



# Drug Supply and its Control in the Caribbean

Presented by  
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Regional Drug Information Network Workshop  
Jolly Beach Resort  
Antigua and Barbuda  
1<sup>st</sup> August 2012

# 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

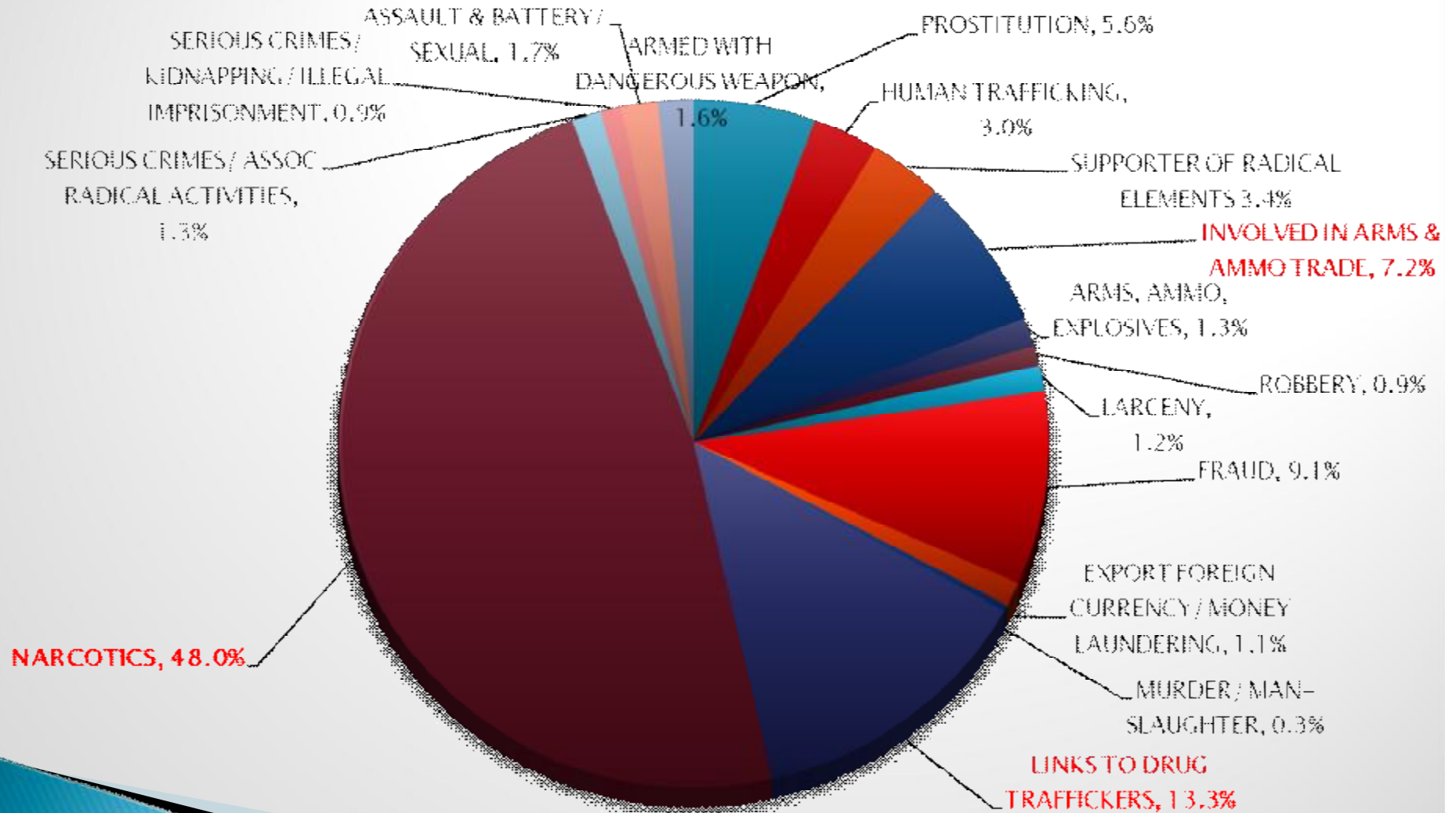
QUESTIONS

# CARICOM STATES





# CARICOM NATIONALS DETECTED AS INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES 2007- 2010

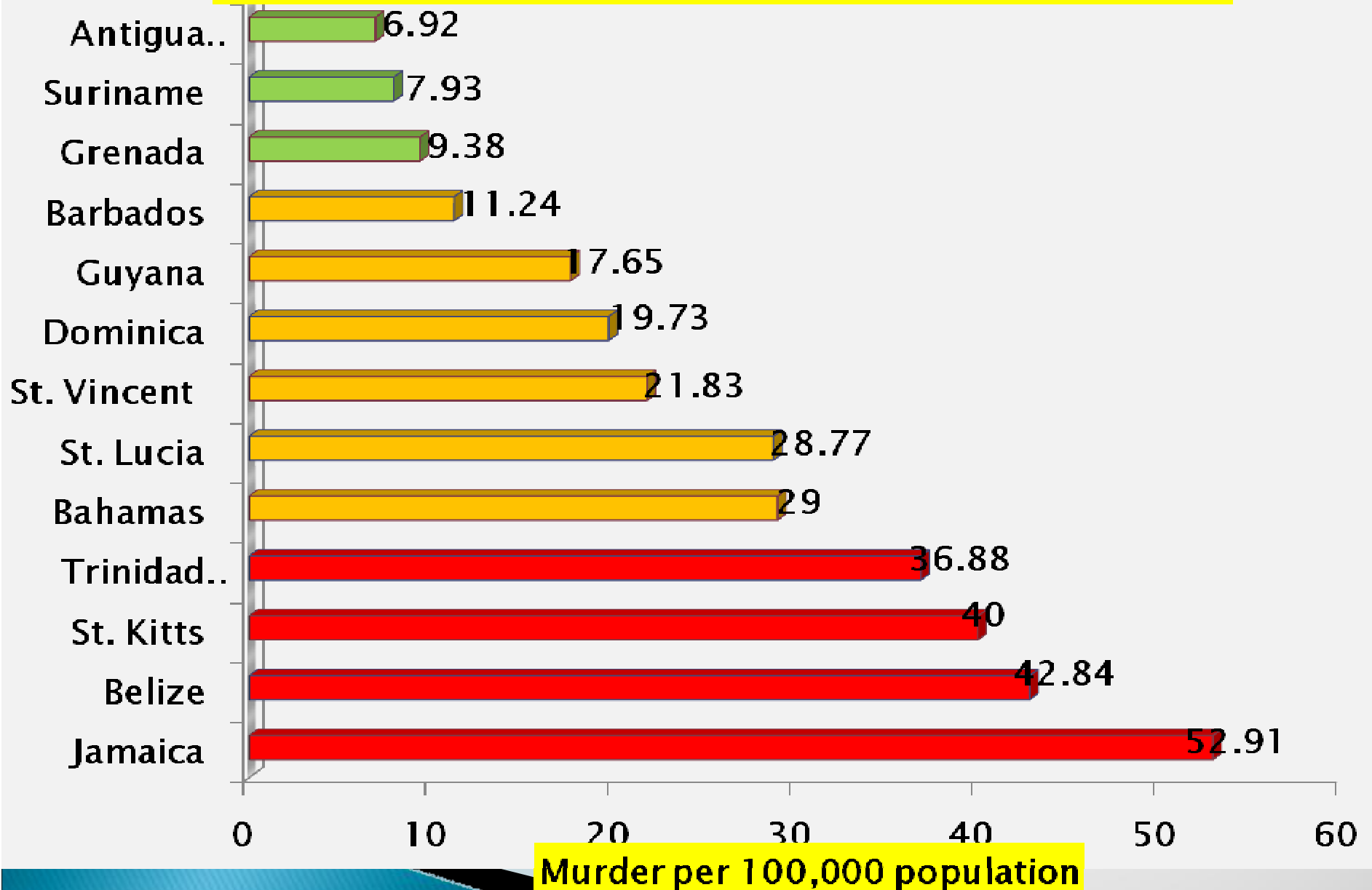


# CRIME FIGURES

## OVERALL CRIME FIGURES FOR THE PERIOD 2006-2010

Year	Homicide	Illegal Firearms Seized	Marijuana Seized Kg	Cocaine Seized Kg	Total Narcotics Seized Kg	Criminal Deportees
2006	2,193	1,949	727,103	7,293.1	734,396.1	5,634
2007	2,427 +	2,017 +	219,436 -	4,368 -	223,804 -	5,680 +
2008	2,649 +	1,999 -	212,685 -	6,957 +	219,642 -	5,016 -
2009	2,656 +	2,383 +	189,115 -	5,960 -	195,075 -	4,484 -
2010	2,441 -	2,079 -	560,591 +	7,902 +	568,493 +	4,451 -
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,366</b>	<b>10,427</b>	<b>1,908,929</b>	<b>32,501</b>	<b>1,941,430</b>	<b>25,265</b>

## 2010 HOMICIDE RATES – CARICOM MEMBER STATES



# 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 focussed attention to the Regional Crime & Security Agenda, there remains a perception extra-regionally that political will and commitment are lacking.

