DRUGS AND SECURITY IN THE CARIBBEAN
LT. COL. EDWARD CROFT
PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- BACKGROUND ON CARICOM
- CRIME IN THE REGION
- NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING IN THE REGION
- REGIONAL SECURITY AGENCIES
- EFFORTS BY THE REGION TO ADDRESS CRIME
- ACCOMPLISHMENTS
- THE WAY AHEAD
- QUESTIONS

RESTRICTED

Full Membership: 15 sovereign states
Combined population: >15 million
Total land space: 462,472 sq km
Note: The information in the table above were obtained from the NPC's in Antigua & Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago, Suriname, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

### Crime Figures

**Overall Crime Figures for the Period 2006-2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Illegal Firearms Seized</th>
<th>Marijuana Seized Kg</th>
<th>Cocaine Seized Kg</th>
<th>Total Narcotics Seized Kg</th>
<th>Criminal Deportees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2,193</td>
<td>1,949</td>
<td>727,103</td>
<td>7,293.1</td>
<td>734,396.1</td>
<td>5,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2,427</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>219,436</td>
<td>4,368</td>
<td>223,804</td>
<td>5,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2,649</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>212,685</td>
<td>6,957</td>
<td>219,642</td>
<td>5,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2,656</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>189,115</td>
<td>5,960</td>
<td>195,075</td>
<td>4,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2,441</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>560,591</td>
<td>7,902</td>
<td>568,493</td>
<td>4,451</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,366</td>
<td>10,427</td>
<td>1,908,929</td>
<td>32,501</td>
<td>1,941,430</td>
<td>24,068</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2010 HOMICIDE RATES - CARICOM MEMBER STATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000 population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antigua</td>
<td>6.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>7.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>9.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>11.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>17.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td>19.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Vincent</td>
<td>21.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lucia</td>
<td>28.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad</td>
<td>36.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Kitts</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>42.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>52.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Murder rate per 100,000 population.

### VIOLENT CRIMES

- **Current** homicide rates are significant and have led to advisories being levied against Member States.
- Advisories continue to impact the Region’s economies and affect the prosperity of Member States particularly those who are dependent on Tourism.
- The statistics and trends suggest that in the absence of appropriate intervention at the national and regional levels, the crime and violence will continue and the homicide rates will increase progressively.
- In spite of focused attention to the Regional Crime & Security Agenda, there remains a perception extra-regionally that political will and commitment are lacking.
NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING

• PRIMARY MODES OF TRANSPORT
  • GO FAST
  • SAILING VESSELS (CONTAINER SHIPS, ETC)
  • LIGHT AIRCRAFTS
• ORIGINATING POINTS
  • SOUTH AMERICA

GENERAL MOVEMENT CORRIDORS

IMPLICATIONS OF DRUG TRADE

- Compromises the national security of small and large countries
- Produces a corrosive effect on the national societies of each country
- Presents a persistent problem for law enforcement
- Undermines political stability and economic development
- Increases vulnerability to crime, arms trafficking, and corruption
- Undermines the environment required to sustain viable tourism industries
- Increasing need to commit military and paramilitary forces in the war against drugs
- Particular implications for the sovereignty of most small countries unable to cope with the transnational nature of drug trafficking
ARMs TRAFFICKING

- PRIMARY MODES OF TRANSPORT
  - GO FAST
  - SAILING VESSELS (CONTAINER SHIPS, ETC)
  - LIGHT AIRCRAFTS
- ORIGINATING POINTS
  - AMERICAS

OVERSEAS GANG LINKS
- MERCHANT SHIPPING

HONDURAN FISHING VESSELS
- LEGAL

JAMAICA-HAITI DRUGS FOR GUNS LINKS

COLOMBIAN NARCO LINKS
- VESSELS
- AIRCRAFT

DRUGS FOR GUNS LINKS

TWO REGIONAL SECURITY INSTITUTIONS:-

- CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS)
- Regional Security System (RSS)
- Individual Country Efforts
- Caricom established Crime & Security as the Fourth Pillar
ABOUT IMPACS...

- Is an institution of CARICOM
- Is the nerve centre for CARICOM'S Crime & Security Management Framework
- Is primarily responsible for the IMPLEMENTATION of the regional crime and security agenda
- Reports directly to the Council of Ministers
- Focuses on security related project research, project management, project implementation, and facilitation and secretariat services to Committees
- Is responsible for the TIMELY and routine administrative and technical functions of its mandate

KEY FUNCTIONS

- Analysis, Review & Reports
- Development & Implementation
- Coordination (Up technical, Input & Outputs)
- Administrative & Financial Oversight of Regional Centres

RFSFARCH
REGIONAL SECURITY MECHANISMS

STRENGTHENED BORDER SECURITY SYSTEM
- Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) and the Joint Regional Communications Centre (JRCC)
- CARICOM Common Visa Issuance System
- ADVANCE CARGO INFORMATION SYSTEM (ACIS)
- CARICOM TRAVEL CARD

