

The Collaboration Imperative in the Caribbean Security Arena

Ivelaw Lloyd Griffith

Professor of Political Science

Provost and Senior Vice President

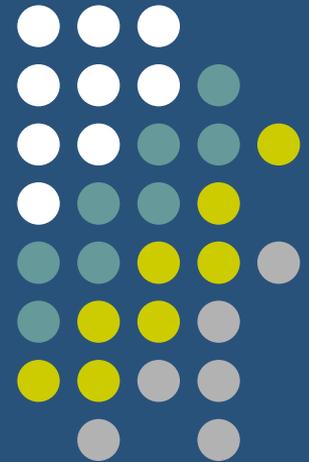
York College, The City University of New York

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# The Regional Collaboration Imperative

“Obviously, it would be foolhardy to depend entirely upon moral suasion and so, the protective services, police and military, play a critical role in ensuring and preserving the physical security of the state and its citizens. ...”



# The Imperative Cont'd



“.... However, it is becoming increasingly apparent that no single state, large or small, can in isolation ensure its own security from subversion or external threat. In this era of the interdependence of states, and the globalization of activities relating to almost every sphere of life—economic, cultural, and criminal to name but a few—the preservation of national security can no longer be seen in purely national terms.” ~~ PM ANR

Robinson, May 31, 1991, Port-of-Spain, TNT

# My Approach



- Will offer Cx3 analysis, with ?s being:
  1. What's the **Context** of the region's **Collaboration Imperative**?
  2. What's the **Configuration** of the region's collaboration profile?
  3. What are some main collaboration **Challenges** facing the region?

# First Question



What's the  
**Context** of the  
region's  
**Collaboration  
Imperative?**

# Context Components



- Collaboration Imperative has three main Context Components:
  1. Nature of the region's security challenges
  2. Nature of the states in the region
  3. Nature of the region's collaboration landscape.

# Remember Voltaire



- “Protection and preservation of a people’s freedom from external military attack and coercion, from internal subversion, and from the erosion of cherished political, economic, and social values.” – Ivelaw Lloyd Griffith, *The Quest for Security in the Caribbean* (1993)
- Essential aspects
  - Not just military element; political, etc.
  - Traditional and non-traditional threats
  - Not just external threats; internal security is key
  - Not just national defense, also public security

# Essence of Threats ...



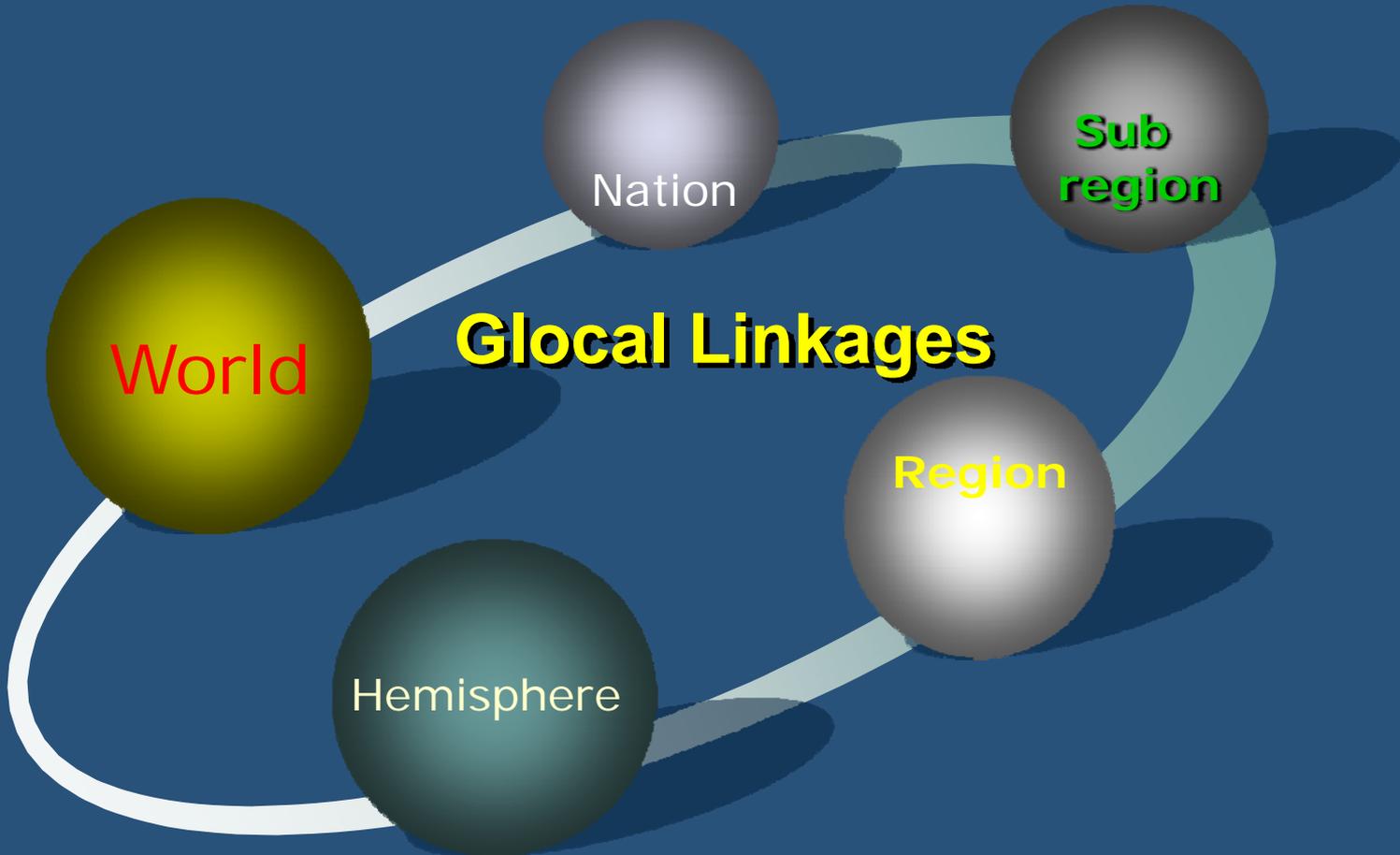
- ❑ For most states non-traditional threats present greater headaches than traditional ones, especially
  - ❑ Drugs
  - ❑ Crime—national and transnational
  - ❑ Illegal arms trafficking
- ❑ Transnational
- ❑ Multidimensional

