



INDEPENDENT COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATIONS

INDECOM QUARTERLY 2023

**COMPLIANCE WITH INDECOM
RECOMMENDATIONS -
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (DCS)**



JANUARY - MARCH 2023



**“If you think compliance is expensive,
try non-compliance”**

Former Deputy U.S. Attorney General Paul McNulty

Table of Contents

Commissioner's Remarks	4
-------------------------------------	---

In this Edition of the IQ	5
--	---

FEATURED ARTICLE

Compliance with INDECOM Recommendations - Department of Correctional Services (DCS)	6-14
---	------

PART ONE: COMPLAINTS

New Complaints	15
Forensic Scene Response	16
Complaints by Parish	16
Complaints per Organisation	17
Fatalities per Organisation	17
Security Force-Related Fatalities List	18-19

PART TWO: LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Completed Commission's Reports	20
Overview: Commission's Reports Recommendations	20
Commission's Reports Recommendations – Fatal Shooting Incidents.....	21-23
Rulings Received from the ODPP arising from INDECOM Investigations	24
Charges Laid from INDECOM Investigations.....	24

PART THREE: PUBLIC INFORMATION

Meeting: Stakeholders & INDECOM.....	25
Outreach – Awareness Exercises	25

COMPACT DISC

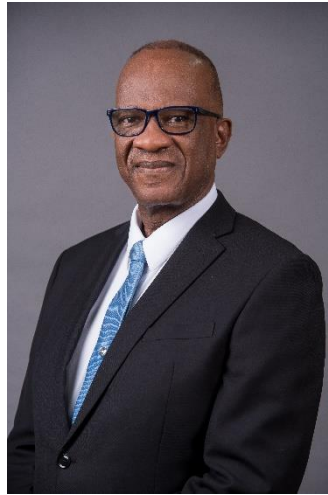
1st Quarterly Report: January - March 2023

New Complaints: January - March 2023

Commission's Reports Completed: January - March 2023

(In compliance with Section 17(3) (c) of the INDECOM Act)

COMMISSIONER'S REMARKS



Welcome to INDECOM's 1st Quarterly Report for 2023, which reviews the work of the Department of Correctional Services (DCS) and how they have addressed the recommendations made by INDECOM, following the various reviews we have conducted.

This report also presents data on the Commission's work for the first three months of the year; January to March 2023. Fatal and non-fatal shootings concerning the Security Forces amount to a combined total of 52 persons. This is just one less than the 53 for the same period in 2022. Twenty-eight (28) citizens were killed between January and March, as against thirty (30) for the same period in 2022, - a small 6.5% decrease. Any lessening of the shooting incidents is to be welcomed.

One of INDECOM's role is fostering a regime of transparency and accountability within those agencies of the State which have necessary power and authority over citizens – whether in a policing environment or custodial setting.

This report seeks to both, inform the public and identify those areas of performance, behaviour and action that can enhance the DCS for the better and where the rights of the citizen are respected. Jamaica is not a litigious society, but many other countries are, and the absence of compliance to protocols and agreed policies can be very costly. As the opening quote on page two states, 'if you think compliance is expensive, try non-compliance'.

This review of the DCS recommendations and engagement with them has been a productive and beneficial exercise. I am pleased to note the report's observation of a professional and conducive working relationship with DCS staff members, at both the strategic and operational level.

Equally the report identifies that the DCS, generally, takes its obligations seriously and has made much effort to address the issues identified and ensure the safety and wellbeing of detainees. This report describes those findings.

Hugh B. Faulkner
Commissioner – INDECOM

IN THIS EDITION OF THE IQ

COMPLIANCE WITH INDECOM RECOMMENDATIONS – Department of Correctional Services (DCS)

This report examines the progress made by the Department of Correctional Services, (DCS) in its implementation and response to recommendations made previously by the Independent Commission of Investigations (INDECOM).

Arising from this review it is apparent that the DCS has undertaken a number of positive initiatives to improve upon the State's custodial environment, and this includes policy/procedure changes, infrastructure improvement, (particularly with regard to juveniles, the mentally ill and medical facilities) and training and administrative steps regarding monthly reports to the Courts regarding the mentally ill/unfit to plead.

This report reviews seven main areas, and identifies the incident issue which initiated the Commission's report:

1. Maintenance of Human Rights
2. Treatment of the Mentally Ill
3. Policies and Procedures
4. Detainees' well-being
5. Training of DCS
6. Prison Estate
7. Compliance with the INDECOM Act

PART ONE: NEW COMPLAINTS

For the period, January to March 2023, the Commission received 313 categories of complaints from 240 incidents reported for the period. The top five categories of complaints include: assault (99), discharge of firearm (47), fatal shooting (26)* [see page 15], shooting injury (24), and threat (19).

The Commission's Forensic Unit responded to 60 incident scenes during the period, January to March 2023. There were two deaths in custody for the period.

Incident reports were received for all parishes, with Kingston and St. Andrew recording the highest with 84 complaints. St. Mary recorded the least with two (2) reports.

PART TWO: THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The Legal Department, completed and distributed 200 Commission's Reports during the first quarter, January to March 2023. An overview of the reports completed, lists the recommendations for unsubstantiated (172 cases), disciplinary action (25 cases; 42 officers), and charge only (3 cases; 3 officers). Recommendations from fatal shooting incidents, where Commission's Reports were completed, as well as rulings received from the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) during the quarter are also listed. Three persons were charged during the period, for incidents investigated by INDECOM.

PART THREE: PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Commission's Senior Management Team had meetings with six stakeholder groups during the first quarter.

The Commission participated in awareness exercises with a total of 1174.78 man hours for the first quarter in 2023.

COMPLIANCE WITH INDECOM RECOMMENDATIONS – DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (DCS)

INTRODUCTION

This report examines the progress made by the Department of Correctional Services (DCS), in its implementation and response to recommendations made by the Independent Commission of Investigations (INDECOM) arising from its reports to Parliament, between 2013 & 2021, and with specific focus on the years 2016 to 2021. Such recommendations sought to lessen the risks to prisoners and make changes and/or improvements to their correctional environment. Equally, this review identifies the plans by the DCS to address those recommendations that have not yet been accomplished or for which no remedial action or plan has been pursued, and reviews those issues which would enable the Correctional Services to adopt and/or enhance the good principles and practices in the treatment of prisoners and prison management.

Previous INDECOM reports have examined and reviewed critical aspects of the DCS's approach to the safeguarding and treatment of prisoners detained within the care of the State. Appendix I details those previous reports, which addressed a range of events which came to the notice of the Commission and prompted investigations. Such matters concerned the State's detention of prisoners, and included the following critical institutional incidents;

- Deaths in custody, which included the singular event of the suicide of a juvenile, Vanessa Wint, in 2016;
- The deployment of 'less lethal weapons' within the DCS environment;
- Use of Force and assault allegations arising from such use;
- Care and Detention of prisoners at a Juvenile correctional centre;
- Detainees over 60 years of age, and;
- Prisoners detained in breach of their constitutional rights and awaiting Court trial.

INDECOM is empowered to make recommendations under Sections 17(9) and 23(1) & (2) of the **Independent Commission of Investigations Act, 2010**. Such recommendations require an obligation upon the 'responsible person' or 'responsible head' to comply with any such recommendations in the manner and time specified (if any). Where recommendations relate to matters other than disciplinary proceedings, and the

recommendations are not complied with, the responsible officers shall give reasons for such a decision.

At the outset of this report, it is acknowledged that the INDECOM benefits from a professional and conducive working relationship with the Department of Correctional Services, including both senior and junior staff, and it is to be noted that the DCS assists INDECOM in its enquiries, at both a strategic and operational level.

This report is resultant of the Commission's request to the DCS, in October 2022, to be provided with an update of the recommendations made between 2013 & 2021. The DCS responded through the Chief Technical Director of Crime Prevention, Rehabilitation & Inspectorate Policy Division, a portfolio within the Ministry of National Security. It was noted and commendable to observe that the DCS had undertaken a review of the earlier recommendations and provided a clear action plan, accompanied by a time line and responsibilities, for implementation.

Arising from this review it is apparent that the DCS has undertaken a number of positive initiatives to improve upon the State's custodial environment. These initiatives include policy/procedural changes, infrastructure improvement (particularly with regard to juveniles, the mentally ill and medical facilities), training and administrative steps regarding monthly reports to the Courts regarding the mentally ill/unfit to plead.

