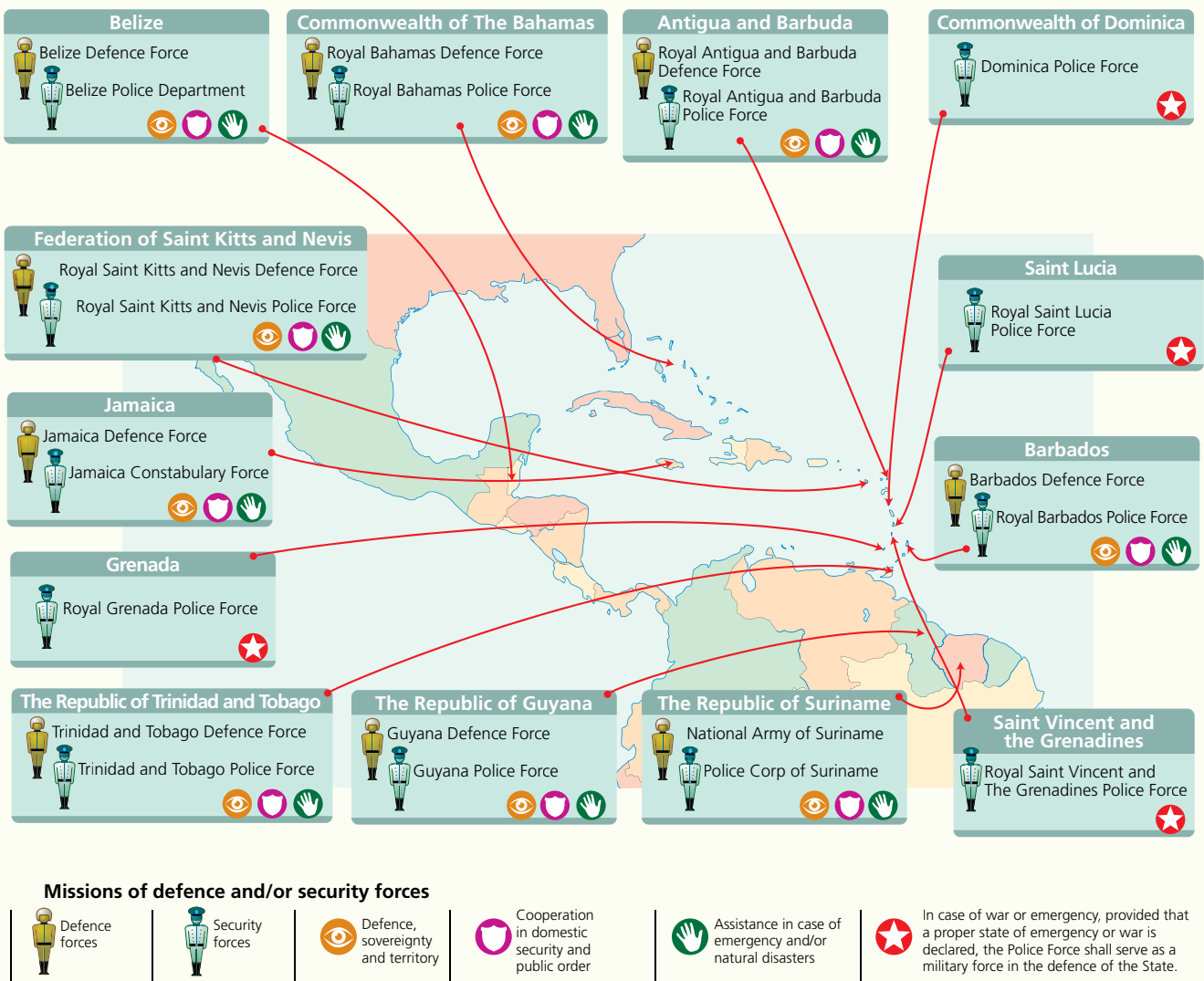




# The Caribbean

## Defence and Security

The non-Spanish speaking Caribbean is an area of vast heterogeneity politically, culturally and linguistically and reflects still the scramble for colonies there in the centuries after the discovery of the Americas. The community of states there is made up of a number of former British, Dutch and French colonies, both island and continental, most of which are now independent but some of which remain either British dependencies or integral parts of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and of France. The former British colonies have an admirable reputation for democratic good governance and orderly civil-military relations. Nonetheless there are a number of maritime jurisdictional and territorial disputes in being and a fierce independent spirit among the countries which has held back many attempts at closer cooperation. A number of cooperative security schemes, especially against the high threat posed by the illegal narcotics trade and supported especially by the United States, the European nations present in the area, and Canada, are in place, and economic and political cooperation is growing.



Source: Defence (Amendment) Act, 2007 (Antigua and Barbuda). Defence Act, Chapter 211 (Bahamas). Defence Act, Chapter 159 (Barbados). Defence Act, Chapter 135 (Belize). Police Act, Chapter 14:01 (Dominica). Defence Act, Chapter 15:01 (Guyana). Ministry of National Security and The Defence Act (Jamaica). Defence Act (Saint Kitts and Nevis). Website of the Ministry of Defence (Suriname). Defence Act, Chapter 14:01 (Trinidad and Tobago).



### Creation of Defence and Security Forces

1750-1800	1801-1850	1851-1900	1901-1950	1951 en adelante
1792 Trinidad and Tobago Police Force Service.	1832 Jamaica Constabulary Force.	1853 Royal Grenada Police Force.	1940 Dominica Police Force.	1960 Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Police Force.
	1834 Royal Saint Lucia Police Force.	1896 Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Defence Force <sup>(1)</sup> .		1962 Jamaica Defence Force.
	1835 Royal Barbados Police Force.			1962 Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force.
	1839 Guyana Police Force.			1965 Guyana Defence Force.
	1840 Royal Bahamas Police Force.			1967 Royal Antigua and Barbuda Police Force.
<b>West Indies Regiment</b>				1973 Belize Police Department.
Created in 1795, the West India Regiment was an infantry unit of the British Army recruited and generally stationed in the British colonies of the Caribbean. The Regiment differed from similar forces recruited in other parts of the British Empire in that it formed an integral part of the regular British Army. As countries became independent, they started creating their own defence forces, which were no longer part of the West Indies Regiment.				1975 National Army of Suriname <sup>(2)</sup> .
				1978 Belize Defence Force.
				1979 Royal Saint Vincent and The Grenadines Police Force.
				1979 Barbados Defence Force.
				1980 Royal Bahamas Defence Force.
				1981 Royal Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force.

(1) Initially, a defence force was created as a result of a strike that security forces were unable to control. The regular force was created in 1967.

(2) In 1975, the Republic of Suriname, became independent from the Netherlands and established its own national armed forces Surinaamse Krijgsmacht. In 1980, they changed their name to Nationaal Leger or National Army, after the military government took over.



Source: Compilation based on information provided by the above mentioned institutions.

### Legal functions related to defence in the system

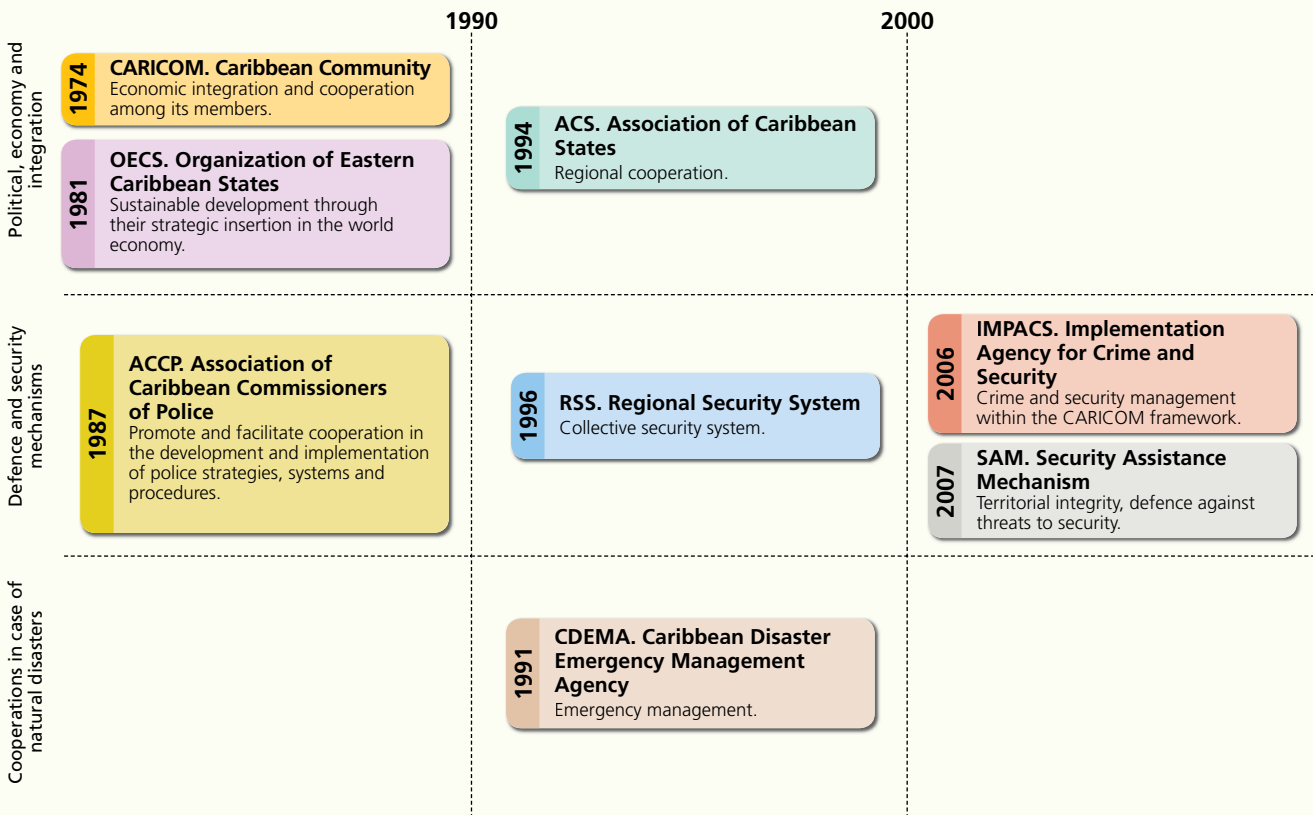
GG: Governor General / PTE: President / PM: Prime Minister / DB: Defence Board / CF: Chief of the Force / SC: Security Council / CP: Commissioner of Police / CM: Military Command.

