

**A BIO SKETCH OF MR LANCE SELMAN**

Mr. Lance Selman is at present the Chairman of the National Drug Council of Trinidad and Tobago. He is also Chairman of the CARICOM Task Force on Crime and Security established by the CARICOM Heads of Government in July, 2001 to study and make recommendations for a regional response to the problem of rising crime, violence and security threats in the Region, including the threat from Terrorism.

Mr. Selman served as a senior Police Officer for twenty-nine (29) years until 1989. He has been a Deputy Commissioner of Police and Head of Police Special Branch. He also served as Special Advisor to the Minister of National Security and on the Advisory Group to the National Security Council. He has served as the first Director of the Strategic Services Agency established by Act No. 24 of 1995 with the principal functions of developing and co-coordinating a National Drug Supply Reduction Programme and interacting with foreign Government Organisations and International Agencies. As the Principal Delegate of Trinidad and Tobago he served as Chairman of the OAS/Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) for the 2000-2001 term, and became the first Caribbean Delegate to chair the Hemispheric Anti Drug Organisation. Mr. Selman also achieved the Working Group that drafted the MOU for the formation of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (CFATF). He has also served on a cabinet appointed committee to oversee a programme of reform of the Police Service.

Other assignments have included membership of the Trinidad and Tobago delegation to the CARICOM Inter Governmental Task Force on Drugs and a member of the Board of the Airports Authority of Trinidad and Tobago.

June 3, 2002

## ANNEX II

### PARTICIPANTS' ATTENDANCE

COUNTRY	First Meeting 20-22 November 2001	Second Meeting 02-03 December 2001	Third Meeting 09-10 January 2002	Fourth Meeting 12-14 March 2002	Fifth Meeting 16-18 May 2002
<b>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</b>	Hon. Wrenford Ferrance Special Advisor to the Honourable Prime Minister Officer of the Prime Minister  Lt. Col. Edward Croft Deputy Commander, Antigua Barbuda Defense Force	Hon. Wrenford Ferrance Special Advisor to the Honourable Prime Minister Office of the Prime Minister  Mr. Curtis Bird Legal Counsel Antigua Barbuda Defense Force	Hon. Wrenford Ferrance Special Advisor to the Honourable Prime Minister Office of the Prime Minister  Mr. Curtis Bird Legal Counsel Antigua Barbuda Defense Force  Lt. Col. Edward Croft Deputy Commander, Antigua Barbuda Defense Force	Hon. Wrenford Ferrance Special Advisor to the Honourable Prime Minister Office of the Prime Minister  Mr. Curtis Bird Legal Counsel Antigua Barbuda Defense Force  Lt. Col. Edward Croft Deputy Commander, Antigua Barbuda Defense Force	Mr. Curtis Bird Legal Counsel Antigua Barbuda Defense Force  Lt. Col. Edward Croft Deputy Commander, Antigua Barbuda Defense Force

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<b>BARBADOS</b>	Mr. Grantley Watson Commissioner of Police Royal Barbados Police Force	Mr. Grantley Watson Commissioner of Police Royal Barbados Police Force	Nil	Mr. Grantley Watson Commissioner of Police Royal Barbados Police Force	Nil
<b>BELIZE</b>	Mr. Crispin Jeffries Senior Superintendent Belize Police Department	Nil	Nil	Mr. Crispin Jeffries Senior Superintendent Belize Police Department	Mr. Crispin Jeffries Senior Superintendent Belize Police Department  Mr. Ornel Brooks Director – National Drug Abuse Control Council
<b>BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	Ms. Petrona Smith-James Senior Administrative Officer Deputy Governor's Office	Ms. Petrona Smith-James Senior Administrative Officer Deputy Governor's Office	Ms. Petrona Smith-James Senior Administrative Officer Deputy Governor's Office	Ms. Petrona Smith-James Senior Administrative Officer Deputy Governor's Office	Nil
<b>DOMINICA</b>	Nil	Nil	Mr. Rayburn Blackmore Special Advisor to the Honourable Prime Minister	Nil	Nil
<b>GRENADA</b>	Lt. Col. Nestor Ogilvie National Security Advisor Ministry of National Security	Lt. Col. Nestor Ogilvie National Security Advisor Ministry of National Security	Lt. Col. Nestor Ogilvie National Security Advisor Ministry of National Security	Nil	Nil
	Mr. Floyd Mc Donald	Nil	Mr. Floyd Mc Donald	Mr. Floyd Mc Donald	Nil

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<b>GUYANA</b>	Commissioner of Police		Commissioner of Police	Commissioner of Police	
<b>HAITI</b>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Mr. Rene Maglorie Ministry of Justice and Public Security	Nil
<b>JAMAICA</b>	Mr. Francis Forbes Commissioner of Police Jamaica Constabulary Force  Mr. Woodrow Smith Principal Director National Security and Justice	Mr. Francis Forbes Commissioner of Police Jamaica Constabulary Force	Mr. Francis Forbes Commissioner of Police Jamaica Constabulary Force  Mr. Woodrow Smith Principal Director National Security and Justice	Mr. Woodrow Smith Principal Director National Security and Justice	Mr. Woodrow Smith Principal Director National Security and Justice
<b>ST KITTS AND NEVIS</b>	Mr. Robert Jeffers Deputy Commissioner of Police	Nil	Nil	Mr. Robert Jeffers Deputy Commissioner of Police	Mr. Robert Jeffers Deputy Commissioner of Police
<b>ST. LUCIA</b>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Hon. Petrus Compton Attorney General and Minister of Justice	Nil
<b>ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</b>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Mr. William J. Harry Commissioner of Police  Mr. Noel Dickson Assistant Secretary Ministry of National Security

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<b>MONTSERRAT</b>	Mr. Alexander Elder Commissioner of Police Royal Montserrat Police Force	Mr. Alexander Elder Commissioner of Police Royal Montserrat Police Force	Mr. Alexander Elder Commissioner of Police Royal Montserrat Police Force	Nil	Nil
<b>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</b>	Mrs. Joan Massiah Chief Executive Officer Office of the Prime Minister	Mrs. Joan Massiah Chief Executive Officer Office of the Prime Minister	Mrs. Joan Massiah Chief Executive Officer Office of the Prime Minister	Mrs. Joan Massiah Chief Executive Officer Office of the Prime Minister	Mr. Trevor Percival Permanent Secretary Ministry of National Security
	Mr. Hilton Guy Commissioner of Police	Mr. Hilton Guy Commissioner of Police	Mr. Trevor Percival Permanent Secretary Ministry of National Security	Mr. Trevor Percival Permanent Secretary Ministry of National Security	Ms. Serena Joseph-Harris Deputy Director Strategic Services Agency
	Mr. Trevor Percival Permanent Secretary Ministry of National Security	Mr. Trevor Percival Permanent Secretary Ministry of National Security	Mr. Cyril Bernard Senior Superintendent of Police	Ms. Serena Joseph-Harris Deputy Director Strategic Services Agency	Mr. Cuthbert Jolly Assistant Chief Parliamentary Counsel Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs
	Rear Admiral Richard Kelshall Director – Strategic Services Agency	Rear Admiral Richard Kelshall Director – Strategic Services Agency	Mr. Cuthbert Jolly Assistant Chief Parliamentary Counsel Ministry of Attorney General and Legal Affairs	Mr. Cuthbert Jolly Assistant Chief Parliamentary Counsel Ministry of Attorney General and Legal Affairs	Mr. Alan Jones Ag. Superintendent of Prisons
	Mr. Cuthbert Jolly Assistant Chief Parliamentary Counsel Ministry of Attorney	Mr. Cuthbert Jolly Assistant Chief Parliamentary Counsel Ministry of Attorney	Ms. Margaret St. George Drug Strategy Coordinator Strategic Services Agency	Mr. Alan Jones Ag. Superintendent of Prisons	Captain Lynne-Anne Williams Security Executive Ministry of National

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	<p>General and Legal Affairs</p> <p>Captain Lynne-Anne Williams Security Executive Ministry of National Security</p> <p>Ambassador Colin Granderson Ministry of Enterprise Development and Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr Learie Rousseau Director, Department of Political Affairs Ministry Enterprise, Development and Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Ms. Kathy Radoo Foreign Service Officer Ministry of Enterprise Development and Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Major George Clarke Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>General and Legal Affairs</p> <p>Captain Lynne-Anne Williams Security Executive Ministry of National Security</p> <p>Ambassador Colin Granderson Ministry of Enterprise Development and Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Learie Rousseau Director, Department of Political Affairs Ministry of Enterprise Development and Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Major George Clarke Trinidad and Tobago Regiment</p> <p>Mr. Victor Isaac</p>	<p>Mr. Alan Jones Ag. Superintendent of Prisons</p> <p>Captain Lynne-Anne Williams Security Executive Ministry of National Security</p> <p>Mr. Learie Rousseau Director, Department of Political Affairs Ministry Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Ms. Kathy Radoo Foreign Service Officer Ministry of Enterprise Development and Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Ms. Hemlaxmi Singh Attorney at Law/ Parliamentary Counsel I</p>	<p>Mr. Trevor Paul Ag. Deputy Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Mr. Clarence Leach Coordinator NADAPP</p> <p>Mr. Learie Rousseau Director, Department of Political Affairs Ministry Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Ms. Hemlaxmi Singh Attorney at Law/ Parliamentary Counsel I Ministry of the Attorney General</p> <p>Ms. Jesse Joseph Project Analyst II</p>	<p>Security</p> <p>Mr. Trevor Paul Ag. Deputy Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Mr. Learie Rousseau Director, Department of Political Affairs Ministry Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Clarence Leach Coordinator NADAPP</p>