INTELLIGENCE SHARING SYSTEM
- Regional Intelligence Committee (RIC)
- CARICOM Intelligence Sharing Network (CISNET)
- Regional Intelligence Fusion Centre (RIFC)
- CARICOM Watchlist System (CAWS)

SECURITY ASSISTANCE SYSTEM
- Security Assistance Treaty
- CARICOM Operations Planning and Coordinating Staff (COPACS)

LEGAL FRAMEWORK
- Robust framework enabled implementation of Regional Security Strategy

INTELLIGENCE SHARING

- Initial Regional Threat Assessment
- Design, development and installation of CISNET
- Establishment of Regional Intelligence Fusion Centre (RIFC)
- Compilation of CARICOM Watchlist System (CAWS)
- Development of CARICOM Intelligence Management System (CIMS)
- Ongoing joint Threat Assessments, intelligence briefs, and quarterly virtual and physical meetings
RIFC’S KEY FUNCTIONS

To provide 24/7 support to the JRCC in Border protection

To collect information that reveals the plans, intentions and capabilities of threat entities and provides the basis for decision and action.

To produce timely analyses that provide insight, warning and opportunity to the decision makers charged with protecting and advancing the Region’s interests.
JRCC'S KEY FUNCTIONS

- Gathers, analyzes and disseminates data from Advance Passenger Information in a timely and consistent manner.
- Prescreens travelers to and from any territory within the participating Member States.
- Provides reliable and timely information on security breaches (HITS).
- Prepares analytical reports on persons of interest.
JRCC’S KEY FUNCTIONS CONT’D

- Ensures compliance of all aviation and maritime vessels.
- Conducts security vetting of visa applicants.
- Updates information on CAWS and IRBC.
- Liaises with Interpol and other international agencies.
- Cross checks all API data and visa applications with Regional and Interpol watch list databases.
**ORIGIN OF REGIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM**

- **1970's & 80's** Requirement for a collective response to security threats which were impacting on the stability of the region.
- **1982** - Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Lucia, & St. Vincent signed MOU with Barbados to provide for “Mutual Assistance on Request.”
- **1983** - St Kitts & Nevis
- **1985** - Grenada
- **1996** - MOU replaced with the TREATY establishing the Regional Security System
- **Article 4 of the Treaty** - Sets out the conditions for cooperation among the Member States.

**PURPOSE & FUNCTION**

*Article 4(1) Of The Treaty*

- Prevention and Interdiction of trafficking in Illegal Narcotics
- Response to National Emergencies / Disasters
- Regional Search and Rescue
- Immigration control
- Fisheries Protection
- Customs & Excise Control
- Maritime Policing Duties
- Natural and Other Disasters
- Pollution Control
- Combating Threats to National Security
- Prevention of Smuggling
- Protection of Off-shore Installations and Exclusive Economic Zones
MISSION STATEMENT

“To ensure the stability and well-being of Member States, through mutual cooperation in order to maximize regional security in preserving the social and economical development of our people.”

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Article 6 of The Treaty

Diagram showing the organizational structure with blocks for Council of Ministers, Regional Security Coordinator, Central Liaison Office, JCC of Security Chiefs, RSS Air Wing, Plans & Intel, Admin & Logs, Ops & TRG Cell, and RSS RTAC.
ASSET DESCRIPTION
2 x Fairchild C-26 Aircraft
• Twin engine turboprop
• Speeds: 220 KTS (cruise)
  250 KTS (max)
• Range: 1200 NM
• Mission Endurance: 5-6 hours
• CD role: Aircraft fitted with Telephonics Ocean Eye
  MSR and Star Safire II FLIR
• Passenger Role - 15 per aircraft to allow for weapons
  and kit
• Cargo Role - 3500 lbs

STAFF COMPLIMENT
• Six pilots, seven Sensor operators and five aircraft
  technicians
• Contract maintenance provided by Provincial
  Airlines Limited, Newfoundland, Canada.