Country	Commanded formally by	Directed by	Controlled Through	Commission in another country authorized by	Command, administration and discipline	Responsible for Operations	Troop exit authorized by	Defence Board Members
Antigua and Barbuda	GG	PM	Minister of National Security	DB	DB	CF	GG	PM, CF, others to be designated
Bahamas	GG	PM	Minister of National Security	SC	SC	CF	GG	PM, Minister of National Security, others to be designated.
Barbados	GG	PM	--	DB	DB	CF	GG	PM and other ministers to be designated
Belize	GG	PM	Minister of National Security	Minister	DB	CF	GG	Minister of National Security, CF, other ministers to be designated.
Dominica	PTE	PM	Minister for National Security, Labour and Immigration	--	CP	CP	--	--
Grenada	GG	PM	--	--	CP	CP	--	--
Guyana	PTE	PM	--	PM	DB	CF	PM with Parliament	PTE, PM, Minister of Home Affairs, CF, three others to be designated.
Jamaica	GG	PM	Minister of National Security	DB	DB	CF	GG	Minister of National Security, CF, other minister to be designated.
Saint Kitts and Nevis	GG	PM	Minister of National Security	DB	DB	CF	GG	PM, Minister of National Security, other minister to be designated
Saint Lucia	GG	PM	Minister for Home Affairs and National Security	--	CP	CP	--	--
Saint Vincent and the Granadinas	GG	PM	Minister of National Security	--	CP	CP	--	--
Suriname	PTE	PTE	Minister of Defence	PTE	CM	CF	PTE	PTE (President), President of the National Assembly, Vice-President, two representatives of the Armed Forces, a representative of the Ministry of Justice, a member of the Council of Ministers, a representative of the Police.
Trinidad and Tobago	PTE	PM	Minister of National Security	Minister	DB	CF	PTE	Minister of National Security, CF, two other ministers to be designated.

Source: Compilation based on the defence and police force laws of each country. In the case of Dominica, Police Act, Chapter 14:01, 1940, reference is made only to the responsibility for the police force.

### Regional Organizations

In the areas of defence and security, the countries of the Caribbean share a common agenda and take part in regional forums. Though they were originally prone to integration (mainly economic), with time they have created new spaces of cooperation.



### Participation in regional organizations

Anglophone Caribbean and Suriname				Other dependencies and countries in the region				Latin America			
Antigua and Barbuda				Anguilla				Colombia			
Bahamas				Aruba (1)				Costa Rica			
Barbados				Bermuda				Cuba			
Belize				British Virgin Islands				Dominican Republic			
Dominica				Curaçao				El Salvador			
Grenada				Cayman Islands				Guatemala			
Guyana				French Antilles				Haiti			
Jamaica				Montserrat				Honduras			
Saint Kitts and Nevis				Netherlands Antilles				Mexico			
Saint Lucia				Saint Martin				Nicaragua			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				Turks and Caicos Islands (1)				Panama			
Suriname				Virgin Islands				Venezuela			
Trinidad and Tobago											

(1) Aruba, the Netherlands Antilles and Turks and Caicos Islands, along with France, on behalf of French Guyana, Guadeloupe and Martinique, are associated members. As such, they have the right to participate and vote on issues directly affecting them and within their constitutional competence. Anguilla, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Puerto Rico and Venezuela are observer countries.

CARICOM	ACS	OECS	ACCP
IMPACS	RSS	SAM	CDEMA

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the above-mentioned institutions.



### Regional Security System (RSS)

The Regional Security System (RSS) was created in 1996. It is a collective security system whereby members agreed that any armed attack against any of them, whether by a third State or other sources, represents an armed attack against all of them. Security forces are comprised of military and police personnel.

**Mission:** To ensure the stability and well-being of its Member States through mutual cooperation, in order to maximise regional security in preserving the social and economic development of people.

**Functions:** Promote cooperation in the prevention and interdiction of trafficking of illegal narcotic drugs, national emergencies, search and rescue, immigration control, fisheries protection, customs and excise control, maritime policing duties, natural and other disasters, pollution control, combating threats to national security, prevention of smuggling, and protection of off-shore installations and exclusive economic zones.

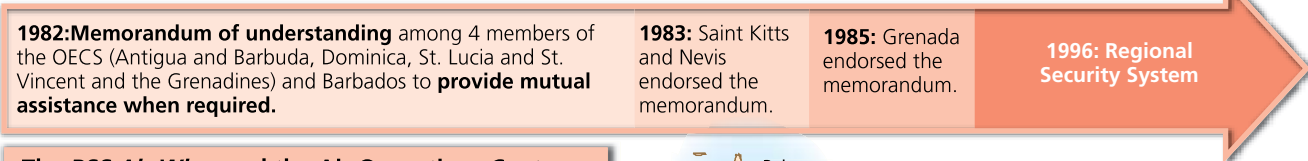
**Permanent headquarters:** Bridgetown, Barbados.

**Troops:** contributed by each Member State (combination of police and military personnel).

SAM Secretariat established by CARICOM.

Coordinates disaster response on behalf of CDEMA, through CDRU (Caribbean Disaster Relief Unit).

#### Background:



#### The RSS Air Wing and the Air Operations Centre

Since 1999, it has carried out flight operations, including the following tasks:

- Air Surveillance (two surveillance aircraft).
- Assistance to States in the fight against drug-trafficking
- Assistance in the case of natural disasters
- Search and Rescue
- Logistics support to exercises and operations

Initially, it relied on US assistance, although since 2006 it has been fully funded by the system itself.



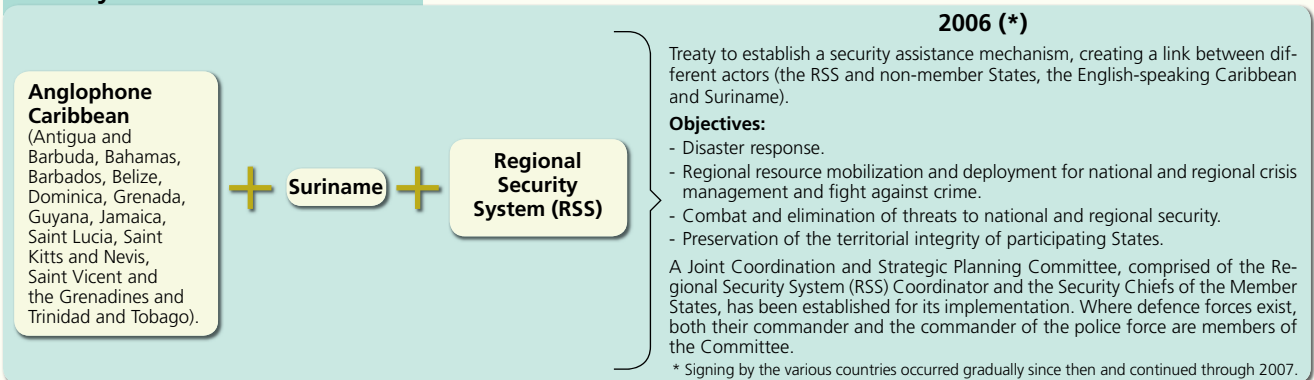
#### Operations:

Since its creation, the RSS has been involved in the following operations:

- 1998** - Saint Kitts and Nevis - Hurricane Georges.
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines - WEEDEATER Operation (eradication of cannabis).
- 2003** - St. Lucia - BORDELAIS Operation (transfer of criminals to prison).
- 2004** - Grenada - Hurricane Ivan
- 2005** - Barbados - Operation Restoring Peace.
- 2007** - Cricket Cup.
- 2009** - St. Lucia - RSS firefighters mobilized and deployed to provide assistance to St. Lucia's firefighting service.
- 2010** - Haiti - mobilized and deployed, coordination for delivery of emergency supplies.

**Source:** Compilation based on the *Treaty Establishing the Regional Security System* (1996/03/05). Information provided by the RSS Permanent Secretariat (Central Liaison Office, Barbados) and its website.

#### Security Assistance Mechanism



**Source:** *Treaty Establishing the Regional Security System* (05/03/1996) and information provided by the RSS Permanent Secretariat (Central Liaison Office, Barbados).

### Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS)

It is the operational centre of CARICOM's crime and security management structure and main organization responsible for the implementation of the agenda against crime and security. Among its functions, it daily reports to the Council of Ministers responsible for these matters. It is focused on projects related to security affairs management and investigation.

**Seat IMPACS:**  
Port of Spain,  
Trinidad and Tobago.

**2001 XXII Conference of the Heads of Government of CARICOM (Nassau, Bahamas).** Establishment of a Regional Task Force to examine the main causes of crime and make recommendations to cope with interrelated problems, including trafficking of drugs and fire arms, and terrorism.

