

From: (b)(6) (Port-au-Prince)" (b)(6) @state.gov>
To: (b)(6) @state.gov>;
(b)(6) @state.gov>
CC: (b)(6) @state.gov>;
(b)(6) @state.gov>
Subject: Re: NYPD DEPLOYMENT REPORT FOR 2014
Date: Mon, 26 Jun 2017 19:33:21 -0400

Yes (b)(6) is working with FMO shop to get proof of payments.
Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone.

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, June 26, 2017 7:31 PM
To: (b)(6)
Cc: (b)(6) (Port-au-Prince); (b)(6)
Subject: RE: NYPD DEPLOYMENT REPORT FOR 2014

Hey (b)(6)

Please don't go to any extra trouble to get the reports if you can't readily find them, but could you please dig around one more time and see if you can find anything else.

Below is what I have so far from what you, (b)(6) and INL/CAP sent me.

(b)(6) Could you please follow up with (b)(6) regarding payments. We don't need invoices (I already have them), just proof of payments.

Thanks,

(b)(6)

Deployment 14 (April 8-August 6, 2014)

- None

Deployment 15 (August 5-December 2, 2014)

- Sept 1-30
- December 1

Deployment 16 (December 2, 2014- April 24, 2015)- THIS ONE IS COMPLETE

- December 2-31
- January 1-31
- February 1-28
- March 1-31
- April 1-30

Deployment 17 (April 24- July 27, 2015)

- May 1-May 31

Deployment 18 (July 26- November 20, 2015)

- August 1-31
- September 1-31

Deployment 19 (November 19, 2015- March 18, 2016)

-

- December 1-31
- March 1-15

-

-

Deployment 20 (March 15-July 15, 2016)

-

- March 15-31
- May 2-June 24
- July 4-July 8
- After Action Report

-

-

Deployment 21 (July 12-November 11, 2016)

- July 17- August 20
- August 27-September 2
- After Action Report

-

Deployment 22 (November 8, 2016- March 10, 2017)

-

- After Action Report

SBU

This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, June 26, 2017 6:08 PM
To: (b)(6)
Cc: (b)(6) (Port-au-Prince)
Subject: RE: NYPD DEPLOYMENT REPORT FOR 2014

Thank you for this information (b)(6) Do you have any reports from Deployment 14 (April 8-August 6, 2014). I don't have any in my files.

Thanks,
(b)(6)

SBU
This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, June 26, 2017 11:15 AM
To: (b)(6)
Cc: (b)(6) (Port-au-Prince)
Subject: NYPD DEPLOYMENT REPORT FOR 2014

(b)(6)
U.S. Embassy, Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Office: (b)(6)
Cell: (b)(6)
(b)(6)

Official
UNCLASSIFIED

Sender:	(b)(6) (Port-au-Prince)" (b)(6) @state.gov>
Recipient:	(b)(6) @state.gov>;
	(b)(6) @state.gov>;
	(b)(6) @state.gov>;
	(b)(6) @state.gov>

From: (b)(6) <(b)(6)@state.gov>
To: (b)(6)@state.gov>
CC: (b)(6) (Port-au-Prince) (b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject: NYPD DEPLOYMENT REPORT 2016
Date: Mon, 26 Jun 2017 12:18:47 -0400

I will reach out to NYPD for the missing reports.

(b)(6)

U.S. Embassy, Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Office: (b)(6)

Cell: (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Official

UNCLASSIFIED

Sender: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Recipient: (b)(6)@state.gov>;
(b)(6) (Port-au-Prince) (b)(6)@state.gov>



POLICE NATIONALE D'HAITI

DIRECTION DEPARTEMENTALE DE L'OUEST SERVICE DEPARTEMENTAL DE LA POLICE COMMUNAUTAIRE

Calendrier de la Tournée Départementale pour la formation en Police Communautaire/PNH

Date	Départements
Lundi 06 Juin au Jeudi 09 Juin 2016	Nord et Nord-Est
Lundi 13 Juin au Jeudi 16 Juin 2016	Artibonite (Haut et Bas)
Lundi 20 au Mer 22 Juin 2016	Plateau Central
Jeudi 23 au Vendredi 24 Juin 2016	Sud-Est
Lundi 27 au Jeudi 30 Juin 2016	Sud
Mardi 05 Juillet au Jeudi 07 Juillet 2016	L'Ouest

Nb.- Il serait nécessaire qu'une délégation composée d'un Responsable de la Police Communautaire et NYPD exécute préalablement une visite des lieux au niveau des Départements inscrits dans le calendrier, Parce que les bureaux départementaux pourraient ne pas être appropriés à la formation et exigeraient la location d'autres locaux appropriés à la circonstance.

(b)(6)

Responsable
Départemental de la Police Communautaire



POLICE NATIONALE D'HAITI

DIRECTION DEPARTEMENTALE DE L'OUEST

SERVICE DEPARTEMENTAL DE LA POLICE COMMUNAUTAIRE

La liste de formateur pour la campagne de formation en Police Communautaire dans les Départements.

Groupe A.- Départements : Nord, Nord-Est et L'Artibonite (Haut et Bas)

- 1- (b)(6) (Responsable)
- 2- [Redacted]
- 3- (b)(6)
- 4- [Redacted]
- 5- [Redacted]

Groupe B.- Départements : Sud, Sud-Est, Plateau Central et l'Ouest

- 1- (b)(6) (Responsable)
- 2- (b)(6)
- 3- [Redacted]
- 4- [Redacted]
- 5- [Redacted]

(b)(6) _____
Responsable
Départemental de la Police Communautaire

On Tuesday December 1, NYPD team #19 discussed the importance of mutual respect amongst the community and the police. Some of the topics included respecting citizens' rights to protest and to express themselves through free speech. NYPD team #19 later completed a few scenarios involving LGBTQ issues where they taught the local police that their job was to protect, serve, and to be impartial to the community regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity.

On Wednesday December 2 and Thursday December 3, NYPD team #19 met with (b)(6), (b)(6), the Community Policing CO, and other community leaders to discuss strategies for implementing the Dominoes Tournament and the Toy Drive. The team plans to allocate money for each initiative through contributions from the businesses in the community.

On Friday December 4, NYPD team #19 met with a few students of the Explorers Program who expressed their concerns about the program. The students believed that since the program lacked the necessary materials, they were wasting their time attending the meetings when they were not being taught anything advantageous to survive in a difficult society. Also, some of the students were not financially equipped to attend every Explorers meeting. However, they were being called at the last minute to attend the meetings and to participate in the program activities. One particular example includes a last minute call to Delmas 33 where the day's activities ended very late and a few students were unable to find transportation so they began to walk home. On their way home, a man began to follow them. The students got home nearly two to three hours later after finally losing the stranger. When they reported the incident to the (b)(6) (b)(6) (b)(6) who was in charge of the unit, the response made the students feel that if anything were to happen to them, nobody at the unit would care.