# Caribbean States ...



- ❑ Small and subordinate
  - ❑ Small physical size & geographic vulnerabilities
  - ❑ Manpower, \$, training, intelligence, other constraints
  - ❑ Security deficits—both national defense & public security
  - ❑ Geopolitical value but limited contemporary leverage
- ❑ “Sometimes it seems as if small states were like small boats pushed out into a turbulent sea, free in one sense to traverse it; but, without oars or provisions, without compass or sails, free also to perish. Or, perhaps, to be rescued and taken aboard a larger vessel.” – Shridat Ramphal in *Vulnerability: Small States in a Global Society*, 1985, 191.

# Global Interdependence



# Second Question



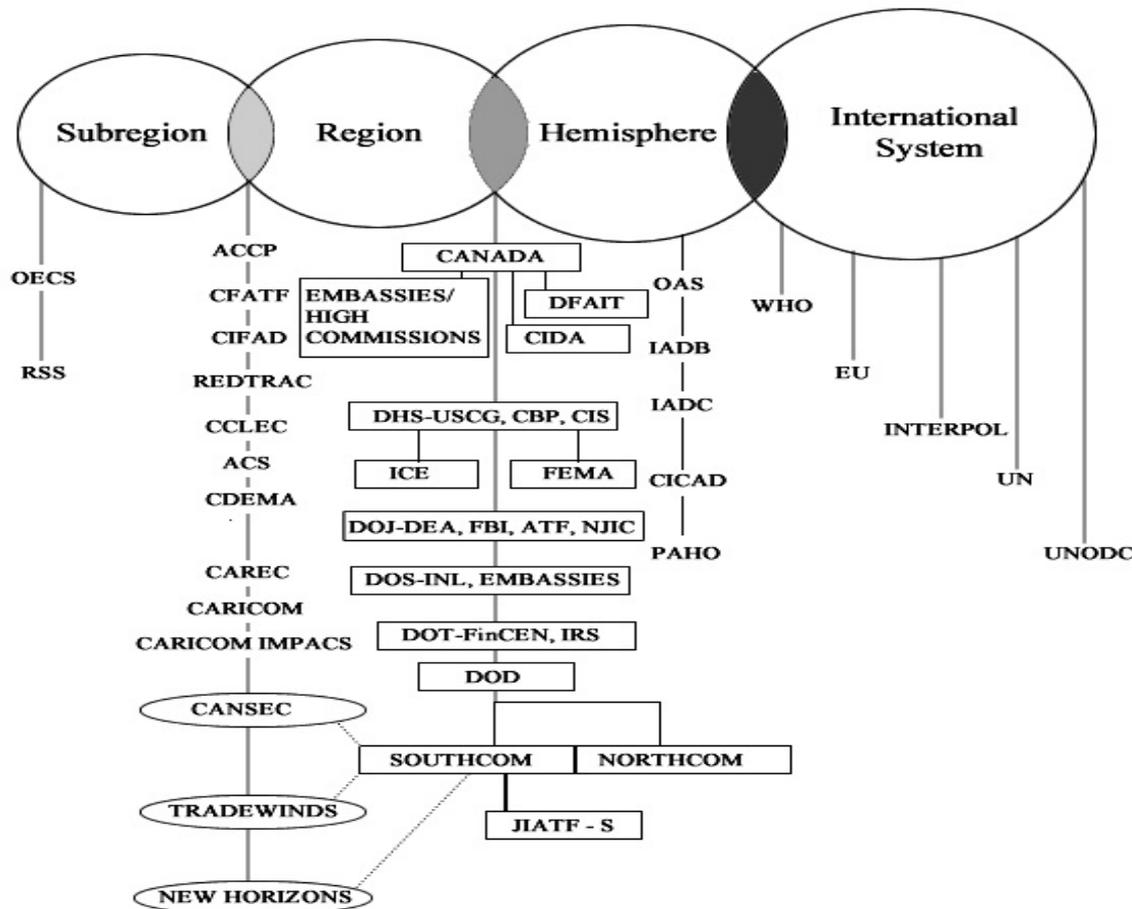
What's the  
**Configuration**  
of the region's  
collaboration  
profile?

