Military Initiatives in Creating Stability and Good Governance - A Caribbean Perspective

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Hilton Anthony McDavid, Centre for National Security and Strategic Studies, The University of the West Indies, Mona
Outline

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- Monday May 24, 2010-Labour Day in Jamaica
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Globalization, Natural Disasters and their Discontents

“The illegal trade in drugs, arms, intellectual property, people and money is booming. Like the war on terrorism, the fight to control these illicit markets pits governments against agile, stateless, and resourceful networks empowered by globalization. Governments will continue to lose these wars until they adopt new strategies to deal with a larger, unprecedented struggle that now shapes the world as much as confrontations between nation-states once did.”

-- Moises Naim

“The Five Wars of Globalization”
The end of the cold war and the ensuing globalization have defined the new security environment in the Caribbean in terms of new risks and diverse threats, including increasing worldwide unemployment, the marginality of great sectors of the population particularly in Guyana and Jamaica, terrorism in its diverse modalities, organised crime and violations of human rights.
“The Caribbean: Sun, sea and murder”

* 2006 data

Source: The Economist
The traditional international problem of conventional external aggression also remains a possibility given that Guyana has a long standing land boundary dispute with Venezuela and Suriname, while Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and other islands have ongoing maritime boundary challenges.
Territorial Disputes

- Border and territorial, most dormant
- Barbados-T &T disputes “settled” April 2006 by Arbitral Tribunal under UNCLOS
- Guyana–Suriname maritime dispute now before Tribunal
- Belize–Guatemala; 2002 “resolution,” stalled; new action in February 2000
- Some countries have multiple disputes
- Venezuela claim on Guyana Essequibo; 5/8 of 214, 970 km²; resources-rich area
THREATS, CHALLENGES, & OTHER REGIONAL CONCERNS

Threats
- Transnational Terrorism
- Narco-terrorism
- Logistical and financial support to Radical Islamic Groups
- Illicit Trafficking
- Massive Migration
- Falsification of Documents
- Money Laundering
- Kidnapping
- Radical and Popular Uprisings
- Urban Gangs/Delinquency
- Natural Disasters

Underlying Conditions
- Poverty
- Inequality
- Corruption
- Weak Governance

Challenges
- Lack of Cooperation
- Extra-Hemispheric Influence
- Declining Resources
- Populism

Lack of Cooperation
- Rural poverty
- Inequality
- Corruption
- Weak Governance
The drug problem of the hemisphere is having deleterious effects on the small economies of the English speaking Caribbean. These effects are linked to the operations having multiple consequences and implications which impact crime in general, and systemic or institutionalised corruption.
The Caribbean is now of particular importance to the USA in their fight against Transnational Organized Crime and what they refer to as their “War against terror.” The penetration of the US borders by drugs transhipped through the Caribbean and the use of the islands as an intransit destination for human trafficking into the USA are well documented.
Regional Threats

- Money Laundering
- Cyber Crime
- Deportees
- Organized Crime
- Arms Trafficking
- Narcotics Trafficking
- Human Trafficking & Illegal Migration
- Terrorism
Caribbean Security Challenges

- Narcotics
- Potential Terrorist Personas
- Weapons
- Illegal Movement of People
- Metropolitan Crime Culture

Caribbean Security Challenges
Guns for Drugs Trade-
Jamaica/Haiti
Narco-Trafficking
Projected Cocaine Movement

CY 2009

- **MX/CA**
  - 970 MT
  - 67%

- **CARIB**
  - 220 MT
  - 15%

- **EUR/AFR**
  - 260 MT
  - 18%

Total of 550 MT Primary and Subsequent Movement to Non US Markets

2009 Projected Total: 1250 - 1500 MT

Maritime: 80%
Air: 20%
CD Flow Estimate by Vector

Total: 1250 - 1500 MT
Maritime: (80%)
Air: (20%)
An estimated 80% of initial cocaine movements depart South America via maritime conveyance.

223 Events

346 Events
Arms Trafficking

- Overseas Gang Links
  - Merchant Shipping
- Jamaica-Haiti
  - Drugs for Guns Links
- Honduran Fishing Vessels
  - Legal
  - Illegal
- Colombian Narco Links
  - Vessels
  - Aircraft
- Drugs for Guns Links
Human Trafficking and Illegal Migration

Asia
- Malaysia
- China

Russia

India

Sri Lanka

Tablighs

Narco-Traffickers
Another significant perception and management issue for the Caribbean, not least because of recent concerns over the global movement of Swine Flu (H1N1), Avian Flu (H1N5), SARS and is that of bio-security.