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<b>REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ASSOCIATION OF CARIBBEAN COMMISSIONER OF POLICE (ACCP) CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY SECRETARIAT (CCS)</b>	Regiment	Adviser, International Security Ministry of National Security	Ministry of the Attorney General	NADAPP	Ms. Jonetta Jeet Parliamentary Counsel I Ministry of the Attorney General
	Mr. Victor Isaac Adviser, International Security Ministry of National Security				Ms. Jesse Joseph Project Analyst II NADAPP
	Ms. Jennifer Wears Programme Officer Treatment Rehabilitation NADAPP				
	Mr Keith Renaud Secretariat Manager	Nil	Mr. Keith Renaud Secretariat Manager	Mr. Keith Renaud Secretariat Manager	Mr. Keith Renaud Secretariat Manager
	Dr Edward Greene Asst. Secretary/General	Lt. Col. Fairbairn Liverpool Coordinator	Dr Edward Greene Asst. Secretary/General	Lt. Col. Fairbairn Liverpool Coordinator	Dr Edward Greene Asst. Secretary/General
	Lt. Col. Fairbairn Liverpool Coordinator	Dr. Gloria Richards- Johnson Assistant General Counsel	Lt. Col. Fairbairn Liverpool Coordinator	Dr. Gloria Richards- Johnson Assistant General Counsel	Lt. Col. Fairbairn Liverpool Coordinator
	Dr. Gloria Richards- Johnson		Dr. Gloria Richards- Johnson		

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	Assistant General Counsel		Assistant General Counsel		Dr. Gloria Richards-Johnson Assistant General Counsel Mr. Ricardo Yearwood Technical Services Officer CARICOM Secretariat
<b>CARIBBEAN CUSTOMS LAW ENFORCEMENT COUNCIL (CCLEC)</b>	Mr. Kawanhar Doopan Comptroller of Customs and Excise, Trinidad and Tobago Mr. Malcolm J. Scholar Consultant – St Lucia	Mr. James Collardeau Secretariat Manager – St. Lucia  Mr. Joachim Thomas CCLEC Representative - British Virgin Islands	Mr. James Collardeau Secretariat Manager – St. Lucia  Mr. Clive Ragoonath Supervisor – Trinidad and Tobago	Mr. Khemkaran Jagram Deputy Comptroller of Customs & Excise	Mr. Edwin Yearwood Assistant Controller of Customs & Excise
<b>CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (CFATF)</b>	Mr. Calvin Wilson Executive Director	Mr. Keith Ameeralli Assistant Chief Immigration Officer Nil	Nil	Mr. Keith Ameeralli Assistant Chief Immigration Officer Mr. Russell Ursula Law Enforcement Advisor	Mr. Russell Ursula Law Enforcement Advisor
<b>PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE (PMO)</b>	Commander Wilbert Kirton Director	Commander Wilbert Kirton Director	Commander Wilbert Kirton Director	Nil	Nil
<b>REGIONAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (RSS)</b>	Commandant Oral Williams Senior Superintendent of Police	Nil	Commandant Oral Williams Senior Superintendent of Police	Commandant Oral Williams Senior Superintendent of Police	Commandant Oral Williams Senior Superintendent of Police
<b>UNITED NATIONS</b>	Mr. Flavio Mirella	Nil	Mr. Flavio Mirella	Dr. Michael Platzer	Mr. Flavio Mirella



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<b>DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME (UNDCP)</b>	Deputy Representative – Caribbean Regional Office	Dr. Michael Platzer Representative – Caribbean Regional Office	Deputy Representative – Caribbean Regional Office	Representative – Caribbean Regional Office	Deputy Representative – Caribbean Regional Office
<b>UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES (UWI)</b>	Professor Ramesh Deosaran UWI – St. Augustine, Trinidad	Professor Ramesh Deosaran UWI – St. Augustine, Trinidad	Professor Ramesh Deosaran UWI – St. Augustine, Trinidad	Nil	
	Professor Anthony Harriott UWI – Mona, Jamaica	Nil	Professor Anthony Harriott UWI – Mona, Jamaica	Nil	Professor Anthony Harriott UWI – Mona, Jamaica

**Interim Report - Review of Community Council:**

Review of the report informed that **the Community Council:**

**“Recalled** that the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community had-

- (i) **Expressed** concern over the new forms of crime and violence that continue to pose threats to security with implications for individual safety and the social and economic well-being of the Region as a whole; and consequently;
- (ii) **Agreed** to establish a Task Force, comprising representatives from each of the Member States, Regional Security System , the Association of Commissioners of Police, and the Regional Secretariats to be chaired by a nominee of the Prime Minister of with responsibility for Security to study the issues and develop recommendations for consideration at its next Inter-Sessional Meeting in February 2002;
- (iii) **Supported** an extension of the work of the Task Force from 1 April 2002 to 31 July 2002;
- (iv) **Urged the support** of Member States for the continued participation of their representatives in meetings of the Task Force for the additional four month period;
- (v) **Also agreed** to transmit the Interim Report of the Task Force to the Thirteenth Inter Sessional Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, bearing in mind that it had not been considered by the Legal Affairs Committee and in light of the fact that the final report had not yet been prepared;

- (vi) **Further agreed** with respect to the issue of deportees that -  
the Joint Caribbean Office to handle the deportation of persons should focus on security issues of concern to the Region and not respond to the dictates of other countries and give rise to a flood of deportees/persona non-grata into the Region;
- (vii) Member States should examine the 1996 Bridgetown Accord, ascertain the extent to which the US would have observed that which was agreed to in the document and press the United States to begin conforming to the terms of the Accord;
- (viii) at the upcoming discussions with the United States Secretary of State, scheduled for The Bahamas, in February 2002, the issue be placed high on the agenda;
- (ix) Member States should seek to ensure that notification is not be made a platform for discussions and that the issue of deported persons/deportees is discussed in its widest possible sense going beyond the 1996 Clinton Initiative;

**Underscored** the need for the Task Force to focus on the mandate of the Conference that it -  
“Study the range of complex issues with a view to isolating the fundamental causes of the increasing levels of crime, violence and security threats in the region, taking into account the submission by Antigua and Barbuda and current national, sub-regional and regional initiatives to address the problems”;

**Agreed** that the Task Force should focus on the development of constructive multi-sectoral approaches that seek to address the underlying socio-economic causes of crime and target high risk groups with appropriate social and community programmes. The

experts in criminology from the University of the West Indies should also pay particular attention to these issues in a follow-up policy study, which had been assigned to them;

**Recommended** that the Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) examine the issue of policy incompatibility in terms of, *inter alia*, the focus on saving the people of the Region from HIV/AIDS while allowing them to die from crime and violence;

**Also agreed** that the Task Force should use the opportunity of the OAS General Assembly in Barbados in June 2002, which would address major issues of security facing the Region from a non-military, non trade perspective, to advance the mandate of the Heads of Government;

**Recognised** the reiterated position of the Government of Antigua and Barbuda with respect to the construction of high-level security prisons and its request that the Task Force focus on these prisons as a matter of priority in its deliberations.

**DRAFT REPORT  
OF  
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL TASK FORCE ON CRIME AND SECURITY  
DRUG PRODUCTION AND CULTIVATION**

## **ILLICIT DRUG MARKETS IN THE CARIBBEAN**

In terms of market size, the illegal drugs market in the Caribbean generates an estimated income of 3.3 billion US dollars. This represents 3.1 percent of the registered Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the Region.

Over the last decade cocaine's share in the regional drug market has out-stripped that of marijuana.

**COCAINE ACCOUNTS FOR 85 PERCENT OF THE DRUG MARKET IN THE REGION, GENERATING 3 BILLION US DOLLARS, WHICH REPRESENTS 2 PERCENT OF THE GLOBAL COCAINE MARKET. COCAINE'S SHARE IN THE DRUG MARKET OF THE REGION INCREASED DURING THE PAST DECADE FROM 72 PERCENT IN THE EARLY 90'S, AT MARIJUANA'S EXPENSE. THE MARIJUANA MARKET WAS REDUCED BY JUST UNDER 50 PERCENT DURING THIS PERIOD AND NOW ACCOUNTS FOR 13 PERCENT OF THE CARIBBEAN'S ILLICIT DRUG MARKET.**

Transportation of cocaine in the region is rampant. Point 435 metric tonnes of cocaine crossed the Caribbean Sea and the mainland of the Caribbean in 2000, an increase of more than 100 metric tonnes over the cocaine flow through the region in the 1990s.

**Marijuana is the only natural drug produced in the Caribbean.** Locally cultivated marijuana totals 330 metric tonnes and this is grown in 485 hectares - .003 percent of cultivated area in the region. Although it is generally believed that Jamaica was the top marijuana producer in the world between 1968 – 1981, Colombia produced 13 times more marijuana than Jamaica in 2000.

Poppy cultivation and heroin production do not occur in this region. However, approximately 700 kilos of heroin circulates throughout the region - most originates from Colombia and is en route to US merchants. The Caribbean serves as a transshipment area for 10% of the total estimated production of heroin out of Colombia. This represents 5.5 percent of the American heroin market.

There is no information on the existence of amphetamine-type drug production laboratories or the manufacture of Ecstasy tablets in the region, in spite of a growing demand for the latter. However, the Caribbean is a transshipment point for European Ecstasy, primarily moving from the Netherlands and Spain to the United States.

### ***SOURCE COUNTRIES AND DESTINATIONS***

**Europe is growing in importance as a market for cocaine transiting the Caribbean as a whole, originating in South America.**

Fifty-eight percent of cocaine that arrives annually in Caribbean countries comes directly from Colombia, although as much as 95 % of cocaine transiting the region originates from Colombia. Venezuela is the source of an additional 29% of these imports, Central America and Panama 8% and Brazil 5%.