# Engagement Landscape



- Individual & bilateral engagement
- Multilateral Engagement Zones
  - ✓ Sub region, region, hemisphere, etc.
  - ✓ Overlapping zone engagement
  - ✓ Other key stakeholders
    - ✓ US, UK, Canada, France, Netherlands
    - ✓ OAS, UN, Interpol

# Engagement Zones



# Some Regional Agencies



## Organizations within the Multilateral Security Engagement Zones of the Caribbean I

| <u>Agency</u>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <u>Date Formed</u>   | <u>Head as of May 15, 2012</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP)</b><br>Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Br. Virgin Islands, Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Curacao, Dominica, French Antilles, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Maarten, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands.                                                                                                                                                                       | August 1987          | President: Ellison Greenslade  |
| <b>CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime &amp; Security (CARICOM IMPACS)</b><br>Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | July 2005            | Ex. Dir: Francis Forbes (Ag.)  |
| <b>Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC)</b><br>Full Members: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Bermuda, Canada, Cayman Islands, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela. | XXX 1970             | Perm. Sec.: Paul Hilaire       |
| <b>Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)</b><br>Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Br. Virgin Islands, Bahamas, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Sept 1991/Sept 2009* | Ex. Dir: Jeremy Collymore      |

\* Formerly known as Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA), the name was changed to the current one in September 2009.

# Some More Agencies



## Organizations within the Multilateral Security Engagement Zones of the Caribbean II

| <u>Agency</u>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <u>Date Formed</u> | <u>Head as of May 15, 2012</u>          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <b>Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF)</b><br>Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nicaragua, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Venezuela. | November 1992      | Executive Director: Calvin Wilson       |
| <b>Caribbean Regional Drug Training Center (REDTRAC)</b><br>Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, Br. Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands.<br>Also, on an ad hoc basis: Argentina, Cuba, Haiti, St. Maarten, Puerto Rico, Suriname.                                  | May 1995           | Director: Sr. Supt. Paul Ferguson (Ag.) |
| <b>Regional Security System (RSS)</b><br>Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | October 1982       | Coordinator: Grantley Watson            |

# Final Question



What are some  
main collaboration  
**Challenges** facing  
the region?

# Engagement Challenges



❖ Three main challenges;  
others exist

1. Capabilities
2. Institutionalization
3. Cooperation

# Matter of Capabilities



- ❖ Capabilities: money, manpower, training, equipment, intelligence
- ❖ Implications & consequences
  - ❖ Diminished protection of state and society
  - ❖ Private security; false sense of security
  - ❖ Loss of confidence in authorities by law-abiding citizens—individual & corporate
  - ❖ Loss of respect for authorities by non-law abiding citizens; more daring, bold
- ❖ Impacts formal-legal SOV: right for political elites to make decisions for state without foreign intrusion, unless approval granted in relation to international organizations
- ❖ Impacts positive SOV: having economic, technical, military, political capabilities to make, execute, and enforce public policy



# Institutionalization, Cooperation Challenges ... Ω



- Institutionalization
  - Be careful with Solution by Platitudes Syndrome
  - Beyond laws & treaties: functional systems to execute, evaluate, and adapt appropriately
- Cooperation
  - Necessity for Coop. doesn't remove potential for conflict over capabilities, sovereignty, strategy
  - Challenge relates to cooperation between and among states and to coordination within them

# Finally, plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose



“Excellencies, as the lead CARICOM Head of Government on Security, the issue of transnational organized crime holds particular significance for me. ... Crime security and safety is one of the major challenges facing our countries today. This is a multifaceted, transnational pandemic requiring collective effort, we must be our brother’s keeper; no one country can do it alone, and indeed I take inspiration from my country’s own motto ‘Together We Aspire, Together we Achieve’”. – PM Kamla Persad-Bissessar, 6<sup>th</sup> SOA, April 14, 2012.

