

# THE CARIBBEAN DEFENCE AND SECURITY

## Creation of Defence and Security Forces

1750-1800	1801-1850	1851-1900	1901-1950	1951 onwards
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> 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.				1973 Belize Police Department.
				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.



Police



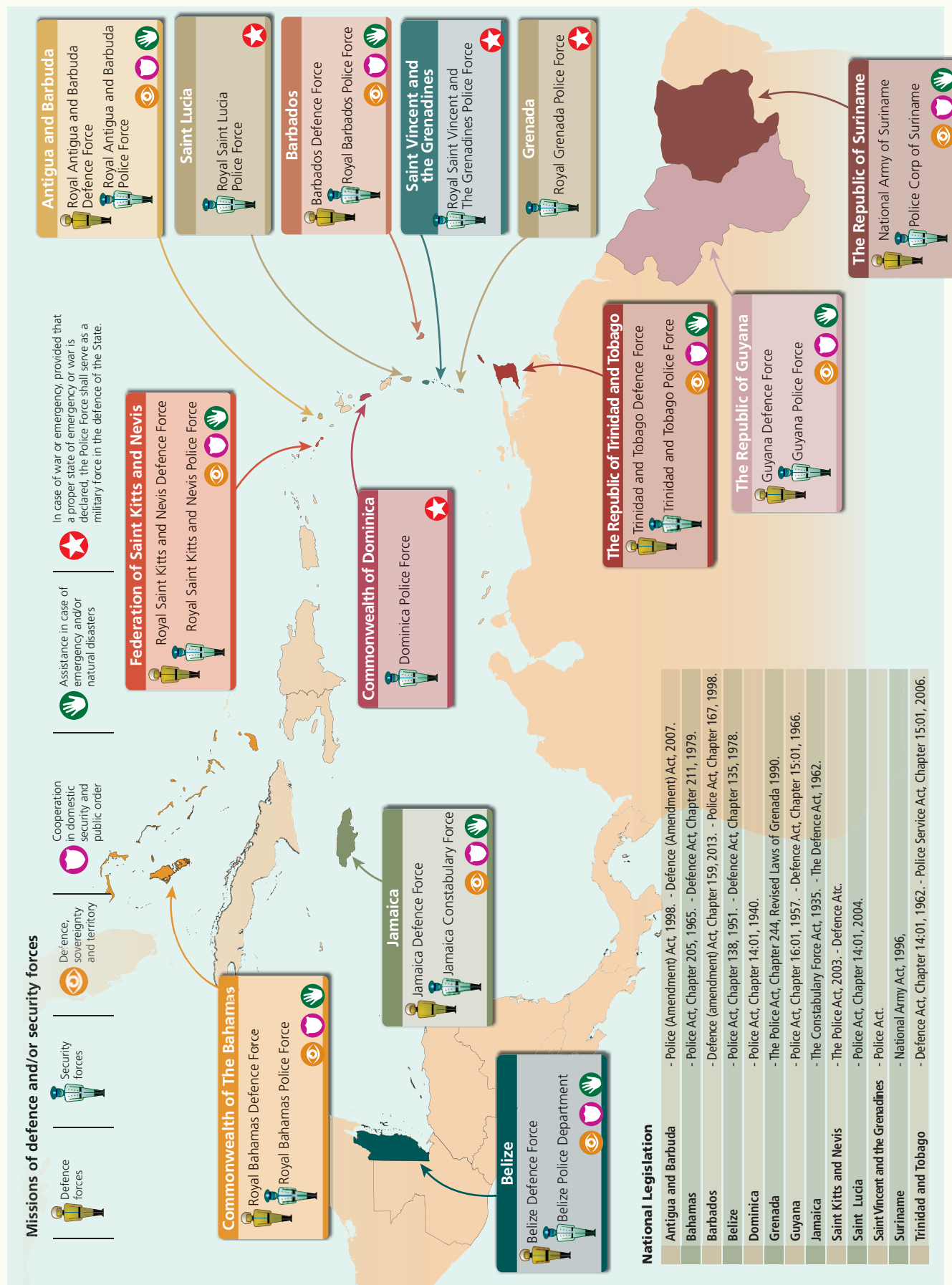
Army

## 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 originally tended towards integration (mainly economic), with time they have created new spaces of cooperation.

	1990	2000
Political and/or economic organizations	<b>1974 CARICOM. Caribbean Community</b> Economic integration and cooperation among its members.	<b>1994 ACS. Association of Caribbean States</b> Regional cooperation.
Defence and security mechanisms	<b>1981 OECS. Organization of Eastern Caribbean States</b> Sustainable development through their strategic insertion in the world economy.	<b>1996 RSS. Regional Security System</b> Collective security system.
Cooperation agencies	<b>1987 ACCP. Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police</b> Promote and facilitate cooperation in the development and implementation of police strategies, systems and procedures.	<b>2007 SAM. Security Assistance Mechanism</b> Territorial integrity, defence against threats to security.
	<b>1991 CDEMA. Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency</b> Emergency management.	<b>2006 IMPACS. Implementation Agency for Crime and Security</b> Crime and security management within the CARICOM framework.

The non-Spanish speaking Caribbean is an area of vast heterogeneity that from the foundation of common concerns has established cooperative spaces. The countries have constructed their political systems and structures on the foundation of their processes of decolonization and maintain strong links with countries such as Great Britain, United States, and Canada, both due to historical and linguistic reasons. Strong links with China have also been developed. In terms of their relations with other countries from the continent, such as the Latin Americans, shared concerns are highlighted in mechanisms such as the Organization of American States, or the Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas and Conference of Ministers of Public Security, as well as in the growing relations with Brazil, Colombia or Venezuela.



**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). Police (Amendment) Act (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines). Website of the Ministry of Defence (Suriname). Defence Act, Chapter 14:01 (Trinidad and Tobago).

Defence and Security Forces	
	
Defence Forces	Defence/Police Forces
Antigua and Barbuda	
Bahamas	
Barbados	
Belize	
Dominica	
Grenada	
Guyana	
Jamaica	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	
Saint Lucia	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
Suriname	
Trinidad and Tobago	

## Defence Force's Mission

Country	Defence, sovereignty and Territory	Cooperation to internal Order and Security	Assistance in the event of emergency and/or natural disaster
Antigua and Barbuda	x	x	x
Bahamas	x	x	x
Barbados	x	x	x
Belize	x	x	x
Dominica	In the event of war or other emergency, if proclaimed by the authorities, the Police Force shall be a military force which may be employed for State defence		
Grenada	In the event of war or other emergency, if proclaimed by the authorities, the Police Force shall be a military force which may be employed for State defence		
Guyana	x	x	x
Jamaica	x	x	x
Saint Kitts and Nevis	x	x	x
Saint Lucia	In the event of war or other emergency, if proclaimed by the authorities, the Police Force shall be a military force which may be employed for State defence		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	In the event of war or other emergency, if proclaimed by the authorities, the Police Force shall be a military force which may be employed for State defence		
Trinidad and Tobago	x	x	x

Sources: 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). Defence Act, Chapter 14:01 (Trinidad and Tobago).

## Legal functions related to defence:

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	PM	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	CF	GG	--
Belize	GG	PM	Ministry of Defence and Immigration	Minister	DB	CF	GG	Ministry of Defence and Immigration, CF, other ministers to be designated.
Dominica	PTE	PM	Minister for National Security, Labor 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	CF	--	--
Saint Lucia	GG	PM	Minister for Home Affairs and National Security	--	CP	CP	--	--
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	GG	PM	Minister of National Security	--	CP	CP	--	--
Suriname	PTE	PTE	Minister of Defence	PTE	CM	CF	PTE	PTE, 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	--	DB	CF	PTE	Minister of National Security, CF, two 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.

