNS
- 2). The GNS and Peoples Militia should assist in orienting youths
- 3). Proceeds of the lotto fund should be used to assist in orienting youths
- 4). The Narcotic Laws should be revised
- 5). Cat-O-Nine tails should be reintroduced
- 6). Regional Anti-Corruption Committee should be set up
- 7). More emphasis should be placed on Border issue since a large amount of weapons were being smuggled through
- 8). the border with Venezuela.
- 9). More vehicles for Policemen
- 10).Prioritise unemployment
- 11).The Government and opposition should re-start dialogue process
- 12).Liquor restaurants should be closed at midnight
- 13).Increased salary for the Joint Services
- 14).Increased Police patrols
- 15).Remove Camp Street jail to an interior location or an island
- 16).Sensitize the public with regards to crime initiatives
- 17).Strengthen the Community Policing Groups
- 18).Improve response capabilities

19).Adequate salaries for members of the Joint Services

20).Outpost in Lower Pomeroun

**NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON CRIME  
CIVIC CENTRE CORRIVERTON  
2002-09-17**

**Recommendations**

- 1). Each village must be allowed to set up vigilante group
- 2). Police should investigate jewelers
- 3). Police presence should be visible in Stabroek Market area
- 4). Confidentiality
- 5). Accelerate applications for firearms
- 6). Coast Guard should be strengthened
- 7). Close monitoring of Deportees
- 8). Revision of the Laws of Guyana
- 9). Maximum penalty be implemented for armed robbery
- 10).The consultation team should have been balanced in ethnic composition
- 11).All citizens should be given the right to bear arms
- 12).Another road should be made from Crabwood Creek to Timehri
- 13).All trading should be done through Moleson Creek
- 14).Police should have training in Social Work
- 15).Police should develop a higher sense of professionalism
- 16).There should be a better relationship between the Police and the Public
- 17).Speedy Trials
- 18).Traffic ranks should strive to improve public confidence
- 19).Increase telephone lines at Police Stations
- 20).Poverty Reduction
- 21).Increased salaries for policemen
- 22).NDC's should set up constabularies
- 23).More police ranks at stations during the night
- 24).More effective public depiction of wanted criminals

**NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON CRIME  
STRATHSPEY PRIMARY SCHOOL  
2002-09-12**

**Recommendations**

- 1). Police seem intimidated by the weaponry of bandits in current crime wave. This is acted out in response to crime, which is slow.
- 2). Community Policing should be supported by Beat Duty Police
- 3). Make efforts to eliminate inciteful and inflammatory remarks of Talk Show Host
- 4). Twenty-four hour police patrols should be operational in some areas
- 5). Police ranks should be equipped with cellular phones
- 6). Aggressive Police officers should operate as beat duty offers
- 7). Police ranks should be able to make on the spot decisions
- 8). Meetings should be held with stakeholders of civic society, with a view to assisting in the crime situation and to rebuild public confidence
- 9). Police should have knowledge of the areas where they work
- 10). A community Policing Group should be formed in Strathspey
- 11). More **911** lines should be made available
- 12). A more visible police presence should be seen in Strathspey
- 13). The level of education for admission to the Police Force should improved

**NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON CRIME  
CRITCHLOW LABOUR COLLEGE  
2002-09-26**

**Recommendations**

- 1). Discrimination Committees should be set up to deal with discriminating practices
- 2). The Government should address unemployment
- 3). Police brutality should be reprimanded
- 4). An authority similar to the Police Complaints Authority should be set up to deal with complaints with respect to members of the Guyana Defence Force
- 5). The passing of recent anti-crime bills should have been delayed
- 6). The attitude of the police should be addressed
- 7). Crime prevention should start with the Government

- 8). The Police Force must establish a sound intelligence system
- 9). Deportees should be monitored
- 10). Government Ministers should be investigated for corrupt practices
- 11). The Army should not be involved in crime fighting
- 12). The Army should be more involved in protecting the borders
- 13). Police training should be intensified
- 14). Government should release finance for projects and education in depressed areas
- 15). Retired officers should be re-hired for consultation with regard to policing
- 16). The academic level should be raised for recruitment of Police Officers
- 17). The inefficiency of the Justice system should be addressed
- 18). There should be an increase in Force establishment
- 19). A good follow-up mechanism should be introduced with regards to crime investigation
- 20). Better relationships should be fostered between the Guyana Defence Force and the Guyana Police Force

**NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON CRIME  
LINMINE CONSTABULARY, LINDEN  
2002-09-18**

Recommendations

- 1). Improved publicity of Consultations
- 2). The Police must be respectful to members of the Public
- 3). Policemen involved in criminal activities should not be tolerated
- 4). Police brutality must cease
- 5). Improve public relations between Police and the public
- 6). Police Complaints Authority should be made up of Guyana Defence Force, Human Rights Association and Guyana Police Force
- 7). Police Force must have special agents to improve intelligence gathering
- 8). Police stations should have more vehicles
- 9). Police Force must set up a special telephone line to accept information on Crime
- 10). Police station should have more ranks at night
- 11). Government and the Police should investigate big business
- 12). Implement activities for young school leaves
- 13). Re-introduce the Guyana National Service
- 14). Analyse various crimes and the cause
- 15). The Police Force should offer service and protection to the citizens
- 16). Crooked Policemen should be weeded out of the Force

- 17). Confidentiality should be improved
- 18). Police should organize, supervise, and encourage operations of Community Policing Group
- 19). Police should stop using force excessively
- 20). Criticisms must be accepted by the police
- 21). Deportees should have rights
- 22). More security exercises of this nature
- 23). Improved salaries for Police Officers
- 24). Police should discontinue being abusive on telephones
- 25). More joint exercises between the Police and Army
- 26). Justice system should be improved (minimum delay)
- 27). Businessmen should be properly screened before given a firearm license
- 28). Police promotions should be dealt with urgently
- 29). Increased allowances
- 30). Live fire exercises should be conducted frequently for Police Officers
- 31). Greater publicity of wanted persons
- 32). Police should upgrade methods of investigation
- 33). Social economic policy to create employment and soft loans for qualified persons wishing to obtain jobs.
- 34). There must be improvement in the relationship between Police and Community Policing Group
- 35). Police ranks should undergo transfers every three years
- 36). Police should participate in more social activities
- 37). The Army and Police should set up a base along the Habura and Rockstone roads.
- 38). There should be security check point at Basmora.

**NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON CRIME  
DEEDS REGISTRY (HIGH COURT/SUDDIE)  
2002-09-18**

**Recommendations**

- 1). The Joint Forces should place a curfew on the villagers of Buxton. Search should be carried out for arms and ammunitions.
- 2). All policemen should be enlightened
- 3). Proper and confidential use of intelligence
- 4). Male population should be given military training
- 5). Firearm licenses should be given to Policing Groups and able-bodied men
- 6). More telephone lines should be available in police stations
- 7). Need for cordial relationship with police and community

- 8). Police Service Commission should function and be operational to deal with promotion of policemen
- 9). Increased salary for the Joint Service
- 10). Coast Guard should patrol waterways more frequently
- 11). More under cover policemen
- 12). Accelerate the issuing of firearms
- 13). Police lecturers should be included on Education curriculum
- 14). Emphasis should be placed on the respectability of policemen
- 15). Resuscitation of all policing Groups
- 16). Increased penalties for certain crimes and re-introduction of Cat-O-Nine tails
- 17). More Policemen should be on duty at nights
- 18). Religious knowledge should be re-introduced in schools to aid morals

**NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON CRIME  
ANNANDALE SECONDARY SCHOOL  
2002-10-13**

Recommendations

- 1). Wages of Disciplined services be improved by 100%
- 2). Police officers should improve relationship with the public
- 3). Larger and more effective public depiction of wanted criminals posters
- 4). Police should have more vehicles
- 5). Army patrols should increase in Annandale
- 6). Communication links should be set up for residents to contact army
- 7). A Police Outpost should be established between Annandale and Lusignan
- 8). Army should be stationed at the borderline between Buxton and Annandale
- 9). Buxton should be curfewed and search for arms and ammunition conducted
- 10). Telephone lines at vigilance should be left open for reports only
- 11). Army should conduct training in built-up areas
- 12). More telephone lines at stations
- 13). More joint patrols at the Backlands of Buxton
- 14). Heavier penalties should be meted out by the Courts
- 15). Bandits shot to death by Law Enforcement Officers should be buried by the state
- 16). Police must attend to radio set communication at all times
- 17). President should attend sessions
- 18). The Army should extend humanitarian services to Annandale