It is observed that similar issues have often been identified, which re-occur and have a common theme. This report addresses each of these aspects in turn, and identifies the incident issue which initiated the Commission's report:

1. Maintenance of Human Rights
2. Treatment of the Mentally Ill
3. Policies and Procedures
4. Detainees' well-being
5. Training of DCS
6. Prison Estate
7. Compliance with the INDECOM Act

KEY LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The key Constitutional principles, statutory provisions and best practices are found in the following legal frameworks:

- Section 14 (5) of the **Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms (Constitutional Amendment) Act, 2011** states:

“any person deprived of his liberty shall be treated humanely and with respect for the inherent dignity of the person”;

- **The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (2015)**, hereafter referred to as, Nelson Mandela Rules. The first rule, Rule 1, articulates a key principle:

“All prisoners shall be treated with the respect due to their inherent dignity and value as human beings. No prisoner shall be subjected to, and all prisoners shall be protected from, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, for which no circumstances whatsoever may be invoked as a justification. The safety and security of prisoners, staff, service providers and visitors shall be ensured at all times.”

- **The Correctional Institution (Adult Correctional Centre) Rules, 1991 CI (ACC) Rules 1991** hereafter referred to as CI (ACC) Rules 1991, which enunciate provisions with regard to the safe custody of prisoners.

1. MAINTENANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

All persons within State care are required to be treated humanely. A number of critical issues had previously been identified in respect of the safeguarding of human rights when examining complaints pursuant to:

- i) detainees at the Rio Cobre Juvenile Correctional Centre, (hereafter RCJCC);
- ii) the treatment of persons in custody over 60 years of age, and
- iii) the death of Noel Chambers in 2020.

Chambers' death highlighted that a number of prisoners had been remanded for many years, without ever being tried and convicted, as they were identified as being 'unfit to plead'. This led to a situation where prisoners held under the anachronistic term - the 'Governor General's Pleasure', had spent decades in custody without trial or conviction, in some cases, resulting in death whilst in custody awaiting the judicial process.

➤ DCS response

The passing of legislation to transition prisoners held under the 'Governor General's Pleasure' to that of the 'Court's Pleasure', in accordance with local and international legislation, and implementing systems to ensure the timely review of unfit to plead cases,¹ remains a work in progress. The DCS continues to transition those inmates recorded as being held under 'Governor General's Pleasure' to 'Court's Pleasure'- a category which exists only amongst the male populace.

It is reported that, there is now full compliance by the Commissioner of Corrections, in alignment with the requirement under Section 25D of the **Criminal Justice (Administration) Act**, concerning the review of cases for those prisoners 'unfit to plead', to ascertain their fitness status, so that their cases may be re-listed where applicable. Further, the DCS has created and maintained communication with stakeholders, including the Office of the Public Defender, the Legal Aid Council, and others. This action should ideally prevent another occurrence as that which befell Noel Chambers.

The Commissioner of Corrections, as per the **CI (ACC) Rules 1991**, is required to report monthly to the Governor General on several factors concerning a prisoner's conduct, mental and physical health and attitude towards his/her offence.² Whilst the DCS Commissioner is cognizant of Rule 184 of the CI (ACC) Rules 1991, it is reported that staff resources required to execute this monthly submission are yet to be secured. Plans are in place to increase the staff complement and were immediately initiated by the statutory obligation to comply.

The DCS has benefitted from an increase in the staff complement at the Medical Unit, and similar gains are reported as soon to be implemented for the Probation Aftercare Officers' staffing. The DCS anticipate that with additional time this submission may be streamlined. Notwithstanding this challenge, the organisation has ensured that **all** requests, by inmates, for the Governor General's attention are submitted and the necessary supporting documents were prepared.

In response to the Commission's findings *“that aspects of discipline and punishment administered at the Rio Cobre Juvenile Correctional Centre infringe on some basic*

¹ INDECOM Quarterly (January-March) Report- Detained at Pleasure: Institutionalized Human Rights Breaches, 2020 Pg. 11-12

² INDECOM Quarterly (April-June): The State's Treatment and Care of Inmates 60 Years and Over, 2020 (13) Pg. 10-11

human rights";³ (namely the alleged removal of inmates clothing as a form of punishment), the DCS reports that Child Rights are now strictly enforced, along with staff responsibilities. It is reported that the practice whereby, quote; "mere placing of Wards in the jail block, exacerbated by no clothes [which] is a method that endangers the Wards psychologically"⁴, is one which no longer exists.

INDECOM welcomes this change and notes that there have been no similar complaints from the Juvenile Correctional Centres since its 2020 report: *Special Investigation: Rio Cobre Juvenile Correctional Centre*.

2. TREATMENT OF THE MENTALLY ILL

The treatment of the mentally ill, regardless of their place of abode, should be in accordance with **The Mental Health Act 1999**. INDECOM's enquiry into the death of Noel Chambers identified the broader issue of persons who were mentally unwell, and for whom long term incarceration in the prison system was inappropriate and unsatisfactory, as regard long term care and treatment. It is recognised that within the population of mentally ill inmates, sentenced prisoners and those unfit to plead were, at best, to be accommodated separately.⁵ However, much more work is required across all facilities before such a position can be reached.

INDECOM reported, in the 2020 Noel Chamber's report, that; 'the re-instatement of the forensic ward at the Bellevue Hospital and of the establishment of a similar type of facility to house those deemed unfit to plead'⁶ can have a positive effect on this vulnerable group.

➤ DCS response

The reintroduction of a Forensic Hospital in Jamaica is a task that requires political will, which is recognised and requires major State funding and resources. Nevertheless, DCS report that they are awaiting implementation for such a facility at the Tower Street Adult Correctional Centre, for males.

A further INDECOM recommendation identified that; 'the hiring of full-time psychiatrists and nurses to ensure adequate treatment is administered and the duty of care upheld'⁷ was essential. DCS reports that the Psychiatrist reviews all inmates in a timely manner, however, the broader issue as to court cases not being listed, nor called

for trial, following mental health capability, is an issue that rests with the judiciary.

Since Noel Chambers death in 2020, two full-time Psychiatrists commenced employment in June 2022 and it is further reported that two additional Psychiatrists were to be engaged from September 2022 - confirmation of which is pending at the time of writing. Additionally, the DCS is in the process of interviewing additional Psychologists with the view of filling nine new posts arising from funding allocation received in 2020, whilst one Psychiatric Nurse, along with six (6) Psychiatric Nursing Aids, have also been employed to the institution.

3. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Commission has reported on the necessity of the DCS to ensure that its policies and procedures are effectively delivered to its staff and that full awareness and compliance are achieved. A feature which has been observed as absent in the past and commented upon. In the Commission's 2016 report it recommended that the, "review and promulgation of laws and rules to provide the applicable standards and terms of treatment for prisoners and detainees"⁸ is important to DCS' operations.

➤ DCS response

The inclusion of human rights awareness training, and the treatment of minors, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable persons have become a standard inclusion in the drafting of all new and revised (relevant) standing orders and policies.

The DCS has undertaken a drive to identify local legislation and Human Rights conventions governing the standards and terms to be delivered to inmates and remandees alike. DCS reports are in accordance with its mandate to develop its policy record bank that instructs, at the minimum, how to operate within its penal space.

Where necessary, and in tandem with the vested powers of the Commissioner of Corrections, under Section 5 of **The Corrections Act, 1986**, the development of standing orders is considered to instruct operations within DCS where applicable.

▪ Use of Force policies and procedures

In examining the deployment of non-lethal weapons, INDECOM recommended that the "use of force guidelines

³ INDECOM Quarterly (July-September) Report- (Special Investigation: Rio Cobre Juvenile Correctional Centre), 2020 Pg. 11

⁴ INDECOM Quarterly (July-September) Report- (Special Investigation: Rio Cobre Juvenile Correctional Centre), 2020 Pg. 11

⁵ INDECOM Quarterly (April-June): The State's Treatment and Care of Inmates 60 Years and Over, 2020 (7) Pg. 10-11

⁶ INDECOM Quarterly (January-March) Report- Detained at Pleasure: Institutionalized Human Rights Breaches, 2020 Pg. 11-12

⁷ INDECOM Quarterly (January-March) Report- Detained at Pleasure: Institutionalized Human Rights Breaches, 2020 Pg. 11-12

⁸ INDECOM Quarterly (January-March) Report-Death in Custody, 2016 (b) Pg. 4

and policies for the lawful/appropriate usage"⁹ would have a positive impact on all concerned parties.