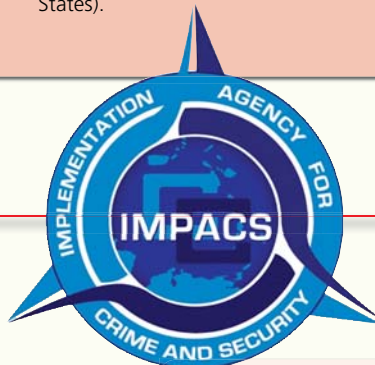
**2005 XXVI Conference of the Heads of Government of CARICOM (Gros Islet, Saint Lucia).** Establishment of the Agency's formal organization. By means of an inter-governmental agreement, the IMPACS was created in July 2006. The IMPACS worked in a limited way until January 2007, when it started to operate as it is known today.

**Current projects (2012)**

<p><b>CARIPASS Programme</b></p> <p>Implementation of a regional electronic identification system.</p> <p>In 2007, the initiative to create a regional travel card was conceived. Its installation began in 2010 and its implementation is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2012. It shall have a 1 to 3-year validity.</p>	<p><b>Regional Integrated Ballistic Information Network (RIBIN)</b></p> <p>Support to CARICOM members with no forensic technology, in order to track the movement of weapons to organized crime activity. Total amount (Nov 2011-April 2012): US\$800,000 (US\$300,000 provided by Canada and US\$ 500.000 by the United States).</p>	<p><b>Regional Border Security Training (CARICAD)</b></p> <p>Training and education on border security for officers from the Caribbean region.</p> <p><b>1st Course:</b> conducted at the Regional Law Enforcement Training Centre in Jamaica (2010): 22 officers attended the programme.</p> <p><b>2nd Course:</b> developed at the Special Anti-Crime Unit of Trinidad and Tobago (2010): 25 officers attended the programme.</p>
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**Joint Regional Communications Centre**

- Mechanisms for border security.
- Advanced information system for passengers and cargo.
- Regional listings.



**Regional Intelligence Fusion Centre**

- Shares information.
- Joint analysis.

IMPACS has two sub-agencies created for the purpose of supporting the Regional Security Strategy during the Cricket World Cup (2007). As a result of their success, in February 2007, the Conference of Heads of Government endorsed a proposal for their permanent establishment.

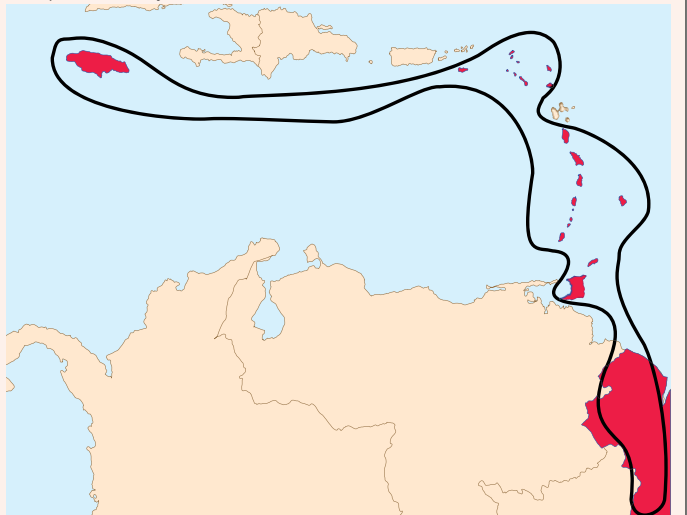
The Single Domestic Space created during the Cricket World Cup (2007) test was the stepping stone for the implementation of CARIPASS Programme. The Space implied that citizens from all these countries and other countries' nationals visiting from different parts of the world were free to move within the Space after completing immigration formalities at the first port of entry (1).

**Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP)**

Created in 1987, meetings are held every year.

**Mission:** Promoting and facilitating cooperation in the development and implementation of policing strategies, systems and procedures. Also, police technical skills development and proactive measures to prevent crime and improve police-community relations.

**Members:** Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.



(1) For more information on the Single Domestic Space and Regional Security Strategy, see A Comparative Atlas of Defence in Latin America and Caribbean – 2010 Edition.

**Source:** Compilation based on information provided by the Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS), CARIPASS Programme, the Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police and Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada.



### Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)

The CDMA is an intergovernmental body created in 1991, by decision of the Heads of Government of CARICOM Member States. Initially created as CDERA (Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency, in September 2009 it adopted the concept of emergency management, thus expanding their scope of action.

National organizations	
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Office of Disaster Services (NODS).</li> <li>Ministry of Health and Social Transformation.</li> </ul>
<b>Bahamas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Emergency Management Agency.</li> <li>Prime Minister's Office.</li> </ul>
<b>Barbados</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency Management Department.</li> <li>Ministry of Home Affairs.</li> </ul>
<b>Belize</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO).</li> <li>Ministry of Transport, Communications and National Emergency Management.</li> </ul>
<b>Dominica</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster Management Office</li> <li>Ministry of National Security, Labour and Immigration.</li> </ul>
<b>Grenada</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Disaster Management Association Agency (NADMA).</li> <li>Prime Minister's Office.</li> </ul>
<b>Guyana</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Defence Commission.</li> <li>President's Office.</li> </ul>
<b>Jamaica</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM).</li> <li>Prime Minister's Office.</li> </ul>
<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).</li> <li>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Security, Labour, Immigration and Social Security.</li> </ul>
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Emergency Management Organisation.</li> <li>Prime Minister's Office.</li> </ul>
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Emergency Management Organisation.</li> <li>Ministry of National Security.</li> </ul>
<b>Suriname</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Coordination Center for Disaster Relief.</li> </ul>
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management.</li> <li>Ministry of National Security.</li> </ul>

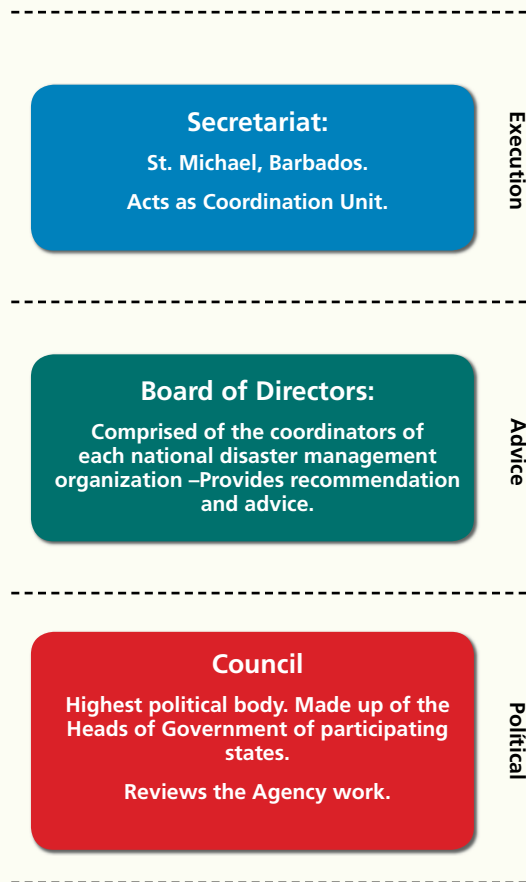
**Note:** The list includes Anguilla (Department of Disaster Management), Turks and Caicos Islands (Department of Disaster Management and Emergencies), British Virgin Islands (Department of Disaster Management), Haiti (Directorate of Civil Protection) and Montserrat (Disaster Management Coordination Agency).

#### Emergencies in which the Agency has been involved in recent years:

- Hurricane Keith (Belize, 2000).
- Hurricane Ivan (Grenada, 2004).
- Hurricane Jeanne (Bahamas, 2004).
- Floods in Guyana (2005).
- Hurricane Dean (Dominica, Jamaica, 2007).
- Hurricane Ike (Turks and Caicos Islands, 2008).
- Earthquake in Haiti (2010).
- Hurricane Tomas (Bahamas, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 2010).
- Hurricane Irene (Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, 2011).
- Tropical Storm Emily (Eastern Caribbean, Haiti, 2011).
- Floods in Guyana (2011).

**Source:** Compilation based on information supplied on the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency website.

#### Structure



#### Strengthening risk management in the rural sector of CARICOM States (2010-2012)

The programme seeks to strengthen cooperation between Brazil and the CARICOM countries. One of the subjects it addresses is disaster management and civil defence.

Brasilia's declaration reflects Brazil's commitment to establish a Brazilian fund for the management of emergencies and disasters in the Caribbean.

Brazil contributes with US\$ 999,500 through the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's Initiative for "Latin America and the Caribbean without Hunger 2025".