## Strategic Relations and International Assistance

Members of organizations and regional systems:

	Conference of Defense Ministers of The Americas (CDMA)	Conference of American Armies	Inter-American Naval Conferences	System of Cooperation Among the American Air Forces (SICOFAA)	South American Defence Council UNASUR	Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA)	Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (TIAR)
Antigua and Barbuda							
Bahamas							
Barbados		(1)					
Belize		(1)		(1)			
Dominica							
Grenada							
Guyana		(1)		(1)			
Jamaica		(1)		(1)			
Saint Kitts and Nevis							
Saint Lucia							
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines							
Suriname		(1)					
Trinidad and Tobago							

(1) Observer members.

In the CDMA process, the Caribbean States show special interest for non-traditional security aspects (natural disasters, arms trafficking and drug-trafficking, among others). Their closing statements and speeches include the small island states of the Caribbean.

**Source:** Compilation based on the Conference closing statements.







The bond between the Caribbean and Latin American countries is shown through their participation in different regional and hemispheric instances and cooperation treaties and agreements, such as:

- Memorandum of understanding to combat international drug trafficking (Cuba - Bahamas, 1996).
  - Cooperation agreement against drug-trafficking (Cuba - Barbados, 1993).
  - Agreement on prevention, control, and repression of consumption of stupeficient and psychotropic substances (Venezuela - Barbados, 1987).
- Other examples of agreements on narcotics and drug-trafficking:**
- Jamaica-Dominican Republic
  - Trinidad and Tobago-Venezuela.
  - Belize-Mexico.
  - Belize-Guatemala.
  - Suriname-Brazil.
  - Suriname-Venezuela.

**Source:** Compilation based on information provided by the public information services of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Ministries of Defence from the different countries.

## Joint Exercises












Cooperation among states is also manifested through the following joint exercises:

Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom and United States	Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Holland, Nicaragua, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States and Uruguay, in conjunction with CFAC.	Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago, and United States.	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States	Caribbean, Mexico, United States and Canada	Brazil, Guyana, Puerto Rico, Antigua and Barbuda, Suriname.
<b>Tradewinds</b>	<b>Panamax Allied Forces</b>	<b>Command Forces</b>	<b>Humanitarian Allied Forces (FAHUM)</b>	<b>Caribe Wave 11 and Lantex 11</b>	<b>CARIBEX</b>
Maritime interdiction	Ensure the defence of the Panama Canal	Competency in military capabilities.	Response to natural disasters in the region	Simulation of Tsunami Alert	Training
					

**Source:** Compilation based on information provided by the US Southern Command, the White Paper on National Defence, 2012 and the website of the Regional Security System and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

## 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 / Dominica / Grenada / Guyana / Jamaica / Saint Kitts and Nevis / Saint Lucia / Saint Vincent and the Grenadines / Suriname / Trinidad and Tobago
	<b>Dominican Republic:</b> Belize / Jamaica
	<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

- All of the Caribbean countries considered in this Special Section have an Embassy in Cuba.
- Out of the Latin American countries considered in this publication, Cuba is the country with most embassies in the Caribbean, followed by Brazil and Venezuela.

**Source:** Website of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Chile, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname; of the Government of Bahamas, Grenada and Saint Lucia.

Which Caribbean countries do Latin American countries send ambassadors to?

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

## Participation in regional organizations

Anglophone Caribbean and Suriname					Other dependencies and countries in the region					Latin America				
Antigua and Barbuda					Anguilla					Colombia				
Bahamas					French Antilles					Costa Rica				
Barbados					Dutch Antilles					Cuba				
Belize					Aruba (1)					Dominican Republic				
Dominica					Bermuda					El Salvador				
Grenada					Curacao					Guatemala				
Guyana					Cayman Islands					Haiti				
Jamaica					Turks and Caicos Islands (1)					Honduras				
Saint Kitts and Nevis					Virgin Islands					Mexico				
Saint Lucia					British Virgin Islands					Nicaragua				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					Montserrat					Panama				
Suriname					Saint Martin					Venezuela				
Trinidad and Tobago					(1) Aruba, Curacao, the Netherlands Antilles and the Turks and Caicos Islands, along with France on behalf of French Guyana, Guadeloupe and Martinique, are associate members of the ACS. 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 have observer status in CARICOM.									
CARICOM	ACS	OECS	ACCP											
IMPACS	RSS	SAM	CDEMA											

Following consultations made by IMPACS, in 2013 the Heads of State of CARICOM members adopted a new Regional Security Strategy, which plants the following security pillars:

1. Take the profit out of crime, target criminal assets and protect the financial system.
2. Crime Prevention - Addressing the causes of crime and insecurity and increase public awareness of the key risks.
3. Establishing appropriate legal instruments while ratifying existing agreements.
4. Increase trans-border intelligence and information sharing.
5. Enhance law enforcement and security capabilities and strengthen regional security systems.
6. Enhance maritime and airspace awareness, strengthen CARICOM borders including contiguous land borders.
7. Strengthen the effectiveness of criminal investigation through modern technologies and scientific techniques.
8. Strengthen CARICOM's resilience to cybercrime.
9. Pursue functional cooperative security engagements to tackle and manage shared risks and threats.
10. Strengthen the justice sector.
11. Modernize and enhance correctional services and institutions management.
12. Strengthen mechanisms against human trafficking.
13. Improving resilience to natural and man-made disasters.
14. Promote resilient critical infrastructure management and safety at major events

**Source:** Compilation based on information provided by the aforementioned institutions and their websites.



## Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS)

It is the operational center 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.

### Main projects

#### CARIPASS Program

Implementation of a regional electronic identification system. In 2007, the initiative to create a regional travel card was conceived. Its installation began in 2010.

#### Regional Integrated Ballistic Information Network (RIBIN)

Support to CARICOM members with no forensic technology, in order to track the movement of weapons to organized crime activity.

#### Regional Border Security Training (CARICAD)

Training and education on border security for officers from the Caribbean region.

#### Regional Forensic Science Capacity Building

Dialogues and cooperation mechanisms among the directors of forensic science laboratories from the different countries.

#### Human Resource Development Strategy

A working group was established to promote the development of a human resource development strategy among the Member States. The key components are law enforcement, intelligence, customs and immigration, and forensics.

#### Counter Trafficking Strategy

It is devoted to articulate a framework policy to increase regional coordination and information and intelligence sharing among the CARICOM Member States and their international partners

### Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS)

It is an automatic system implemented in 2007 for maritime and aviation operators that permits the strengthening of border security in the region through the provision of information to law enforcement personnel from CARICOM Member States regarding passengers and carriers prior to their departure and/or arrival. The exchange of information such as the passport numbers of passengers and carrier information, including crew, is carried out through an electronic system between the airline operating system and that of the country of destination. Such information must comply with a specific format. Efforts are currently being made to expand the program to include information regarding the cargo carried by planes and ships.

### Joint Interdiction Training

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Bahamas signs different agreements related to IMPACS at the 18th Meeting of the Council for Foreign and Community Relations (COFCOR), in St. Lucia.  
Photo: IMPACS.

Photo: IMPACS..



### 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.

Source: Compilation based on public information from IMPACS.

## 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 maximize 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).

**The Regional Security System has a cooperation agreement with INTERPOL, including consultations and information exchanges.**

### Background:

**1982: Memorandum of understanding** among 4 members of the OECS (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines) and Barbados to provide mutual assistance when required.