➤ DCS response

The DCS presently deploy methods prescribed by law. They indicated that the deployment of less lethal weapons should be recommended by the Human Rights' organisations and INDECOM, with the view to have such weapons approved by the relevant Ministry or Parliament. Despite this observation the DCS 'Use of Force (Control and Restraint) Standing Order' (second draft) was completed. Whilst the draft order was not intended for 'public release', DCS stated that the decision can be reviewed (if needed) upon the directive of the Commissioner of Corrections. Provisions are in the draft order for monitoring the use of force, accountability and the role of superior officers. Completion is anticipated within one week of the Panel's review, barring any need for further legal clarification, external approval or external directive. Thereafter, approval by the DCS Commissioner and implementation should be expected.

INDECOM regard the introduction of the revised Standing Order on the use of force as an important stage in affecting and influencing organisational change and will request access to the revised Use of Force policy, which will support its independent investigation and ensure compliance by DCS staff to their own procedures. Further commentary on the Use of Force training is noted under Section 5 of this report – Training of DCS Staff.

INDECOM's reports concerning Wards of the State, particularly those at the Rio Cobre Juvenile Correctional Centre, and the earlier Vanessa Wint report (2018), which identified apparent weaknesses in policy and procedure, recommended that the "DCS, and by extension the Ministry of National Security implement swift reform of the questionable practices that are extant and replace them with best practices that stand up to scrutiny and adhere to international standards".¹⁰

➤ DCS response

Upon reports being received they were forwarded using the reporting process established at DCS, to have the necessary actions taken. Following from the death of Ward of the State, Vanessa Wint¹¹, the *Suicide and Self-harm Standard Operational Procedure* was established, together with the *Guidelines for the Operations of the*

Suicide Monitoring Room. Both these documents were scheduled for review by the DCS by the end of 2022.

INDECOM is aware of the revised policies and the Commission's report, Vanessa Wint Re-visited, identified the policies implemented following her death, as good practice. **It is noted that there has not been another death in custody, of a juvenile, since the Vanessa Wint incident.**

4. DETAINEES' WELL-BEING

It is recognised that successful prison systems ensure safe custody and good order for both inmates and staff, but also opportunities for rehabilitation and reintegration on release back into the community. Effective prisons provide health care to a standard equivalent to that available in the community, which can only be achieved when prison management and staff all understand and promote health and healthcare within a 'healthy prisons' approach'.¹²

The availability of a Doctor being rostered daily at all institutions, and more nurses to assist inmates who were unable to care for themselves¹³ is important.

➤ DCS response

Institutions are visited at least three to four times weekly. Six (6) new Medical Officers have been employed between 2021 and 2022, and a further eight (8) Nursing Assistants were recruited in 2021 to assist with the care of the bedridden inmates accommodated at the new infirmary commissioned in 2021.

▪ **Health**

Wider dietary options, (more fruits, vegetables and fibre), especially for inmates with dietary constraints, such as diabetes, hypertension and other lifestyle diseases, are important.¹⁴

➤ DCS response

Recommendations for the diet, as well as a plan, were submitted to the Procurement Unit for items to be purchased. For 2021-2022 the purchase of fruits increased during COVID-19, but the variety and amount decreased, however, they will have periodic provisions.

⁹ INDECOM Quarterly (July-September) Report-Use of Less Lethal Weapons by Jamaica Law Enforcement, 2018 Pg. 13

¹⁰ INDECOM Quarterly (July-September) Report- (Special Investigation: Rio Cobre Juvenile Correctional Centre), 2020 Pg. 11

¹¹ INDECOM Quarterly (April-June) Report-Suicide in Custody: Vanessa Wint Revisited, 2018 Pg. 7

¹² https://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/249211/Prisons-and-Health,-22-Staff-health-and-well-being-in-prisons-leadership-and.pdf

¹³ INDECOM Quarterly (April-June): The State's Treatment and Care of Inmates 60 Years and Over, 2020 (10-11) Pg. 10-11

¹⁴ INDECOM Quarterly (April-June): The State's Treatment and Care of Inmates 60 Years and Over, 2020 (8) Pg. 10-11 (8)

5. TRAINING OF DCS STAFF

The DCS training programme remains the greatest avenue for ensuring success in the development and improvement of DCS standards and performance. It is a critical aspect and function of the DCS and it is apparent that the organisation has implemented a plan to develop its staff and has invested in its training portfolio.

The Commission's 2016 Quarterly Report identified '...the necessity for specialist training for personnel assigned to prisons¹⁵, and the 2018 report highlighted the "...need for more staff training and for consistent and frequent assessments of juvenile post intake"¹⁶. Other Quarterly reports raised similar concerns. Since those recommendations, the DCS has embarked on numerous training activities and its Human Resource Development (HRD)/Training Unit, in keeping with its mission and objectives, undertook training for custodial staff to better equip them to serve inmates/wards placed in their care.

➤ DCS response

The following training has been delivered:

- Training was conducted to help officers deal with the stress of their roles and ways of coping;
- Over **1050** Correctional Officers participated in Suicide and Self-Harm Prevention training;
- All new Correctional Officer recruits, and in-service staff, including civilians, were trained annually in all Juvenile institutions;
- Seventeen (**17**) persons were trained as Psychiatric Nursing Aides to support the existing medical staff;
- Ten (**10**) Medical Orderlies were trained in International Trauma Life Support to deal with quick responses to trauma;
- 'Working with Children in Juvenile Institutions' training was conducted for staff working with Wards;
- Over ninety (**90**) Correctional Officers in Juvenile institutions took part in the Psychological First Aid training - arrangements are being made for all other members of staff working in Juvenile facilities to be trained;
- Thirty (**30**) Correctional Officers were trained by HEART/NTA in First Aid, Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and Allied Healthcare. It was expected that this would allow them to apply the standard minimum rule to the reception and rehabilitation of offenders, monitoring people in care and custody (both adults and children), emotional intelligence, conflict

¹⁵ INDECOM Quarterly (January-March) Report-Death in Custody, 2016 (c) Pg. 4

¹⁶ INDECOM Quarterly (April-June) Report-Suicide in Custody: Vanessa Wint Revisited, 2018 Pg. 7

management, identifying and responding to at-risk behaviours in offenders, and working effectively with culturally diverse offenders and colleagues;

- Medical Assistant training was scheduled to commence in September 2022; and,
- In 2022, two cohorts of eight staff members each, were trained in Emergency Response/Control and Restraint using internationally accepted techniques to diffuse crisis situations within facilities.

▪ **Use of Force**

As DCS continued to comply with the Use of Force guidelines, Correctional Officers were exposed to special techniques to use when diffusing difficult situations. Following a recommendation for the procuring of simulation machines, that would aid the scenario-based training,¹⁷ DCS has made provisions/recommendations within its draft order for this function to be led by the Director of the Staff College in collaboration with the Director of Security and Director of Procurement.

A further recommendation was for 'Security Forces having greater inclusion of defensive tactics and empty hand control techniques in their training syllabus, that would assist in preventing the use of excessive or unlawful force'¹⁸ as advocated by the United Nations' 1990 Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement officials.

The DCS's response recognised that whilst training for all staff would be preferable, it would remain important to continue to be equipped with batons and firearms, as despite the level of unarmed training one receives, it would not necessarily be sufficient. This was re-enforced by the DCS, which noted that working in institutions, with a high ratio of inmates to officers, and with inmates that are very high risk, the Commissioner of Corrections, in conjunction with the Government of Jamaica, is encouraged to take all reasonable steps to reduce such risk to staff and all in their care.

▪ **Well-being of Staff**

The DCS ensured that the well-being of its staff and people within its care was maintained and improved as per international best practices and standards. Some staff members have received courses in Mental Health and Stress Management, understanding the effect of stress on mental health and how to identify and manage on-the-

¹⁷ INDECOM Quarterly (July-September) Use of Less Lethal Weapons by Jamaica Law Enforcement, 2018 Pg. 13

¹⁸ INDECOM Quarterly (July-September) Use of Less Lethal Weapons by Jamaica Law Enforcement, 2018 (8) Pg. 13 (8)

job stress. Other staff have been trained in report writing and children's rights.

Working with the mentally ill and Sex Offender training is reported as being conducted on Wednesdays to Fridays each week and staff have also been exposed to the use of cognitive behavioural therapy to treat certain categories of inmates/wards.

A trauma-informed Psychosocial Support & Counselling Course has been conducted – its objectives to identify and provide comprehensive trauma-informed care for more child victims and prevent child trafficking in all forms. Additionally a course involving working with vulnerable groups is also included in the curriculum for staff development and to better equip officers to work with such groups as children, women, and the mentally ill.