More than 90% of the cocaine that enters the Caribbean or 240 metric tonnes continues its passage to other consuming markets. Two thirds of it is consumed in the United States and Canada, which remain the major markets for the region's cocaine exports. Europe has increased its share of transshipped cocaine from 10% in the early 1990's to 32%, or 80 metric tonnes in 2000. Some 165 metric tonnes of cocaine passes through the region, without touching shore, en route to Europe.

In terms of import patterns, the Western and Central Caribbean primarily service the American market and the Eastern and mainland Caribbean direct cocaine to Europe. Puerto Rico, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and the Bahamas re-export more than 90% of intransit cocaine to the United States. As much as 80% of the cocaine re-exported from Jamaica and Belize is also bound for the United States. On the other hand, as much as 80% of cocaine leaving the mainland Caribbean is directed to Europe while over 50% of cocaine re-exported from the Eastern Caribbean is also bound for Europe.

**The United States continues to be the single most important market for marijuana produced in the Caribbean and the Caribbean mainland.**

The Caribbean exports 100 metric tonnes of marijuana for extra-regional markets. Eighty percent of this is Jamaican marijuana and 15% is Colombian hemp for re-export to North America. Although Jamaican marijuana dominates, the participation of Caribbean marijuana in the World market exports have substantially decreased since the 1980s when Jamaica and Belize were estimated as being the second and fourth largest exporters of marijuana, respectively, to the United States. To date, the United States continues to be the single most important market in the world.

The flow of other illegal drugs out of the Caribbean is quantitatively marginal. Most of the 700 kilograms of heroin transiting the region is imported from Colombia where opium poppy is grown and transformed into heroin. Less than 5% of this amount has originated from Europe. Ninety-five percent of all the heroin is re-exported from the Caribbean region to the United States.

### IMPACT ON ECONOMIES

**In absolute terms, the countries in the central area of the Caribbean are those with the largest drug markets.**

In the Dominican Republic, for instance, the drug trade generates 850 million US Dollars or 5.3% of that country's GDP. The drug market in Puerto Rico exceeds 650 million US Dollars, or 1.4% of the local economy, while in Jamaica the drug trade generates an income of 560 million US Dollars. Including Trinidad and Tobago and the Virgin Islands, the Eastern Caribbean represents a drugs money flow of 360 million US Dollars.

Per capita income produced by the drug trade varies from country to country. This is easily illustrated by examination of a non-random sample of countries. In the Bahamas, for example, illegal drugs generate an average of about 1,000 US Dollars per capita. In Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles drugs contribute 500 US Dollars per inhabitant while Jamaica, Belize and Puerto Rico have a per capita income between 160 and 200 US Dollars of annual income: figures that are well over that of the Caribbean. On the other hand, the per capita income yielded in Cuba is a mere 8 dollars US and in Haiti 18 dollars US.

### NETWORKS

**There is neither a region-wide organisation of the Caribbean drug market nor evidence to substantiate the emergence of a regional organisation.** Instead, there are several unconnected markets and organisations operating in segmented markets. Local networks grow in importance due mainly to access opportunities for corruption and the dearth of resources of local security and enforcement agencies, resulting in a decrease in levels of intervention/interdiction.

## TRANSPORTATION MODALITIES

**Transportation modalities vary widely, depending on the origin and destination of the drugs. Maritime means are prevalent for both export and importation but are more often used for taking cocaine out of the Caribbean than for introducing it into the region.** Speedboats take aboard almost 50% of the cocaine that arrives while containers represent over one quarter. Seventeen percent of cocaine arrives through air transport and human couriers account for 2% of the total cocaine available. Seventy percent of cocaine leaving the region is concealed in ship-bound containers. A mere 7% of the total amount of cocaine leaves for the developed world through human couriers. “Go-fast” boats account for 62% of intra Caribbean movement of cocaine.

## CONSUMPTION AND ABUSE

### DOMESTIC DEMAND

**Drug use in the Caribbean has remained surprisingly low, generally.** The annual drug use prevalence in the Caribbean is 3.7% of the adult population; slightly lower than the global average of 4.2% and well below that of major markets - 8.2% in North America and 10% in the European Union. Caribbean residents comprise 0.7% of the global consumers. That is, between 950,000 and 1 million Caribbean residents consume drugs annually. Only 150,000 individuals are users of more than one drug.

The country with the highest annual prevalence of drug consumption is Jamaica; 12.8% of the Eastern Caribbean.

**Marijuana is the drug of choice of the Caribbean. Nearly 700,000 adults use it annually. Cocaine use in the Caribbean, on the other hand, is relatively higher than the world average but lower than the Western Hemisphere and use prevalence of developed countries.**



The most referred to estimate of annual use prevalence of cocaine is 0.6% of the adult population. Some 180,00 Caribbean residents used cocaine in 2000. Sixty-five percent were heavy users.

Treatment and rehabilitation efforts for drug addicts in the Caribbean face serious adversities. Among these are:

- ♦ *A lack of public resources invested in the area of demand reduction*
- ♦ *The limited and not so well coordinated participation of non governmental organisations*
- ♦ *The existence of an especially primitive penal systems to deal with drug use and abuse*
- ♦ *A prison system in which the reintegration of individuals into society is very much subordinated to its punitive role.*

**Strategic elements in combating the use, production and trafficking of illicit drugs now have to be prioritized from a regional perspective.** Some of these elements would necessarily be:

- ♦ *Money laundering counter measures;*
- ♦ *Creation of opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, as alternatives to illicit activities generating high returns.*

## **▲ OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD**

Con formato

The appearance of small scale illicit crops in the region, against the backdrop of critical socio-economic conditions has emphasized the urgency of developing programmes which provide legal, economic alternatives, in order to prevent the expansion of illicit crops or eliminate them completely.

Indeed, the most visible effects of illicit crop cultivation are loss of productivity and the violence linked to drug dealing. At-risk groups affected tend to be the unemployed, low-skilled, young people. Illicit crop cultivation tends to engender disincentive to legal business entrepreneurship. Facing high returns for investment in the drug trade, the opportunity costs of legal entrepreneurship with more limited long run profits are disadvantaged.

A holistic approach will have to be adopted incorporating state driven social projects and programmes aimed at education, reorientation and collaboration with international trade and finance institutions.

Additionally, there is need for representations to continue at CARICOM level to strengthen and develop trade preferences; in particular the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the European Union's Generalised System of Preferences for Andean and Central American countries and the European Union – Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Agreement (Lomé).

Finally, full advantage needs to be taken of the obligations of regional states to international, hemispheric and regional instruments, the provisions of which, when taken collectively, provide a formula for the region to have domestic frameworks strengthened to combat the drug trade and its various manifestations. A matrix, illustrating these instruments and the status of ratification/signing among regional states.

**PROPOSAL FOR**  
**REGIONAL COUNTER TERRORIST**  
**STRATEGY**

**DRAFT PLAN OF ACTION**

*Presented by the Sub-Committee on Terrorism*

1. Chaired by the Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago

RECOMMENDATION	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	TIME FRAME
<u>BORDER CONTROL MECHANISMS</u> 1. Immediately upgrading territory and border control agencies and mechanisms 2. Computerisation of Immigration records to include linkages with port and LE/Int agencies	(i) Include Immigration authorities in meetings of appropriate regional fora (such as IGTF [Ministers of National Security] and ACCP) (ii) Protect borders and tighten security measures at sea & air ports (iii) Re-assess existing requirements for provision of travel documents (passports/visas) (iv) Review existing systems and initiatives for trade facilitation (vis a vis regional security issues) such as the release of express packages (v) Enhanced border control mechanisms. (vi) Solicit resources to facilitate acquisition of equipment for better surveillance of coastlines	Relevant national agencies  CCLEC Relevant national agencies	As soon as possible <i>(Details to be determined by Task Force)</i>
<u>DOMESTIC SECURITY</u> 3. Immediately improving security at critical infrastructure	(i) Improve security arrangements at missions resident in the region and at national missions abroad. (ii) Adopt more stringent security measures at telecommunications and essential utilities (iii) Enhance security at tourist sites/facilities.	Law enforcement and security authorities	As soon as possible <i>(Details to be determined by Task Force)</i>
4. More efficient collection & dissemination of information	(i) Provision of resources to increase the collection of HUMINT (ii) Create financial intelligence units with sufficient authority to access public and private information useful for monitoring financing of terrorist/quasi terrorist organizations (iii) Realize greater inter-agency cooperation, infra-structural and foreign liaison support (iv) Introduce programs for a multi-faceted cross sectoral counter-terrorist effort, involving various departments, agencies and levels (v) Increase the sharing of archived/routine data among airlines and port authorities	Intelligence Units  Public & private sectors  Immigration & Customs and Excise, Regional Carriers and Port authorities	As soon as possible <i>(Details to be determined by Task Force)</i>