## Organization of American States (OAS)

<b>DECLARATIONS</b>	<p>Security concerns of Small Island States (SIS) were initially identified in the special session of the Committee on Hemispheric Security held in 1996 and later in the High-Level Meeting on the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States, 1998. At these meetings, it was concluded that SIS consider that security is multi-dimensional in nature and its threats do not fit the traditional concept.</p>	<p><b>Declaration of Bridgetown (Barbados, 2002)</b> -Multidimensional approach to hemispheric security, expanded concept of and approach to threats.</p>
		<p><b>Declaration of Kingstown (St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 2003) on Small Island States Security</b> -Adoption of the security management model on special threats, concerns and challenges of small island states. - Political, economic, social, health and environmental stability are essential for security.</p>
		<p><b>Declaration on Security in the Americas (2003)</b> -Multidimensional scope of security and the new threats. -Special security concerns of Small Island States (paragraph 8).</p>

<b>RESOLUTIONS / CONFERENCES</b>	<p>"Promotion of security in Small Island States" (1996)</p>	<p>"Special security concerns of Small Island States" (1997)</p>	<p>"Hemispheric security cooperation" (2000)</p>	<p>"Special security concerns of Small Island States" (2001)</p>	<p>"Special security concerns of Small Island States in the Caribbean" (2002)</p>	<p><b>"Special security concerns of Small Island States in the Caribbean" (2011)</b></p>
						<p><b>AG/RES. " By-laws of the Inter-American Defence Board" (2006)</b> - Needs of the smaller states, whose level of vulnerability is greater in the face of threats.</p>
						<p><b>Meeting of Ministers of Public Security of the Americas (2009 and 2011)</b> -Security of Small Island States (2009). -Police management (2011).</p>

**Some activities of the Committee on Hemispheric Security (CHS), 2011:**

- Regional meeting with universities of the Caribbean to analyze the drug phenomenon (March).
- Inter-American Police Training Programme (PICAP), promoting Caribbean States' participation for the first time.
- 261 officers of Antigua and Barbuda trained on port security assessment and training.
- Seminars on "National cruise security" for the Caribbean States, conducted in Jamaica and Grenada; "Coordination of customs and infrastructure security" in Dominica; and "Maritime risk assessment and management" in Jamaica. Training provided to 219 officers of these countries.
- Agreement signed with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) under which the OAS becomes the contact point for disseminating and promoting a data collection survey, used by the participant countries (Barbados, Belize, Jamaica and Saint Kitts and Nevis) as a tool for evaluating and better analyzing their national public security problems.
- Training programme on trafficking in persons for consular personnel focused on the consolidation of consular officers and diplomats' knowledge on the matter with the purpose of strengthening decision-making and response processes when faced with the different challenges related to trafficking in persons. Training seminars were conducted in St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. 54 representatives of both States received this training.
- "Specialized Workshop on the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism" in Antigua and Barbuda, followed by a "Legislative Workshop on the Implementation of the Global Legal Framework against Terrorism and its Financing" in Dominica, and a "Regional Workshop on Cross Border Cooperation in Fighting Terrorism and its Financing" in Suriname. These three activities were attended by 110 officers from the three countries.
- Hemispheric Cyber Security and Cyber Crime Workshop on Regional Coordination and Information-Sharing, attended by 32 representatives of 12 Caribbean States. Another regional seminar in Colombia, attended by 17 representatives of 8 Caribbean States. Finally, the Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) cooperated with the Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU) so that it could become the seat of the annual ministerial meeting and Partners' Forum, where high-level representatives of 22 Caribbean States and territories participated.

## Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)

<p><b>Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean on Integration and Development (CALC)</b> Objective: promote further regional integration.</p>	<p><b>Rio Group</b> Objective: expand and systematize the political cooperation among member states.</p>	<p><b>CELAC has no permanent structure. The chairmanship corresponds to the host country of the subsequent meeting.</b> <b>Chairmanship (2012): Republic of Chile.</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) (1)</b></p> <p>The <b>Declaration of Caracas (2011/12/03)</b> establishes that the dialogue, exchange and political negotiation processes promoted by CELAC must be carried out according to the following common values and principles: the need to respect international law, peaceful resolution of differences, prohibition of the use of force and the threat to use force, respect for self-determination, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in domestic affairs and protection and promotion of human rights and democracy.</p>		

(1) CELAC was created in the framework of the Third Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean on Integration and Development and the Rio Group Summit, based on the Declaration of the Latin American and Caribbean Unit Summit, held in Mexico in 2010.

**Source:** Report of the Multi-Dimensional Security Secretariat on activities performed in compliance with the Resolutions on Special Security Concerns of Small Island States in the Caribbean (CP/CSH-1396/12, Hemispheric Security Committee, OAS, April 2012), Resolution on "Special Security Concerns of Small Island States in the Caribbean" (AG/RES.2619 -XLI-O/11-, General Assembly, OAS, 07/06/2011), Declaration of Kingstown (2003/01/10) and the websites of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC).



**Organization membership:**

Antigua and Barbuda	CELAC	OAS	Guatemala	CELAC	OAS
Argentina	CELAC	OAS	Guyana	CELAC	OAS
Bahamas	CELAC	OAS	Haiti	CELAC	OAS
Barbados	CELAC	OAS	Honduras	CELAC	OAS
Belize	CELAC	OAS	Jamaica	CELAC	OAS
Bolivia	CELAC	OAS	Mexico	CELAC	OAS
Brazil	CELAC	OAS	Nicaragua	CELAC	OAS
Chile	CELAC	OAS	Panama	CELAC	OAS
Canada	CELAC	OAS	Paraguay	CELAC	OAS
Colombia	CELAC	OAS	Peru	CELAC	OAS
Costa Rica	CELAC	OAS	Saint Lucia	CELAC	OAS
Cuba	CELAC	OAS	Saint Kitts and Nevis	CELAC	OAS
Dominica	CELAC	OAS	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	CELAC	OAS
Dominican Republic	CELAC	OAS	Suriname	CELAC	OAS
Ecuador	CELAC	OAS	Trinidad and Tobago	CELAC	OAS
El Salvador	CELAC	OAS	United States	CELAC	OAS
Grenada	CELAC	OAS	Uruguay	CELAC	OAS
	CELAC	OAS	Venezuela	CELAC	OAS

Source: Website of Organization of American States (OAS) and Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC).

**Central America Integration System (SICA) – CARICOM**

2011	III CARICOM-SICA Summit of Heads of State and Government: xchange of experiences / Promotion of initiatives / Reassertion of Action Plan commitments.
2007	II CARICOM-SICA Summit of Heads of State and Government.
2002	CARICOM-SICA-Dominican Republic Summit of Heads of State and Government.
1999	IV CARICOM-Central America Ministerial Conference.
1996	III CARICOM-Central America Ministerial Conference.
1993	II CARICOM-Central America Ministerial Conference.
1992	I CARICOM-Central America Ministerial Conference.

**SICA-CARICOM Action Plan**  
Develop the capacity to respond to natural disasters, promote the issue and foster meetings of ministers responsible for Public Security to discuss the possibility of establishing an information exchange mechanism, especially related to the fight against transnational organized crime and illicit drug-trafficking.

The Association of Caribbean States was created in 1994 to promote consultation, cooperation and actions agreed upon by all Caribbean countries.  
Members: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.  
Associated Members: Aruba, France (on behalf of the French Guiana, Guadeloupe and Martinique), Netherlands Antilles and Turks and Caicos Islands.

**Summit of the Americas**  
It is held every 3 years and provides an opportunity to define jointly the hemispheric agenda. The 35 countries that ratified the OAS charter participate in it.  
The 6th Summit was held in April 2012 in Colombia. Issues such as citizen security and transnational organized crime, disaster risk reduction and management, poverty and inequality were discussed.

The Minister of National Security of Jamaica has made visits and signed agreements with Cuba, accompanied by the Chief of the Army and Police. He also visited Honduras, where they signed similar agreements and discussed the maritime dispute between the two countries (2011).

Source: Compilation based on information provided in the website of the abovementioned institutions, the Action Plan of the Caribbean Community and Central American Integration System CARICOM-SICA (2007) and the Charter of the Association of Caribbean States (1994).

**Presence through Embassies**

Which Caribbean countries have Embassies in Latin American countries?

	<b>Argentina:</b> Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Brazil:</b> Dominica / Guyana / Jamaica / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Chile:</b> Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Colombia:</b> Jamaica / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Cuba:</b> Antigua and Barbuda / Bahamas / Barbados / Belize / Grenada / Guyana / Jamaica / Saint Kitts and Nevis / Saint Lucia / Saint Vincent and the Grenadines / Suriname / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Dominican Republic:</b> Belize
	<b>El Salvador:</b> Belize / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Guatemala:</b> Belize
	<b>Honduras:</b> Belize
	<b>Mexico:</b> Belize / Jamaica / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Venezuela:</b> Grenada / Guyana / Jamaica / Trinidad and Tobago

- 100% of the Caribbean countries considered in this chart have an Embassy in Cuba.
- Out of the Latin American countries considered in this publication, Cuba is the country with more embassies in the Caribbean, followed by Brazil and Venezuela.

Which Caribbean countries do Latin American countries send Ambassadors to?

	<b>Argentina:</b> Guyana / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Brazil:</b> Antigua and Barbuda / Bahamas / Barbados / Belize / Dominica / Grenada / Guyana / Saint Kitts and Nevis / Saint Lucia / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Chile:</b> Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Colombia:</b> Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Cuba:</b> Antigua and Barbuda / Bahamas / Barbados / Belize / Grenada / Guyana / Jamaica / Saint Kitts and Nevis / Saint Lucia / Saint Vincent and the Grenadines / Suriname / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Dominican Republic:</b> Jamaica
	<b>El Salvador:</b> Belize / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Guatemala:</b> Belize / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Honduras:</b> Belize
	<b>Mexico:</b> Belize / Guyana / Saint Lucia
	<b>Nicaragua:</b> Belize
	<b>Paraguay:</b> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
	<b>Venezuela:</b> Antigua and Barbuda / Barbados / Belize / Dominica / Grenada / Guyana / Saint Kitts and Nevis / Saint Vincent and the Grenadines / Trinidad and Tobago

Source: Website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda, Government of the Bahamas, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Barbados, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belize, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Diplomatic and Consular List of 2011-2012 (Government of Grenada), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Guyana, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade of Jamaica, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Suriname.



### Caribbean – United Kingdom

#### UK military operations in the Caribbean (2010-2011)

Drug trafficking	British vessels sent (HMS Ocean) to cooperate in anti-drug-trafficking operations. Support to local forces, in conjunction with US coast guards and the Dutch Navy.
Humanitarian Assistance	Vessels sent to provide support during the hurricane season (HMS Ocean; RFA Wave Ruler). Medical aid, technical assistance, and training provided by the crew of the RFA Wave Ruler. Permanent resources: 20 members of the Royal Navy; 1 helicopter.