6. PRISON ESTATE

▪ Infrastructure

The DCS has addressed some of the physical infrastructure issues, in compliance with the guiding principles on detention and the Nelson Mandela Rules. INDECOM recognises that any improvement to the Prison Estate is not directly within the control or ability of the DCS to effect change. Whilst some improvement work and new facilities were constructed at some institutions, the Commission notes that no improvement or pending development was identified for New Broughton Sunset Adult Correctional Centre [for senior males], the Metcalfe Street Secure Juvenile Remand Centre [for boys], or the South Camp Juvenile Remand and Correctional Centre [for girls and women].

➤ DCS response

To reduce self-harm, particularly by juveniles, a Suicide Prevention Monitoring Room was established at the Rio Cobre Juvenile Correctional Centre, with set guidelines for its operations.¹⁹ Wards with suicide ideation were placed there following recommendations from the Psychiatrist or Psychologist, while they underwent treatment. Additionally, cases were referred to external medical institutions based on the diagnosis of the mental health practitioner, including hospitalization. DCS continues to be further engaged to provide the number of Wards that have been placed in the Suicide Prevention Monitoring Room or referred to external medical institutions.

In December 2021, a new block was built at the Rio Cobre Juvenile Correctional Centre which accommodated an additional seventeen (17) Wards. In addition to the new block, the facility was expanded to accommodate more office spaces, bathrooms, an upgraded medical amenity and perimeter fencing.²⁰ Although remedial works continued, the Wards were relocated to another section of the facility and major repairs effected to the 'B' Block - adequate amenities were in place.²¹

Following prudent prison management, inspections were undertaken quarterly and reports forwarded to the Property Manager, in compliance with **CI (ACC) Rules 1991**. The dilapidated sewage system has been upgraded across the prison estate, e.g Tower Street Adult Correctional Centre, Horizon Adult Remand Centre, St. Catherine Adult Correctional Centre [for males], Tamarind Farm Correctional Centre [for males] and the Rio Cobre Juvenile Correctional Centre for a functional sewage system. Representation continued to be made for repairs and enhancement of the physical environment and facilities. Metal toilets and face basins were introduced as a more durable option to be able to sustain the handling by the Wards in keeping with International Standards.²²

In 2020, the Commission highlighted the concerns of the hospital section requiring refurbishment, particularly in facilities that housed inmates sixty years and over. The DCS requested of central Government approval for this project but no timeline was given for such improvement across facilities. However, in October 2021, a Medical Centre and Infirmary (MCI) was commissioned at Tamarind Farm Correctional Centre. The MCI is a twenty-five (25) patient capacity facility, that houses bedridden and infirmed inmates from Tamarind Farm. At the time of reporting the infirmary had eighteen (18) such inmates.²³

The construction of modern correctional centres to meet the demands of 21st century correctional services²⁴ is vital to the treatment of prisoners and prison management. In this regard, DCS indicated that land was identified at Hartlands, St. Catherine to construct a new purpose-built facility, but at this time, no additional information is known regarding this proposed project.

¹⁹ INDECOM Quarterly (April-June) Report-Suicide in Custody: Vanessa Wint Revisited, 2018 Pg. 7

²⁰ <https://www.jamaicoobserver.com/latest-news/dcs-merges-juvenile-correctional-facilities/>

²¹ INDECOM Quarterly (July-September) Report- (Special Investigation: Rio Cobre Juvenile Correctional Centre), 2020 Pg. 11

²² INDECOM Quarterly (July-September) Report- (Special Investigation: Rio Cobre Juvenile Correctional Centre), 2020 Pg. 11

²³ <https://www.dcs.gov.jm/2021/10/30/dcs-opens-medical-centre-and-infirmary-for-infirmed-inmates/>

²⁴ INDECOM Quarterly (April-June): The State's Treatment and Care of Inmates 60 Years and Over, 2020 (1-2) Pg. 10-11

▪ **Security, Safety, and Management Systems**

The Nelson Mandela Rules, Rule 6, addressing Prisoner File Management states:-

"There shall be a standardized prisoner file management system in every place where persons are imprisoned. Such a system may be an electronic database of records or a registration book with numbered and signed pages. Procedures shall be in place to ensure a secure audit trail and to prevent unauthorized access to or modification of any information contained in the system."

INDECOM recommendations made in 2016 included a need for "...proper record keeping and protocols for the detection and treatment of vulnerable prisoners"²⁵ and in 2020 that, "...greater compliance with record management and the maintenance of journals"²⁶ was required.

➤ DCS response

DCS is signatory to the procurement of a new Jail Management System, which will create a technical upgrade from its current manual system, with a key objective to improve its service delivery to inmates. Once fully implemented, it will result in the release and easier sharing of information with stakeholders, bolstering transparency and accountability.

DCS has also embarked upon strengthening their Records Management processes through their participation in the Government of Jamaica's Records Transformation Programme. As part of that programme, a *Procedures and Policy Manual* has been developed and submitted to the Jamaica Archives and Records Department which has direct oversight of the programme.

The Documentation, Information and Access Services Unit has also commenced introductory training in basic Records Management and additional stakeholder dialogue is planned to ensure Government of Jamaica compliance and accountability.

Additionally, visits to all Correctional institutions were conducted to assess and identify Records Management deficiencies and recommendations made for necessary

action. A location was identified for the development of an offsite storage facility with the requisite infrastructure needs and processes being acquired and refined to ensure safe and secure custody of the physical and electronic records created. The DCS outlined some strategic measures they believed would be beneficial; and an additional progress report is expected to be delivered to INDECOM within six (6) months of this Quarterly report.

▪ **Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) systems**

The introduction of CCTV systems for the Jamaican prison system is essential. The introduction of a technologically enhanced prison infrastructure system can reduce dependability on human capital and improve transparency, whilst improving the safety and security of DCS staff and persons in their care. A recommendation made in 2016, and urged in further reports in subsequent years was that "...lock-ups and prisons be fitted with closed circuit camera systems,"²⁷

➤ DCS response

Whilst it is expected (and desired) that Closed Circuit Camera systems will be installed in all DCS Institutions, no timeline and/or implementation strategy is available for the Commission. It is expected that the CCTV systems will be connected to the DCS Head Office for remote viewing, as suggested by the Security Strengthening Project (SSP). DCS indicated that a pilot programme was intended to be initiated at the Horizon Adult Remand Centre, but no timeline has been developed.

▪ **Body-worn Cameras**

Body-worn cameras (BWCs) are another feature which is essential to 21st century law enforcement and security operations. BWC's have become an increasingly common tool for Security Forces, providing accountability and transparency across developed, developing and third-world countries. '*BWCs have the potential to help deter Security Forces' misconduct and to effectively monitor the behaviour of officers and persons with whom they interact*'.²⁸ DCS welcomes the prospect of wearing BWCs^{29&30} and indicated that they will be party to any pilot programme and are considering how the use of BWCs would operate in its space. It is apparent that the DCS are receptive to implementation of BWC's but this remains

²⁵ INDECOM Quarterly (January-March) Report –Death in Custody, 2016 (b) Pg. 4

²⁶ INDECOM Quarterly (April-June): The State's Treatment and Care of Inmates 60 Years and Over, 2020 (11-12) Pg. 10-11

²⁷ INDECOM Quarterly (January-March) Report –Death in Custody, 2016 (d) Pg. 4

²⁸ Morgan C. Williams Jr. et al (March 2021) Body-worn cameras in policing: benefits and costs

²⁹ INDECOM Quarterly (July-September) Report-Use of Less Lethal Weapons by Jamaica Law Enforcement, 2018 Pg. 13

³⁰ INDECOM Quarterly (April-June) Report-Allegations of Assault by Jamaica Law Enforcement, 2021 Pg. 10-11

very much 'work in progress' in the absence of identified funding and project timelines.

7. COMPLIANCE WITH THE INDECOM ACT

The DCS's compliance with and acceptance of the INDECOM Act is acknowledged. The mandate that DCS personnel, involved in, or present at an incident involving the use of force which results in the death, injury, or sexual assault of a person, should notify INDECOM forthwith and make themselves available for enquiries by the Commission's Investigators has been enforced by middle and senior management. In addition, continued reminders by Superintendents are evident.

There has been significant improvement over the past years and senior command are supportive of a regime of compliance. The DCS has fully accommodated INDECOM in its continuing programme of sensitization sessions with DCS staff.