On Monday December 7, NYPD team #19 responded to DCPJ where they were briefed on a case involving a female victim who was shot approximately six times. After their arrival into the country on October 27th, 2014, one of the NYPD teams had conducted a long and exhausting investigation where two people were arrested and are now currently awaiting their trials. The two perpetrators had confessed that (b)(6) a resident of Florida had paid them two thousand dollars to carry out the victim's murder. A telephone interview was scheduled for the following week with the Miami Dade County Police Department and the (b)(7)(F) (b)(7)(F). However, NYPD team #19 will not be able to focus their immediate attention on this case until after the holiday season unless exigent circumstances arise.

On Tuesday December 8 and Wednesday December 9, NYPD team #19 responded to the Community Policing Headquarters in Delmas 33 where the Community Police were called to escort a religious procession for the St. Feast Day of the Immaculate Conception. A unit of thirty five officers were assigned to the procession. During the procession, unity between the police and the community was demonstrated even after there had been a rise in protests and complaints made to the Police Department pertaining to police brutality.

NYPD team #19 is currently trying to put together a toy drive for the children of Haiti who are less fortunate. So far, the team has been able to contact co-workers and friends who would be willing to make the toy drive a reality. Some of these contacts include (b)(6) (b)(6) who has already donated fifty dollars, (b)(6) who has donated twenty five dollars, (b)(6) who has donated one hundred dollars, and a few other colleagues and friends from the department. After all of the contributions have been processed, a list will be made with the names of each donor and the amount they donated while a separate report will be enclosed following the commencement of the toy drive which will reveal how the money was divided and spent.

Due to political turmoil, the Explorer's meeting was rescheduled for Wednesday afternoon. The students who were in attendance were asked to express their exact thoughts on a sheet of paper about the program, specifically what they liked and disliked and what they thought should be added or removed. In light of the National Day of Human Rights occurring on the following day, December 10, the students expressed their thoughts on human rights. NYPD team #19 explained to the students that the 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights clearly states that it is the Duty of the States to promote, protect, and strengthen all human rights and the fundamental freedoms of the people regardless of their political, economic, and cultural systems. For the remainder of the meeting, NYPD team #19 and the students continued their debate on human rights.

On Thursday December 10, due to a march that took place, NYPD team #19's schedule was disrupted. However, the team spent their day responding to numerous stores with the community policing officers to pick up the donations that were given for the toy drive.

On Friday December 11, NYPD team #19 met with the (b)(6) and discussed spreading the community policing program throughout Haiti. After the meeting with the academy, the team responded to the Community Policing Headquarters where they met with (b)(6) and assessed the toy drive and the dominoes tournament. The team will have to make an effort to place the two events in the mairie (city hall). They will most likely have to clean the space and send a tow truck to remove any overcrowding vehicles in the area.

During the week of December 14 through the 19, NYPD team #19 assisted the community policing unit in organizing the toy drive. DynCorp was a huge supporter of the toy drive. The (b)(6) and (b)(6) all helped in collecting toys from the DynCorp office. The site coordinator, (b)(6) emailed the US UNPOL and all of the Subject Matter Experts requesting their contribution to the toy drive. The response was a very positive one. (b)(6) (b)(6) donated 2000 gourdes, an equivalent of \$35 to the toy drive which covered three different toys for the Piyay store in the Petion-Ville area. Many of the UNPOL officers and SME's also participated in handing out gifts. Some of the NYPD officers contributed to the toy drive as well. Donations came from retired and active MOs with contributions ranging from \$40

to \$400. The toy drive was a gratifying experience but it was not a complete success. It was well organized but poorly executed.

During the week of December 21 through the 26, NYPD team #19 hosted an Explorer meeting where speakers (b)(6) and Journalist Mr. Marcelin Christ-Fils guest approached the discussion of acculturation within Haiti. The Explorers seized the opportunity to voice their opinions against the label, referencing their forefathers and the martyrs who were killed because of their religious beliefs. The team later distributed five Amazon tablets to the top five Explorers of the year. NYPD team #19 along with the Community Policing Unit responded to an invitation for the distribution of gifts to over 800 hundred children by the Christian Nonprofit Organization known as Food for the Poor based in Coconut Creek, Florida, USA. Some of the other units present were the Brigade Protection Des Mineurs of the DCPJ, members of the US Embassy along with the (b)(6) and (b)(6) of the (b)(6) and (b)(6) (b)(6) (b)(6) NYPD team #19 was met by (b)(6) who discussed his plan to have hundreds of foot posts and many other visible Brigade Patrol throughout the downtown area and other underprivileged neighborhoods such as Belair, Solito, SARTH, Cite Soleil, etc. The remainder of the week included a delegation funeral for an Explorer's mother by the Community Policing Unit accompanied by Team #19 followed by the dominoes tournament and contributions from the team to help the tournament run smoothly.

The Dominoes tournament took place over the course of three days. Initially an idea that NYPD team #16 had concocted, the tournament was a success even though it took some time for a proper execution of plans. The tournament began on December 25 and stretched until the 27th. The spectators were satisfied and very proud of the effort that went into making the tournament a reality. The media was also present which showed a lot of interest in the relations between the police and the community. The day ended with NYPD team #19 responding to the embassy for a follow-up on the case about the woman who was shot six times back in 2014. The purpose of this response was to facilitate a telephone meeting with the Miami Dade Police Department in order to provide them with further information regarding the suspect involved in the shooting. However, (b)(6) who was assisting the team with the case was unavailable at the time which prompted the team to set a later date for the follow up on the case.



POLICE NATIONALE D'HAITI

POLICE COMMUNAUTAIRE

FORMULAIRE D'INSCRIPTION DU PROGRAMME D' EXPLORATEUR DE LA POLICE ET DE LA LOI

Information Personnel				
Nom:		Prenom:		Date:
Adresse:			Apartment/ Unit #	
Ville:		Numéro de NIF:		
Téléphone:		E-mail Address:		
Date de Naissance:	Age:	Niveau D' étude:		
École				
Nom De l' École:		Adresse:		
Téléphone:		E-mail Adresse:		
Nom du directeur:		Téléphone du directeur:		
INFORMATION D' UN PARENT OU PERSONNE RESPONSABLE:				
Nom:		Lien Parenté:		
Adresse:		Phone:		
Numero du NIF:		E-mail Address:		
INFORMATION D' UN AUTRE PARENT OU PERSONNE RESPONSABLE:				
Nom:		Lien Parenté:		
Adresse:		Phone:		
Numero du NIF:		E-mail Address:		
SIGNATURE DE L'EXPLORATEUR:			DATE:	
SIGNATURE D' UN PARENT:			DATE:	
SIGNATURE DU DIRECTEUR DE L'ECOLE:			DATE:	
SIGNATURE DU RESPONSABLE DE LA POLICE COMMUNAUTAIRE:			DATE:	

L'AGENT:

J'ACCEPTE CETTE EVALUATION.