The UK has signed agreements to fight drug-trafficking with the Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Antigua and Barbuda and Trinidad and Tobago on assistance in criminal matters.

**Source:** Compilation based on information provided in the websites of the Parliament, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom.

### Caribbean – Canada

#### Military Training Assistance Programme (MTAP)

**Objective:** Training students and providing military advice. It includes training foreigners in Canada.

**Participating Countries:** Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay.

#### Caribbean Command and Staff Course

It has been conducted annually since 1993.

Over 300 officers of the defence force and the police of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago have attended this course. The United States has also participated.

Creation of the Military Aviation School in Jamaica.

It provides training to Caribbean countries since 2006.

Caribbean Military Maritime Training Centre.

It was established in 2011 to increase the capacities of the region.

Canada has a special interest in Jamaica as more than 300,000 Jamaicans live in this country.

Some examples of direct assistance from Canada to Jamaica:

- Operational Support Hub in Jamaica (June 2012): to foster bilateral relations on defence matters.
- Jaguar Operation: military aviation training (2011).

### Caribbean – China

#### Forms of cooperation:

- Military personnel exchange and cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Practical cooperation to fight against non-traditional threats, such as terrorism.
- Assistance for armies' development in the region.
- Legal assistance and cooperation on information sharing.

#### Some examples of current agreements:

- Agreement for the provision of Military Assistance with Barbados.
- Agreement for the provision of Military Training and Equipment with Guyana.

**Taiwan** maintains diplomatic relations with 23 countries in the world, 12 being Central American and Caribbean States, such as Belize, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia.

Cooperation occurs mainly in the following areas: agricultural technology, culture, information and communications, tourism and geothermal energy.

**52.17% of the countries in the world which maintain diplomatic relations with Taiwan are from Central America and the Caribbean.**

### The Caribbean – Kingdom of the Netherlands

The Netherlands adhere to the **Caribbean Regional Maritime Agreement** on 2010/08/28, an agreement concerning co-operation in suppressing illicit maritime and air trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the Caribbean.

### Caribbean-France

Exercises are conducted by military forces from France and the Caribbean countries Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, aside from maritime antinarcotics operations with Trinidad and Tobago.

**Source:** Compilation based on information provided in the websites of the National Defence and the Canadian Forces, Government of China, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands; and information provided by the Ministries of the Bahamas, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

**Caribbean – United States**

**Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)**

The CBSI is a US strategy that brings all members of CARICOM and the Dominican Republic together to jointly collaborate on regional security.

Key objectives to address the threats faced by the Caribbean countries:

- Reduce illicit drug-trafficking.
- Advance on Public Security.
- Promote social justice.

**Emergence of the Initiative:**



US commitment to strengthen cooperation on regional security.



	Amount required	Execution of funds
2010	US\$ 45,000,000	US\$ 14,500,000 border control. US\$ 10,600,000 strengthening law enforcement capabilities. US\$ 20,000,000 crime prevention.
2011	US\$ 79,000,000	

**Number of Caribbean countries with current bilateral agreements with the United States (2011)**



**Note:** The 13 countries contemplated in this section are included.

**Source:** Compilation based on information provided in the website of the State Department, United States, Treaties in Force 2011 of the US State Department.

**Extra-regional military presence in the Caribbean**

**France**

Approximately 7,000 French soldiers are stationed in the Caribbean and French Guiana.

The French Armed Forces in the Caribbean work in coordination with the Joint Interagency Task Force South to fight against drug-trafficking.

**The Netherlands**

More than 500 military members of the Navy are in the territories of Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, St. Martin and St. Eustatius and Saba.

They are involved in anti-narcotics operations, maintaining the rule of law, performing search and rescue tasks, and providing assistance in case of disasters. They work in coordination with the Joint Interagency Task Force South.

A flag officer is responsible for the involvement of units in public order issues, when required. Moreover the flag officer is in command of the Coast Guard of Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, in cooperation with the Royal Navy of the Netherlands, which in turn is responsible for coordinating the recruiting process of the Netherlands Antilles Militia.

At the same time, a vessel of the Royal Navy of the Netherlands is stationed in the Caribbean on a permanent basis. This vessel is equipped with a helicopter.

**Source:** Compilation based on information provided in the website of the Ministry of Defence of the Netherlands and the French Embassy in the Netherlands.



# Antigua and Barbuda



**Official name:** Antigua and Barbuda / Population: 90,000 inhabitants.

**Governor General:** Louise Lake - Tack

**Prime Minister:** Winston Baldwin Spencer

**Minister of National Security:** Errol Cort

Parliamentary Monarchy since 1981.

Member of the Commonwealth.

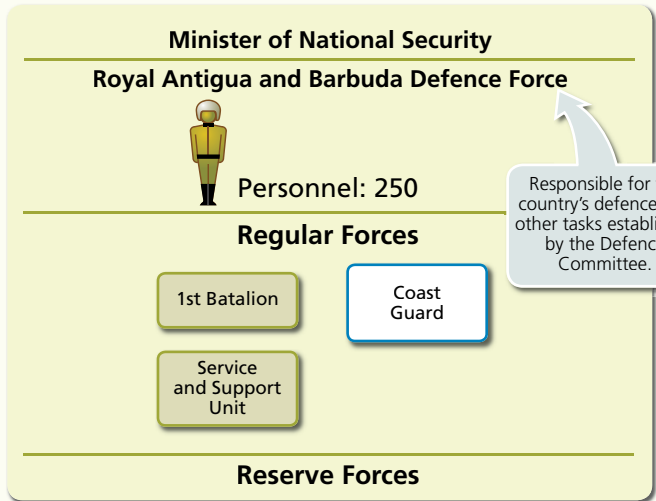
**National Legislation**

- Police (Amendment) Act, 1998.
- Defence (Amendment) Act, 2007.

**Antigua and Barbuda is a full member of the Conference of Defence Ministers of The Americas.**

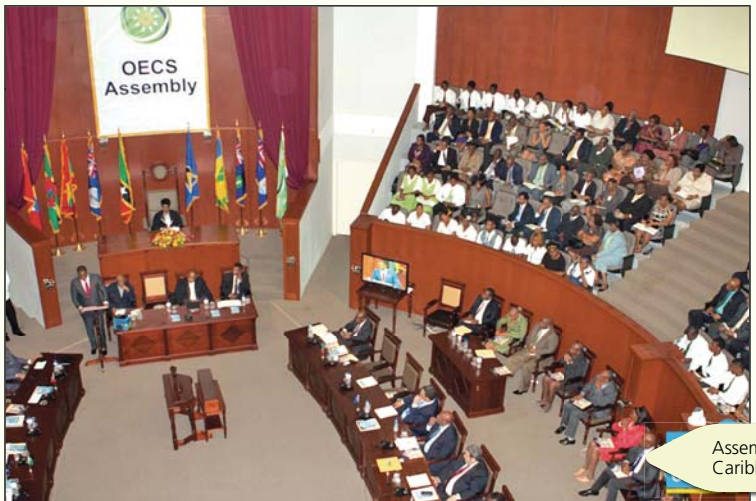
In its presentations, it recognizes the following problems:

- Drug-trafficking
- Natural disasters
- Arms trafficking



**Defence Board membership:**

- Prime Minister (President).
- Minister responsible for the national defence and security.
- Other Ministers.
- Chief of Defence Staff.
- Others considered appropriate by the Prime Minister.



Assembly of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), August 10, 2012.

**Photograph:** Government of Antigua and Barbuda.

**Source:** Ministry of National Security, website of the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, Defence (Amendment) Act, 2007, presentations of Antigua and Barbuda's delegation at the Conferences of Defense Ministers of The Americas, and the *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2011, ECLAC (population).

# Bahamas



**Official name:** Commonwealth of The Bahamas / Population: 347,000 inhabitants.

**Governor General:** Arthur Foulkes

**Prime Minister:** Hubert Ingraham

**Minister of National Security:** Bernard J. Nottage

Parliamentary monarchy since 1973.

Member of the Commonwealth.

### National Legislation

- Police Force Act, Chapter 205, 1965.
- Defence Act, Chapter 211, 1979.

**Bahamas is a full member of the Conference of Defence Ministers of The Americas.**

### Minister of National Security

#### Royal Bahamas Defence Force



Personnel: 1,154

#### Regular Forces

Squadron

Air Wing Department

#### Reserve Forces

Its mission is to become a self-sufficient and multi-mission maritime organization with the capacity to face threats to national security and conduct search and rescue tasks at sea, as well as to provide assistance in case of disasters and form part of peacekeeping operations in conjunction with other countries of the region.

### Defence Force Rangers Programme

*"There's always a way! There are no limits"*

It was first introduced in 1995 to promote and motivate male high-school students into becoming productive members of their schools and society. It aims at helping students turn into patriotic and productive citizens.

Since its creation, 6,000 youngsters have participated in this programme.



Royal Bahamas Defence Force in an act at Primary School Gambier, officially adopted by the Force to collaborate in 1996.

**Photograph:** Royal Bahamas Defence Force.

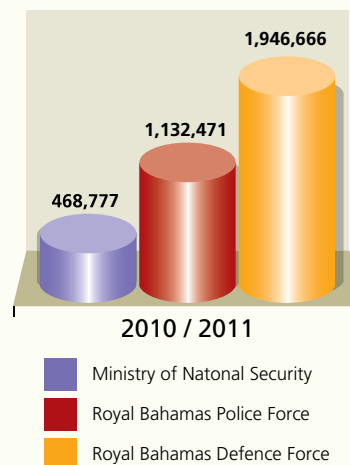
### Challenges to national security

- Illegal immigration (transit countries).
- Natural disasters (hurricanes).
- Depredation of fishing resources.
- Small arms smuggling and drug-trafficking.
- Activities linked to terrorism.