There remain some aspects which require fuller adherence, these include:

- having DCS officers separate, or to be separated, as soon as is reasonably possible after an incident until they have given their account of an incident to the Commission;
- for the advice of the Commission's Director of Complaints to be sought where a member is under suspicion of unlawfully using force or has failed to comply with a request made under Section 21 of the INDECOM Act, before that member is returned to operational duties at the institution where the incident occurred, and;
- where a DCS member is under suspicion of unlawfully using force, they are not to be given *operational* duties at the institution where the incident occurred, while the matter is under investigation or pending trial.³¹

CONCLUSION

INDECOM's role in reviewing its earlier recommendations to the Department of Correctional Services is an aspect of the transparency and accountability undertaken by the Commission in ensuring that such recommendations that are made, are addressed – even if not all are able to be implemented. It is recognised that the DCS requires considerable investment and funding to elevate both the prison infrastructure to meet the needs of an overcrowded prison system, and to increase human resources to meet the challenges of their statutory duty of care, on behalf of the State.

The DCS has been able to implement an important number of changes, both of a physical nature but more importantly in the manner in which they conduct their roles. The senior leadership approach has recognised and there is a desire to secure the changes necessary, thereby enhancing both the welfare and conditions of the inmates and remandees but equally the DCS staff who are engaged daily in overseeing them.

Training, additional staff, an embracement of technology and seeking to secure better living conditions are all noted. Following the juvenile suicide in custody of Vanessa Wint in 2016, a raft of recommendations were made. INDECOM's review report of the Vanessa Wint case in 2018, noted then that much had been done to effect change.

The Department of Correctional Services is faced with a critical role in the country, safeguarding citizens, prisoners and its staff. It requires from Government, considerable funding to ensure it is able to meet its goals, but the leadership and positive approach from within its senior command is apparent and goes a long way towards ensuring compliance with the rights of prisoners in State custody.

³¹ INDECOM Quarterly (March 2013):Safeguarding the Right to Life: Issues from Investigations of Jamaica's Security Forces in 2012 pg. 6

APPENDIX 1Schedule of INDECOM's reports concerning the Department of Correctional Services

- **INDECOM Annual Report 2013**
 - *Safeguarding the Right to Life: Issues from Investigations of Jamaica's Security Forces in 2012*

- **INDECOM 1st Quarterly Report 2016 (January-March 2016)**
 - *Death in Custody*

- **INDECOM 2nd Quarterly Report 2018 (April-June 2018)**
 - *Suicide in Custody: Vanessa Wint Revisited*

- **INDECOM 3rd Quarterly Report 2018 (July-September 2018)**
 - *Use of Less Lethal Weapons by Jamaican Law Enforcement*

- **INDECOM 1st Quarterly Report 2020 (January-March 2020)**
 - *Detained at Pleasure: Institutionalized Human Rights Breaches*

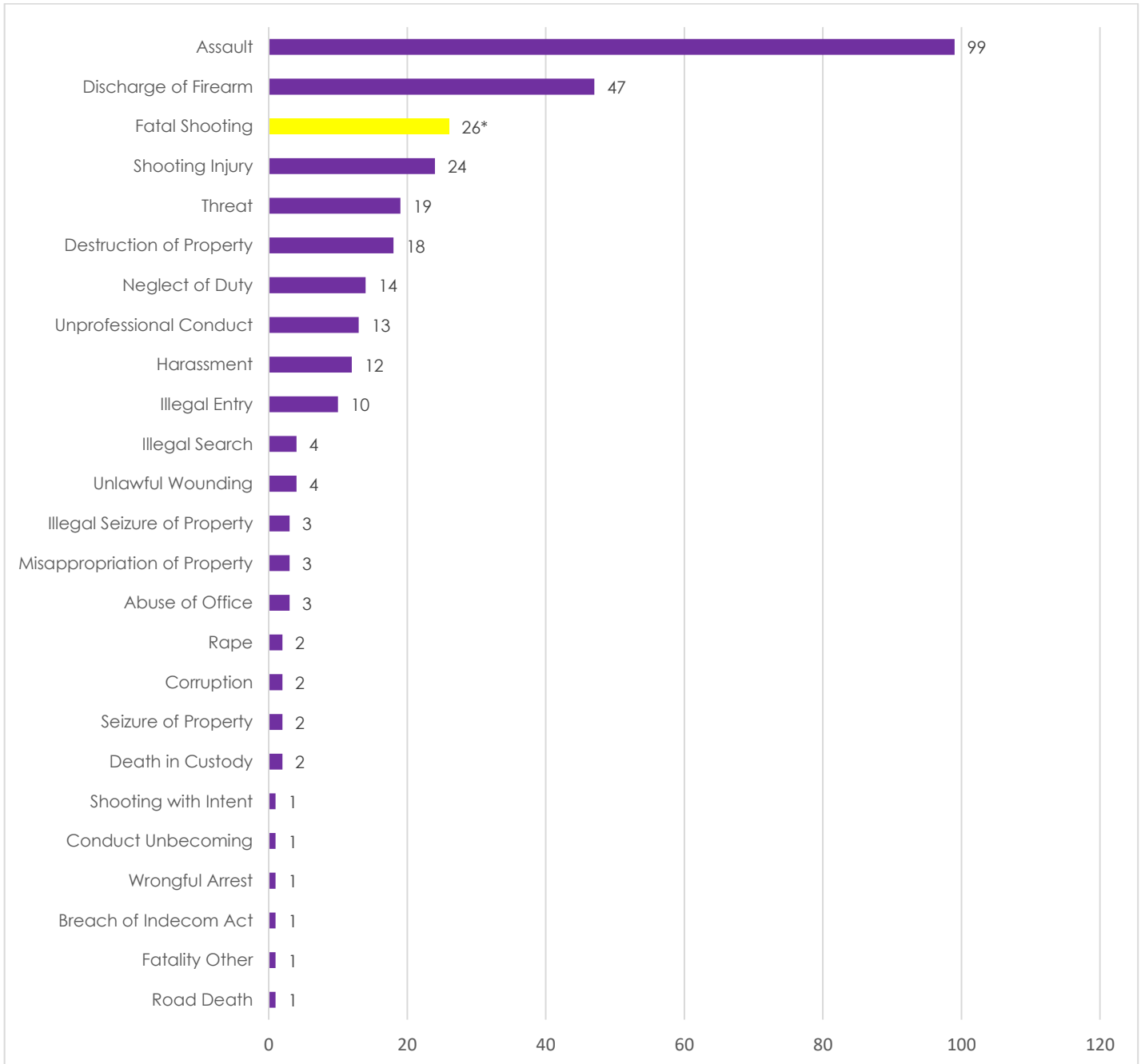
- **INDECOM 2nd Quarterly Report 2020 (April-June 2020)**
 - *The State's Treatment and Care of Inmates 60 Years and Over*

- **INDECOM 3rd Quarterly Report 2020 (July-September 2020)**
 - *Special Investigation: Rio Cobre Juvenile Correctional Centre*

- **INDECOM 2nd Quarterly Report 2021 (April-June 2021)**
 - *Allegations of Assault by Jamaican Law Enforcement*

PART ONE

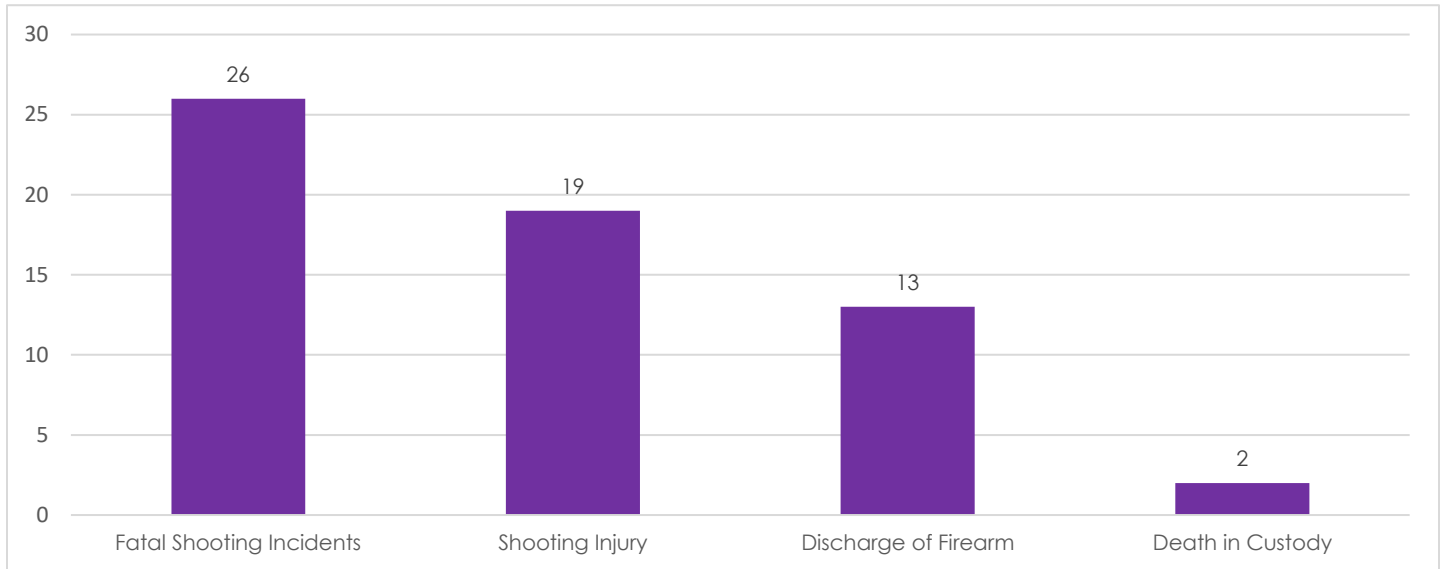
NEW INCIDENTS: JANUARY – MARCH 2023



* There were 28 deaths from 26 Security Force fatal shooting incidents
 * Assault includes assault occasioning bodily harm and assault at common law