The implication of bio-security issues for tourism were clearly illustrated in the impacts of the outbreaks of foot and mouth in the UK in 2001.
Maritime Terrorism
(Cont’d)
Low level of reporting: 18 incidents in past year (8 against commercial vessels 10 against pleasure craft); night attacks; stationary victims
Incident Reporting in the Caribbean

Low level of reporting: 18 incidents in past year (8 against commercial vessels 10 against pleasure craft); night attacks; stationary victims

Source: NGA Anti-Shipping Activity

Message Database UNCLASSIFIED
Concluding Thoughts-Insurgency or Just Criminal Activity
Monday May 24, 2010-Labour Day in Jamaica

- Nexus Between Gangs and Political Parties
- Origins of the Garrison
- The Extradition
- The Siege-A Culmination
- The Rest of the Caribbean-Guyana, St Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago
- Fiscal Power
The main functions of the state are the footings of the foundations of nation building. These are the provision of “security” and “justice”, addressing the social and economic well being of all citizens, and the stabilizing of good governance and ensuring the participatory process. In the strengthening of the state, we must succeed in these four areas.
DEFINING SECURITY

Security addresses all aspects of public safety, in particularly creating a safe and secure environment and developing legitimate and effective security institutions. Justice must include the strengthening of the legal system for it to be more accountable, creating an effective law enforcement apparatus, an open judicial system, fair laws and a humane correction system.
In many ways security is the precursor to “economic well being” as this extends from protecting the population from starvation, diseases, and the elements to long term social and economic development.
Feil (2002) defines security comprehensively as a concept that addresses all aspects of public safety, particularly the establishment of a safe and secure environment and the development of legitimate and stable security institutions. Indeed this includes securing the lives of the people from immediate and large scale violence and maintaining the state’s ability to defend and to keep its territorial integrity.
A functional state depends on more than simply a competent and well-intentioned government. It requires actions and inputs by individual citizens, communities, local associations, civil society groups, and the private sector as well. How all of these actors behave, together with government, is the realm of governance and rebuilding all elements of the governance structure is critical to successful state-building.

Brickerhoff et al (2009)
“Governance”: the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented).

8 Characteristics of “Good Governance”

1. Participation
2. Rule of Law
3. Transparency
4. Responsiveness
5. Consensus oriented
6. Equity and inclusiveness
7. Effectiveness and Efficiency
8. Accountability

*“What is Good Governance,” United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,
http://www.unescap.org/pdd/prs/ProjectActivities/Ongoing/gg/governance.asp
3 FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNANCE

- Delivering Public Goods and Services Effectively
- Managing Political Participation and Accountability
- Safety and Security

Brickerhoff et al (2009)
Dimensions of Good Governance and Stability

- Reliability
- Responsiveness
- Sense of Security
- Empathy
- Tangibles
Conceptual Model of Good Governance-Delivery of Public Services

- Word-of-mouth communication
- Personal needs of the Citizen
- Past experience

Gap 1: Derivation of the Needs Of the Citizens
Gap 2: Fiscal Planning
Gap 3: Service delivery
Gap 4: SOCIAL MARKETING
Gap 5: Expected service

- Expected service
- Perceived service

CITIZEN
GOVERNMENT
Governance, Stability and Resilience (OECD, 2008)

Interacting components:

- **Expectations** that citizens have of the state;
- **State capacity** to provide services within a secure environment and to obtain sufficient resources from its population and territory to provide these services;
- **Political will** to direct resources and capacity to meet citizens’ expectations.
KEYS TO STABILITY

- Establishing Good Political Governance
- Sustainable Economic Development
- Security and Stability-Rule of Law, Order and Justice to Form a Safe Secure and Stable Environment
- Secure and Stable Conditions-Foundations to Sustain Good Governance and Economic Development that Make the State Viable
Symbiotic Relationship Between Security and Stability, and Human Development

Beyond Policing

Synergy between Development and Military Efforts

Non-armed Military Intervention

Marrying Developmental Goals with Stability Operations
KEYS TO STABILITY (Cont’d)

- Strengthening National Capacities at all Levels for Conflict Management
- Secondment of Military Personnel to Civilian Institutions
STRUCTURING THE MILITARY

- Multiple Missions Versus the Single Mission
- Special Characteristics of the Military that Make Specialist Different to their CV Counterparts
- Maintaining Stability and Good Governance-Developmental Role, Social Development and Cultural Development
GUYANA’S EXPERIENCE

- Farm Corps
- Agri Corps
- Economic Infrastructure
- Guyana National Service
- Border Settlements
- HEAP
Trinidad and Tobago

- MILAT and MYPART Programmes 2009
YEAR ONE

A: COMMON INDUCTION PERIOD - 3 MONTHS (July – September) followed by
B: COMMON FOUNDATION YEAR – 9 MONTHS (October – June)

YEAR TWO

YEAR THREE

POST THIRD YEAR OPTIONS

RESETTLEMENT VIA OJT PROGRAMMES

OR OPPORTUNITY TO ENLIST
OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

1. To reduce annually the loss of potentially productive capital from the national skills base;

2. To transform within three (3) years, the attitudes and behaviors of high needs youth between 16-20 years, in a routine, disciplined and skills based environment.
OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- To strengthen the capacity for young persons between 16 to 20 years to successfully contribute to national development through exposure to Academicisc training and certified skills training within three (3) years.
To strengthen the certifiable technical and vocational employable choices available to youths at risk between the ages of 16 to 20 years that are recognised and accepted throughout industry.
EXPECTED OUTCOMES - SOCIAL

- Young persons, who are well adjusted, disciplined, responsible and who possess positive social service values and attitudes.

- Young persons who possess the skills and the will to respond as a coordinated element in times of national crisis and overall national community development during and after their internship.
Accessibility to certification in the National Examination Council or approved equivalent certification in the technical/vocational field, with the ability to pursue advanced technical training if indicated.
Bibliography


Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (2008), Concepts and Dilemmas of State Building in Fragile Situations: From Fragility to Resilience, OECD, Paris, France