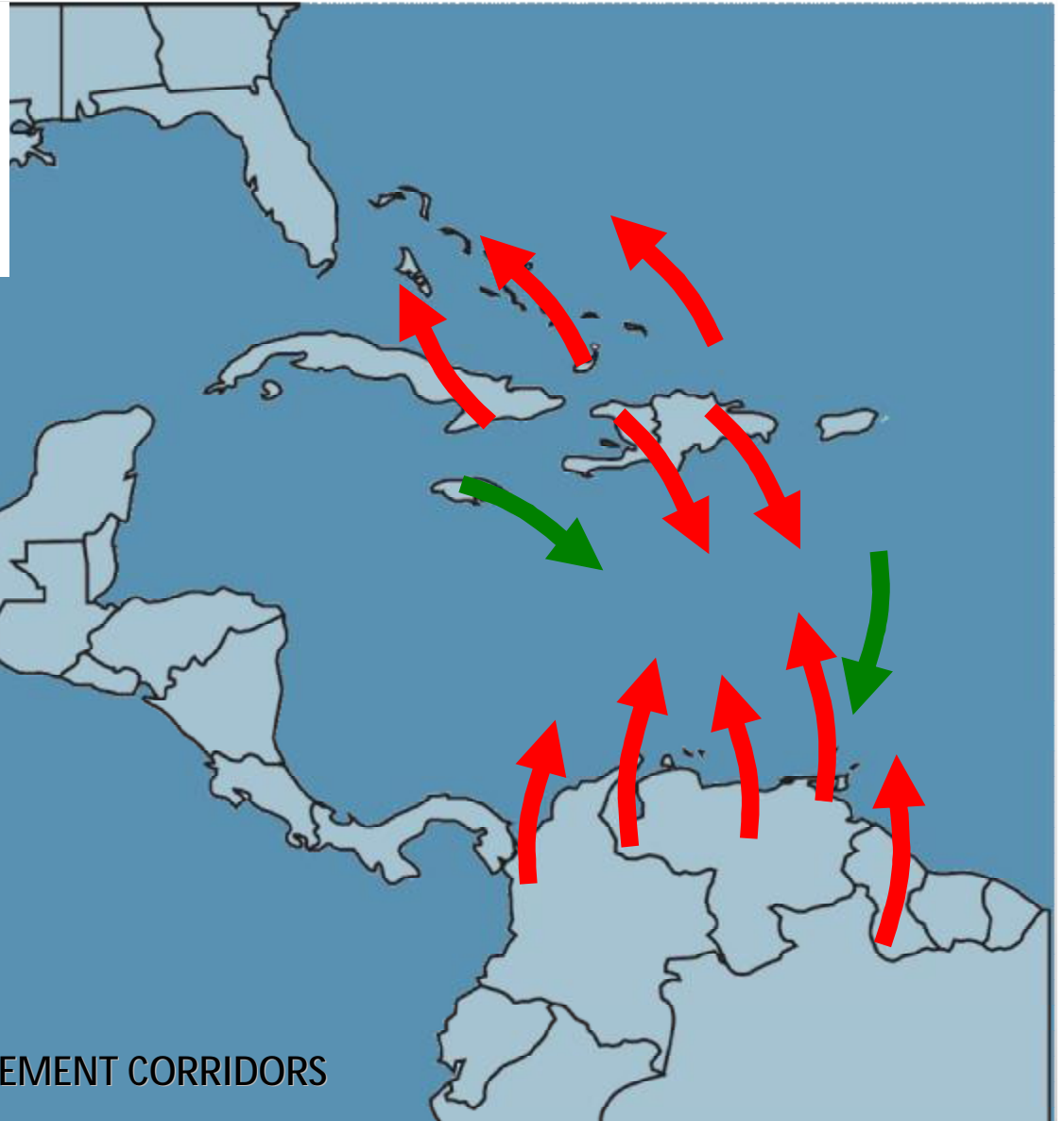
# NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING

- PRIMARY MODES OF TRANSPORT

- GO FAST
- SAILING VESSELS (CONTAINER SHIPS, ETC)
- LIGHT AIRCRAFTS

- ORIGINATING POINTS

- SOUTH AMERICA



**THREAT LEVEL**  
**HIGH**

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

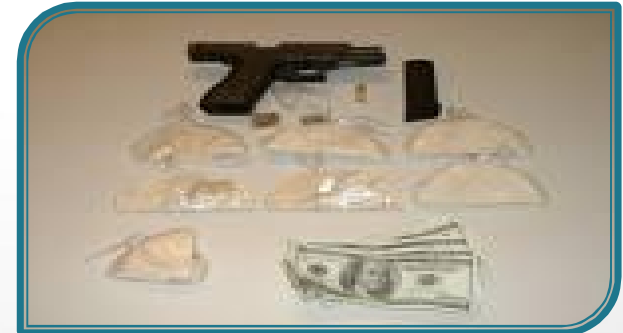
Undermines political stability and economic development

Increased 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



# Marijuana seizures

Percentage Increase/Decrease in MARIJUANA Seizures for the period 2006-2010



Note: Calculation for the Periods represents figure Ending 31 December the Previous Year to 31 December the Preceding Year

# COCAINE Seizures

Percentage Increase/Decrease in cocaine Seizures for the period 2006-2010



Note: Calculation for the Periods represents figure Ending 31 December the Previous Year to 31 December the Preceding Year

## 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



# CARICOM IMPACS



8<sup>th</sup> May, 2012



## CARICOM FRAMEWORK FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CRIME AND SECURITY – JULY 2005

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

LEAD HEAD OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIME AND SECURITY

Council of Ministers Responsible for National Security and Law Enforcement

Ministerial Sub – Committee On Resource Mobilisation and Implementation

Security Policy Advisory Committee (SEPAC)