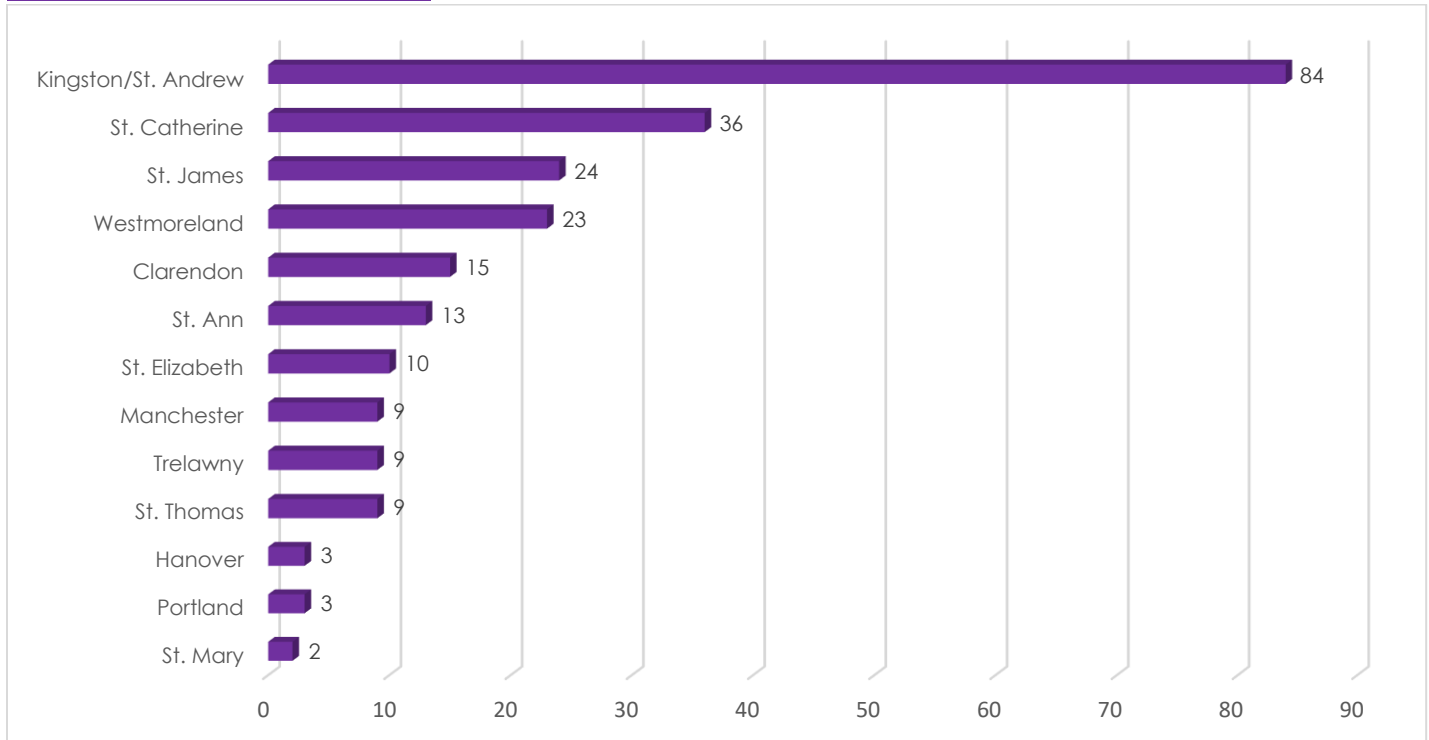
Graph 1 shows the 313 categories for the 240 new incidents for which complaints were received by the Commission during the period January to March 2023

FORENSIC SCENE RESPONSE



Graph 2 shows the 60 incidents that the Commission’s Forensic Unit responded to during the period January to March 2023

COMPLAINTS BY PARISH



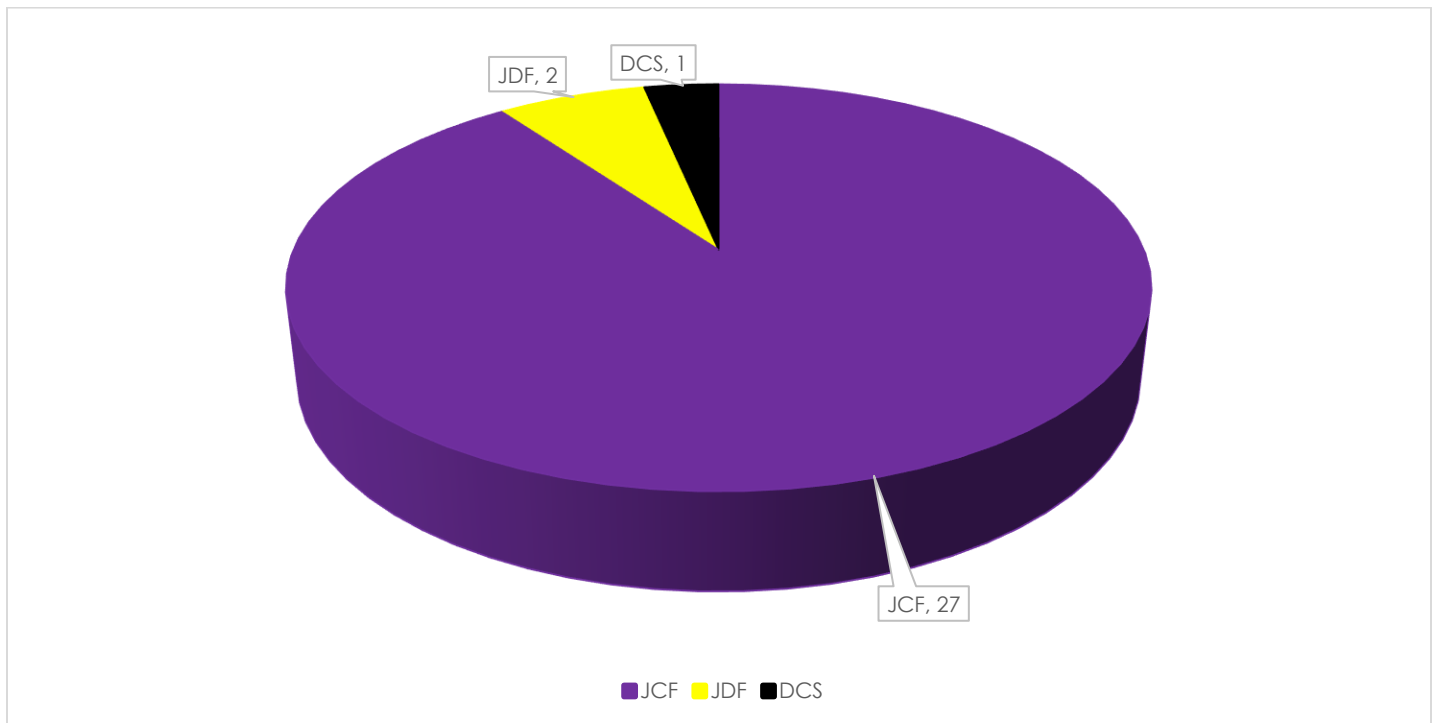
Graph 3 shows the breakdown per parish for the 240 new complaints received by the Commission during the period January to March 2023

COMPLAINTS PER ORGANISATION

STATE AGENCY	TOTAL COMPLAINTS	PERCENTAGE
Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF)	212	88%
Department of Correctional Services (DCS)	17	7%
Jamaica Defence Force (JDF)	8	3%
Joint Police & Military (JCF & JDF)	3	1%

Table 1 shows the breakdown, per State agency, of the 240 new complaints received by the Commission during the period January to March 2023

FATALITIES PER ORGANISATION



Graph 4 illustrates the State agency to which the 30 fatalities (28 by fatal shootings, 2 deaths in custody), recorded for the period of January to March 2023 are related. See Table 2 below for the corresponding list with the specific incidents.