**1983:** Saint Kitts and Nevis endorsed the memorandum.

**1985:** Grenada endorsed the memorandum.

**1996: Regional Security System**

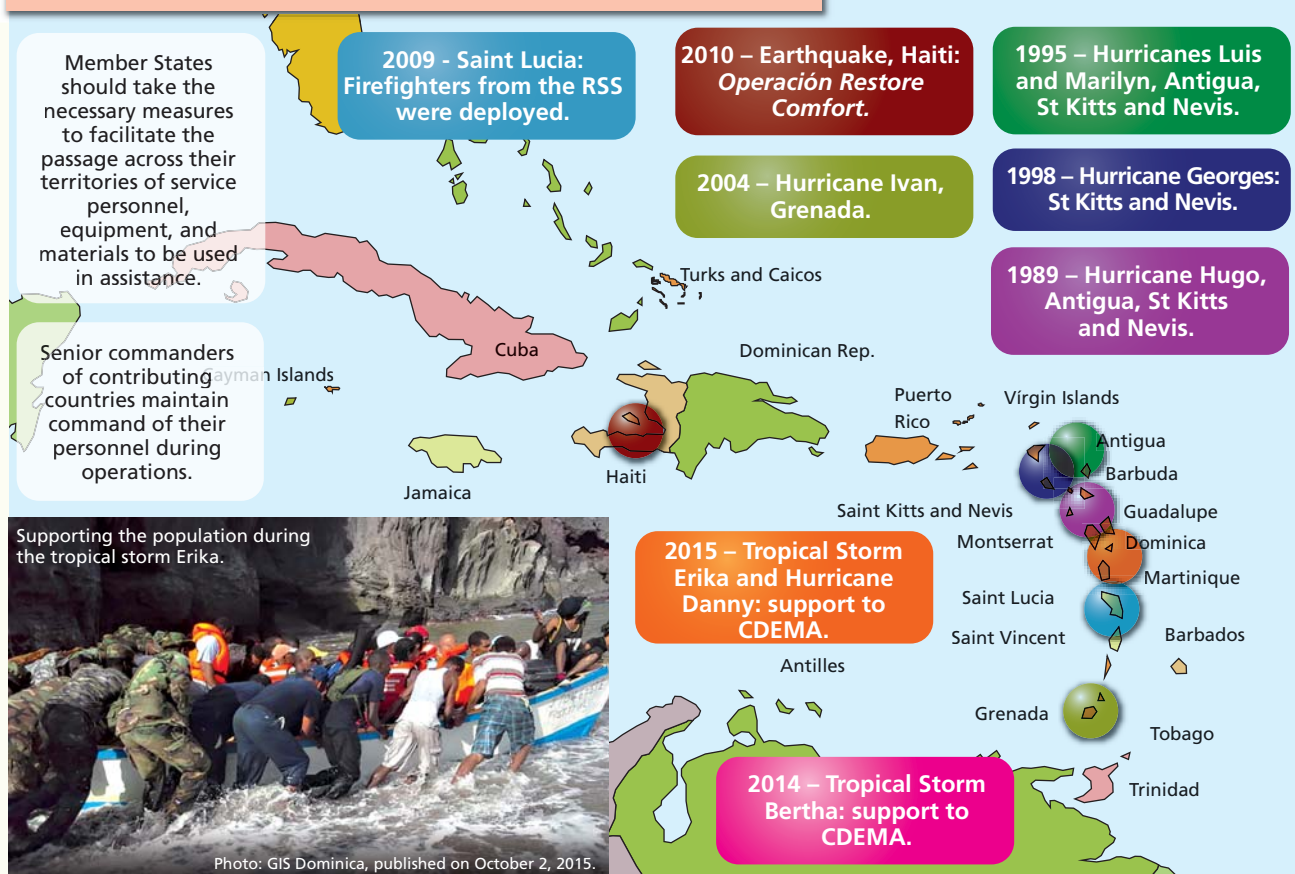
### Strategic Plan 2010-2020. Objectives:

1. Expand the role of the RSS.
2. Strengthen the integrity of security institutions.
3. Increase the contribution of the RSS to regional and international security.
4. Improve border security.
5. Reduce crime and identify and dismantle organized criminal networks.
6. Improve response and levels of activity in the face of natural and man-made disasters.
7. Develop and implement a public relations strategy for the RSS.

### RSS Training Institute

It is a virtual center that trains qualified instructors, develops standardized training materials and promotes leadership skills among participating security forces.

Between April 2011 and March 2014, Canada contributed US\$1,200,000 in support to this project for the professionalization of personnel.



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

## Security Assistance Mechanism

### Anglophone Caribbean

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

+ Suriname +

### Regional Security System (RSS)

2006 (\*)

Treaty to establish a security assistance mechanism, creating a link between different actors (the RSS and non-member States, the English-speaking Caribbean and Suriname).

#### Objectives:

- Disaster response.
- Regional resource mobilization and deployment for national and regional crisis management and fight against crime.
- Combat and elimination of threats to national and regional security.
- Preservation of the territorial integrity of participating States.

A Joint Coordination and Strategic Planning Committee, comprised of the Regional Security System (RSS) Coordinator and the Security Chiefs of the Member States, has been established for its implementation. Where defence forces exist, both their commander and the commander of the police force are members of the Committee.

\* Signing by the various countries occurred gradually since then and continued through 2007.

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

## Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP)

The creation of the Association reaches back to the Conference of Regional Police Commissioners in 1972, in the Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, where it was agreed to meet annually in order to discuss questions of interest to the police forces of the region. In 1987 in Castries, Saint Lucia, the Association was officially established.

Its **mission** is to be the regional organization for the promotion and facilitation of:

- Cooperation in the development and implementation of police strategies, systems and procedures.
- The development of technical and professional skills among police officers.
- Proactive measures to prevent crime and improve relations between the police and the community.

#### Values

- ✓ Commitment to a quality service.
- ✓ Collaboration and cooperation.
- ✓ Ethical and professional standards.
- ✓ Links with the community.
- ✓ Respect for human rights.
- ✓ Gender perspective.

**Executive Committee**  
Composed of 5 members from different countries.



**Secretariat**  
Based in Barbados since 1999. Responsible for planning and coordinating ACCP activities.



### ACCP and Motorola Scholarship Program

Since 2007, this program has provided assistance to the children of police officers so that they are able to finish their university studies in engineering, human resources, criminology and forensic science. Those selected are able to continue their education in Caribbean, British, American and Canadian institutions.

**80%** of the 2015 scholarships were granted to female officers.

## Project Triage

There are approximately 40,000 police officers serving in the ACCP countries. One of the most relevant projects is the Project Triage, as a high number of deaths in the line of duty is provoked by the lack of emergency materials for primary, immediate attention in the case of being attacked. The Project provides trauma kits to police officers and is supported by donations only.

### 31st Annual General Meeting, Suriname, 2016-09-01

The Meeting brought together 24 countries and its slogan was **Border security, a key element for citizen and regional security**.



2016 meeting in Suriname.

**Photo:** Royal Bahamas Police Force.

**Source:** ACCP, Royal Bahamas Police Force and Suriname Police Force.



## Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)

Created in 1991 by decision of the Heads of Government of CARICOM Member State, CDEMA is an inter-governmental body. 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.