JE N'ACCEPTE PAS L' EVALUATION.

NOTE

SIGNATURE

APPROBATION: SUPERVISEUR DIRECT

COMMENTAIRES:

GRADE	NOM	SIGNATURE	AFFECTATION	DATE
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APPROBATION: RESPONSABLE EN CHARGE

COMMENTAIRES:

GRADE	NOM	SIGNATURE	AFFECTATION	DATE
-------	-----	-----------	-------------	------

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



POLICE NATIONALE D'HAÏTI
Police Communautaire
Rapport D'évaluation

AGENT ID #

Responsable:

Date

GRADE	PRÉNOM	NOM DE FAMILLE	BADGE #
		OUI NON	DE: Jour/Mois
		PROBATION	AU: Jour/Mois
			Année:
			PERIODE

Note: Tous les évaluateurs doivent être conscients de la lourde responsabilité qui leur est imposée, de façon d'objectivité, équitable et sans préjudice.

La légende suivante sera utilisée pour évaluer l'agent.		DIMENSIONS	ÉVALUATION
		Maîtrise de soi	
Inférieur à la moyenne	1	Être Intègre	
Moyenne	2	Interaction Communautaire	
Supérieur à la moyenne	3	Compétences en communication	
Excellent	4	Faire des suivies	
		Comprendre et soutenir les règles et initiatives de la police	
		Corpération; Travailler ensemble	
		Tenue	
		Ponctualité	
		TOTAL	

EN CAS L'AGENT RECOIT "INFÉRIEUR A LA MOYENNE" EN AUCUNE DES CATEGORIES CI-DESSUS , L' EVALUATEUR DOIT RÉPONDRE AUX QUESTIONS # 1 & # 2 CI-DESSOUS.

- 1) Quelle est la raison pour laquelle l' agent reçoit une note "inférieur à la moyenne"?
- 2) Est-ce que l'agent a été préalablement instruit? OUI Non Si oui, indiquez les instructions données.
- 3) Est-ce que l'agent a reçu une mesure disciplinaire au cours de cette période d'évaluation? OUI NON Si oui, indiquez les instructions données.

Les instructions données à l'agent pour l' amélioration de la performance.

EVALUATEUR:

GRADE	NOM COMPLET	SIGNATURE	AFFECTATION	DATE
-------	-------------	-----------	-------------	------

○ ○

○ ○

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Sunday May 12, 2016

FROM: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D/Police Assistance Program Team #20

TO: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D. / D.C.M.A.P. Resource Analysis Section

SUBJECT: **ACTIVITY RECAP FOR THE WEEK OF 06/06/16 TO 06/10/ 2016**

Monday June 06, 2016

On Monday June 06, 2016, team 20 visited "College Mixte Adonai, College Mixte Evangelique des Cadres and College Mixte Canaan". We collected the applications that were previously given out to the students. Multiple students sign up to participate in the program. We had a working session with the staff of the schools to discuss the students' eligibility and to verify their academic records.

In the afternoon, team 20 along with the explorer staff of the Community Policing Unit presided the explorer weekly meeting. Thirty four explorers participated at the meeting including newly recruited explorers. We introduced the new explorers to each other and teach them how to be disciplined.

Tuesday June 07, 2016

On Tuesday June 07, 2016, team 20 trained sixty recently graduate Police Officers on gun safety and maintenance. The Police Officers who received the training were recently graduated from the 26th promotion of the HNP. The Police Officers received the training before their new firearms were issue to them. The training was conducted at the Police Academy.

Wednesday June 8, 2016

On Wednesday June 08, 2016, team 20 trained sixty five recently graduate Police Officers on gun safety and maintenance. The Police Officers who received the training were recently graduated from the 26th promotion of the HNP. The Police Officers received the training before their new firearms were issue to them. The training was conducted at the Police Academy.

Thursday June 9, 2016

On Thursday June 9, 2016, team 20 conducted beats survey in Vivy Mitchell. The survey was conducted in order to reclassify the beats based on priority . Many beats were inspected, as a result the beats were reclassified accordingly. In the afternoon team 20 took part in a meeting with the Vivy Mitchell community leaders. The goal of the meeting was to discuss new security measures to better secure the community. Team 20 made some valuable recommendation that the community leaders planned to put in application in order to enhance security.

Friday June 10, 2016

On Friday June 10, 2016, team 20 participated in a memorial service for the fallen HNP Police Officers who died in the line of duty. Four hundred and four Police Officers were honored during the ceremony. The

ceremony took place at the Police Academy in the presence of Haiti's Prime Minister Enex Jean Charles, the head of the National Police and many other public officials.

F-2019-06048 A-00000424285 "UNCLASSIFIED" 3/4/2022 F-2019-06048 13

Sunday June 12, 2016

On Sunday June 12, 2016, team 20 participated in a ceremony to celebrate the twenty first anniversary of the Haitian National Police The ceremony took place at the Police Academy in the presence of Haiti's President Jocelerme Privert, the Prime Minister Enex Jean Charles The head of the National Police and many other public officials.

(b)(6)



NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR HAITI



BRIEF: March 1st – March 31st, 2014

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL
NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
AFFAIRS**



GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

NYPD	New York City Police Department
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the U.S. Department of State
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section – INL’s embassy-based office
HNP	Haitian National Police (<i>Police Nationale d’Haiti, also PNH or PNd’H</i>)
DCPJ	the Judicial Police, i.e., the HNP’s detective bureau (<i>Direction Centrale de la Police Judiciaire</i>)
CCE	The Anti-Kidnapping Unit (<i>Cellule Contre Enlevement</i>)
BLTS	The Anti-Drug-Trafficking Unit (<i>Brigade de Lutte contre le Trafic de Stupefiants</i>)
BPM	The Child-Protection Unit (<i>Brigade pour le Protection des Mineurs</i>)
BPST	The Science and Technology Bureau (<i>Bureau de la Police Scientifique et Technique</i>)
BAFE	The HNP’s Financial Crimes Unit (<i>Bureau des Affaires Financieres et Economiques</i>)
BRI	The Anti-Gang Unit (<i>Brigades de Recherche et d’Intervention</i>)
BRJ	The Judicial Information Bureau (<i>Bureau de Renseignements Judiciaires</i>)
BAC	The Criminal Affairs Bureau (<i>Bureau d’Affaires Criminelles</i>)
MINUSTAH	The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (<i>Mission des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en Haïti</i>)
APENA	National Penitentiary Administration (<i>Administration Penitentiaire Nationale</i>)
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
BLVV	Auto Crimes Unit (<i>Brigade de Lutte contre les Vols de Vehicules</i>)
UNDO	Law Enforcement Unit (<i>Unite Departmentale de Maintien de L’Ordre</i>)
FC	Central Records Unit (<i>Fichier Centrale</i>)
IBESR	Child Welfare Agency (<i>Institut du Bien Etre Social et de Recherches</i>)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