SECURITY FORCE-RELATED FATALITIES LIST

JCF – Jamaica Constabulary Force

JCF-OD: Jamaica Constabulary Force Off Duty Officer

■ JDF: Jamaica Defence Force

DCS: Department of Correctional Services

■ DIC: Death in Custody

RTC: Road Traffic Collision

Date	Name of Deceased	Location of Incident	Related State Agent
JANUARY (10) (Fatal Shooting – 9; DIC – 1)			
1-Jan	Noel DOUGLAS	Unity Drive/Penwood Road, Kingston	JDF
1-Jan	Christopher SPENCER	Love Street, Jones Town, Kingston	JDF
3-Jan	Shamari HANSON	Goldsmith Drive, Waterworks, Westmoreland	JCF
7-Jan	Garrett G. MITCHELL	Sixth Avenue, Montego Hills, St James	JCF
8-Jan	Hubert CURTIS DIC	Savanna-La-Mar Police Station to Savanna-La-Mar Public Hospital	JCF
8-Jan	Travis WORREN	Ash Hill Avenue, Coral Gardens, St James	JCF
15-Jan	Dwight McKENZIE	Lewis Street, Savanna-La-Mar, Westmoreland	JCF
18-Jan	Elvis KEITH	Chestnut Lane, Kingston	JCF
22-Jan	Mickel DAVIS	Farm Pen, Savanna-La-Mar, Westmoreland	JCF-OD
23-Jan	Cargill AYOTAL	Target Street, Kingston 2	JCF
FEBRUARY (12) (Fatal Shooting – 12)			
5-Feb	Marvin O. PALMER	Mountain View Road, Windward Road, Kingston	JCF-OD
6-Feb	Peter FRANCIS	Havana, Arnett Gardens, West Kingston	JCF
6-Feb	Draved J. DAVY Richard W. DAVIDSON	Ferguson Drive, Riverton City, Kingston	JCF
8-Feb	Nesta MORRISON	Petonia Crescent, Longville, Clarendon	JCF
11-Feb	Dave Anthony McKENZIE	Llandilo, Westmoreland	JCF
15-Feb	Jerome R. THOMPSON	Lauriston Avenue, Old Harbour, St Catherine	JCF
16-Feb	Tevin STEWART	Main Street, Ocho Rios, St Ann	JCF
20-Feb	Dwayne LOGAN	Red Hills Pen, Morant Bay Main Road, St Thomas	JCF
24-Feb	Calvin WILSON	7th Street, Greenwich Town, Kingston 13	JCF
26-Feb	Donald GREEN	Garlands District, St James	JCF
27-Feb	Dellon HARDING	Negril, Westmoreland	JCF

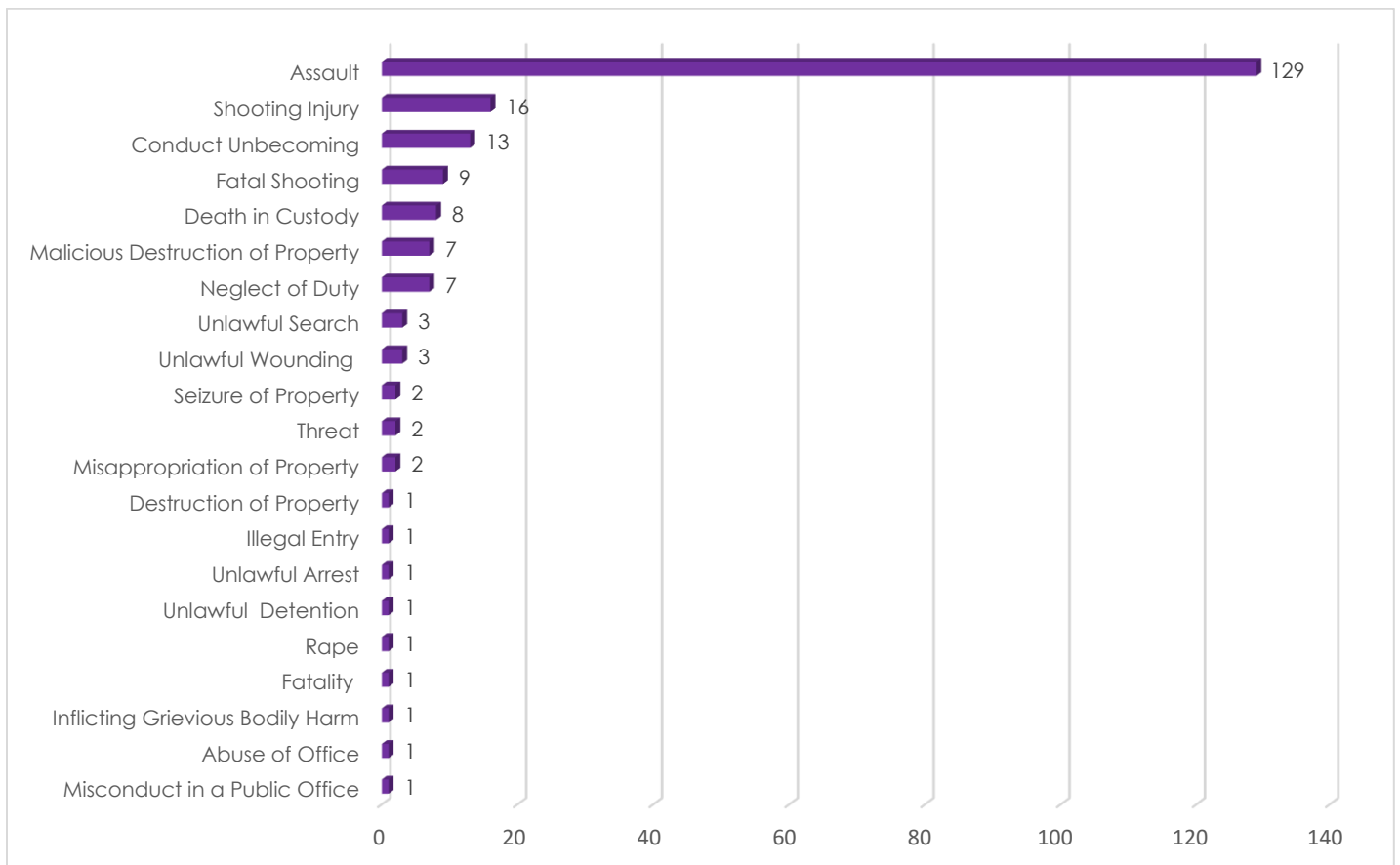
MARCH (8) (Fatal Shooting – 7; DIC – 1)			
5-Mar	Paul PENNANT	Hampton Green, Spanish Town, St Catherine	JCF
7-Mar	Owen MINOTT Lenoy RICHARDS	Lodge Lane, Annotto Bay, St Mary	JCF
7-Mar	Daniel CLARKE	Feron Crescent, Portmore Lane, St Catherine	JCF
9-Mar	Franklyn SMITH DIC	TSACC to KPH	DCS
9-Mar	Kearon ANGUS	Studley Park Road, West Kingston	JCF
26-Mar	Avado A. SAMUELS	Kingsvale, Hanover	JCF
29-Mar	Ricardo WALKER	Anderson Road, St Andrew	JCF

Table 2 lists the names of the 30 civilians who died from Security Force-related incidents during the period January to March 2023

PART TWO

The Legal Department

COMPLETED COMMISSION'S REPORTS: JANUARY – MARCH 2023



Graph 5 shows the categories of complaints for Commission's Reports completed during the period of January to March 2023

OVERVIEW: COMMISSION'S REPORTS RECOMMENDATIONS

Charge		Charge & Disciplinary Action		Disciplinary Action		Unsubstantiated
3 cases	3 officers	0 cases	0 officers	25 cases	42 officers	172 cases

Table 3 shows the recommendations made for the 200 Commission's Reports completed during the period January to March 2023