### Some strategies

- Decentralization of Defence Forces Operations through the establishment of bases in the north, south and centre of the Bahamas, equipped with patrol boats and aircraft to maximize the use of resources during territorial border patrol.
- Work with local police agencies and regional partners to face current challenges.

### Expenditures (2010/2011 - in US\$)



### National Anti-Drug Strategy (2012-2016)

Published by the Ministry of National Security on March 2012. It involves all Ministries and Government Agencies with anti-drug-related mandates.

**Source:** Legal Affairs and Reserve Department of the Rpyal Bahamas Defence Force, website of the Government of Bahamas and the Royal Bahamas Defence Force, Defence Act, Chapter 211 (1979), National Anti-Drug Strategy (2012-2016), and the Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe, 2011, ECLAC (population)



# Barbados



**Official Name:** Barbados / Population: 274,000 inhabitants

**Governor General:** Elliot Belgrave

**Primer Minister:** Freundel Stuart

Parliamentary monarchy 1966.

Member of the Commonwealth.

### National Legislation

- Defence Act, Chapter 159, 1985.
- Police Act, Chapter 167, 1998.

### Prime Minister's Office

#### Barbados Defence Force



Personnel: 626

#### Regular Forces

1st Battalion

Coast  
Guard

Air Wing

**Barbados is a full member of the Conference of Defence Ministers of The Americas.**

### Regional Police Training Centre

It is located in Barbados and provides training to police officers from many other corps of the Caribbean police forces (apart from Barbados).

The programmes offered are fully financed by the Government of Barbados.

Since its creation (1956), it has been made up of:

- 8 training directors.
- 12 commanders.
- 164 instructors.

The headquarters of the Regional Security System (RSS) and the Caribbean Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) are located in Barbados.

**CARICOM liaison officers from the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada are stationed in Barbados.**



Workshop provided by the Caribbean Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) in Haiti (2010).

**Photograph:** Caribbean Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA).

**Source:** Defence Act, Chapter 159 (1985), website of the Royal Barbados Police Force, Regional Police Training Center of Barbados, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2011, ECLAC (population).

# Belize



**Official name:** Belize / Population: 318,000 inhabitants.  
**Governor General:** Collville Young  
**Prime Minister:** Dean O. Barrow  
**Minister of National Security:** John B. Saldivar  
 Parliamentary Monarchy since 1981.  
 Member of the Commonwealth.

## Minister of National Security

### Belize Defence Force



Personnel: 1,029

### Regular Forces

1st and 2nd Batallón

Air Wing  
Special Boat Unit

National Coast Guard (1)

Service and Support Batallion

Volunteer Batallion

### Reserve Forces

(1) Independent from the Defence Forces.

### National Legislation

- Police Act, Chapter 138, 1951.
- Defence Act, Chapter 135, 1978.

**Belize is a full member of the Conference of Defence Ministers of The Americas.**



Photograph: Belize Government.

10th parade celebrating Belize's Defence Force anniversary (2009).

## Belize – Guatemala

The border dispute between Guatemala and Belize began in the mid-nineteenth century and involves Guatemala's claim of 11,030 km<sup>2</sup>. In 1999, Guatemala acknowledged Belize's independence but the border issue remained unsettled. In the last years, historical agreements were reached with the active involvement of OAS, the most outstanding being:

The National Security Strategy sets out 11 goals. Each one is assigned a government ministry or agency, which coordinates the implementation and progress of the programs.

Goals	Responsible
Maintaining the sovereignty and territorial integrity	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of National Security
Reducing crime and dismantle transnational and local criminal networks	Ministry of National Security
Protect the country from terrorism	Ministry of National Security

Source: The National Security Strategy of Belize.

April 2012: Referendums were agreed upon simultaneously, October 6, 2013.

December 2008: Agreement to hold popular consultations in each country asking the population only one question on whether they agreed or not on the border dispute being definitively settled by a ruling of the International Court of Justice.

September 2005: Agreement to provide a Framework for Negotiations and Confidence-Building Measures.

March 2000: Resumption of talks.

Source: Ministry of National Security, website of the Government of Belize, Belize Defence Force, Defence Act, Chapter 135 (1978), and *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2011, ECLAC (population).



# Guyana



**Official name:** The Republic of Guyana / Population: 756,000 inhabitants.

**President:** Donald Rabindranauth Ramotar

**Prime Minister:** Sam Hinds

Semi-presidential republic since 1966.

Member of the Commonwealth.

### National Legislation

- Police Act, Chapter 16:01, 1957.
- Defence Act, Chapter 15:01, 1966.
- Status of Visiting Police Force Act, 2008.

**Guyana is a full member of the Conference of Defence Ministers of The Americas.**

### Office of the President

#### Guyana Defence Force



Personnel: 3,428

1st and 2nd Infantry Battalion

Service and Support Battalion

Engineers Battalion

Artillery Company

Special Forces Squadron

### Regular Forces

Coast Guard

Air Corps

### Reserve Forces

### Education

Guyana Defence Force's Schools have trained many officers and soldiers from other Caribbean Commonwealth countries.

Since 1981, Guyana has provided training to future officers at Colonel Ulric Pilgrim Officer Cadet School, who are also trained at the Royal Military Academy (Sandhurst, United Kingdom), the Royal Naval Academy (Dartmouth, United Kingdom) and in Brazil.



**Guyana is a member of the South American Defence Council of UNASUR.**



**CARICOM's head office is located in Guyana.**

Promotion Ceremony of conscripts' basic course (2012).



Guyana and Venezuela have a border dispute over more than 155,000 square kilometres. In 1966, the Geneva Agreement was signed in the heat of Guyana's independence, establishing a framework for negotiations. Successive agreements centred around good offices and peaceful settlement of the dispute.

### Support to the Community

The Defence Force produces some of its own food through its agriculture division. Its air division flies regularly to interior of the country to deliver medicine. The engineering division is continuously working on new roads and runways in the interior of the country.



**Photograph:** Office of the President of Guyana.

**Source:** Defence Act Chapter 15:01, 1966, website of the Presidential Office, Guyana Defence Force, Guyana Police Force, and *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2011, ECLAC (population).



# Jamaica



**Official Name:** Jamaica / Population: 2,751,000 inhabitants

**Governor General:** Patrick Allen

**Prime Minister:** Portia Simpson Miller

**Minister of National Security:** Peter Bunting

Parliamentary Monarchy since 1962.

Member of the Commonwealth.

## Minister of National Security

### Jamaica Defence Force



Personnel: 3,466

### Regular Forces

1st and 2nd Battalion

3rd Battalion (Reserve)

Service and Support Battalion

Engineer Regiment

Combat Support Battalion

Coast Guard

Air Wing

### Reserve Forces

**National Legislation**

- The Constabulary Force Act, 1935.
- The Defence Act, 1962.

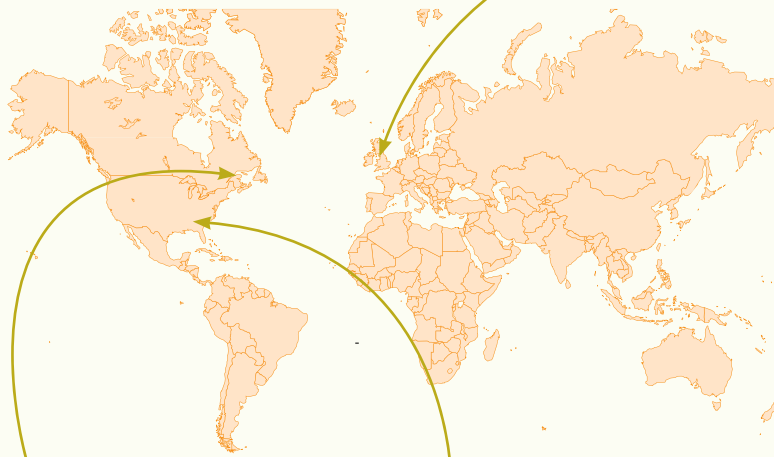
**Jamaica is a full member of the Conference of Defence Ministers of The Americas.**



Personnel of Jamaica Defence Force distributing food to the population.

Photograph: Jamaica Defence Force.

Based on their performance, officers with potential are sent to study abroad. Some of the foreign institutions are:



**United Kingdom:**

- Royal Military Academy of Sandhurst, Camberley.
- Training Centre Royal Marines, Lymstone.
- Royal Air Force College Cranwell.
- Royal Naval College, Dartmouth.

**Canada**

- Training Centre of New Brunswick

**United States:**

- Fort Benning, Georgia.

**Jamaica - Canada**

Canada and Jamaica have enjoyed a productive relation for almost 50 years.

**In 2010**, they signed a memorandum of understanding for the establishment of a Canadian Operational Support Hub.

Moreover, Jamaica has benefited from Canadian support through the **Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program** and the **Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program** (polygraph operation, cyber-security, maritime border security, and anti-money laundering techniques).

They also conduct joint operations:

**Operation Jaguar** (training to improve search-and-rescue operations and humanitarian assistance capabilities in the region).

**First Aid Training**

Source: Jamaica Defence Force, Private Security and Regulations Authority, Departamento de Defensa Nacional y Fuerzas Armadas de Canadá, y el Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe, 2011, ECLAC (población).