**Seat CDEMA:**  
Barbados

**25 years supporting emergency management in the Caribbean.**

### National Organizations

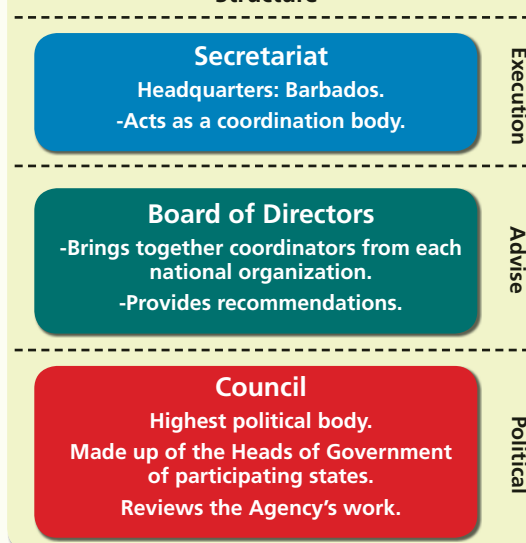
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Office of Disaster Services (NODS)</li> <li>Ministry of Health and Social Transformation</li> </ul>
<b>Bahamas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Emergency Management Agency.</li> <li>Prime Minister's Office.</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, Maritime and Aerial Development.</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:** CDEMA Members include 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).

### Functions:

- Mobilizing and coordinating humanitarian relief.
- Mitigating or eliminating, as much as possible, the consequences of disasters impacting an affected participating State.
- Providing immediate and coordinated response by means of humanitarian assistance to an emergency in any participating State.
- Securing, coordinating and channelling comprehensive and reliable information on disasters affecting any participating State to the pertinent governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- Promoting the adoption of loss-reduction policies and practices at national and regional levels.
- Coordinating the establishment, promotion and maintenance of adequate response capabilities.

### Structure



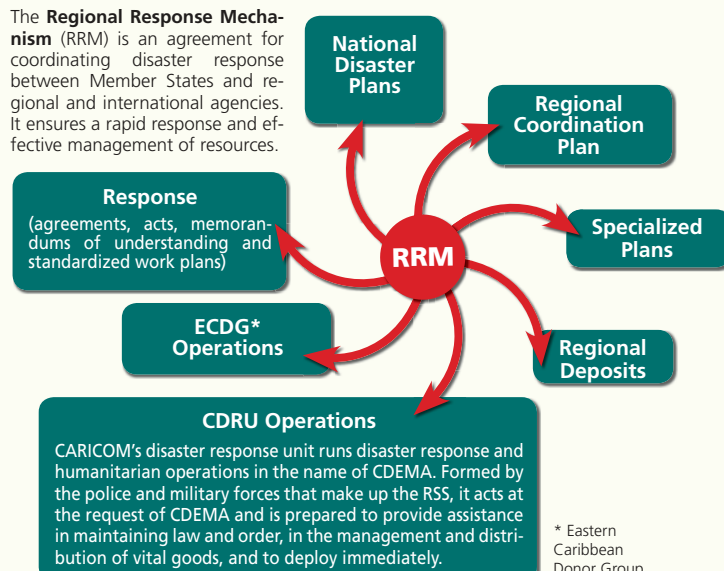
### Training to the CARICOM Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU)

In the framework of the regional mechanism, CDEMA trains several units. 32 participants completed the training for the CDRU in 2016, including police officers, members of the military and fire services.



Photo: CDEMA

The **Regional Response Mechanism (RRM)** is an agreement for coordinating disaster response between Member States and regional and international agencies. It ensures a rapid response and effective management of resources.



**Source:** Compilation based on the information provided by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and its website.

## Antigua and Barbuda



**Official name:** Antigua and Barbuda

**Minister of Legal Affairs, Public Safety and Labour:** Steadroy Benjamin  
Parliamentary Monarchy since 1981  
Member of the Commonwealth.

**Population:** 93,000 inhabitants

**Territorial Extension:** 440 km<sup>2</sup>

**GDP (US\$):** 1,332,000,000

**Minister of Legal Affairs,  
Public Safety and Labour**

**Royal Antigua and Barbuda  
Defence Force**



**Personnel: 250**

**Regular Forces**

1st Battalion

Coast Guard

Service  
and Support  
Unit

**Reserve Forces**

The Antigua & Barbuda National Cadet Corps is an organization of young people who volunteered to be cadets during their high school studies. It receives private support as well as from the Government and is under the command of a senior officer of the Defence Forces. Its main objective is to train young people in the military field, but also to promote certain attitudes such as discipline, loyalty, leadership and citizenship.

Total cadets number approximately 180 young men and women.

Responsible for the country's defence and other tasks established by the Defence Committee.

The Force actively collaborates with the Office of National Drug Control and Money Laundering Policy, especially through its Intelligence Unit and the Coast Guard. One of the biggest joint operations carried out in 2014 was the capture of a sailboat carrying marijuana (with an approximate value of 10 million Euros).



Royal Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force anniversary.

Photo: ABDF.

**National Legislation**

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

**Sources:** Public information services, ABDF and National Cadet Corps; *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe* 2015, CEPAL; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2016.

## Bahamas



**Official name:** Commonwealth of The Bahamas

**Minister of National Security:** Bernard J. Nottage  
Parliamentary Monarchy since 1973.  
Member of the Commonwealth.

**Population:** 393,000 inhabitants

**Territorial Extension:** 13,880 km<sup>2</sup>

**GDP (US\$):** 8,917,000,000

**National Legislation**

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

**Ministry of National Security**

**Royal Bahamas  
Defence Force**



**Personnel: 1,378**

**Regular Forces**

Squadron

Air Wing  
Department

**Reserve Forces**

Naval officers taking the **Junior Naval Officers course** in the Britannian Royal Navy College of Great Britain for 9 months.

Its mission is to defend the sovereignty of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, provide assistance to law and order enforcement and carry out humanitarian tasks together with their local and international partners.

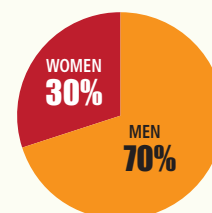
**Sandy Bottom  
Project**

This large investment project, with a total cost of US\$ 232 million, will drive the Force capability to 1,900 personnel in three years and will enhance the operational capabilities. It includes the acquisition of patrol crafts, the development of port infrastructure and the establishment of military bases.



43 marines graduated in 2016.

Photo: Royal Bahamas Defence Force.



**Sources:** Royal Bahamas Defence Force website; House of Assembly, 2013-14 Mid-Year Budget Review; Commonwealth of the Bahamas, An Agenda for a Modern Bahamas, Draft Estimates of Revenue & Expenditure 2016-2017; *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe* 2015, CEPAL; FMI, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2016.



## Barbados



**Official name:** Barbados

**Prime Minister:** Freundel Stuart  
Parliamentary Monarchy since 1966  
Member of the Commonwealth.

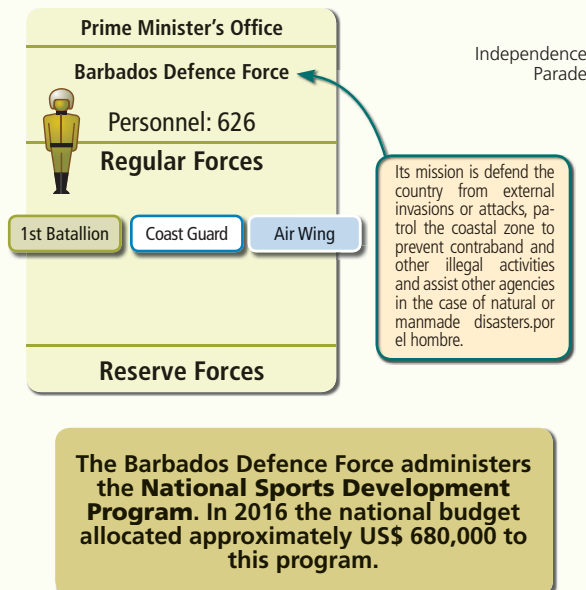
**Population:** 285,000 inhabitants

**Territorial Extension:** 430 km<sup>2</sup>

**GDP (US\$):** 4,498,000,000

### National Legislation

- Defence (amendment) Act, Chapter 159, 2013.
- Police Act, Chapter 167, 1998



Independence Parade



Photo: Barbados Government Information Service – GIS – C. Pitt.