**CIMA**

Implementation Agency for Crime And Security (IMPACS)

Standing Committee Commissioners of Police

Standing Committee Chiefs of Immigration

Standing Committee Military Heads

Standing Committee Chiefs of Customs

Standing Committee Heads of Intel & Financial Investigations



# ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS



CARICOM SECRETARIAT

- COORDINATION WITH OTHER CARICOM ORGANS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS
- POLICY FORMULATION

JRCC

- MECHANISMS TO SUPPORT ENHANCED BORDER SECURITY
- ADVANCE PASSENGER INFORMATION SYSTEM (APIS)
- VISA SCREENING
- ADVANCE CARGO INFORMATION SYSTEM (ACIS)

RIFC

- REGIONAL WATCHLISTS
  - INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL BORDER SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ENTITIES
- CISNET
- CAWS
- REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SHARING
- JOINT ANALYSIS AND THREAT ASSESSMENT

STANDING COMMITTEES

- INTER-SECTOR COOPERATION
- ENHANCED COLLABORATION AND INTEGRATION
- POOLING OF ASSETS AND RESOURCES
- HARMONIZATION OF OPERATIONS
- INTEGRATED TRAINING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
- INTEGRATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS

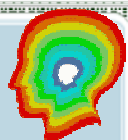
- IMPLEMENTATION AND TECHNICAL COORDINATION
  - POLICY RESEARCH AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT
  - MONITORING, REVIEW AND FEEDBACK
- INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION



# 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

RESTRICTED





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# REGIONAL SECURITY MECHANISMS

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## 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)



## LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

• Robust framework enabled implementation of Regional Security Strategy



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# 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



**Prevention**

**Containment**

**Detection**

**Profiling**



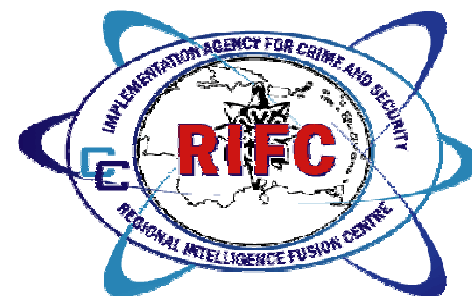
**REGIONAL INTELLIGENCE  
FUSION CENTRE (RIFC)**







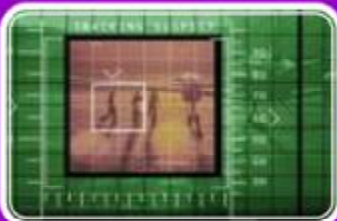
# RIFC's KEY FUNCTIONS



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

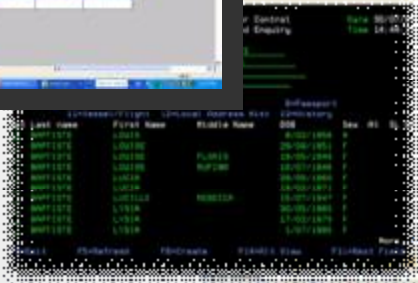
# JOINT REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS CENTRE (JRCC)



APIS



CAWS



ACIS



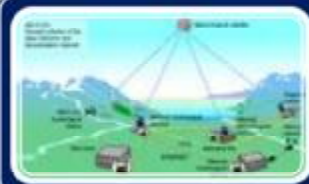
E - APIS

WEB SERVICES





# 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.

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# 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.



# CRITICAL THREATS TO REGIONAL SECURITY

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



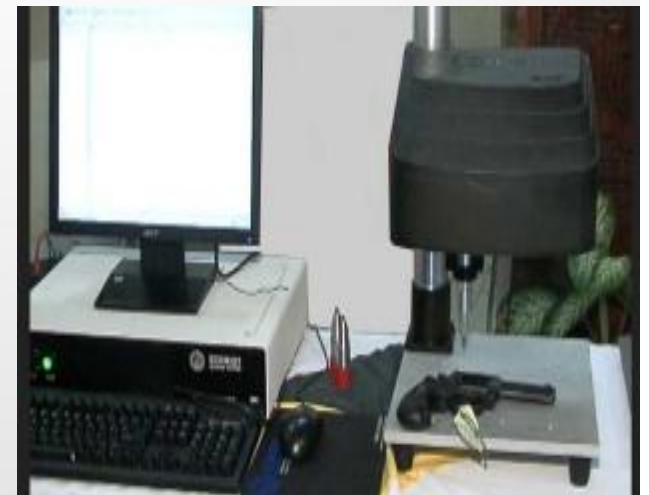
(AFP PHOTO)