# Saint Kitts and Nevis



**Official Name:** Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis /Population: 53,000 inhabitants  
**Governor General:** Cuthbert Sebastian  
**Prime Minister:** Denzil L. Douglas  
**Minister of Foreign Affairs, National Security, Labour, Immigration and Social Security:** Sam Condor  
 Parliamentary monarchy since 1983.  
 Member of the Commonwealth.

## Minister of Foreign Affairs, National Security, Labour, Immigration and Social Security

### Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Defence Force



Personnel: 300

### Regular Forces

Company

Service and Support Platform

Coast Guard

### Reserve Forces

### National Legislation

- The Police Act, 2003
- Defence Act, 10, 1997

**Saint Kitts and Nevis is a full member of the Conference of Defence Ministers of The Americas.**

End of the training exercise of recruits at the Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Defence Force in Antigua (18/05/2012).



Photograph: SKNList.com.

### The concept of security:

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis has a global concept of security, which goes beyond the possibility of armed conflicts. It considers it as a multi-dimensional concept encompassing human aspects, such as economic, food and political security.

The OAS delivered a fire-arms marking machine donated in the framework of a project called "Promoting Firearms Marking in Latin America and the Caribbean" aimed at improving controls against illegal arms trafficking.

### It acknowledges the following concerns:

- Illicit drug-trafficking and money laundering.
- Illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms.
- Strengthening crime control systems.
- Border security.
- Gang violence and vulnerable populations.
- Trafficking in persons.
- Fight against terrorism and its funding.
- Cyber-security.

St. Kitts and Nevis is a party to three UN drug conventions. It has signed integral anti-drug agreements with the US, which are currently in force.

**Source:** Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Defence Force, website of the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Defence Act, 10 (1997), *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2011, ECLAC (population), and Report on the activities of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security in compliance with resolutions on special concerns on security of the small island States of the Caribbean (2011).

# Suriname



**Official Name:** Republiek van Suriname / Population: 529,000 inhabitants

**President:** Desi Boutersee

**Defense Minister:** Lamuré Latour

Republic with a presidential system since 1975

### National Legislation

- National Army Act, 1996.

**Suriname is a full member of the Conference of Defence Ministers of The Americas.**

### President

#### National Army of Suriname



Personnel: 2,000

#### Regular Forces

1st and 2nd Infantry Battalion

Naval Service

Air Corps

Special Forces Company

#### Reserve Forces

The Republic of Suriname became independent in 1975. At that time, the defence of the new republic was transferred from the Royal Netherlands Army to the newly-formed armed forces: the Surinaamse Krijgsmacht. The military government that seized power in 1980 after the coup changed their name to Nationaal Leger, or National Army, as they are known today.

Internal security is mainly a responsibility of the police forces. However, the armed forces can be involved in domestic issues when required. Moreover, they contribute to the development of tasks in other countries.

**Suriname has training agreements with the United States and receives military assistance from the Netherlands, China and Brazil. It keeps close ties with Venezuela.**

#### The National Army's mission is:

- To defend Suriname's territorial integrity.
- Assist the civil power in the maintenance of law and order.
- Contribute to the economic development of the country.



Suriname has disputes over Western borders with Guyana and Eastern borders with French Guiana. Since 1969, no real confrontations have been reported. Currently, some maritime border issues also remained unsettled.

Visit of school children to the Boekoe Memre Barracks (2012/08/26).



**Photograph:** Government of Suriname.



**Suriname is a member of the South American Defence Council of UNASUR**

**Source:** Compilation based on information provided in the website of the Government of Suriname, the National Army Act (1996), and *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2011, ECLAC (population).



# Trinidad and Tobago



**Official Name:** The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago / Population: 1,346,000 inhabitants.

**President:** George Maxwell Richards

**Prime Minister:** Kamla Persad-Bissessar

**Minister of National Security:** John Sandy

Parliamentary Republic since 1962.


Member of the Commonwealth

**National Legislation**

- Defence Act, Chapter 14:01, 1962.
- Police Service Act, Chapter 15:01, 2006.

**Trinidad and Tobago is a full member of the Conference of Defence Ministers of The Americas.**

**Minister of National Security**  
**Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force**

 Personnel: 5,126

**Regular Forces**

- 1st and 2nd Battalion
- 3rd Engineering Battalion
- Service and Support Battalion
- Coast Guard
- Air Guard

**Reserve Forces**

**Ministry of National Security**

**1962**      **18 Ministers**      **2012**

**Areas of responsibility:**

- Defence Force.
- Police Service (Trinidad and Tobago Police Service).
- Prisoner service.
- Firefighting service.
- Cadet Force.
- National Emergency Management Office (NEMO).
- Immigration Division.
- Strategic Services Agency.
- National Drug Council
- Advisory bodies and committees.

**Officers' military trainings**

Cadet training is conducted at Teterón Academy. At the same time, Young cadets have the opportunity to be trained in other countries:

Battalion	Battalion Commander Course	Infantry Battalion School	England
	Sergeant course		United States
Coast Guard	Young officers' course	Royal Navy College	England
Air Guard	Initial training for officers		England
	Helicopter pilot training	Bristol cademy Incorporated	United States

 **Trinidad and Tobago is the seat of the Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS).**

**In 2011, Trinidad and Tobago's Defence Force invested:**

- Modernization of the Piarco Air Base.
- Permanent renewal of the Defence Force's headquarters.
- Building / improvement of facilities in several fields.
- Acquisition of vehicles (vans, motorcycles and trucks).

Training of Trinidad and Tobago's Coast Guard.



**Photograph:** Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force.

**Source:** Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force, website of the Ministry of National Security, Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force, Defence Act, Chapter 15:01 (2006), Trinidad and Tobago Citizen Security Programme, *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2011, ECLAC (population), and information provided by the Ministry of National Security.

# Dominica



**Official Name:** Commonwealth of Dominica / Population: 68,000 inhabitants.

**President:** Nicholas Liverpool

**Prime Minister:** Roosevelt Skerrit

**Minister of National Security, Labour and Immigration:** Charles Savarin

Parliamentary Republic since 1978.  
Member of the Commonwealth.

## Minister of National Security, Labour and Immigration

### Dominica Police Force



Personnel: 463

### Regular Forces

Departments

Marine Unit

**Dominica is a full member of the Conference of Defence Ministers of The Americas.**

### National Legislation

- Police Act, Chapter 14:01, 1940.



Graduation ceremony of police officers (2011).

Photograph: Dominica News.

### National Policy on Crime Prevention and Control in Dominica

- To develop a constructive, holistic and multi-sectoral approach to crime as per prevention and control.
- To establish a national mechanism to facilitate the police in effectively addressing national security, crime prevention and control.
- To modernize and improve the criminal and juvenile justice system.
- To plan and execute a public education campaign on crime and violence prevention.

Source: Ministry of National Security, Labour and Immigration, website of the Government of Dominica, the Ministry of National Security, Immigration and Labour, Police Act, Chapter 14:01 (1940), and *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2011, ECLAC (population).

# Grenada



**Official Name:** Grenada / Population: 105,000 inhabitants.

**Governor General:** Carlyle Glean

**Prime Minister:** Tillman Thomas

Parliamentary Monarchy since 1974.

Member of the Commonwealth.

## Prime Minister's Office (1)

### Royal Grenada Police Force



Personnel: 836

### Regular Forces

Departments

Coast Guard

**In the whole territory, the Police fights against over 15,000 crimes or incidents every year.**



### National Legislation

- The Police Act, Chapter 244, Revised Laws of Grenada 1990.



Grenada's Independence Day Parade (2010).

Photograph: Prime Minister's Office.

### Role of the Police Forces:

- Recruitment, training.
- Public order (traffic, community relations).
- Criminal investigations and criminal records.
- Support operations (telecommunications, transport, IT services).
- Firefighting Services.
- Immigration Services.
- Port Security.

**Grenada is a full member of the Conference of Defence Ministers of The Americas.**

(1) The Ministry of National Defence, Public Administration, Information and Communication Technology, and Culture fall under the scope of the Prime Minister.

Source: Prime Minister's Office, Royal Grenada Police Force, The Police Act, Chapter 244 (Revised Laws of Grenada 1990), and *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2011, ECLAC (population).



# Saint Lucia



**Official Name:** Federation of Saint Lucia / Population: 176,000 inhabitants.

**Governor-General:** Pearlette Louisy

**Prime Minister:** Kenny Anthony

**Minister for Legal Affairs, Home Affairs and National Security:** Victor Phillip Lacobiniere.

Parliamentary monarchy since 1979.

Member of the Commonwealth.

### National Legislation

- Police Act, Chapter 14:01, 2001.

### Minister of Home Affairs and Security

#### Royal Saint Lucia Police Force



Personnel: 1,271

#### Regular Forces

Departments

Marine  
Police



Closing ceremony of the refresher course (2012).

Photograph: Royal Saint Lucia Police Force.

### Objectives of the Annual Policing Plan for fiscal year 2012-2013

Over 100% increase	Electronic record of accidents. Use of the Crime Management System. Investigation of cases.
60% increase	Training on Community Policing (40 hours).
50% increase	Training of officers on intelligence operations.
30% increase	Arms seizure.
20% increase	Murder case detection rate. Anti-drug operations. Intelligence operations. Traffic accident reduction.
10% increase	Violent crime detection rate. Maritime operations.

**Saint Lucia is a full member of the Conference of Defence Ministers of The Americas.**

**Source:** Ministry of Home Affairs, website of the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force, Police Act, Chapter 14:01 (2001), and *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2011, ECLAC (population).

# Saint Vincent and the Grenadines



**Official Name:** Saint Vincent and the Grenadines / Population: 109,000 inhabitants.

**Governor General:** Frederick Nathaniel Ballantyne

**Prime Minister:** Ralph Gonsalves

Parliamentary Monarchy since 1979.