**Sources:** Barbados Government Information Service-GIS; Barbados Defence Force; The Barbados Parliament, Barbados Estimates 2016-2017; *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe* 2015, CEPAL; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2016.

## Belize



**Official name:** Belize

**Minister of Defence:** John Saldivar  
Parliamentary Monarchy since 1981  
Member of the Commonwealth.

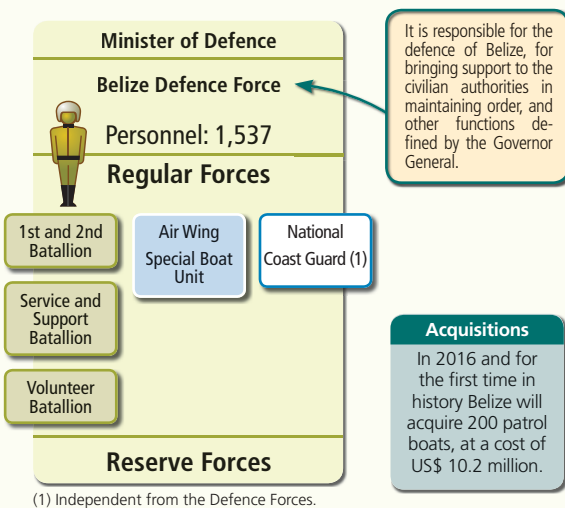
**Population:** 367,000 inhabitants

**Territorial Extension:** 22,970 km<sup>2</sup>

**GDP (US\$):** 1,807,000,000

### National Legislation

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



Handing over of two helicopters from Taiwan, April 2016.

(1) Independent from the Defence Forces.

### Belize – Mexico

Joint foot, land vehicle and maritime patrols are carried out along the Rio Hondo (boundary between these countries) and quarterly meetings are held between the authorities of the Belize Defence Force and the Army of Mexico in order to coordinate these border control activities.

### Institutional changes - Ministry of Defence

In 2016 the former Ministry of National Security has been divided into a Ministry of Defence and a Ministry of Police.

**Sources:** Public information services of the Government of Belize; Belize Defence Force; Defence Act, Chapter 135; Budget Debate 2016-2017; *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe* 2015, CEPAL; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2016.

## Dominica



**Official name:** Commonwealth of Dominica

**Minister of Justice, Immigration and National Security:** Rayburn Blackmoore  
Parliamentary Monarchy since 1978  
Member of the Commonwealth.

### National Legislation

- Police Act, Chapter 14:01, 1940.

**Population:** 73,000 inhabitants

**Territorial Extension:** 750 km<sup>2</sup>

**GDP (US\$):** 521,000,000

### Minister of Justice, Immigration and National Security

#### Dominica Police Force



**Personnel:** 444

**Regular Forces**

#### Departments

Marine Unit

#### Reserve Forces

#### New members of the Police Force

39 additional members will be incorporated into the Police Force by October 2016.

### National Emergency Planning Organisation - NEPO

The Ministry runs the Office of Disaster Management, which takes part of the National Emergency Planning Organisation. The Dominica Police Force is also part of this system.

La Plaine, new police station

Members of the Police Force conducting transit operations

### Police Service Commission

Created under the Dominica Constitution Order, it has the power to appoint and remove officials in the Police Force below the rank of Deputy Chief of Police, and to exercise disciplinary control.

### Disaster relief and assistance

In 2015 the Government of Dominica spent between 5 and 6 million US\$ dollars to assist victims of Tropical Storm Erika. The Police Force actively collaborated during the operations.



Photo: GIS Dominica.



Photo: Government Information Service - GIS Dominica.

**Sources:** Dominica Government Information Service-GIS; Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force website; Public and Police Service Commissions; *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe* 2015, CEPAL; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2016.

## Grenada



**Official name:** Grenada

**Prime Minister:** Keith Mitchell\*  
Parliamentary Monarchy since 1974.  
Member of the Commonwealth.

**Population:** 107,000 inhabitants

**Territorial Extension:** 340 km<sup>2</sup>

**GDP (US\$):** 1,000,000,000

### National Legislation

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

\*Acting as Minister for National Security, Public Administration, Disaster Management, Home Affairs, Information & Implementation.

### Ministry of National Security<sup>1</sup>

#### Royal Grenada Police Force



**Personnel:** 836

**Regular Forces**

#### Departments

Coast Guard

#### Reserve Forces

1 Ministry of National Security, Public Administration, Disaster Management, Home Affairs, Information & Implementation.

### Drugs seized by Police Force (in kg.)

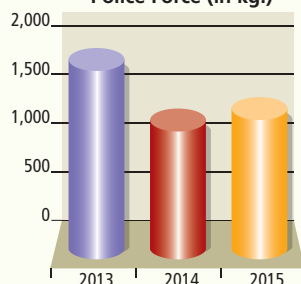


Photo: Royal Grenada Police Force.

Police anniversary, parade during a sports celebration.

In 2014, the Police Force received responsibilities in case of disaster. In addition to designing, updating and evaluating the continuity of operations and response plans and procedures, their specific responsibilities are:

#### Police Force

- Protection of public property and the prevention of vandalism and looting.
- Traffic control towards and away from hospitals and emergency areas.
- Crowd control.
- Evacuation procedures.
- Security of basic services and vulnerable points.
- Coordination of the telecommunications system.

#### Coast Guard

- Search and rescue.
- Law enforcement and maritime security.
- Control of pollution, such as substances spilled into the sea from ships or from the land.
- National security along the coast.
- Assist in evacuations when requested

**Sources:** Government Information Service; Royal Grenada Police Force; Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN), Annual Report 2015; *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe* 2015, CEPAL; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2016.



# Guyana



**Official name:** The Republic of Guyana

**President:** David A. Granger

Semi-presidential republic since 1966.

Member of the Commonwealth.

**Population:** 771,000 inhabitants

**Territorial Extension:** 214,970 km<sup>2</sup>

**GDP (US\$):** 3,335,000,000

## National Legislation

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

## Office of the President

### Guyana Defence Force

Personnel: 3,800

### Regular Forces

1st and 2nd  
Infantry  
Battalion  
(Reserve)

Coast  
Guard

Air Corps

Service and  
Support  
Battalion

Engineers  
Battalion

Artillery  
Company

Special  
Forces  
Squadron

### Reserve Forces

Its mission is to defend the territorial integrity of Guyana, assist the civilian power in law and order enforcement when required and to support the country's economic development.

## Guyana's People's Militia

In 2016 the militia, which was previously subsumed into the reserve infantry battalion, has been re-established. It will be deployed throughout the territory and will comprise around 1,500 members.

## 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-Brazil Military Intelligence Exchange

The XX meeting was held in 2016, under the theme "Continued friendship and partnership towards enhanced border security".



Photo: Guyana Defence Force.

Independence Day celebrations.



Guyana is a member of UNASUR's South American Defence Council.

**Sources:** Defence Act Chapter 15:01; Guyana Information Agency – GINA; Guyana Defence Force website; Address by H. E. Brigadier David Granger President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana at The Annual Guyana Defence Force Officers' Conference, March 3 2016; Organizational Analysis of the Guyana Defence Force; *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe* 2015, CEPAL; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2016.