RECOMMENDATION	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	TIME FRAME
5. Increased focus on and application of intelligence by security and border control authorities	(i) Provide training/retraining of security and border control personnel (ii) Standardize selection, assessment & vetting procedures for LE and Int personnel ( <i>revised emphasis on personnel security and storage of personnel records</i> )	Security Authorities	As soon as possible ( <i>Details to be determined by Task Force</i> )
<u>LEGISLATIVE CONTROLS</u> 6. Adopt and fully implement international conventions relating to terrorism.	Sign, ratify and implement conventions ( <i>attention should be paid to having enabling legislation in place at time of implementation</i> )	Member states	As soon as possible ( <i>Details to be determined by Task Force</i> )
7. Enacting appropriate legislation to hinder terrorist operations and financing	(i). Re-assess policies pertaining to economic citizenry (ii) Revise legislation pertaining to financial controls in order to attack the finances of terrorist/quasi terrorist groups (iii) Revise/introduce legislation to allow states to intercept terrorist communications (iv) Acquire and streamline technologies and capabilities to intercept terrorist communications (v) Revise/introduce legislation to allow agencies and states to share information, intelligence and technical assistance	Legislative authorities CFATF ( <i>this matter is already being addressed</i> )	As soon as possible ( <i>Details to be determined by Task Force</i> )
<u>NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</u> 8. Initiating closer regional and international cooperation	(i) Strengthen foreign policy including security matters (ii) Expansion of terrorist profile to include nationalities of global terrorist organisations. ( <i>Current US directory excludes minor groups (groups in South America, Ghana France)</i> ) (iii) Develop it based mechanisms for sharing: Information Intelligence	Foreign policy authorities Intelligence authorities Intelligence authorities	As soon as possible ( <i>Details to be determined by Task Force</i> )
9. More efficient collection & dissemination of information at the regional level	(i) Provision of resources to increase the collection of HUMINT (ii) Create financial intelligence units with sufficient authority to access public and private information useful for monitoring financing of terrorist/quasi terrorist organizations (iii) Realize greater inter-agency cooperation, infra-structural and	Regional Intelligence authorities	

RECOMMENDATION	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	TIME FRAME
	foreign liaison support (iv) Introduce programs for a multi-faceted cross sectoral counter-terrorist effort, involving various departments, agencies and levels (v) Increase the sharing of archived/routine data among regional carriers and port authorities	Public & private sectors  Regional Immigration & Customs and Excise, Regional Carriers and Port authorities	
10. Increased focus on and application of intelligence by regional security and border control authorities	(i) Provide training/retraining of security and border control personnel (ii) Standardize selection, assessment & vetting procedures for LE and Int personnel ( <i>revised emphasis on personnel security and storage of personnel records</i> )	Regional Security Authorities	
<u>DIPLOMATIC AND TRANS-SECTORAL RESPONSES</u> 11. Adopting cross-sectoral and inter-governmental responses to threats	(i) Coordinate regional security, trade & diplomatic policies (ii) Incorporate regional security initiatives in tourism and other development plans	Foreign Policy and Planning authorities	
12. Implementing social reform program and other social activities to hinder recruitment of populace by terrorist element	(i) Develop sustainable public awareness programs wrt security awarness ( <i>and which encourage public participation and responsibility</i> ) (ii) Increase Youth and Community development programs and initiatives (iii) Increase poverty reduction programs	LE authorities  Youth and Community Development authorities	
13. Update international organizations on national and regional initiatives	(i) Disseminate information regarding national and regional CT strategy and activities (ii) Solicit international technical assistance for implementation of CT strategy, as needs arise	Foreign Policy authorities	

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL SYSTEM OF INSPECTION & REVIEW (RSIR)**

**1. Background**

The concept of an inspectorate in the region is founded on the fundamental principles of efficiency, effectiveness and accountability. The nature of police services poses particular difficulty for identifying and measuring the factors which affects the quality of service provided to the general public. It is primarily for this reason that it is important to have effective monitoring and over-sight of policing activities and the factors which impact negatively or positively on the quality of service. These factors may include systems, methods, procedures, practices and values which are all on integral part of the organizations culture.

The historical approach to police inspections in the region, by and large, has been to focus on finding short-comings and exacting punishment or sanctions for whatever breaches might be discovered. In the present scenario, however, there will be a more developmental approach to monitor performance, what we shall refer to as an audit. An audit on the level of compliance by a Force/Service with regard to general or specific performance standards, policies and practices.

**2. Objectives of Performance Audits**

The need to audit the performance of Police Forces/Services in the region cannot be overstated. There is a need based on the fact that there is clearly a gap between the public expectations and quality of service being provided. Everywhere in the region, the lament is the same – “poor quality service from corrupt, inefficient and ineffective police forces”. The demand for greater transparency and higher quality service is loud as it is clear.

Broadly speaking there are two fundamental mechanisms or approaches to conducting performance audits.

- (i) General Reviews of Organizational Performance – This entails an annual assessment of organizational performance in relation to efficient, effective and economic provision of service; and
- (ii) Fundamental Performance Reviews – This entails an annual review of the organizational performance, which is focused on operational and support services.

The benefits that have been identified in relation to the audit of service-wide polices and procedures, among others, are intended to -

- (a) Enable the service to prepare for new and emerging developments.
- (b) Highlight areas of compliance/non compliance.
- (c) Identify weaknesses in, or absence of, service-wide policies and procedures governing policing practices.
- (d) Provide generic criteria for testing compliance with established standards.
- (e) Help initiate action necessary to amend existing legislation, policies and other guidelines.
- (f) Raise awareness of the importance and value of conducting regular performance audits.

### 3. **Police Performance Audit Strategy**

#### (a) **Method**

As the regional police Forces/Services continue to undergo the process of reform in order to be in step with modern trends, it is necessary that their structures, systems and procedures, are compatible with the reform objectives. In developing an audit strategy therefore, it is absolutely necessary, and as pre-requisite, that the operational and management structures, systems and procedures are themselves modernized. It will therefore be necessary for regional Forces/Services to take remedial action on the strategic and operational levels.

Strategic Level: The activities at this level will be to -

- (i) Engage in developing and establishing modern management and operational system and procedures in the context of a philosophy of quality service to the public.
- (ii) Set clear goals and objectives in the context of a strategic plan for their organizations.
- (iii) Establish performance standards and criteria in keeping with the set goals and objectives.

Operational Level: The activities at this level will include -

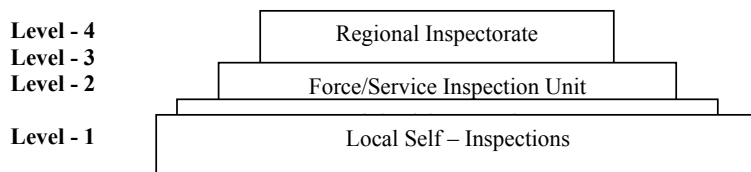
- (i) Reviewing the systems and procedures currently being used in the context of the strategic goals and objectives.
- (ii) Identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the current systems and procedures.
- (iii) Establishing new or revised systems and procedures in keeping with the goals and objectives.



(b) Framework

The framework for establishing a system of Regional of Inspection and Review is a key element in assisting the Forces/Services to establish professional performance standards and to improve efficiency, effectiveness, accountability and quality service delivery.

The proposed structure for review and inspections should be based on the following model, as proposed by Mr. Paul Mathias former Regional Police Adviser in a paper on the subject -



Level 1 – This is first level of inspection where the management of a department/division/station conducts its own regular routine inspection;

Level 2 – This level of inspection focuses on specific areas, which, at a particular point in time is considered to be high-risk and therefore needs very close examination;

Level 3 – This level of inspection is conducted by the Force/Service regular inspections of individual stations, sections and units to determine compliance levels with established procedures and practices; and

Level 4 – This is the level at which a Regional System of Inspection and Review (RSIR) is necessary to conduct inspections on a regional basis.

4. Regional System of Inspection and Review (RSIR)

The primary objectives of a Regional Inspectorate will be to promote integrity and accountability, efficiency in police Forces/Services in the region by:

- a. Conducting Country Inspections and Reviews.
- b. Exchanging good practices among member Forces/Services.
- c. Monitoring professional standards and practices.
- d. Identifying and communicate emerging risk factors and trends that impact on policing.

**The Inspectorate will essentially focus inspection on specific areas, which will include:**

- (i) Strategic Planning Process and Core Values – (Force/Service Goals, Objectives).
- (ii) Human Resource Management Policy.
- (iii) Information Technology (IT) Strategy
- (iv) Accommodation
- (v) Financial Arrangements and Controls
- (vi) Operational Equipment.
- (vii) Vehicle Fleet Management.
- (viii) Industrial Relations Issues.
- (ix) Pay and Compensation.
- (x) Training.
- (xi) Operational Systems, Procedures and Practices.
- (xii) Human Rights Practices.

**5. Conclusion:**

The need for a Regional Inspection and Review System (RIRS) is well appreciated. What is required at this time is to fully develop the concept as articulated in this paper. In particular, it will be necessary to fully discuss and consider the precise methodology for administering, implementing and monitoring such a system.

This will require specific attention by a committee to provide the details. The issue will be discussed at the ACCP Annual Conference in The Bahamas next month and a committee will be given the responsibility to develop the concept.

6<sup>th</sup> May 2002

## *Annex VII*

### ***Proposed Memorandum of Understanding for the Regional Rapid Response Mechanism (RRRM)***

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**  
**FOR**  
**BI-LATERAL EXCHANGE OF TECHNICAL EXPERTISE AND CO-OPERATION**  
**AMONG MEMBER COUNTRIES**

**Preamble**

- *Considering* the increasing levels of fear and anxiety being created by the criminal elements in our midst.
- *Being aware* of the pernicious impact of serious crime and drug trafficking activities in our region
- *Bearing in mind* that our member states are being used as havens for international crime and drug trafficking.
- *Convinced* that the region must pool their resources in order to effectively fight this menace.
- *Noting* that the Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda had called for the establishment of a “regional response” to combat serious crime and drug trafficking in the region.
- *Having accepted* the recommendation of the ACCP to establish a Regional Rapid Response Mechanism among member countries as the most feasible approach to addressing the problem.