COMMUNICATIONS
• Aircraft equipped with
  UHF, VHF, HF, SATCOM
  & secure tactical VHF
  (Each Member State
  assigned their own encryption)
• Air Operations Center
  • CNIES terminal,
    SPARKS Secure Telephone Unit

STRENGTH OF THE RSS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>Strength</th>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>1415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1059</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>5,564</td>
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</table>

Plus approx 1200 military

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLO</th>
<th>RSSAW</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civilian 21</td>
<td>Attached 11</td>
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STRENGTH OF THE RSS
REGIONAL COAST GUARD OPERATIONAL ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>140ft</th>
<th>123 ft</th>
<th>110-120 ft</th>
<th>82 ft</th>
<th>65 ft</th>
<th>40-45ft</th>
<th>920 RHIB</th>
<th>10m/73</th>
<th>BW / MAKO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antigua &amp; Barbuda</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3/1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBPF Marine Police</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commonwealth of Dominica</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Kitts/Nevis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Lucia</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>St Vincent and the Grenadines</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5+2 Skis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACCURATE AS AT 30 Sep 11

CRITICAL THREATS TO REGIONAL SECURITY

- Illicit Drug Trafficking
- Illegal Trade in Firearms
- Human Trafficking
- Money Laundering
- Terrorism
- Youth Gangs
- Disasters
- Corruption
EMERGING THREATS

- Kidnapping for Ransom
- Human Trafficking and Smuggling
- Influence of Criminal Deportees
- Spike in the Use of Firearms
- Spike in Domestic Robberies
- Criminal Exploitation of Natural Disasters

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- CARICOM established Crime and Security as the fourth pillar
- CFATF being used to strengthen Financial investigations capacity
- Use of EGMONT as a tool for information sharing and financial investigations.
- The OAS donated firearms marking machine to 23 Countries in the region to fight against the illicit trafficking of firearms.
PROJECTS

Small Arms and Light Weapons
- Collaboration with Project Ploughshares, Small Arms Survey, UINI/REC
- Development of an Arms Trade Treaty

Regional Integrated Ballistic Information Network (RIBIN)
- Target ‘crime guns’ through ballistic identification and sharing this information among CARICOM Member States’ law enforcement agencies

Human Resource Development
- Enhance regional capacity in Law Enforcement and Security Agencies to effectively manage and control crime and enhance security in the Region, by building the competencies of officials to enable the professional execution of tasks

Forensic Science Capacity Development
- Access the Region’s forensic science laboratories which currently gave support to law enforcement investigations among CARICOM Member States

Regional Justice Protection Improvement
- Develop traditional regional justice protection by creating an appendage between target hardening, which incorporates witness protection measures such as temporary accommodation in safe houses or suppression of the witness’ identity, with the utilization of forensic evidence and modern methods of procedural protection.

Regional Crime and Security Strategy (RCSS)
- A strategic plan to address the increasing levels of violent crimes considering the complexity of the international security environment

NJCC Review
- Determine the current state of existence of NJCCs/NJHQs in CARICOM Member States and determine whether NJCCs are needed and what may be required to make them more relevant
## RSS - MAJOR MOBILISATIONS SINCE INCEPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td><em>Operation URGENT FURY</em>: Grenada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td><em>Hurricane HUGO</em>: Antigua, St Kitts &amp; Nevis, Montserrat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td><em>Attempted Coup</em>: Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td><em>Prison Uprising</em>: St Kitts &amp; Nevis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td><em>Hurricane LUIS &amp; MARILYN</em>: Antigua, St Kitts &amp; Nevis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td><em>Hurricane GEORGES</em>: St Kitts &amp; Nevis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td><em>Operation WEED EATER</em>: St Vincent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td><em>Operation BORDELIAS</em>: St Lucia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td><em>Hurricane IVAN</em>: Grenada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td><em>Operation RESTORE PEACE</em>: Barbados</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td><em>CWC O7</em>: RSS Member States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td><em>Operation VINCYPAC</em>: St. Vincent and the Grenadines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td><em>St Lucia</em>: Deployed Firemen from Member States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td><em>Operation RESTORE COMFORT</em>: Haiti Earthquake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## THE WAY FORWARD - RSS

- Continue seeking to establish relationships and agreements with other countries and organisations
- Champion the establishment of a Regional Coast Guard
- Develop a new security strategy
- Build human resource capacity
THE WAY FORWARD - RSS

- Establish a Regional Training Institute
- Increase RSS Contribution to the security of Member States
- Develop trend analysis capability
- Conduct research

THE WAY FORWARD 2012 - IMPACS

- Caribbean Basin Security Initiative;
- Regional Integrated Ballistics Information Network;
- Regional Crime and Security Strategy;
- Human Resource Development Strategy, Counter Narcotics Plan,
- Regional Justice Protection Improvement
THE WAY FORWARD 2012 - IMPACS

- Forensic Capacity Plan;
- Regional Investigative Mechanism;
- Polygraph Capacity;
- Expansion of the Advance Passenger Information System (APIS); and
- Establishment of the Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS).

REGIONAL STRATEGIC APPROACH

PUSH

Pool regional resources
Unify focus on shared and emerging threats
Standardize levels of proficiency of human resource capacity
Harmonize operations and legislative framework
Caribbean states are cognizant of both their geographic vulnerability to security threats and their limited capacity to respond. As small island states in a large maritime region, they are especially vulnerable to illicit trafficking in drugs.
QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU !!!

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Fax No: (268)562-1014
website: www.ondcp.gov.ag