- NYPD Team 13 officers took part in the launch of the Haitian Community Policing Unit's literacy program, which connects police officers and disadvantaged youth.
- Team 13 took part in the selection of 40 HNP officers necessary to expand the community policing program.
- NYPD officers worked with the HNP Inspector General on integrity training for Commanding Officers and new assignees to the Inspector General's Office.
- The deployment spoke to Jonathan Dienst, an NBC journalist visiting Haiti and reporting on the NYPD's work.

NEWS AND CURRENT EVENTS

- Barack Obama and Haitian Prime Minister Martelly meet in Washington, and Haiti pledges to call new elections.
- A Haitian appeals court rules that former dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier could be charged with crimes against humanity.

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT, MARCH 31, 2014**POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK**

March 31, 2014

From: Program Accountability Officer

To: Executive Staff

Subject: **UPDATE, 03-01-14 to 03-31-14**

ACTIVITY WITH THE COMMUNITY POLICING UNIT

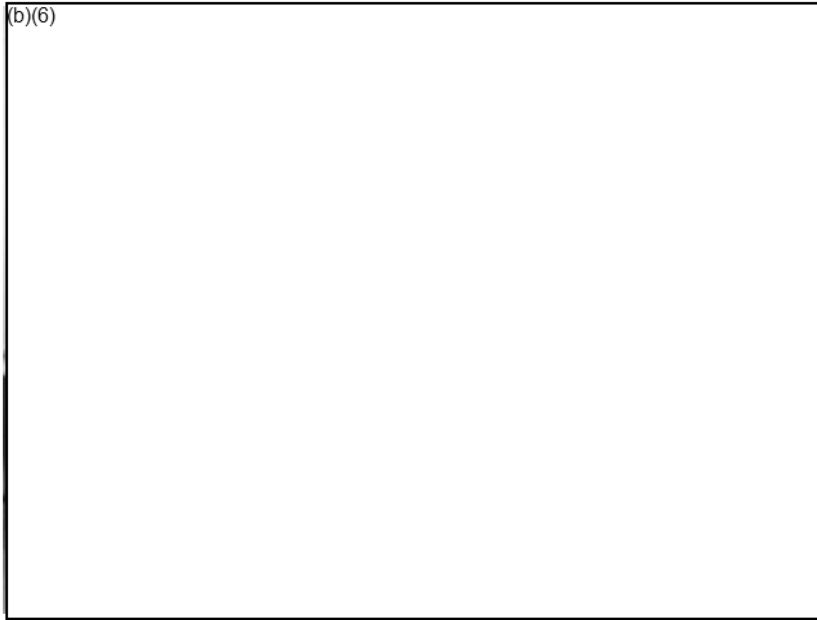
On March 6, 2014, NYPD officers assisted the Delmas community police officers in the investigation of a local gang leader, (b)(6) who is accused of burglarizing local tents and raping young girls. When community policing officers followed up on these reports by visiting the accused's known address, (b)(6) attempted to flee on his motorcycle and subsequently attempted to assault a Haitian officer with a baton before being subdued. Team 13 is currently assisting in the interview of rape and assault victims in an attempt to build a case against (b)(6)

Throughout the month, the NYPD Team assisted in the training of the forty community policing officers it helped select in February. The class is preparing for its deployment to Petitionville, the Port-au-Prince suburb that has been selected as the next community policing location. NYPD officers have helped train them in problem-solving methodology, conflict mediation, trust-building, tactics, and other skills. Throughout the last week of March, Team 13 taught the community policing trainees a module regarding gun safety and cleaning.

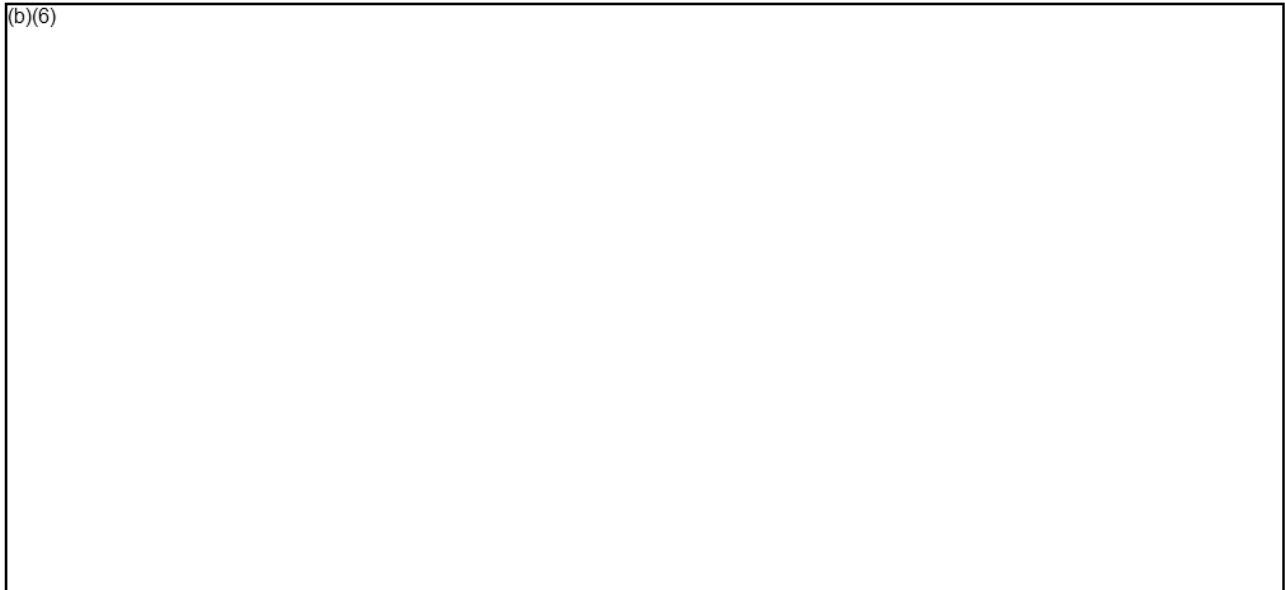
On March 14, 2014, the Community Policing Unit was able to arrest another gang leader in the area. The same day, NYPD officers jointed the HNP in an event at the precinct to help strengthen community relations with the unit. HNP officers and community leaders spoke, as did the two winners of a high school contest coordinated by the policing unit.