It is mutually agreed:

## **Article 1**

### **Statement of Purpose**

**The purpose of this Memorandum is to promote co-operation among Member States and facilitate the exchange of specialist expertise and experience to combat illegal drug trafficking and serious crime in the Region.**

## **Article 2**

### **Definitions**

For the purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding the following terms are defined –

- (i) “Attachment” refers to the period an officer or a team of officers with specialized skills and expertise is assigned from one member country to another under the terms of this memorandum.
- (ii) “Requesting Member Country” refers to the country which is requesting assistance under the terms of this memorandum.
- (iii) “Sending Member Country” refers to the country which is requested to provide assistance under the terms of this memorandum.
- (iv) “Technical Experts” refers to individual officers or teams of officers with specialized skills, knowledge and expertise in any particular field of crime management and/or investigation.

## **Article 3**

### **Responsibilities**

#### **1. Requesting Member Country**

The Requesting Member country is required to provide -

- (a) Adequate financial support and facilities for the technical experts being provided by member countries.
- (b) The means for officers to visit their home country, periodically, depending on the duration of the investigation.
- (c) Adequate compensation for any loss of emoluments incurred by technical experts as a result of their attachment.
- (d) The necessary authority for the technical experts to lawfully within its jurisdiction.
- (e) Indemnity insurance to cover the technical experts during their attachment.

#### **2. Sending Member Country**

The Sending Member Country is required to -

- (a) Select the best available expert for the particular assignment.
- (b) Determine the specific terms agreed upon for facilitating the provision of the requested expertise.
- (c) Ensure that its experts have the necessary legal authority to operate in the Requesting Member Country.
- (d) Satisfy itself that adequate arrangements are made for the welfare of the technical experts involved.

#### **3. The ACCP Secretariat shall have responsibility for co-ordinating the activities related to the exchange of expertise under this Memorandum of Understanding. This will include -**

- (a) Maintaining a database of the technical expertise available in the region.
- (b) Processing requests for technical experts.
- (c) Sourcing the appropriate expertise as requested.
- (d) Making arrangements for the agreed attachment of the experts.

- (e) Ensuring that all arrangements are made in accordance with the terms of this Memorandum of Understanding.

#### **Article 4**

#### **Settlement of Disputes**

Disputes arising out of the operation of this Memorandum of Understanding shall be settled by an arbitrator agreed to by the disputing parties.

#### **Article 5**

#### **Entry into Effect**

This Memorandum of Understanding will become effective on the date when it is signed by four member countries. For member countries signing subsequently, it will become effective on the date when they each sign the document.

#### **Article 6**

#### **Withdrawal**

A participating Member Country may withdraw from this Memorandum of Understanding at any time. Such withdrawal will become effective three months from the date of receipt of written notice of withdrawal addressed to the ACCP Secretariat.

#### **Article 7**

#### **Amendment**

This Memorandum of Understanding may be amended at any time upon the consent, expressed in writing, of all the participating member countries.

Up-dated 24<sup>th</sup> April 2002

## ***ANNEX VIII PROPOSED DESIGN OF A REGIONAL RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM***

### **ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM**

#### **1. Introduction:**

The safety, security and stability of our nation-states are constantly under threat by national, regional and international criminal elements. The criminal organizations are well funded, well organized and operate with sophisticated equipment and expert technical advisors. We can do no less than rise to the challenges posed by the lawless elements in our midst.

As small island states we are very vulnerable to threats of transnational crimes such as drug trafficking, money laundering, illegal firearms trafficking and no doubt we play some part in the illegal trafficking of humans.

This scenario, as described can easily be applicable to any or all of our island states and has in fact led one commentator to lament the fact that the crime rates in the region appear to have risen dramatically in recent years, but there has been an almost perverse increase in brutality, viciousness and recklessness associated with some of the crimes.

#### **2. Background:**

Honourable Lester Bird, Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda at the Fourth Joint Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Task Force on Drugs and Ministers responsible for National Security, held in Antigua/Barbuda in June 2001, proposed, among other things; "The creation of a single well-trained, well-equipped, Rapid Response Investigation Unit to deal with drug related and serious crimes throughout the Region".

The ACCP was subsequently given a mandate by CARICOM Heads of Government to prepare a response on the above proposal and recommend a strategy for consideration by the Regional Task Force for Crime and Security.

At a meeting of the Regional Task Force on Crime and Security which was held in Trinidad and Tobago on 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2002, the ACCP presented a position paper which highlighted two (2) possible options regarding the mandate.

- (i) that the Regional Security System be given the responsibility for operating the Rapid Response Unit.



- (ii) That Regional Anti-Crime Major Investigation Team (RAMIT) be established on an ad-hoc basis, to deal with specific cases of major drug and serious crimes investigations, as required from time to time

The meeting having considered all the circumstances accepted the proposal as recommended by the ACCP for the establishment of major investigation teams on an ad-hoc basis, as a Regional Rapid Response Mechanism (RRRM), and not a unit.

### 3. **The Mandate:**

The meeting consequently appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of the under-mentioned members to provide guidelines for the operation of the Rapid Response Mechanism:

Grantley Watson	-	Barbados
Trevor Paul	-	Trinidad and Tobago
Serena Joseph-Harris	-	Trinidad and Tobago
Robert Jeffers	-	St. Kitts and Nevis
Edward Croft	-	Antigua and Barbuda
Keith Renaud	-	ACCP Secretariat, Barbados

The committee having deliberated on the consensus of the meeting formalized its terms of reference as follows:

- (i) Establish objectives of the Regional Rapid Response Mechanism (RRRM).
- (ii) Co-ordinating activities of the RRRM are to be undertaken by the ACCP.
- (iii) Develop Policy Guidelines for the operation of the Mechanism, with particular reference to:
  - (a) Database Building and Management.
  - (b) Formulation of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).
  - (c) Identifying Support Systems in terms of Cost-sharing, Protocols, basic operational equipment and facilities.
- (iv) Produce completed policy document by next meeting of the Task Force.

A suggestion was made for the Regional Security System (RSS) Model to be considered by non-RSS countries, but the meeting felt that this issue involved too many legal ramifications and would therefore be referred to the CARICOM Legal Affairs Committee for attention.

### 4. **Regional Rapid Response Mechanism (RRRM)**

- (i) **Objectives:**

The Regional Rapid Response Mechanism (RRRM) will be required to:

- (a) Provide the means by which a quick specialist response can be effected to incidents of drug related and serious crimes within CARICOM member countries.
- (b) Establish and maintain a data-base of officers with specialized skills, knowledge, abilities and experience in investigating drug related and serious crimes within members' countries.
- (c) Co-ordinate the process of fulfilling requests from members for the attachment of officers with specialized skills and expertise to deal with specific drug related and serious crimes.
- (d) Maintain a record of the activities relating to the sharing of expertise and experience among member countries.

(ii) Elements:

The RRRM shall consist of five (5) elements:

- (i) The ACCP Secretariat – as the focal point for coordinating the activities.
- (ii) The Requesting Member country – requesting assistance.
- (iii) The Sending Member country – providing assistance.
- (iv) The Established MOUs – providing the protocols and guidelines for its operation.
- (v) The Regional Anti-Crime Major Investigation Team (RAMIT) – providing the specialized skills, knowledge and experience as requested by member states.

(iii) Method of Operation:

The primary responsibilities of the various actors and instruments within the RRRM are as follows:

(a) Requesting Member Country:

The member country requesting assistance is required to:

- (i) Convey its request to the ACCP Secretariat in writing, detailing the circumstances, which gave rise to the request and the type of skills and expertise that is required.
- (ii) Indicate the number of officers it would like to have, the length of time they will like to have them and the arrangements and facilities that will be provided for them during their attachment.
- (iii) Be willing to ensure that the officer/s' welfare is attended to during the attachment.

(b) Sending Member Country:

The member country providing the skills and expertise as requested is required to:

- (i) Inform the ACCP Secretariat whether the person/s with the requested expertise and experience is available for the period required.
- (ii) State whether the arrangements and facilities being provided for the attachment are acceptable.
- (iii) Advise of any basic equipment and facilities that are required by the officer/s to conduct the investigation.

(c) Established MOUs:

The established standard Memorandum of Understanding is outlined at **Attachment A.**

(d) The ACCP Secretariat:

The ACCP Secretariat shall have responsibility for co-ordinating the RRRM, and is required to:

- (i) Develop and maintain a database of the specialists' skill and expertise available among member countries.
- (ii) Receive requests for assistance from member countries, in writing.
- (iii) Identify and make request to the member countries with the expertise and experience that is being requested and the terms of such request.
- (iv) Co-ordinate arrangements to facilitate the request, bearing in mind the welfare of the officer/s involved in the attachment.

(e) The Regional Anti-Crime Major Investigation Team (RAMIT):

The RAMIT will be responsible for conducting the investigation in the Requesting Country, and is required to:

- (i) Provide diligent assistance to the investigation in the member country as requested.
- (ii) Work closely with the local officers so that they can learn from the experience.
- (iii) Provide a written report to the ACCP Secretariat on the completion of the attachment whether the investigation is completed or not.

**5. Conclusion:**

Any strategy to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement in the region is welcome. We cannot sit idly by while our countries are over-run by the criminal elements in our midst, who are intent on reaping, havoc, fear and instability in our communities.

This initiative, if it is properly supported with the much needed resources, can make a significant impact on the level of drug related and serious crimes in the region that will ensure the peace, security and stability of our various states.

*Proposed Caribbean Regional Law Enforcement Management Development and  
Training Strategy*

**Regional Training Co-ordination Group**

**Caribbean Region  
'Common'  
Law Enforcement  
Management Development & Training  
Strategy**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**2002 / 2005**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Introduction

The issues of crime, violence and security have become increasingly problematic for politicians, law officials, priests, judges, magistrates, policy makers alike. Examples abound in every continent of the world. Similarly the Caribbean is not spared the insidious cancer caused by 'international organised crime' in its many facets. This includes firearms and drug trafficking, and the associated violence that accompanies it; money laundering and the trade in human organs and transporting of illegal immigrants.