COMMISSION'S REPORTS RECOMMENDATIONS – FATAL SHOOTING INCIDENTS

No.	Date of Incident	Victim	Case Summary	INDECOM Recommendations
1.	May 22, 2011	Barrington Young	According to reports from the Bureau of Special Investigations (BSI) it is alleged that the police fatally shot Barrington Young also known as One Drop or Jah B on May 22, 2011 in Blackwoods District, Clarendon, under questionable circumstances. There is an allegation that the police planted a gun on the deceased.	No Charge
2.	December 10, 2012	Chanda-Paul Crawford	The deceased was fatally shot by members of a police party on Monday, December 10, 2012 about 6:15 pm at Phillips Field District, Yallahs. St. Thomas. Reports are that the Yallahs police who were on operation encountered heavily armed men in the area. The men fired on the police and the police returned the fire. The police retreated and reinforcements called in. On the arrival of the reinforcement a search of the area was conducted and a man was found suffering from gunshot wounds. The man was taken to the Princess Margaret Hospital and he subsequently died.	No Charge
3.	August 8, 2014	Frie Riley	On Friday, August 8, 2014 two police officers from the Elleston Road Street Crime Unit were on Mobile Patrol along Longston Road when they stopped a man who appeared suspicious. While processing this man two men who were travelling on a motorcycle opened gunfire at them. The gun fire was returned and one of the men was found suffering from gunshot wound, the other man escaped. He was taken to the Kingston Public Hospital where he succumbed to his injury while undergoing surgery. He was later identified as Frie Riley.	No Charge
4.	May 13, 2016	John Hibbert	On Friday, May 13, 2016 Constable and District Constable state that they entered the premises to search on a warrant. When they entered a room they were met with a man pointing a gun who fired at them. They returned the fire and he fell to the floor and the weapon fell from him. He was rushed to the Kingston Public Hospital where he was pronounced dead. The account of the sole eye witness, starkly contradicts the account of the police. The unavailability of the witness has hampered the investigations.	No Charge
5.	September 30, 2016	Ian McBean	On Friday, September 30, 2016 a police officer, KD and a 4 year old son were awoken by strange sounds. He saw a man & muzzle flashes and heard explosions. He returned fire. At the end of gunfire, he saw the now deceased Ian McBean in the living room suffering from gunshot wounds.	No Charge
6.	July 30, 2018	Keron Watson	On Monday, July 30, 2018 at about 8pm, Inspector received information about the murder of one Howard Ellis. He assembled a team and went to the location where he learned that Keron Watson, who was wanted for the murder of one Keneil Hall; was also responsible for the murder of	No Charge

			Howard Ellis. It is further alleged that the police team received information about the whereabouts of Keron Watson and they proceeded to Cascade District in the parish of Hanover at about 5:20am. Their intel allegedly led them to two other locations before they went to the home of the now deceased, Keron Watson, on River Road in Cascade, Hanover. It is reported that two officers entered a room where Keron Watson was seen under the bed, brandishing a weapon in the form of a knife. Mr. Watson reportedly stabbed Officer A several times in the region of his left arm, left hand and the right side of his face. Officer A allegedly fired one round at Mr. Watson when he lunged at him and Officer B fired several rounds at Mr. Watson while he attacked Officer A. Mr. Watson fell and was taken to Noel Holmes Hospital where he was pronounced dead by Doctor.	
7.	September 5, 2019	Nicholas Johnson	On Thursday, September 5, 2019 at about 10:14 am Police Control received a call from a police team in Webb Lane, Clarendon that they were under heavy gunfire. At 10: 26 am the police team called again to say one man was found suffering from gunshot wound and is being rushed to the May Pen Hospital; at 10:36 am received called again reporting that on arrival at hospital the injured man was pronounced dead. It was reported that one firearm was recovered.	No Charge
8.	August 19, 2022	Tajay Smith	On August 19, 2022, The Independent Commission of Investigations ('the Commission') commenced an investigation into the fatal shooting of Tajay Smith . The allegations are that on August 19 th , 2022, Corporal, who was conducting business at Angie's wholesale located along Twickenham Park main road in the vicinity on Shelter Rock, was approached by two men, Tajay Smith and another man, when the other man declared, "See di bwoi deh" and both men pulled firearms at him (Corporal). Immediately, Corporal drew his licensed Glock pistol and the men opened fire at him. He returned fire. The men ran towards the hilly terrain while still firing. He ran towards the bus stop in fear that the men would shoot and kill him. He made his way to the Spanish Town Police Station where he made a report. Civilian eye witness however allege that Corporal unlawfully opened fired at the men, who were unarmed and posed no threat to the officer. Importantly, the incident was captured by Closed Circuit Televisions (CCTV) and the images were extracted. Critically, the footage contradicts the concerned officer's version in many ways and supports the eye witness' version.	Charge as per ODPP Ruling dated February 23, 2023 .
9.	August 24, 2022	Naranda Boothe	On Wednesday, August 24, 2022 at about 10:30 p.m. a team of police officers were on mobile patrol in marked service vehicle AW016 driven by Constable. Upon reaching Water Lane, they saw four men going across the road. Upon seeing the	No Charge

			<p>police unit, the men opened gunfire at the police who returned fire, and the men ran into an open lot. The area was searched and one man was found suffering from gunshot wounds. The injured man was taken to the Kingston Public Hospital where he died whilst undergoing treatment. He was pronounced dead by Dr. at 10:49 p.m. Two of the four men escaped on foot in the area and one of them surrendered to the police and was taken into custody. He is DW. During the incident District Constable received injuries to his right hand. He was treated at the Kingston Public Hospital and released.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

Table 4 represents recommendations by INDECOM's Legal Department for Commission's Reports completed, for fatal shooting incidents, during the period January to March 2023

RULINGS RECEIVED FROM THE ODPD ARISING FROM INDECOM INVESTIGATIONS

No.	Incident Date	Category of Incident	Date Referred to ODPD	Date ODPD Ruling Received
Rulings for Charge				
1.	June 10, 2022	Assault	September 1, 2022	January 3, 2023
2.	July 4, 2020	Death in Custody	August 9, 2022	February 15, 2023
3.	December 10, 2021	Shooting Injury	August 25, 2022	February 20, 2023
4.	August 19, 2022	Fatal Shooting	February 7, 2023	February 23, 2023
Rulings for No Charge				
1.	December 7, 2020	Fatal Shooting	October 7, 2022	February 2, 2023
2.	April 16, 2021	Assault	October 7, 2022	February 9, 2023

Table 5 shows all case rulings received from the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPD) during the period January to March 2023

CHARGES LAID FROM INDECOM INVESTIGATIONS (JANUARY – MARCH 2023)

Name and Rank	Incident Date	Charge	Date of Charge	State Agency
Former Constable Romone Edwards	October 10, 2013	Murder	January 4, 2023	JCF
Constable Marlon Morris	June 10, 2022	Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	February 8, 2023	JCF
Correctional Officer Andre Morris	July 4, 2020	Murder	March 16, 2023	DCS

Table 6 shows all members of the Security Forces who were charged for various allegations during the period of January to March 2023

PART THREE

PUBLIC INFORMATION

• Meeting: Stakeholders & INDECOM

During the period, January to March 2023, meetings were held with six stakeholder groups critical to the operations and remit of the Commission. Stakeholder engagement sessions were held with the Head of entities and their Senior Management of Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF), Jamaica Defence Force (JDF), Department of Correctional Services (DCS), Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), Institute of Forensic Science and Legal Medicine (IFSLM) and the Jamaica Police Federation.

The issues discussed at the meetings included:

- Cooperation between entities
- Body-worn cameras
- Timeliness of reports

• Outreach: Awareness Exercises

Unit/ Division/ Station	Group Size	Duration	Contact Hours
Norman Manley Law School Legal Aid fair	100	7	700
Metcalfe	71	2	142
South camp Juvenile Remand Centre	26	2	52
Tower Street Adult Correctional Centre	62	2	124
South Camp Adult Remand Centre	29	2	58
Hunts Bay Police Station	22	1.58	34.76
Morant Bay Police Station	19	2.58	49.02
Management Team of St. Catherine North Division	10	1.5	15

Table 7 shows the 1174.78 man hours for awareness sessions conducted by INDECOM with members of the Agents of the State and the public during the period, January to March 2023

INDECOM OFFICES

Head Office

1 Dumfries Road
Kingston 10

Interview Centre

9 Dumfries Road
Kingston 10

Central Regional Office

1 A Brumalia Road
Cobblestone Professional Centre - Unit 10
Mandeville, Manchester

Western Regional Office

Praise Concourse Plaza
18 Queens Drive,
Montego Bay, St. James

Telephone Lines

876.968.1932	876.968.8875
876.961.4171	876.971.1672
876.979.3481	876.929.6719
876.971.1672	876.979.3481

Incident and Tip Lines

(F) 1.888.991.5555

Whatsapp

(876) 553 – 5555

Email us: info@indecocom.gov.jm

Website: www.indecom.gov.jm

Searching for Truth, Striving for Justice