# **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**

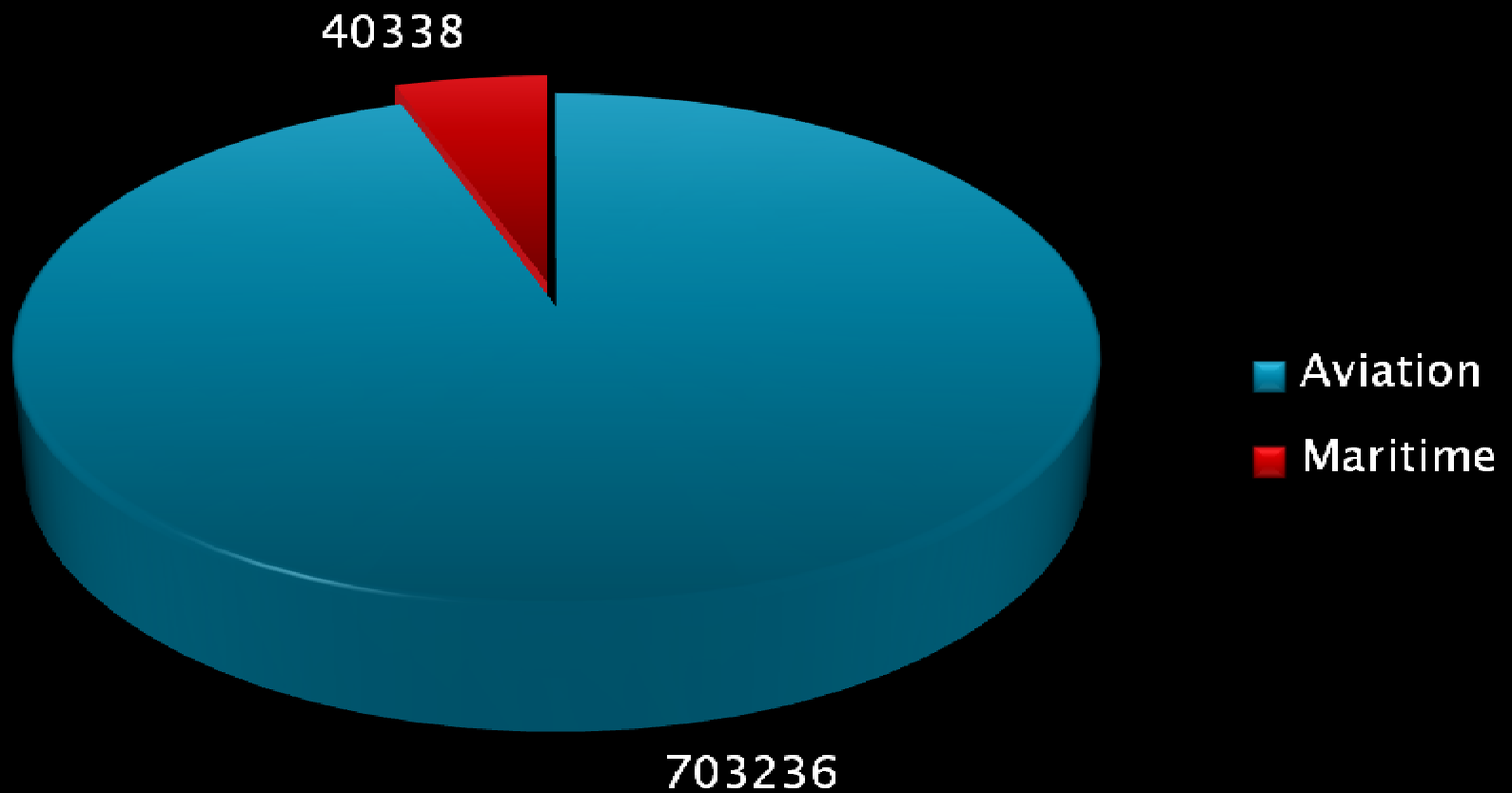
# ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- } 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.