NYPD POLICE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR HAITI
NYPD Activities: August 1st to August 31st 2013

F-2019-06048 W-2019-042228 "UNCLASSIFIED" 8/1/2022 F-2019-06048-5



NYPD Team 13 trains community policing recruits in gun safety



Lt. Pierre-Louis participates in a panel with community policing officers and local leaders

The Miami Herald

March 31, 2014

Haiti elections top priority for South Florida congressional lawmakers

By Jacqueline Charles

South Florida congressional lawmakers say they plan to closely monitor a Tuesday vote in Haiti's Senate that will help determine if long-overdue elections take place this year.

On Monday, Haitian President Michel Martelly sent an amended electoral law to the Senate and lower chamber of deputies as part of a package of laws to be voted on, including legislation to make it easier to do business in the country.

"Haiti is a democracy. There are certain things a democracy must do: they must have annual elections; no ifs, ands or buts about it," said U.S. Rep. Frederica Wilson, D-Miami. "Let's hope that they do because the consequences will not be kind."

Wilson along with Miami Republican lawmakers Mario Diaz-Balart and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen visited Haiti last week to meet with Martelly, Prime Minister Laurent Lamothe and parliamentarians.

"We basically had two lines of questioning throughout every meeting: 'Are you being good stewards of the public money, especially U.S. taxpayers dollars, and you've got to schedule a date certain for elections,'" Ros-Lehtinen said. "Transparency, accountability and elections, elections, elections."

The amended electoral law, an impending cabinet reshuffle and possible changes to the council charged with organizing the balloting are part of a political accord reached after two months of dialogue between Martelly and dozens of opposition parties. The exchange was mediated by the Roman Catholic Church, whose new cardinal, Chibly Langlois, as late as last week was still trying to salvage the agreement.

Senate President Simon Desras said while he believes the new law will pass, he still doubts the executive has the political will to stage the balloting, scheduled for Oct. 24.

"The government didn't need an accord to respect the constitution, or to organize elections. They don't do an accord to do carnival," he said.

The ongoing political crisis has triggered traditional signs of malaise in Haiti: anti-government protests — the most recent took place on Saturday in Port-au-Prince — and increased migration attempts.

On Monday, after 114 Haitians were intercepted off the Turks and Caicos, Gov. Peter Beekingham, who oversees the British territory, called on Haitian authorities "to do all that they can to stop this dangerous and illegal trade."

"It is exacting too high a price in Haitian lives and TCI public spending," Beekingham said.

To date, a migration agreement between the two nations has not been signed. Last week, Haitian and Bahamian officials reached an accord during the visit of Bahamian Foreign Minister Fred Mitchell. The agreement, which includes an anti-migration public service campaign, would be signed within 60 days, officials said.

The U.S. Coast Guard on Monday also reported that it had returned 82 Haitian migrants back to Cap-Haitien. The group was among more than 200 migrants from Haiti, Cuba and the Dominican Republic Coast Guard intercepted over 10 days.

CONT.

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NYPD POLICE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR HAITI

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"UNCLASSIFIED"

3/4/2020

F-2019-06048-7

NYPD Activities: February 1st to February 28th, 2014

“There were no deaths, but it could have ended up in deaths,” said Marilyn Fajardo, deputy public affairs officer.

So far, 559 Haitian migrants have been interdicted at sea since the fiscal year began Oct. 1. Coast Guard officials said 508 were interdicted in the last fiscal year.

Ros-Lehtinen said if Haiti wants to attract investments, and keep people at home, it has to work on stability, and elections and accountability are necessary first steps.

“If they don’t see hope for the future, they are going to act on their own and vote with their feet,” she said. “The onus is on the government, the ruling party to deliver on the promises made, they have to provide a better economic future.”

Still Ros-Lehtinen said she was feeling more “optimistic than in previous visits.” Wilson said it was “a wonderful experience.”

“I saw things in Haiti I didn’t know were there,” she said, mentioning the police training academy.

For his part, Diaz-Blart said the meetings were positive. He remains concerned, however, about how U.S taxpayer dollars are being spent in the country, issues raised in a recent U.S. Government Accountability Office report.

“We were able to see on the ground some of the noticeable improvements that have been made by the Haitian government,” he said. “We will continue to keep an eye out on the issues in the report as funding continues.”

The Miami Herald

March 24, 2014

Stronger Haiti National Police has U.N. considering its future presence in the country

By Jacqueline Charles and Aaron Morrison

UNITED NATIONS -- As an increasingly confident and stronger Haitian police force take control of Haiti's security, major crimes are seeing a double-digit drop and the United Nations is intensifying discussions about its future in the country.

The talks of a reconfigured U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti, known as MINUSTAH, comes as peacekeepers prepare to mark 10 years in June, and as Haiti's clashing politicians shows signs of compromise. Earlier this month, President Michel Martelly, lawmakers and political opponents signed an agreement creating a road map for long overdue local and legislative elections later this year.

"We are encouraged by recent announcements that these elections will take place this fall, but these words must now be turned into action and must translate into voters casting their ballots at the polling stations," Canada's U.N. Permanent Representative Guillermo Rishchynski said Monday.

Rishchynski, and other U.N. Secretary Council members were asked Monday to consider five broad options for a reconfigured U.N. presence in Haiti post 2016. The options range from a special envoy, special political mission to a new mission — all with no military component. The other two options are a new mission with a small military quick reaction force or a renewal MINUSTAH's mandate with a continued downsizing of its 5,702 troops.

The options are outlined in a report by U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon. It notes that between 2012 and 2013, Haiti saw a 21 percent drop in homicides, reversing a five year trend, and kidnappings dropped by 53 percent.

The Haiti National Police also grew to 11,228. Council members said HNP's progress was "very encouraging," while noting that it had dismantled several gangs in the metropolitan area, and launched several community policing initiatives including putting officers on bicycles in crime-ridden neighborhoods.

"The performance of the Haitian National Police continued to improve and the security situation in the five departments vacated by MINUSTAH's military component remained stable," U.N. Envoy to Haiti Sandra Honoré told the council.

No decision was taken Monday, with Honoré saying, "a full scale U.N. wide strategic assessment should be conducted to provide this council with an updated, in-depth evaluation of conditions on the ground."

Several nations worried that upcoming elections, including 2015 presidential balloting, could plunge Haiti back into insecurity. The report said demonstrations increased by 57 percent last year due to political tensions, and the U.N. had to be called in by HNP for backup support on several occasions.