# Jamaica



**Official name:** Jamaica

**Minister of National Security:** Robert Montague

Parliamentary Monarchy since 1962

Member of the Commonwealth.

**Population:** 2,803,000 inhabitants

**Territorial Extension:** 10,990 km<sup>2</sup>

**GDP (US\$):** 14,057,000,000

## National Legislation

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

## Ministry of National Security

### Jamaica Defence Force

Personnel: 3,199

### Regular Forces

1st and  
2nd Battalion

Coast  
Guard

Air wing

3rd Battalion  
(Reserve)

Service and  
Support  
Battalion

Engineer  
Regiment

Combat  
support  
Battalion

### Reserve Forces

Its mission is to provide the military capacity to dissuade and/or eliminate threats against the State and/or the country's interests.

## Jamaica - Canada

Canada takes a particular interest in Jamaica because more than 300,000 Jamaicans live in their country. For this reason, cooperation with the Jamaican Defence Forces is of strategic importance in the framework of the Canadian project "Capacity Development in the Caribbean". The institutionalization of training programs at the Centers of Excellence built in cooperation with Jamaica aims to consolidate the country as a regional leader and strengthen the Caribbean regional security system.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions are tasked with conducting infantry operations. They assist the police in maintaining law and order and in conducting joint internal security operations.

The Combat Support Battalion provides training in order to assure and facilitate the operational preparation of the JDF.

The mission of the Service and Support Battalion is to provide timely combat service support to the JDF. It is responsible for the administration and logistics of the JDF (health, transport, finance, communication, vehicle maintenance, etc.).

The Coast Guard's mission is to provide maritime services to help the JDF to achieve its operational objectives.

The 3rd Battalion's mission is to provide immediate service to the country and to promote nation building through human development.

The Engineer Regiment's mission is to provide military engineering support to achieve the operational objectives of the JDF.

The role of the Air Wing is to support infantry military operations, provide support to the police and, head continuous drug eradication operations.

**Sources:** Jamaica Defence Force; Press Clippings; *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe* 2015, CEPAL; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2016.

## Saint Kitts and Nevis



**Official name:** Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis

**Prime Minister:** Timothy Harris  
Parliamentary Monarchy since 1983  
Member of the Commonwealth.

**Population:** 56,000 inhabitants

**Territorial Extension:** 260 km<sup>2</sup>

**GDP (US\$):** 945,000,000

### National Legislation

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

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

**Royal Saint Kitts and  
Nevis Defence Force**



**Personnel:** 480

**Regular Forces**

Company

Coast  
Guard

Service and  
Support  
Platform

**Reserve Forces**



Photo: SKNIS.

Incorporation of new recruits.

### Basic Course

The Training Basic Course for members of the military lasts for five months, comprising issues like patrolling, map reading and land navigation, field craft and tactics, physical training, internal security, drills, and use of firearms.

### Defence Council

A National Crimes Commission and the Saint Kitts and Nevis Defence Council have been approved by the Cabinet of Ministers and will be activated during 2016.

**Sources:** Government of St. Kitts and Nevis Information Service - SKNIS; 2016 Budget Address; Estimates for the Year 2016, Vols. I and II, Government Expenditure and Revenue Plan; *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe* 2015, CEPAL; IMF; World Economic Outlook Database, April 2016.

## Saint Lucia



**Official name:** Saint Lucia

**Minister of Home Affairs, Justice and National Security:** Hermangild Francis  
Parliamentary Monarchy since 1979  
Member of the Commonwealth.

**Population:** 186,000 inhabitants

**Territorial Extension:** 620 km<sup>2</sup>

**GDP (US\$):** 1,425,000,000

### National Legislation

- Police Act, Chapter 14:01, 2001.

**Ministry of Justice, Internal  
Affairs and Security**

**Royal Saint Lucia  
Police Force**



**Personnel:** 1,270

**Regular Forces**

Departments

Marine  
Police

**Reserve Forces**

The Police is deployed in two division across the territory of Saint Lucia: North and South



Photo: Royal Saint Lucia Police Force.

Female agents parading during a celebration.

### Strategic objectives of the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force

- Establish a community-based policing program in cooperation with all communities.
- Implement a crime prevention strategy to improve arrest rates and reduce crime.
- Increase professional standards of investigations into complaints and internal reviews.
- Strengthen internal support services.
- Establish an effective strategy against trafficking.

**Sources:** Royal Saint Lucia Police Force, public information pages; Police Act, Chapter 14:01; *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe* 2015, CEPAL; IMF; World Economic Outlook Database, April 2016.



# Saint Vincent and the Grenadines



**Official name:** Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

**Prime Minister:** Ralph Gonsalves\*

Parliamentary Monarchy since 1962

Member of the Commonwealth.

\* Acting as Minister of National Security, Air and Sea Port Development.

**Population:** 110,000 inhabitants

**Territorial Extension:** 390 km<sup>2</sup>

**GDP (US\$):** 784,000,000

## National Legislation

- Police Act 280.

## Ministry of National Security and Aerial and Maritime Development

### Royal Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force



Personnel: 1,026

### Regular Forces

Rapid Response Unit

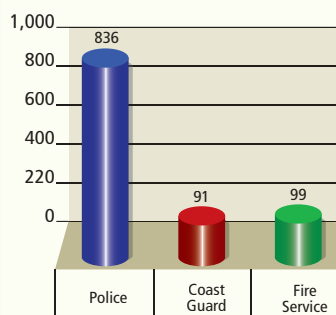
Coast Guard

Special Services Unit

Fire Service

### Reserve Forces

## Force distribution



The Coast Guard conducts training with Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, United States and the United Kingdom



Photo: Royal St. Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force.  
Police station at Georgetown.

## National Economic and Social Development Plan (2013-2025)

- Improve and sustain initiatives to reduce crime.
- Collaborate, first with members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, and with CARICOM members.
- Solidify initiatives to improve border security
- Improve mechanisms for exchange of information and intelligence between forces at the national, regional and global levels.
- Amend legislation pertaining to national security, including essential services.
- Collaborate with the international community on issues of transnational and international security.

**Sources:** Ministry of National Security and Royal St. Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force public information; Budget Address 2016; National Economic and Social Development Plan (2013-2025); *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe* 2015, CEPAL; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2016.

# Suriname



**Official name:** Republiek van Suriname

**Minister of Defence:** Ronni Benschop

Republic with a presidential system since 1975.

**Population:** 548,000 inhabitants

**Territorial Extension:** 163,820 km<sup>2</sup>

**GDP (US\$):** 4,336,000,000

## National Legislation

- National Army Act, 1996.

## Ministry of Defence

### National Army of Suriname



Personnel: 2,000

### Regular Forces

1st and 2nd Infantry Battalion

Naval Service

Air Corps

Special Forces Company

### Reserve Forces

The mission of the National Army is to:

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

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.



Photo: Ministry of Defence.

Ceremony held after a military exercise, 2016.

**Sources:** Public information from the Government of Suriname and the Ministry of Defence; National Army Law; *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe* 2015, CEPAL; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2016.

# Trinidad and Tobago



**Official name:** The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

**Minister of National Security:** Edmund Dillon

Parliamentary Republic since 1962.

Member of the Commonwealth

**Population:** 1.365.000 inhabitants

**Territorial Extension:** 5,130 km<sup>2</sup>

**GDP (US\$):** 23,816,000,000

## Ministry of National Security

### Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force



Personnel: 5,044

### Regular Forces

1st and 2nd Battalion

3rd Engineering Battalion

Service and Support Battalion

Coast Guard  
(1.474)

Air Guard  
(398)

### Reserve Forces (189)

Its mission is to defend Trinidad and Tobago from external and internal threats, assure national interests and provide support to a state and non-state agencies that seek national development.