# SECURITY SCREENING OUTPUTS 2007 - 2011

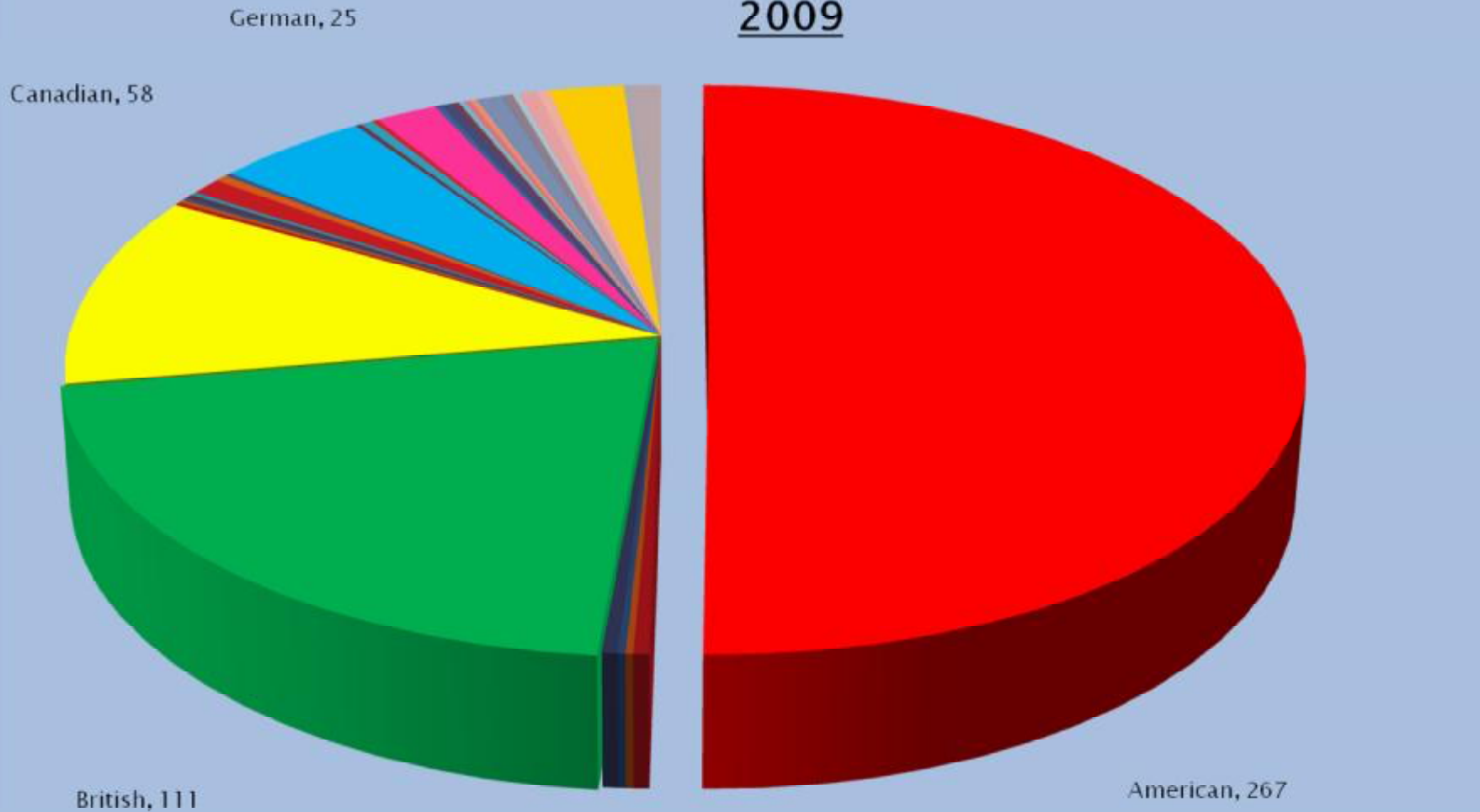
## VESSELS SCREENED





# HITS AGAINST WATCHLIST – INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLERS –

2009



- American
  Argentine
  Australian
  Austrian
  Brazilian
  British
  Canadian
  Caymanian
- Chilean
  Colombian
  Croat
  Czech
  Dane
  Dutch
  Estonian
  French
- German
  Greek
  Irish
  Israeli
  Italian
  Japanese
  Lebanese
  Lithuanian
- Luxembourger
  Moldovan
  Nederlander
  Nigerian
  Norweigan
  Phillipine
  Slovak
  South African
- Spanish
  Swede
  Swiss
  Venezuelan

# PROJECTS

## Small Arms and Light Weapons

- Collaboration with Project Ploughshares, Small Arms Survey, UNLIREC
- 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

- assess the Region's forensic science laboratories which currently gave support to law enforcement investigations among CARICOM Member States

## Regional Justice Protection Improvement

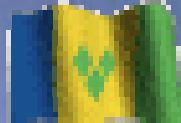
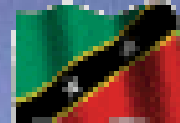
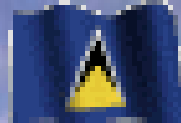
- develop traditional regional justice protection by creating an appendage between target hardening, which incorporates witness protection measures such as temporary accommodation in safe houses or suppression of the witness' identity, with the utilization of forensic evidence and modern methods of procedural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