## **Appendix 9**

### **Questionnaire on Crime and Violence**

#### **QUESTIONNAIRE ON CRIME**

1. HAVE YOU OR ANYONE IN YOUR FAMILY BEEN A VICTIM OF A GUN CRIME WITHIN THE LAST SIX (6) MONTHS?  

**Yes                      No**
  
2. HAS A GUN CRIME BEEN COMMITTED IN YOUR COMMUNITY WITHIN THE LAST SIX (6) MONTHS?  

**Yes                      No**
  
3. HAS ANYONE BEEN ARRESTED FOR A GUN CRIME THAT OCCURRED IN YOUR COMMUNITY WITHIN THE LAST SIX (6) MONTHS?  

**Yes                      No**
  
4. DO YOU SEE THE POLICE ON DUTY EVERY DAY IN YOUR COMMUNITY?  

**More than once      One              No**
  
5. DO YOU HAVE A FAMILY MEMBER OR FRIEND IN THE POLICE FORCE?  

**Family                  Friend              None**
  
6. DO YOU KNOW ANYONE IN YOUR COMMUNITY WHO IS A LICENCED FIREARM HOLDER?  

**Yes                      No**
  
7. IS THERE A COMMUNITY POLICING GROUP THAT IS ACTIVE IN YOUR COMMUNITY?  

**Yes      No      Don't know**

8. HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE EFFORTS OF THE POLICE WITH HANDLING THE CURRENT CRIME WAVE?
- Good   Average   Poor   Bad**
9. DO YOU BELIEVE THE ARMY SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN FIGHTING CRIME?
- Yes   No   Don't know**
10. SHOULD THE ARMY BE MORE INVOLVED IN FIGHTING CRIME?
- Yes   No   Don't know**
11. IN ANY GIVEN PERIOD, DO YOU THINK THAT TRAFFIC DEATHS EXCEED THOSE BY VIOLENT CRIMES?
- Yes   No   Don't know**
12. SHOULD ARMED CRIMINALS BE GIVEN HARSHER PRISON SENTENCES?
- Yes   No   Don't know**
13. SHOULD ARMED CRIMINALS BE GIVEN MANDATORY PRISON SENTENCES?
- Yes   No   Don't know**
14. SHOULD FLOGGING WITH THE CAT-0-NINE TAIL BE RE-INTRODUCED FOR ARMED CRIMINALS?
- Yes   No   Don't know**
15. SHOULD INCITEMENT AGAINST THE POLICE BE MADE A CRIMINAL OFFENCE?
- Yes   No   Don't know**
16. SHOULD RACIAL INCITEMENT BE USED IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

BY VICTIMS?

**Yes   No   Don't know**

17. SHOULD GUYANESE HAVE THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS?

**Yes   No   Don't know**

18. SHOULD COMMUNITY POLICING GROUPS BE GIVEN PUBLIC FUNDS TO EQUIP THEMSELVES TO OPERATE?

**Yes   No   Don't know**

19. DO YOU THINK THAT MORE POLICE PATROLS IN YOUR COMMUNITY ARE NEEDED?

**Yes   No**

20. DO YOU FEEL THAT VIOLENT CRIMES IN YOUR COMMUNITY ARE COMMITTED MOSTLY BY STRANGERS TO YOUR COMMUNITY?

**Yes   No**

21. ARE YOU CONCERNED THAT THE POLICE HAS FAILED TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF CITIZENS WHO PROVIDE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION?

**Yes   No**

22. SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT LEGALLY PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF CERTAIN CRIMES?

**Yes   No**

## **Classification of questions in the Questionnaire**

### **Category 1**

Individual/family/community exposure to crimes involving arms.

### **Category 2**

Individual/family/community relationship with Law enforcement

### **Category 3**

Assessing police action in dealing with the current crime wave

### **Category 4**

Toughening penalties for convicted armed criminals

### **Category 5**

Individual/family/community responsibility for their own protection against crime

### **Category 6**

State accepting financial responsibility for supporting community anti-crime activities and victims of crime

### **Category 7**

Assessing a Joint services approach to crime fighting

## **Matrix of meeting held with the classification of responses to the questionnaire**

There were important observations to be made about consultation in a few locations. It was evident that pressures were brought there to limit and even prevent participation.

- (i) This was clearly evident in three locations: Buxton, East Coast of Demerara; Agricola, East Bank Demerara and in Georgetown.
- (ii) The Parliamentary political parties did not play any meaningful role as members of the Steering committee.

It should also be noted that the classification scheme for the recommendations provided for categories that were not mutually exclusive.