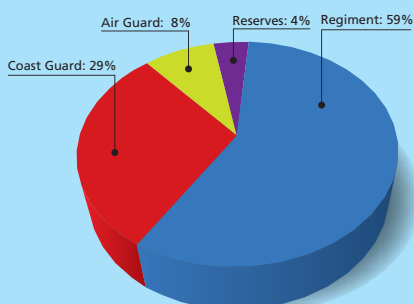
### National Legislation

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

### Functions

- Cooperate with and assist the civil authorities in maintaining law and order.
- Assist civil authorities in times of crisis or disaster.
- Perform ceremonial functions on behalf of the State.
- Provide search and rescue services in accordance with national requirements and other international agreements.
- Assist in the prevention of trafficking in narcotics and other illicit goods.
- Monitor the safety of maritime traffic in national waters.
- Assist in the development of the national community.

### Composition of the Defence Force



The Minister of National Security inspects the Regiment's parade, 2016



Photo: Ministry of National Security



**Source:** Ministry of National Security of Trinidad and Tobago; Defence Act, Chapter 15:01; Trinidad and Tobago Citizen Security Programme; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database; *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2015, CEPAL.

### The Military-Led Academic Training (MiLAT)

It is a two year residential programme for young men who have not completed their secondary school education, organized by the Defence Force on behalf of the Government. It recruits 120 persons annually and provides life skills training and classes under the supervision of military instructors and civilian teachers. Instruction is received in areas such as mathematics, English language, physical education, computer studies, biology, music, accounting, social studies, basic business, foot drill, first aid, land navigation, survival training. They also participate in community service, environmental maintenance, culinary skills, gardening, etc.

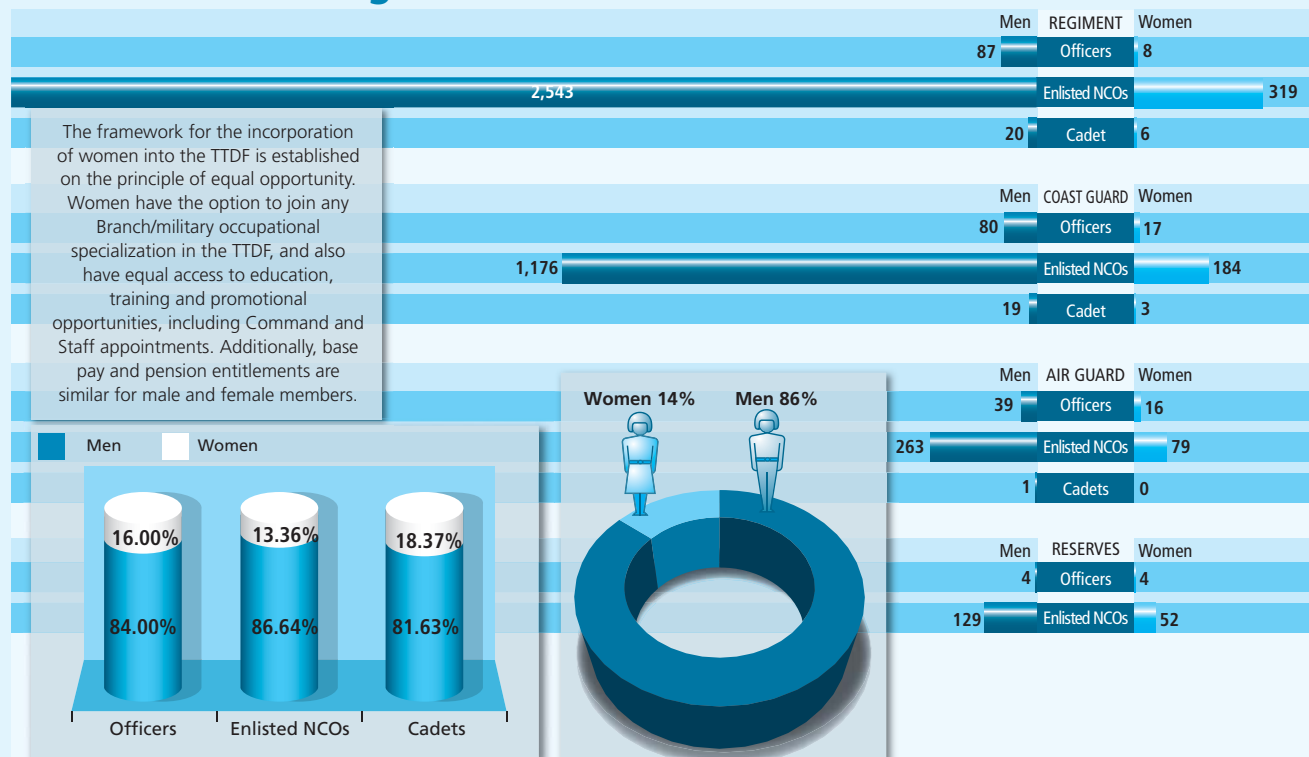


Photo: MiLAT

Emancipation Day Parade, 2016



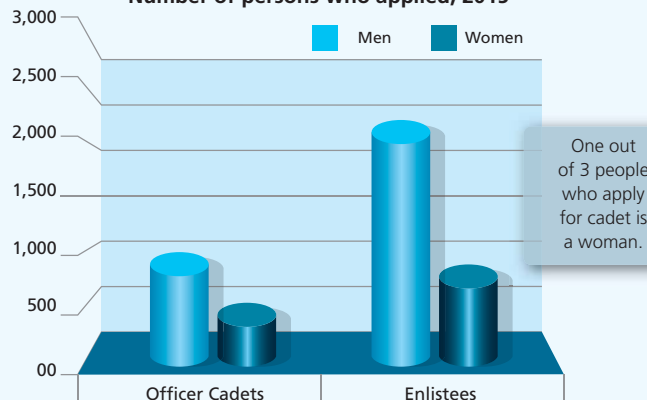
## Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force



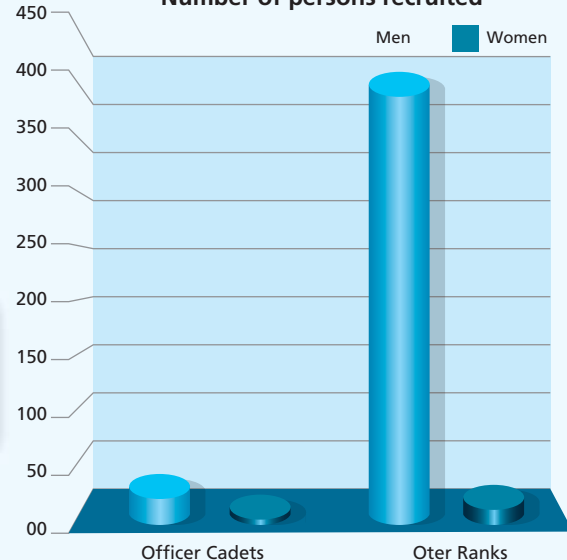
### Education and training

The TTDF conducts its own professional education and training courses, along with providing opportunities for selected individuals at local and overseas establishments. The Force also trains and educates its junior and mid-level Officers locally and –in a similar way- it complements these efforts with participations at local universities and local or foreign tertiary/technical and vocational institutions.