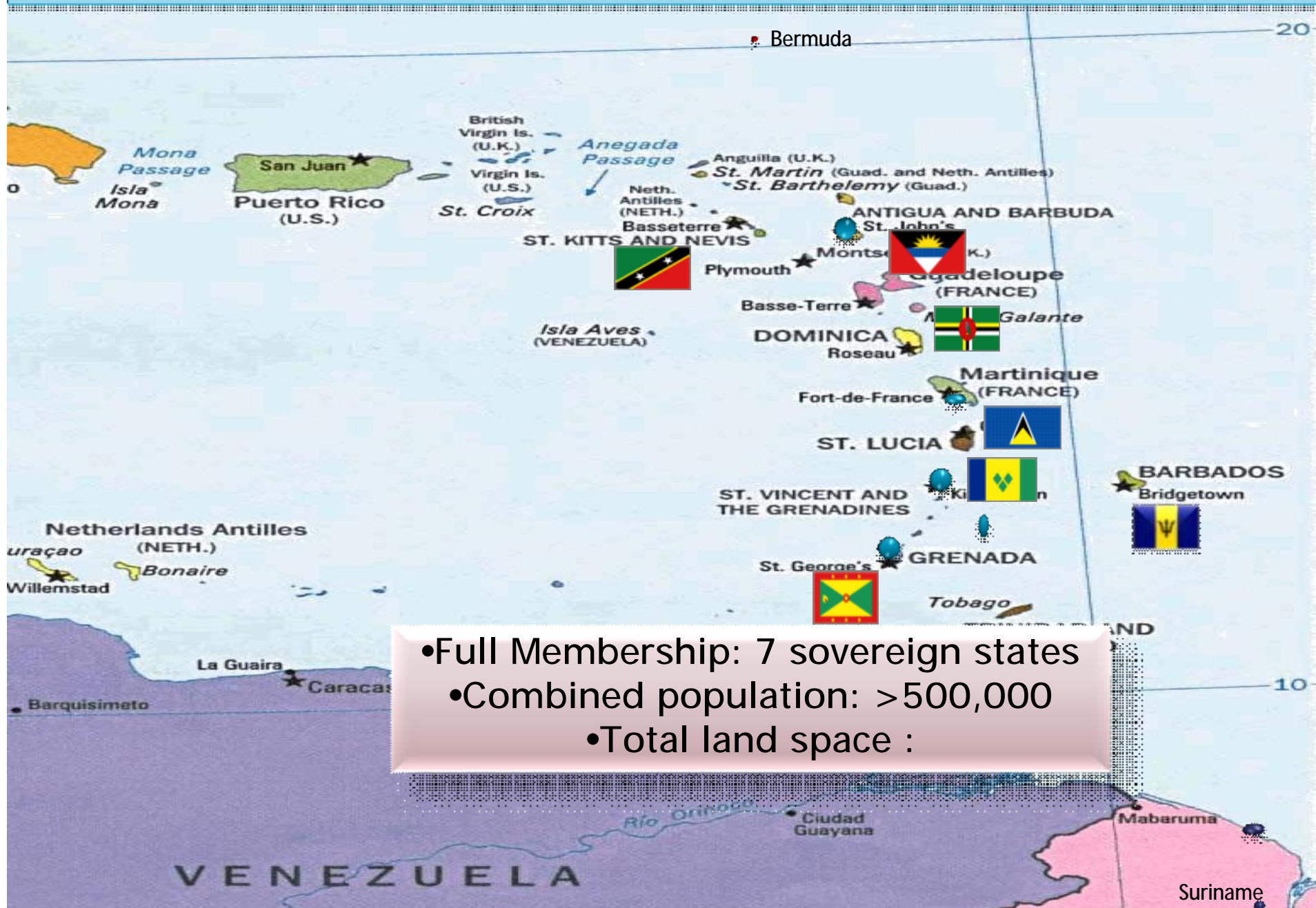


# ORIGIN OF Regional Security System

- § 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.



# REGIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM STATES



- Full Membership: 7 sovereign states
- Combined population: > 500,000
- Total land space :

# **PURPOSE & FUNCTION**

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## *Article 4(1) Of The Treaty*