Member of the Commonwealth.

### National Legislation

- Police Act 280.

### Minister of National Security and Air and Sea Port Development

#### Royal Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force



Personnel: 852

#### Regular Forces

Rapid  
Response  
Unit

Coast  
Guard

Special  
Service  
Unit

Jointly with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), NEMO carries out **Exercise Region Rap 2012** to test regional telecommunications systems.

**Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is a full member of the Conference of Defence Ministers of The Americas.**

### National Emergency Management Office (NEMO)

The National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) was established in January 2002 to coordinate the use of all available resources (local, regional, and international) to ensure that all the people of St. Vincent and the Grenadines are better able to mitigate against disasters, prepare for disasters, respond to disasters and recover from the impact of disasters in the shortest possible time. It reports to the Prime Minister's Office and its objective is to prepare the community on how to react in case of disaster or any other kind of emergency.

Royal Saint Vincent and The Grenadines Police Force Band in Peace Day Parade.



**Source:** Ministry of National Security, Air and Sea Development, website of the Ministry of National Security and Air and Sea Port Development, Police Act, 280, and *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2011, ECLAC (population).

Analysis:

## The Contemporary Caribbean Security Scenario

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In the Caribbean traditional security concerns command the attention of officials in some states, but non traditional ones commanded the attention of officials in all states. In the former area, Guyana and Suriname continued talks over the disputed New River Triangle, but without any meaningful outcomes. In September 2011 Jamaican and Honduran officials discussed their maritime dispute, and in February 2012 the Bahamas and the United States resumed talks about theirs. During 2011 and 2012 Belizean and Guatemalan officials advanced the process to resolve their territorial dispute, key to which will be referendums in both countries in October 2013 about the International Court of Justice being the final and binding decision forum.

However, the non traditional arena continued to be the more salient one, with Geonarcotics being center-stage. The concept of Geonarcotics, originated by this writer in the early 1990s, suggests the dynamic interaction of four factors: narcotics, geography, power, and politics; that the drugs phenomenon is multidimensional, with four main problem areas (drug production, consumption-abuse, trafficking, and money-laundering); that these give rise to actual and potential threats to the security of states; and that drug operations and the activities they spawn precipitate both conflict and cooperation among various state and non-state actors. The recent saga involving Christopher “Dudus” Coke highlights some of the dangers to public security and the political perversions of the Geonarcotics milieu.<sup>1</sup>

In the context of that milieu, crime continues to be the most significant challenge, with homicides dramatizing the fear and insecurity. Thankfully, there

have been reductions in Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, and Antigua and Barbuda. The challenge is to sustain those reductions, and get reductions elsewhere. Jamaica’s national security minister made a startling revelation in Parliament in July 2012: 16,537 Jamaicans had been murdered between January 2000 and June 2012. He noted, “This represents an enormous cost to the society in terms of foregone economic development as well as the fear, grief, pain and misery inflicted on victims, their families and communities. Whilst we celebrate many accomplishments of our 50 years of independence, our performance with regard to the safety and security of our citizens leaves a great deal to be desired.”<sup>2</sup>

The significant use of weapons in murders and the daring nature of some crimes also are troubling. An example is the attempted assassination of a jurist in St. Lucia: Jamaican-born Magistrate Ann Marie Smith, known to be tough on drug dealers. The incident occurred in the capital, Castries, in broad daylight April 2010 as Smith was heading to work with her four-year-old daughter. Luckily the gunmen were inept and neither Smith nor her daughter was injured, but the gunmen were never found. The following year Smith left for Belize where she now is Chief Magistrate.<sup>3</sup> Moreover, the over-populated and unhealthy prisons are problematic. In recent years prisoners in Guyana, Puerto Rico, Barbados, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Jamaica have rioted over their conditions. Sometimes rampant crime contribute significantly to change in governments: St. Lucia in November 2011, Jamaica in December 2011,

1 Ivelaw Lloyd Griffith, “From Cold War Geopolitics to Post-Cold War Geonarcotics,” *International Journal*, Vol. 49 (Winter 1993-94), 1-36; and Griffith, “Jamaica’s Sovereignty Saga, Crisis in the Caribbean Nation,” *New York Carib News*, June 10, 2010, <http://www.nycaribnews.com/news.php?viewStory=185>.

2 Peter Bunting, “On a Mission to Make Jamaica Safe and Secure,” *Presentation to the Sectoral Debate by the Minister of National Security*, July 17, 2012, p. 2.

3 “Shot Magistrate Shocker in St. Lucia,” *Caribbean 360*, April 9, 2010, [http://www.caribbean360.com/news/shot\\_magistrate\\_shocker\\_in\\_st\\_lucia\\_rss#axzz1Xe3KDXsD](http://www.caribbean360.com/news/shot_magistrate_shocker_in_st_lucia_rss#axzz1Xe3KDXsD).



## The Contemporary Caribbean Security Scenario

and the Bahamas in May 2012. Plus, security officials have been moved when they are considered ineffective: St. Lucia with Commissioner Ausbert Regis in May 2010; Suriname with Commissioner Delano Braam in June 2011; and Puerto Rico, where Superintendent José Figueroa Sancha “retired” in July 2011.

The core Geonarcotics problems are transnational and multidimensional in nature. This plus the small size and vulnerability of Caribbean states necessitate security collaboration. In this respect, implementation of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)—a partnership involving the U.S. and the Caribbean to reduce drug trafficking, increase public security, and promote social justice—continues. In October 2011 Guyana hosted the second meeting of the CBSI Commission, which coordinates the various programs of the technical working groups. At the meeting the United States announced the planned investment of \$US77 million in 2012 for CBSI projects. Other collaboration exists. For instance, in September 2011 Dwight Nelson, then Jamaica’s minister of National Security, visited Cuba accompanied by the heads of the army and the police and signed several agreements. He later visited Honduras and signed similar agreements and discussed the maritime dispute between the two countries, as noted earlier.

The Caribbean continues to be the scene of interesting geopolitical dynamics. Because of its natural resources, trade and investment opportunities, location, and ambitions of global and want-to-be-global actors, the region has been attracting increasing interest by Brazil, China, India, and Russia. Iran also is interested in Guyana’s uranium reserves for its nuclear pursuits; this was discussed between presidents Bharrat Jagdeo and Mahmoud Ahmadinejad when Jagdeo visited Tehran in January 2010. China, too, is interested in Guyana’s uranium. For now only a Canadian company is prospecting there. Further, Hugo Chávez has been pushing Venezuela’s geopolitical envelope within and beyond the Americas, becoming one of the most aggressive geopolitical actors in the region; another is the People’s Republic of China (PRC).

The PRC has increased its competition with Taiwan, using aid and trade to win friends, such that some nations have switched sides. For instance, Jamaica changed diplomatic recognition from Taiwan to PRC in 1972, the Bahamas changed in 1997, and Grenada did so in 2005. St. Lucia switched to Taiwan in 2007

but likely will return to the PRC in late 2012, following a China Policy Review ordered by the government that was elected in November 2011. The review was completed in August 2012. The PRC’s engagement has been extensive—in security matters, finance and investment, and political and cultural relations, among other areas. In fact, the first deployment of Chinese military forces into Latin America was a Popular Liberation Army security police unit sent to Haiti in September 2004. Since that initial deployment the force presence has been sustained, facilitated by troop rotations.<sup>4</sup>

A key instrument to expand Venezuela’s zone of influence is *PetroCaribe*, which was established in 2005 and finances a portion of the value of imports of Venezuelan crude oil on a sliding scale. Most participants are in the Caribbean. Venezuela aims partly to counter American power in the Americas. My worry is that as it pursues this Caribbean nations might become collateral victims largely because of their economic vulnerability. Beyond this, Chávez’s ill health and anxiety over the impending October 2012 elections are causing some nervousness in the Caribbean. For instance, in August 2012 Jamaica’s Financial Secretary, Wesley Hughes, indicated that his government had estimated that they would suffer a US\$ 600 million annual balance of payments impact if Venezuela ended the *PetroCaribe* deferred financing.<sup>5</sup>

In sum, the security scenario in the Caribbean continues to be dynamic, with both traditional and non traditional threats and concerns, and with geopolitical aspects that involve powerful and want-to-be powerful states from within and outside the Hemisphere. Some of those states—notably China, the United States, and Venezuela—face the prospects of change in political leadership later this year. Except in the case of Venezuela, where *PetroCaribe* does not have the full support of Chávez’s opponents, governance changes are unlikely to radically alter the nature of the engagement with the Caribbean, as the basis for the engagement is national interest, which take precedence over the proclivities of individual leaders.

4 St. Lucia Committee Completes Review of Foreign Policy on China, Taiwan,” *Caribbean Journal*, August 24, 2012, <http://www.caribjournal.com/2012/08/24/st-lucia-committee-completes-review-of-foreign-policy-on-china-taiwan/>; and Robert Evan Ellis, “Chinese Engagement with Nations of the Caribbean,” English version of “*Actividades Chinas en las Naciones del Caribe*,” *Air and Space Power Journal en Español*, 4th Semester, 44-57.

5 Norman Girvan, “ALBA, PetroCaribe, and Caricom: Issues in a New Dynamic.” In Ralph S. Clem and Anthony P. Maingot, eds., *Venezuela’s Petro-Diplomacy: Hugo Chávez’s Foreign Policy* (Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida, 2011); and McPherson Thompson, “PetroCaribe Election Fallout,” *The Gleaner*, August 31, 2012, <http://jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20120831/business/business5.html>.



# THE COUNTRIES