Indeed the dark side of the notorious underworld is now surfacing everywhere. Former Secretary General of the United Nations Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali made the point very clearly when he said -

“...organised crime has thus become a world phenomena. In Europe, in Asia, in Africa and in America, the forces of darkness are at work and no society is spared. In rich and poor countries in industrial and developing countries, criminal groups are engaged in parallel activities that violate the elementary rules of law. During the past years the fields of operation have been continually expanding...”

The impact caused by the events of 11 September 2001 leave no doubt about the magnitude of the problem. They have directly affected the Caribbean economies, which depend heavily on the tourism industry; and have created a great deal of fear, uncertainty and anxiety amongst the public. These events highlighted the urgent need for effective and co-ordinated law enforcement activities involving police, customs, immigration and security forces.

For the law enforcement fraternity this situation, has added exponentially to the complexity of the task of law enforcement and security. There must be fundamental changes in the way law enforcement business is conducted and that change in skills, knowledge and behaviour can only be brought about by the effective training and constant development of the human resources.

### Background

The Caribbean region consists of many nations and jurisdictions, each one having a multiplicity of law enforcement agencies such as Police, Customs, Coastguard, Defence Force, Immigration etc.

Whilst these agencies will each have training needs which are specific to their particular function or environment many other training needs will be common and may even be suitable for joint delivery. The term common/joint training in the context of this document is defined as: -

- (i) Common Training -  
Training delivered to officers of one agency or organisation using the same material that is being used by other agencies/organisations or other countries, to ensure common standards and quality.

(ii) Joint Training -

- (a) Training delivered to officers of different agencies or organisations or countries together, using the same material and standard of training; and
- (b) Training delivered to officers of different agencies or organisations within the same country, using the same material and standard of training.

This common or joint approach provides opportunities for effective collaboration and co-ordination across the Region. Such an approach offers economies of scale and the pooling of ideas, talent and effort in order to provide 'best value' for individual agencies, nations, donors and the societies that require and demand effective and ethical law enforcement delivered to professional standards.

These opportunities were highlighted during the successful implementation of the UK/EC-funded 'PMO Regional Drug Enforcement Training Project' and documented in an independent evaluation conducted by the consultants KPMG (October 2001).

This same evaluation identified that on the conclusion of the PMO Training Project and the Training Co-ordination Group (TCG), which had been created to support the project, a serious void would occur. They recommended -

"There is an need for a cross-Caribbean training co-ordination forum, with the potential to develop its remit to cover law-enforcement training generally. This should be based on the TCG, with a wider focus".

This recommendation also addressed the limitation arising from the original remit of the TCG which focussed solely on training that effected drug law enforcement and had a membership that did not include other important law enforcement agencies such as Immigration and Coast Guard.

The potential for this approach to be extended to other areas of law enforcement was also recognised at a 'High Level Meeting on Drugs and Crime' in Trinidad and Tobago on 4 and 5 December 2001. The participants at this meeting, were senior ministers and law enforcement officers from across the Caribbean as well as senior representatives of international donor nations and agencies. They also called for the creation of a Caribbean Regional Law Enforcement Training Co-ordination Group (**RTCG**). The purpose of the **RTCG** being to promote, coordinate and develop law enforcement management development and training that was common to more than one agency.

In February 2002, at a meeting in Belize of CARICOM Heads of Government, this proposal was endorsed.

Over the period 19 and 20 February 2002 a Regional Training Strategy Workshop was held in Barbados. The participants at this Workshop were wide-ranging, representing 35 organisations from 15 different countries. At this Workshop membership of the RTCG and its Mission Statement were agreed. Details of

these are included as **Appendix A** to this document. It was recognised that membership should not be fixed but should remain flexible to reflect changing circumstances.

The Mission Statement of the **RTCG** was agreed as follows –

:To respond to Caribbean nations identified Law Enforcement & Security training requirements by providing a Regional Strategic Training Plan and ensuring the co-ordination of training delivery.

### **Methodology**

The **RTCG** has produced this strategy document following extensive consultation and discussion with participants at the Regional Training Strategy Workshop held in Barbados and the members of the **RTCG** who comprise experienced law enforcement officials and training providers from across the Region.

### **Strategy Outline**

This strategy paper is one of a series of documents that are important elements of the strategy. The series, which will be made available and updated regularly, outlines the work of the **RTCG**. These documents include -

- (i) A list of the core members of the **RTCG** and their terms of reference.
- (ii) A training plan containing brief details of the **RTCG** goals and the courses intended for delivery annually along with the places available.
- (iii) A training prospectus containing full detail of the programme of courses including main learning outcomes and methods of delivery.
- (iv) A training schedule - A firm list of dates of courses, which will be published three times a year to ensure accuracy.

The strategy and the monitoring of its progress will be supported by a comprehensive regional training database which, whilst maintained under the stewardship of the ACCP secretariat, will be overseen by the **RTCG**.

### **Intent**

The intent of this strategy is to develop a partnership approach to learning between the **RTCG**, regional and international training providers, national law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and their line management together with the individual. Through this partnership emphasis will be placed on continuing professional development. Using these means, the aim is to equip individuals with the skills, knowledge and

understanding that they need to deliver a high quality service, across a range of functions, in support of regional, national and agency plans.

In that regard, the Regional Training Strategy is specifically intended to –

- (i) Focus on the 'common' training priorities identified at the Regional Training Strategy Workshop and later validated by wider consultation. These priority-training needs are detailed at **Appendix 'B'**;
- (ii) Promote the philosophical basis upon which law enforcement training in the region can be developed;
- (iii) Provide guidelines by which law enforcement agencies can engage in developing common approaches to training;
- (iv) Identify minimum standards to which law enforcement agencies must subscribe with regard to training;
- (v) Serve as a reference document for policy makers, human resource managers, trainers, and donor agencies regionally and internationally.

### **Underlying Assumptions**

The **RTCG** in developing this strategy has operated on the assumption that all law enforcement agencies have in place or are committed to putting in place the following basic policies, procedures, structures and/or facilities -

- (i) An identified individual, section or department with specific or general responsibility for issues relating to training.
- (ii) A clear system for identifying and prioritising their law enforcement training needs.
- (iii) A simple training plan identifying their key areas targeted for securing training.
- (iv) A policy for identifying and selecting the most appropriate individuals to undergo particular training.
- (v) A mechanism for constantly reviewing and revising their training needs on a regular basis.

### **The Approach**

**A partnership approach** to learning will be followed with the **RTCG** coordinating the delivery of 'common' training to an agreed curriculum and providing advice and support to agencies and their training officers and associate tutors. To ensure quality advice and support, the **RTCG** will follow the principles of best value and aim for the highest standard.

The **RTCG** will support regional and national law enforcement training priorities and assist Caribbean LEAs to improve performance and attain their vision by:



- (i) Co-ordinating and supporting quality 'common' management development and training for all personnel within Caribbean law enforcement agencies.
- (ii) Working in partnership, internally and externally, to ensure that training reflects the high standards properly required of the law enforcement agencies and affords the opportunity for individuals and the organisation to continually develop.
- (iii) Working in partnership, internally and externally, to promote and support the concept of having the right person with the right training in the right job at the right time.

### **Commitment to Human Rights**

The RTCG actively supports and promotes an ethical approach and a commitment to human rights both internal and external to the Caribbean. The RTCG will also promote integrity in all aspects of law enforcement work and will endeavour to increase partnerships by effective liaison with key individuals, agencies and organisations.

The process by which the RTCG will operate are as follows -

- (i) Full details of the functions and the process by which the RTCG will operate are included in the main strategy document. This addresses issues such as -
- (ii) The co-ordination of activities.
- (iii) The review of training needs.
- (iv) The timing and scheduling of meetings.
- (v) The production and circulation of documents.
- (vi) The selection of persons for training.
- (vii) The important role for the regional Training Database.
- (viii) The transfer of the training into the workplace and
- (ix) The method of evaluating the effectiveness of the training.

**APPENDIX 'A' to  
ANNEX IX**

***THE REGIONAL TRAINING CO-ORDINATION GROUP (RTCG)***

In view of the fact that the primary purpose of the **RTCG** is to co-ordinate the delivery and development of Joint or 'common' Law Enforcement Training, its members should be the representative of more than one country or agency.

The challenge is to have a dynamic yet representative group comprising senior representatives of the main users of training, the regional training centres, the major providers/donors of regional training and a conduit to regional governments.

Therefore, the group must be large enough to provide representation of the various interests involved but must not be so large that its ability to be dynamic is jeopardised.

The following is the composition of the group as discussed and agreed by the Regional Training Strategy Workshop held in Barbados over 19 and 20 February 2002. The participants at this Workshop were wide ranging representing 35 organisations and coming from 15 countries. It was recognised that membership was not fixed and should be flexible to reflect changing circumstances and increased knowledge as to the parties who can add value to its work. There would always be the option of co-opting additional representatives for shorter periods or specific activities.