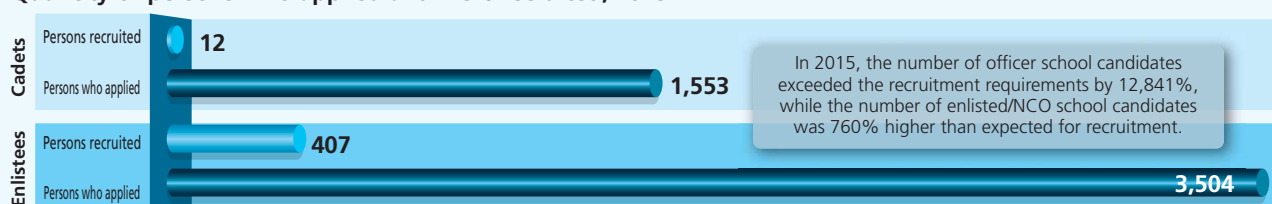
### Number of persons who applied, 2015



### Number of persons recruited



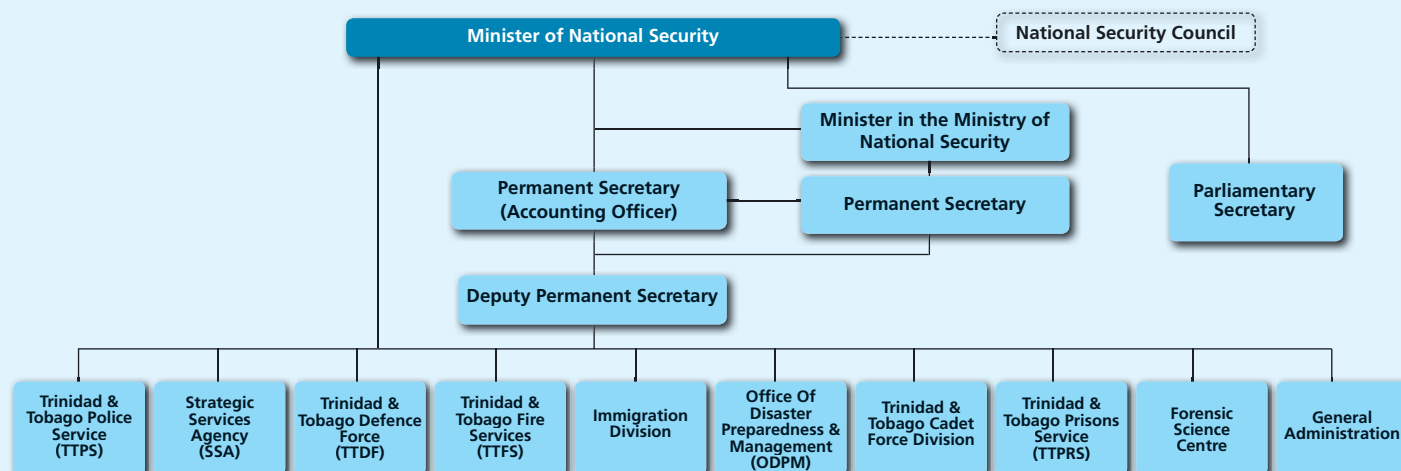
### Quantity of persons who applied and were recruited, 2015



Scholarships offered by other countries include: the US Army War College; the Caribbean Junior Command and Staff College, Jamaica; the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies; the Naval War College; the National Defence University; the William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defence Studies; the US Command and General Staff College and the Air Force NCO Academy; the Canadian Forces College and the Canadian Forces Leadership and Recruit School; the Chinese National Defence University; the Nanjing Army Command College; the Dalian Naval Academy and the Academy of Special Operations, China; and the HMS Collingwood, U.K.

Source: Ministry of National Security.

## Organisational structure of the Ministry of National Security



## Activities performed by the Force in 2015 and 2016

## Community support

The TTDF has a special focus in youth development and sports. Apart from the Military-Led Academic Training, it manages other major youth development programme: the **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**.

This programme recruits and trains 2,400 young persons annually. Training includes a life skills programme, a variety of employment skills training, and literacy training.

The Force is also engaged in developing the national community through sports. Its flagship programme is the **Physical Training Instructors Course**, in partnership with the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine campus (Trinidad and Tobago). The course provides TTDF/foreign military personnel and civilians with diploma level certification. This course is also actively involved in assisting national sporting bodies to prepare athletes for regional and international sporting competitions. The Department also supports sporting activities in schools, communities and assists private and public enterprises as part of its outreach programme.

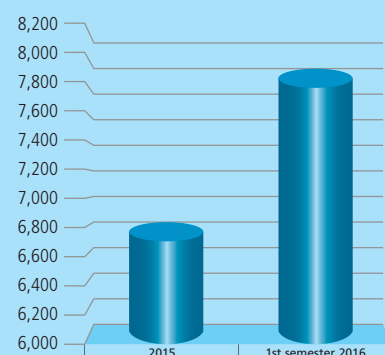
## Support to public security

The TTDF conducts operations in support of law enforcement as part of its routine operational duties. Members of the TTR participate in foot, mobile and static patrols in high crime areas as part of the Inter Agency Task Force (IATF), which comprises members of the Defence and the Police Forces.

The Force also participates in inter-agency mobile patrols in coastal areas in support of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service's border security efforts. Provides support for planned police operations, namely, cordon and search, raids, and vehicle check points.

- In 2015: **6,793** patrols with the Police Service and participated in 89 planned operations.

- As at June 30, 2016 patrols conducted stood at **7,995** and 91 planned operations were undertaken.

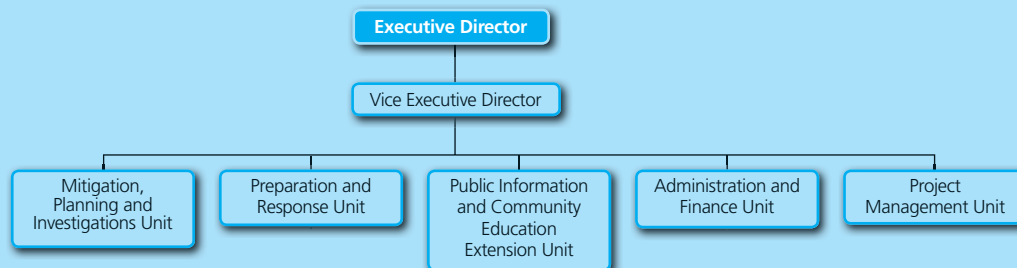


During the first half of 2016, the police force conducted 18% more patrols than in 2015 as a whole.

The Coast Guard was also involved in search and rescue, humanitarian assistance and other maritime security missions such as counter narcotics and counter terrorism operations.

## Office of Disaster Management and Preparedness

Created in 2005, is a division within the Ministry of National Security whose mission is to build capacity for disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change in conjunction with other agencies, and to coordinate responses and reconstruction operations in order to protect persons, the environment and the economy, and ensure a nation resilient from disasters.



## Assistance in emergencies and crises

The Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force (TTDF) routinely participates in flood relief operations with the 1st Engineer Battalion of the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment (TTR) being the lead for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief operations.

During 2015 and 2016:

- 12,960 personnel hours were spent on the conduction of damage assessments.
- 51,840 on standby duties.

- The TTDF also provided assistance for the Energy Sector Security Initiative (ESSI), which is a private-public partnership between security forces in Trinidad and Tobago and the United States, with the objective of providing protection for critical energy infrastructure from foreign or local threats.

The Air Guard (TAG) conducts firefighting operations through the use of its *bambi buckets* (a system involving the use of water buckets suspended from helicopters) in support of the Trinidad and Tobago Fire Service's firefighting efforts

- 41 and 13 *bambi bucket* operations were conducted in 2015 and 2016 respectively.

- It also supported the humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations conducted in Dominica in the aftermath of Tropical Storm Erika.

Source: Ministry of National Security.