Mahmoud Daifallah Mahmoud Hmoud, senior deputy representative for Jordan, said the demonstrations "clearly show frustrations and even exacerbation among people who want to take part in the political process of their country."

Samantha Power, the United States' representative, noted that HNP's gains had not been matched by the judiciary or Haiti's ability to clear out its jails where more than half of the prisoners remain in pre-trial detention.

"The government of Haiti and its partners, including MINUSTAH, also must prioritize the development of the judiciary, the corrections system and oversight mechanisms," Power said. "Further minimizing the

CONT.

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NYPD POLICE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR HAITI

F-2019-06048 A-00000172029 "UNCLASSIFIED" 3/4/2024 F-2019-06048-9

NYPD Activities: February 1st to February 28th, 2014

number of prisoners held in pre-trial detention, for example, would be a key indicator of the government's commitment to strengthening due process in the legal and corrections systems."

Council members said it was important for any transition from the present day configuration not erode gains made over the years.

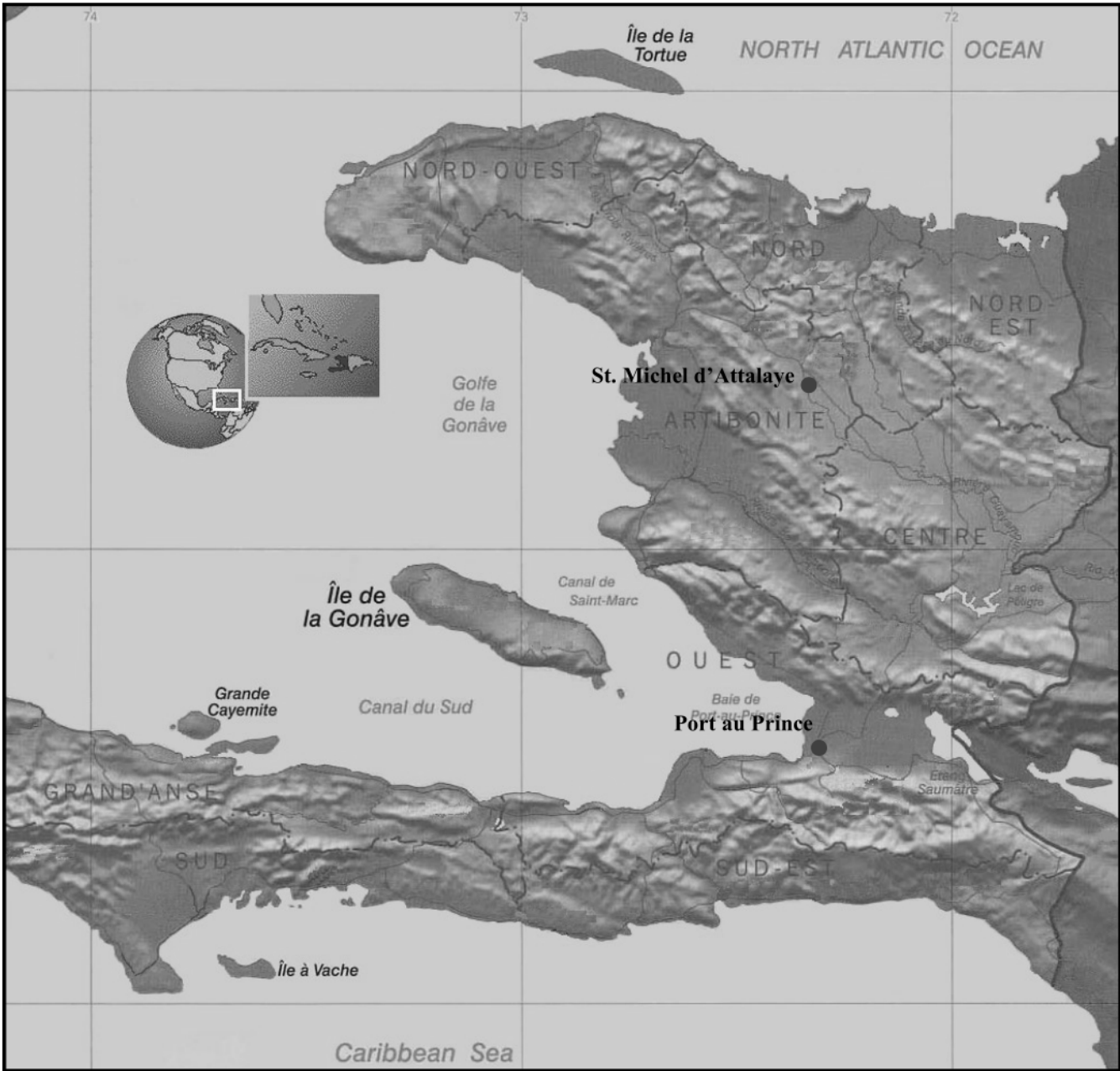
"Important achievements of MINUSTAH so far should not give us the false impressions that the task of the United Nations in Haiti is over, or even close to being over," Peru Ambassador Gustavo Meza-Cuadra Velasquez said.

"Experience has taught us there are severe consequences in some countries when our organization opt to withdraw its presence in the field before the time had come."

(b)(7)(F)



Port au Prince and environs



République d'Haïti

POLICE ASSISTANCE FOR HAITI PROGRAM

DEPLOYMENT 1 (8/2010-12/2010)

(b)(6) (through 11/2010)

(b)(6) (from 11/2010)

(b)(6)

DEPLOYMENT 5 (8/2011-12/2011)

(b)(6)

DEPLOYMENT 2 (12/2010-3/2011)

(b)(6) (through 1/2011)

(b)(6) 1/2011-2/2011)

(b)(6) (from 2/2011)

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DEPLOYMENT 6 (11/2011-2/2012)

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DEPLOYMENT 3 (3/2011-5/2011)

(b)(6) (from 2/2011)

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DEPLOYMENT 7 (2/2012-5/2012)

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DEPLOYMENT 4 (6/2011-8/2011)

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DEPLOYMENT 8 (5/2012-8/2012)

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POLICE ASSISTANCE FOR HAITI PROGRAM

DEPLOYMENT 9 (8/2012-11/2012)

(b)(6)

DEPLOYMENT 13 (12/2013-4/2014)

(b)(6)

DEPLOYMENT 10 (11/2012—2/2013)

(b)(6)

DEPLOYMENT 11 (3/2013— 8/2013)

(b)(6)

DEPLOYMENT 12 (8/2013— 12/2013)

(b)(6)

NYPD

**WILLIAM J. BRATTON
POLICE COMMISSIONER**



NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR HAITI



BRIEF: January 1st – January 31st, 2014

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL
NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
AFFAIRS**



GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

NYPD	New York City Police Department
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the U.S. Department of State
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section – INL’s embassy-based office
HNP	Haitian National Police (<i>Police Nationale d’Haiti, also PNH or PNd’H</i>)
DCPJ	the Judicial Police, i.e., the HNP’s detective bureau (<i>Direction Centrale de la Police Judiciaire</i>)
CCE	The Anti-Kidnapping Unit (<i>Cellule Contre Enlevement</i>)
BLTS	The Anti-Drug-Trafficking Unit (<i>Brigade de Lutte contre le Trafic de Stupefiants</i>)
BPM	The Child-Protection Unit (<i>Brigade pour le Protection des Mineurs</i>)
BPST	The Science and Technology Bureau (<i>Bureau de la Police Scientifique et Technique</i>)
BAFE	The HNP’s Financial Crimes Unit (<i>Bureau des Affaires Financieres et Economiques</i>)
BRI	The Anti-Gang Unit (<i>Brigades de Recherche et d’Intervention</i>)
BRJ	The Judicial Information Bureau (<i>Bureau de Renseignements Judiciaires</i>)
BAC	The Criminal Affairs Bureau (<i>Bureau d’Affaires Criminelles</i>)
MINUSTAH	The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (<i>Mission des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en Haïti</i>)
APENA	National Penitentiary Administration (<i>Administration Penitentiaire Nationale</i>)
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
BLVV	Auto Crimes Unit (<i>Brigade de Lutte contre les Vols de Vehicules</i>)
UNDO	Law Enforcement Unit (<i>Unite Departmentale de Maintien de L’Ordre</i>)
FC	Central Records Unit (<i>Fichier Centrale</i>)
IBESR	Child Welfare Agency (<i>Institut du Bien Etre Social et de Recherches</i>)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

- NYPD Team 13 officers assisted in a variety of criminal investigations, including an HNP police shooting and an interview of an American resident suspected of murdering his wife.
- Officers recruited 40 new members to the Community Policing Unit, and helped establish community relations programs to increase literacy and tutor struggling students.
- NYPD Team 13 members developed a training course for investigators working under the HNP Inspector General.

NEWS AND CURRENT EVENTS

- A *New York Times* editorial calls for increased transparency in Haitian aid efforts.
- Haitian government announces initiatives to curb illegal immigration.
- Barack Obama and Haitian President Michel Martelly announce plans for February meeting.

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT, JANUARY 31, 2014**POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK**

January 31, 2014

From: Program Accountability Officer

To: Executive Staff

Subject: **UPDATE, 01-01-14 to 01-31-14**

ACTIVITY WITH THE BUREAU DES AFFAIRES CRIMINELLES (BAC)

On January 10, 2014, (b)(6) and (b)(6) assisted in the interview of a twelve-year-old rape victim. The victim, who resides with her mother in Delmas, identified two men who abuse her regularly. The two detectives assisted HNP investigators in taking photographs and developing tactical plans of arrest for the two suspects.

On January 23, 2014, Team 13 members accompanied FBI agents to interview (b)(6) (b)(6) a U.S. resident who was arrested in Haiti and charged with murdering his wife. The Team also spoke to several eyewitnesses of the murder. Until the investigation is completed, the NYPD and FBI are keeping the investigation confidential.

On January 27, 2014, (b)(6) and (b)(6) were informed of a police killing. As (b)(6) exited his home, he was approached by and shot by four unknown perpetrators, who took the officer's wallet and gun. The NYPD officers debriefed a driver who witnessed the scene, and recommended to the Inspector General that central command be immediately notified of all police shootings, particularly when the service weapon is missing.

ACTIVITY WITH THE COMMUNITY POLICING UNIT

On January 3, 2014, members of NYPD Team 13 met with Michael Gedeon, Director of the Department L'Ouest (Western Department), and with the (b)(6) (b)(6). The meeting evaluated the community policing unit, and acknowledged that the program must be expanded slowly due to budget constraints. In addition, those present agreed that the community policing program should collaborate with the Ministry of Education to provide afterschool programs where community policing officers tutor struggling students. Team 13 will assist the HNP in identifying officers with specific talents in education.

NYPD POLICE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR HAITI
NYPD Activities: January 1st to January 31st, 2014

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Three days later, Team 13 members met with Director Gedeon, (b)(6) and Pierre Vanet, the Haitian Secretary of Education. The afterschool programs were introduced, and the Secretary of Education expressed his support for the plans. A committee was established to oversee the program and gauge its effectiveness.

On January 10, 2014, (b)(6) attended a meeting with the Community Policing Unit. At this meeting, (b)(6) announced that the unit would be implementing many of the changes proposed by NYPD Teams 12 and 13, including more accurate desk log records, more involved supervisors, and a new desk officer position. (b)(6) agreed to assist (b)(6) in conducting a refresher course for beat officers regarding their duties and responsibilities.

Two days later, NYPD team members went to the Police Academy to attempt to recruit forty new HNP officers. NYPD members developed an application form to streamline the

(b)(6)

(b)(6) and (b)(6) address Community Policing officers

recruitment process.

On January 22, 2014, five NYPD officers went to the Police Academy in an attempt to recruit 200 new applicants for the community policing unit. The officers met with (b)(6) of the Police Academy, who informed the NYPD team that 1048 new officers graduated on December 27, 2013. In addition, he requested that the NYPD teach a refresher course on firearm safety.