**Main Users**

1. POLICE
2. CUSTOMS
3. COASTGUARD
4. DEFENCE FORCE
5. IMMIGRATION

**Represented by**

Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP)  
Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC)  
Member to be nominated by Regional Coast  
Guard Conference  
Member to be nominated by Caribbean Nations Security  
Enforcement Conference (CANSEC)  
Member to be nominated by Caribbean Community and  
Common Market (CARICOM)

**Regional Training Centres**

6. REDTRAC
7. RPTC
8. CIFAD

**Represented by**

Director or nominee of Caribbean Regional Drug Law  
Enforcement Training Centre, Jamaica (REDTRAC)  
**CHAIRMAN**  
Commandant or nominee of Regional Police Training  
Centre, Barbados (RPTC)  
Director or nominee of Interministeriel de Formation Anti-  
Drogue (CIFAD)

9. DNCD	Director or nominee of Direccion Nacional de Control de Drogas (DNCD) Academy
10. REGIONAL SEARCH CENTRE	Officer i/c or nominee of Regional Search Centre, Jamaica
11. RSSTU	Head or nominee of Regional Security System Training Unit (RSSTU)
12. CALP	Manager or nominee of Caribbean Anti-money Laundering Project, Trinidad (CALP)

#### **Main Donors/Providers**

13. USA

14. UK

15. BMATT

16. EC

17. CARICOM

#### **Represented by**

Nominee of International Narcotics Law Enforcement

Section, US State Dept (INL)

UK Caribbean Criminal Justice Adviser

C.O. or nominee of British Military Advisory Training Team (BMATT)

Nominee of European Community (EC)

Nominee of CARICOM

#### **A Mission Statement for the RTCG**

To respond to Caribbean nations identified Law Enforcement & Security training requirements by providing a Regional Strategic Training Plan and ensuring the co-ordination of training delivery

#### **Primary Objectives of the RTCG**

- (i) To develop a Regional Strategic Training Plan (RSTP) to address all joint and/or 'common' Law Enforcement Training (LET) Needs.
- (ii) To establish effective co-ordination structures and mechanisms for LET.
- (iii) To have responsibility for maintaining and expanding a regional training database.
- (iv) To act as a focal point to donors of LET.
- (v) To develop financial plans to support regional LET.
- (vi) To assist where necessary in the production of training modules and manuals subject to the availability of funds

#### **Key Tasks and Methodology**

- (i) Encourage the Optimisation and use of Trained Officers
- (ii) Establish Training Quality Controls
- (iii) Continue Training begun under the PMO Project

The methodology to be adopted to achieve these tasks and objectives would be: -

'by a process of influencing, advising, collaborating and co-ordinating'.

### **Primary Functions in delivering Mission Statement and Objectives**

- (i) Monitor and highlight regional and international trends that impact on law enforcement training activities
- (ii) Produce and periodically review, at least annually, a Prioritised Common Threat Analysis to inform training needs.
- (iii) Identify common priorities in joint training needs.
- (iv) To quantify those training needs identified at iii) above.
- (v) Act as the co-ordinating and advisory body for integrated regional law enforcement and management training.
- (vi) Identify appropriate structures, systems and procedures for the improvement of shared law enforcement training in the region.
- (vii) Promote the **RTCG** as the focal point for donor agencies offering multi-agency and/or multi-jurisdictional training.
- (viii) Encourage 'Developmental Training' approaches, i.e. Work to ensure that officers have been exposed to appropriate basic or lower level training prior to receiving more advanced or specialised training
- (ix) Inform, advise and encourage benefiting agencies to contribute towards the cost of training delivered to their officers. (i.e. Air fares, contributions towards accommodation etc)
- (x) Encourage governmental support for law enforcement training requirements so that national and regional policy may be better served.
- (xi) Encourage all LET to be conducted in compliance with universally accepted 'Human Rights' principles and practices
- (xii) Encourage the human and professional development aspects of training and human resource management.

## **Identification of Training Requirements**

At a regional workshop held in Barbados on 19 and 20 February 2002 to discuss a regional law enforcement training strategy over 50 training needs were identified by a large cross-representational body of law enforcement officers. After considerable discussion and consultation, these training needs were distilled into a list of thirteen high level training needs that were considered to be the most important. This list has since been disseminated to the respective heads of law enforcement agencies throughout the Caribbean in a process of wider consultation and in order to seek any differing views. The combined result is that the following high level topics are considered to cover the prioritized common training needs across the Region and will be afforded high priority by the **RTCG**.

### **1. Management/Leadership**

To educate mid level managers from the region in modern management and leadership theories, concepts, principles and practices in order to enhance their ability to positively influence the consistent delivery of quality law enforcement services.

### **2. Investigative Skills**

To equip officers from the region, according to their role and rank, with the necessary knowledge and skills to enable them to conduct professional investigations that comply with the requirements, principles and practices of human rights.

### **3. Forensic Awareness**

To educate officers from the region, according to their role and rank, in the value of forensic evidence; and to equip them, with the necessary knowledge and skills to identify forensic opportunities and maintain the integrity of samples and exhibits.

### **4. Drug Issues**

To educate officers from the region, according to their role and rank, in the recognition and effects of controlled drugs and the impact of illegal drug activity and associated crime; and to equip them with **the knowledge and skills that enhance their ability to effectively detect and prosecute offences.**

### **5. Financial Investigations**

To educate officers from the region, according to their role and rank in modern financial investigation theories, concepts, principles and practices in order to enhance their appreciation of the value of this investigative tool and their ability to effectively conduct financial investigations.

## **6. Intelligence Issues**

To educate officers from the Region, according to their role and rank, in contemporary theories, concepts, principles and practices in the gathering and development of intelligence; and to equip them with the knowledge and skills that will enhance their ability to positively contribute to an 'intelligence led' law enforcement approach.

## **7. Maritime Law Enforcement**

To educate officers from the Region, according to their role and rank, in the law, principles and practises that impact upon maritime law enforcement; and to equip them with the knowledge and skills that will enable them to conduct maritime law enforcement in a safe, lawful and effective manner

## **8. Anti-Terrorism**

To educate officers from the Region, according to their role and rank, as to the meaning and concept of terrorism, the threat it poses and the means by which it can be countered; and to equip them with the knowledge and skills to implement preventative or pre-emptive measures.

## **9. Train the Trainers**

To educate officers from the Region in modern generic training theories, concepts, principles and practises; and to equip them with the skills to deliver high quality training that adopts a 'student centred – adult learning' approach.

## **10. Crime Scene management**

To educate officers from the Region, according to their role and rank, in contemporary crime scene management theories, concepts, principles and practises in order to enhance their ability to recognise, control and effectively manage crime scenes.

## **11. Disaster Relief**

To educate officers from the Region, according to their role and rank, in the key issues, principles and practises of disaster relief; and to equip them with the knowledge and skills to produce and implement contingency plans in a co-ordinated manner to secure effective mitigation of the disaster.

## **12. Human Rights and Humanitarian Law**

To educate officers from the region, according to their role and rank, in the concepts and principles of human rights and humanitarian law and to promote their adherence to these laws and principles in a fair and equitable manner.

### **13. Weapons (Safe handling, Identification and Tracing)**

To educate officers from the Region, according to their role and rank, to recognise and safely handle firearms; and to equip them with the knowledge of the policies and procedures necessary for tracing them.

***LIST OF CONVENTIONS SIGNED AND RATIFIED***

**UN Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961**

The following CARICOM Member States are parties to the Convention -

Antigua and Barbuda  
The Bahamas  
Barbados  
Belize  
Dominica  
Grenada  
Haiti  
Jamaica  
St Kitts and Nevis  
Saint Lucia  
St Vincent and the Grenadines  
Suriname  
Trinidad and Tobago

**UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971**

The following CARICOM Member States are parties to the Convention -

Antigua and Barbuda  
The Bahamas  
Barbados  
Belize  
Dominica  
Grenada  
Guyana  
Jamaica  
St Kitts and Nevis  
St Vincent and the Grenadines  
Suriname  
Trinidad and Tobago



**1988 UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in  
Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances**

The following CARICOM Member States are parties to the Convention -

Antigua and Barbuda  
The Bahamas  
Barbados  
Belize  
Dominica  
Grenada  
Guyana  
Haiti  
Jamaica  
St Kitts and Nevis  
Saint Lucia  
St Vincent and the Grenadines  
Suriname  
Trinidad and Tobago

**International Convention for the Suppression  
of the Financing of Terrorism**

The following CARICOM Member States have -

**(a) Signed the Convention**

The Bahamas  
Barbados  
Belize  
Jamaica

**(b) Signed and Ratified the Convention**

St Kitts and Nevis  
St Vincent and the Grenadines

**(c) Acceded to the Convention**

Antigua and Barbuda  
Grenada

**UN Convention Against Transnational  
Organised Crime**

The following CARICOM Member States have **signed** the Convention -

Antigua and Barbuda  
The Bahamas  
Barbados  
Haiti  
Jamaica  
St Kitts and Nevis  
Saint Lucia  
Trinidad and Tobago

**OAS Convention Against Terrorism**

The following CARICOM Member States have signed the Convention:

The Bahamas  
Barbados  
Belize  
Grenada  
Guyana  
Jamaica  
St Kitts and Nevis  
St Vincent and the Grenadines  
Suriname

**Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish  
Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women  
and Children, supplementing the United  
Nations Convention Against Transnational  
Organised Crime**

The following CARICOM Member States have **signed** the Protocol -

The Bahamas  
Barbados  
Haiti  
Jamaica  
Trinidad and Tobago

**Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of  
and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and  
Components and Ammunition, supplementing  
the UN Convention against Transnational  
Organised Crime**

The following CARICOM Member States have **signed** the Protocol:

Barbados  
Jamaica

**Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by  
Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the UN  
Convention against Transnational Organised Crime**

The following CARICOM Member States have **signed** the Protocol:

The Bahamas  
Barbados  
Haiti  
Jamaica  
Trinidad and Tobago

# CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY

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DRAFT SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS  
OF THE  
JOINT MEETING OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL  
AND  
MINISTERS WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR NATIONAL  
SECURITY  
TO  
CONSIDER THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE REGIONAL  
TASK FORCE ON CRIME AND SECURITY

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MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA  
19 JUNE 2002

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CHAIRPERSON: HON DR PETER PHILLIPS  
MINISTER OF NATIONAL SECURITY  
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY  
JAMAICA

## **INTRODUCTION**

In fulfillment of the mandate of the Conference of Heads of Government at its Thirteenth Inter-Sessional Meeting held in Belize City, Belize on 3-5 February 2002, a Joint Meeting of Attorneys-General and Ministers with responsibility for National Security to consider the Draft Final Report of the Regional Task Force on Crime Security was held under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Dr Peter Phillips, Minister of National Security of Jamaica in Montego Bay, Jamaica on 19 June 2002.