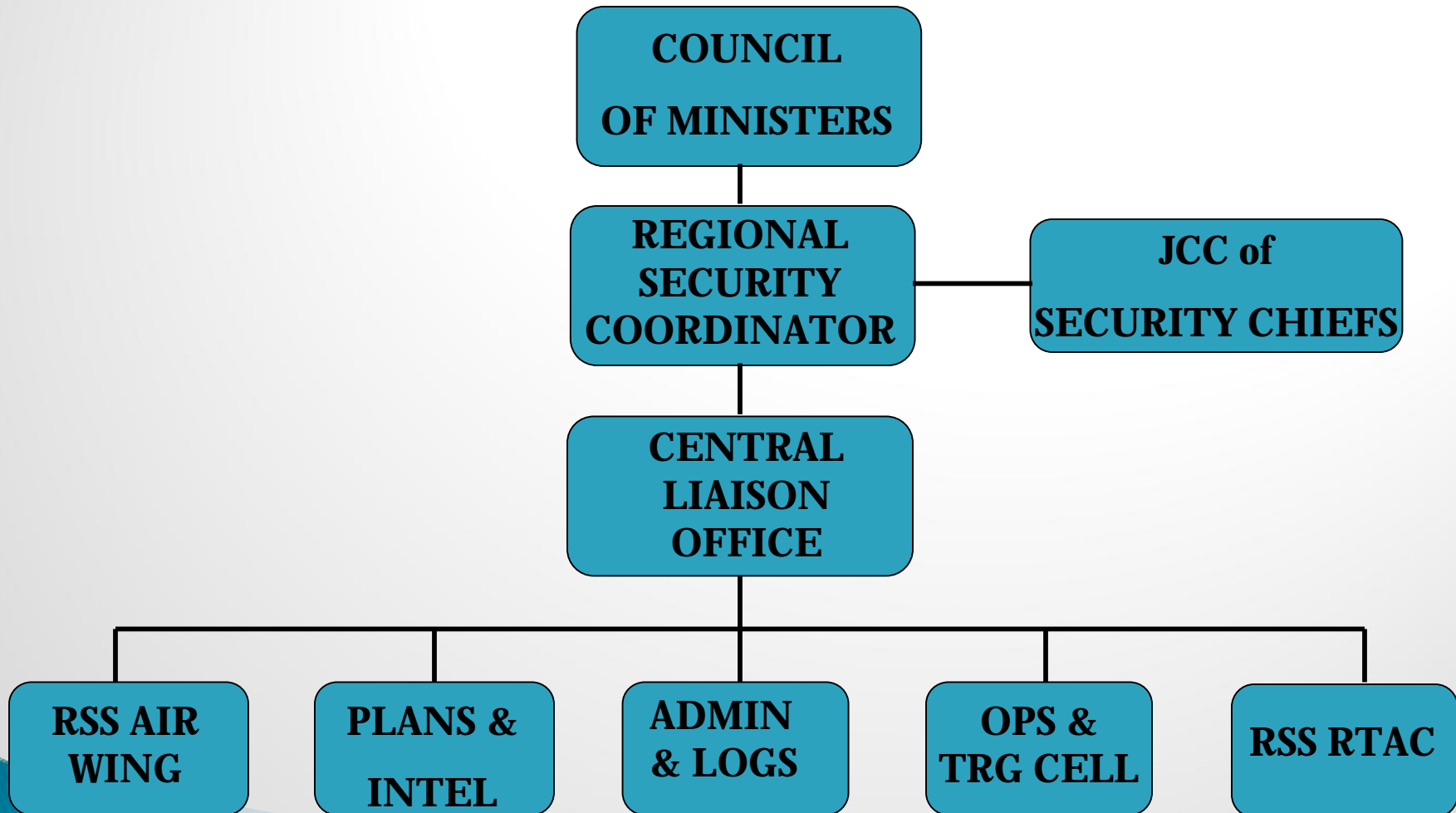
- } Prevention and Interdiction of trafficking in Illegal Narcotics**
- } Response to National Emergencies / Disasters
- } Regional Search and Rescue
- } Immigration control
- } Fisheries Protection
- } Customs & Excise Control
- } Maritime Policing Duties
- } Natural and Other Disasters
- } Pollution 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







# STRENGTH OF THE RSS

Member State	Strength	Member State	Strength
A	434	E	739
B	560	F	934
C	423	G	1415
D	1059	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,564</b>
		<b>Plus approx 1200 military</b>	

CLO		RSSAW
<b>Civilian 21</b>	<b>Attached 11</b>	<b>18</b>

# **RSS - MAJOR MOBILISATIONS** **SINCE INCEPTION**

- } 1983 – **Operation URGENT FURY:** Grenada
- } 1989 – **Hurricane HUGO:** Antigua, St Kitts & Nevis, Montserrat
- } 1990 – **Attempted Coup:** Trinidad & Tobago
- } 1994 – **Prison Uprising:** St Kitts & Nevis
- } 1995 – **Hurricane LUIS & MARILYN:** Antigua, St Kitts & Nevis
- } 1998 – **Hurricane GEORGES:** St Kitts & Nevis
- } 1998 – **Operation WEED EATER:** St Vincent
- } 2003 – **Operation BORDELIAS:** St Lucia
- } 2004 – **Hurricane IVAN:** Grenada
- } 2005 – **Operation RESTORE PEACE:** Barbados
- } 2007 – **CWC 07:** RSS Member States
- } 2008 – **Operation VINCYPAC:** St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- } 2009 – **St Lucia:** Deployed Firemen from Member States
- } 2010 – **Operation RESTORE COMFORT:** Haiti Earthquake

# 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).**

## 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**

# REGIONAL STRATEGIC APPROACH

**P**

Pool regional resources

**U**

Unify focus on shared and emerging threats

**S**

Standardize levels of proficiency of human resource capacity

**H**

Harmonize operations and legislative framework





# END GAME



Coordinated capacity building and access to specialist competencies for management of regional investigations



Coordinated Training of law enforcement and security assets



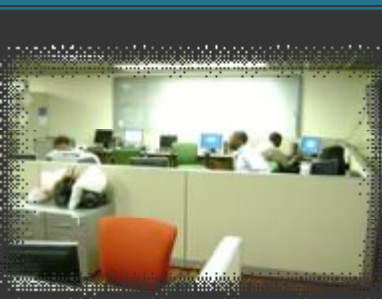
Enhanced border security and effective information management systems



Strategic facilitation and support for regional security strategies, initiatives and projects



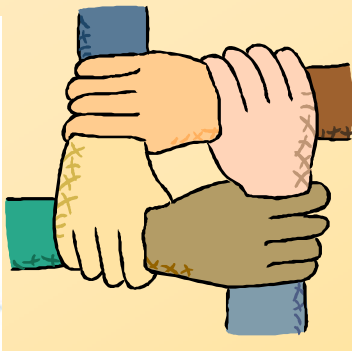
Improved intelligence and information sharing links



# CARICOM STATES

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 and related criminal activities.

Working Together



Organization of  
American States

**QUESTIONS?**

# THANK YOU !!!



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