## **REPRESENTATION**

... A List of Delegates who attended the Meeting is attached as Annex I to this Report

## **OPENING REMARKS**

The Hon Dr Peter Phillips, Minister of National Security, Ministry of National Security, Jamaica presented the Opening Remarks.

## **ADOPTION OF AGENDA**

... The Agenda, which was adopted by the Meeting, is attached as Annex II to this Report.

## **PROCEDURAL MATTERS**

The Joint Meeting set its hours of work.

## **GENERAL RESPONSE**

### **THE JOINT MEETING:**

**Expressed** appreciation to the Task Force for the high quality work and comprehensive report delivered in a short time frame despite human and financial constraints;

**Noted** the intractable nature of the causes of crime and violence in our societies and recognised that the required solutions would be long-term.

## **CAUSES AND SOURCES OF CRIME** **(SECTION 2)**

### **THE JOINT MEETING:**

**Endorsed** the recommendations on pages 20-21 of the Report;

**Recommended** that there be further scientific investigations with a view to arriving at a clearer understanding of the values that underlie the social choices that lead to criminal behaviour;

**Also recommended** that work be done to ascertain the types of societal values which should be encouraged bearing in mind that any programme which is implemented will carry a time lag of approximately 10 years before behaviour changes become apparent;

**Emphasized** the need for societal values to be included in national education strategies and extended into wider regional programming.

### **ILLEGAL DRUGS** **(SECTION 3)**

#### **THE JOINT MEETING:**

**Endorsed** the recommendations on pages 27-28 of the Report;

**Recommended** the establishment, as a matter of urgency, of a mechanism to facilitate dialogue at the national and regional levels on the issue of attacks on the Rule of Law arising particularly from the continued inclusion of laws which societal attitudes render virtually unenforceable;

**Also recommended** that drug abuse be treated primarily as a public health issue with emphasis on the reinforcement of values.

### **ILLEGAL FIREARMS** **(SECTION 4)**

#### **THE JOINT MEETING:**

**Endorsed** the recommendations on illegal firearms on pages 30-33; of the Report.

### **TERRORISM - COUNTER-TERRORIST PLAN OF ACTION** **(SECTION 5)**

#### **THE JOINT MEETING:**

**Endorsed** the recommendations on page 35 of the Report.

**THE IMPACT OF DEPORTEES ON CRIME AND SECURITY**  
**(SECTION 6)**

**THE JOINT MEETING:**

**Disagreed** with the recommendation for the establishment of a Caribbean Regional Office in Washington DC to handle the deportation issue;

**Recommended** that Member States collaborate more closely with and among each other with a view to making greater use of their missions in foreign Capitals;

**Emphasized** the importance of the implementation of the study on deportees in the context of the Proposed free movement under the upcoming CARICOM Single Market and Economy;

**Agreed** that consideration should be given to negotiating with sending states for access by deportees to those assets which they would have acquired through non-criminal means and the establishment of a fund to assist with their resettlement;

**Also recommended** collaboration with the OAS/CICAD which has ongoing initiatives in this area.

**CRIME REDUCTION STRATEGIES**  
**(SECTION 7)**

**THE JOINT MEETING:**

**Endorsed** the recommendations on pages 46-49 of the Report;

**Recommended** the inclusion of a tertiary level training component in law enforcement and related disciplines at regional institutions;

**Underscored** the importance of reforming the criminal/justice system to compliment recommendations for reform of the police;

**Also recommended** the development of effective information networks for the criminal justice system;

**Further recommended** increasing the attraction of policing as a profession by upgrading the remuneration packages;

**Recommended** police cadet schemes in schools and community-based policy and problem-oriented programmes.

**STRUCTURAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK**  
**(SECTION 8)**

**Regional Rapid Response Mechanism**

THE JOINT MEETING:

**Endorsed** the recommendations on page 52 of the Report.  
**Establishment of a High Security Prison**

THE JOINT MEETING:

**Considered** the Report of the Task Force on pages 54-55 and **agreed** with the conclusion of the Task Force that this proposal was not feasible at this time.

**Legal Framework**

THE JOINT MEETING:

**Endorsed** the recommendations at pages 56-60 and **noted** the report of the Secretariat on the proposed establishment of a CARICOM Drafting Facility to be funded by USAID.

**CAPACITY-BUILDING**  
**(SECTION 9)**

THE JOINT MEETING:

**Endorsed** the recommendations of the Task Force on pages 62-63 of the Report;

**Noted** that the Maritime Cooperation Agreement has been concluded;

**Urged** Member States to sign and ratify the Maritime Cooperation Agreement;

**Also endorsed** the recommendations on Law Enforcement Training on pages 64-65; but **recommended** that the Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP) should be incorporated into the existing CARICOM structure and report to the relevant body.



**CONCLUSIONS AND THE WAY FORWARD**  
**(SECTION 10)**

**THE JOINT MEETING:**

**Recommended** that the Task Force be granted an extension of its tenure for an additional year and that the Secretariat should present a budget to the Conference clearly outlining all expenses for the required period; (see budget attached at as Annex III to this Report);

**Endorsed** the medium/long-term recommendations as the way forward;

**Also recommended** that the Regional Coordinating Mechanism within the CARICOM Secretariat be strengthened with additional human and financial resources consistent with the organogram and budget attached at as Annex IV to this Report;

**Further recommended** that the Conference of Heads of Government request that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago continue to house the Secretariat of the Task Force and the operating expenses be shared in accordance with the CARICOM formula;

**Agreed** that the work of the Task Force was inhibited by inadequate empirical research and **also endorsed** the recommendation for a Regional Research and policy Unit within a governmental structure with inputs from Regional and International sources including Regional Universities;

**Also agreed** that the Task Force should be multi disciplinary, and be provided with adequate human and financial resources to carry forward the work with which it has been charged;

**Noted** with respect to resources for the implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force, that the UK had identified the provision of resources, in this context, as an area in which it was willing to assist;

**Recommended** that the Region should be sensitive to external support being conditional on specific political outcomes;

**Also recommended** that the Joint Meeting of the Attorneys-General and Ministers with Responsibility for National Security be institutionalised as an Organ of CARICOM.

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**JOINT MEETING OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL AND MINISTERS WITH  
RESPONSIBILITY FOR NATIONAL SECURITY TO  
CONSIDER THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE REGIONAL  
TASK FORCE ON CRIME AND SECURITY  
MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA, 19 JUNE 2002**

**LIST OF DELEGATES**

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**CARRIBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM) SECRETARIAT**

Mr Duke Pollard		Legal Consultant Legal and Institutional Framework
Col. Fairbairn Liverpool	-	Coordinator Regional Coordinating Mechanism (Drug Control Programmes)
Dr Gloria Richards-Johnson	-	Assistant General Counsel Legal and Institutional Framework
Mr Ronald Joseph		Project Officer Conference Services
Mr Ricardo Yearwood		Technical Services Officer
Ms Gillian Lord		Stenographer, Conference Services
Mr Lance Selman		Chairman Regional Task Force on Crime and Security
Mr Michael Griffith		Research Officer Regional Task Force on Crime and Security

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**JOINT MEETING OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL AND MINISTERS WITH  
RESPONSIBILITY FOR NATIONAL SECURITY TO  
CONSIDER THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE REGIONAL TASK  
FORCE ON CRIME AND SECURITY  
MONTEGO, JAMAICA, 19 JUNE 2002**

**AGENDA**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>FACILITATOR</b>
1. OPENING REMARKS	- CHAIRMAN, THE HONORABLE DR. PETER PHILLIPS, MINISTER OF NATIONAL SECURITY (JAMAICA)
2. INTRODUCTION (SECTION 1, PAGES 1-13)	- MR. LANCELOT SELMAN CHAIRMAN, TASK FORCE
3. REVIEW OF THE REGIONAL COUNTER NARCOTIC PROGRAM (SECTION 3 , PAGES 22-28)	- COL. FAIRBAIRN LIVERPOOL REGIONAL COORDINATOR CARICOM SECRETARIAT
4. CAUSES AND SOURCES (SECTION 2, PAGES 14-21)	- MR. LANCELOT SELMAN CHAIRMAN, TASK FORCE
5. ILLEGAL FIREARMS TERRORISM (SECTION 4 AND 5, PAGES 29-35)	- COL. FAIRBAIRN LIVERPOOL
6. DEPORTEES (SECTION 6, PAGES 36-42)	- MR. LANCELOT SELMAN
7. CRIME REDUCTION STRATEGIES (SECTION 7, PAGES 43-49)	- MR. LANCELOT SELMAN
8. LEGAL FRAMEWORK (SECTION 8, PAGES 50 -60)	- DR. GLORIA RICHARDS-JOHNSON ASSISTANT LEGAL COUNSEL CARICOM SECRETARIAT
9. RAPID RESPONSE UNIT (SECTION 8 PAGE 53-55)	- MR. LANCELOT SELMAN
10. OPTIONS FOR THE WAY FORWARD	- MR. LANCELOT SELMAN
11. CLOSURE	

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