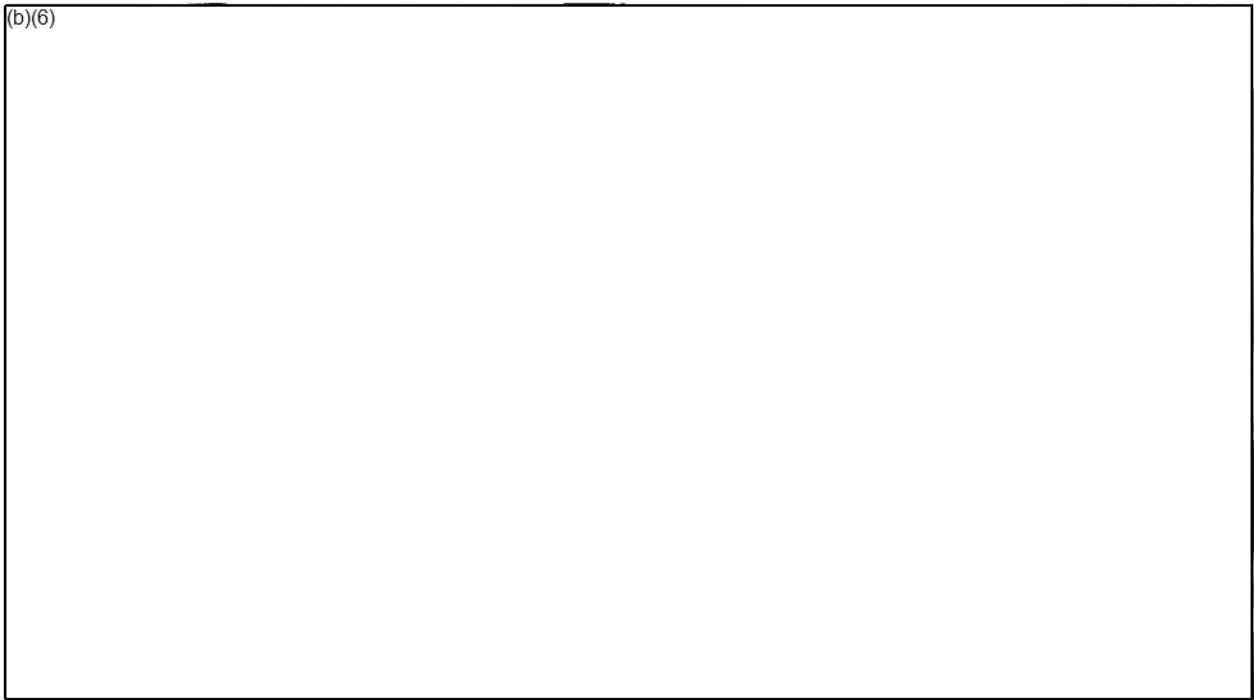
The next day, NYPD officers learned that 160 newly-sworn officers applied to join the

Community Policing Unit. The NYPD team and (b)(6) will review the applications and interview the 100 most promising applicants before selecting 40 members for training. Training will last the month of February, after which officers will be deployed to Cite Soleil and Martissant, two neighborhoods of Port-au-Prince.

On January 28, 2014, Team 13 took part in a call for action to end violence against gay and lesbian Haitians. The event was organized by the HNP community policing unit, the U.S. charity Human Rights Watch, and members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. HNP officers stressed their commitment to engaging with the LGBT community and to ending violence against that group.

ACTIVITY WITH THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

On January 3, 2014, members of NYPD Team 13 met with the HNP Inspector General and (b)(6) presented her plans to develop a two-hour training session for HNP members assigned to the



NYPD and HNP Officers meet with the Ministry of Education

Inspector General's office, and (b)(6) approved the proposal and the lesson plan. He then provided context to Team 13 regarding the ongoing projects of his office.

On January 7, 2014, (b)(6) and (b)(6) met with Chief Brice regarding the NYPD-designed training program. (b)(6) reviewed the materials and was enthusiastic about the curriculum; he was so enthusiastic about the training materials that he expanded the scope of the training to all commands. (b)(6) further suggested that a representative from the Inspector General's Office be assigned as a liaison to every commissaire (precinct), but (b)(6) stated there was insufficient manpower to do so.

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NYPD POLICE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR HAITI NYPD Activities: January 1st to January 31st, 2014

The next day, (b)(6) and (b)(6) met with the officers in charge of the HNP command center, which receives complaints about police activity. (b)(6) discussed a number of ongoing investigations of officer behavior and suggested that deadlines be set for investigations, as one officer had been left on desk duty for over ten years. In addition, the detectives demonstrated the DropBox technology to HNP officers, which will allow the command center to share files with relevant departments.

On January 14, 2014, the detectives followed up with HNP executives to confirm that the NYPD-suggested training will commence on January 20. The training will last approximately five hours.

On January 20, 2014, (b)(6) and (b)(6) launched their training curriculum by speaking to a class of 13 officers and investigators. The detectives covered interview techniques, uncovering deceptive answers, and how to properly assess an allegation. In addition, (b)(6) explained how to handle a complainant who is a victim of a sexual crime. A copy of the lesson plan was submitted to the training coordinator so that a refresher class can be taught in the future.

The New York Times

January 10, 2014

Haiti, Unfinished and Forsaken

By THE EDITORIAL BOARD JAN. 10, 2014

Four years after the earthquake, Haiti is a fragile, largely forgotten country. It's possible that some natural or man-made crisis this year could push it back into the headlines. But sustained attention, with the kind of support from outside that Haiti still needs to rebuild and become more self-sufficient, is mostly gone.

The United Nations says as much in a recently published Humanitarian Action Plan for Haiti that strives for an ambitious and hopeful tone but mostly sounds forlorn. It notes some positive changes. More than three-fourths of young children are now in primary school, up from about half. Cholera deaths are down, as is the number of homeless quake survivors. The population in the camps reportedly fell to 172,000 last year, from a peak of 1.5 million who were without shelter just after the quake in 2010.

But such hopeful signs are easily displaced by other dreary facts. Humanitarian aid is petering out as agencies leave and money dries up. The decline means Haiti's partners should be stepping up development efforts, to put the country on a sustainable recovery path, but that isn't happening. Meanwhile, Haiti still has half the world's cholera cases, as the United Nations — whose troops caused the epidemic — is battling it with an underfinanced eradication plan.

For all the talk — and the \$14 billion pledged by governments the world over since Jan. 12, 2010 — what is there to show? The grand total of new homes built in four years since the quake is dismally low: 7,515. The signature American-led redevelopment project — an industrial park in Caracol, on Haiti's north coast, which was supposed to create as many as 60,000 jobs — had created 2,590 at the end of 2013. Workers' rights advocates reported last fall that garment factories at Caracol and elsewhere routinely violate Haitian minimum-wage laws and pay most workers too little to live on.

The new United Nations action plan lacks the loftiness of previous development proposals, but it focuses on four critical, and surely achievable, goals: housing the homeless, reducing cholera, feeding 600,000 "food insecure" Haitians and strengthening national institutions. Financing it for one year will take \$169 million.

The United States should stick to its commitments to Haiti, with a particular focus on building and repairing housing (permanent homes, not temporary shelters), supporting agriculture and building the capacity of the Haitian government and local businesses and organizations. Data from the United States Agency for International Development show that barely 5 percent of its financing for projects in Haiti in 2012 went to Haitian-led institutions; that is not good enough.

It would help, meanwhile, to have a better idea of what's going on. A bill, the Assessing Progress in Haiti Act, would require more detail and transparency from the State Department in reporting to Congress how humanitarian and development money is spent. The bill, sponsored by Representative Barbara Lee, a California Democrat, passed the House with bipartisan support; the Senate should follow suit.

The United Nations plan notes that "the slightest shock" to Haiti could send it into another round of misery and death. It is a country still in the grips of an emergency, even though beyond its shores, nobody seems to remember.

The Miami Herald

January 28, 2014

Haiti government calls for action to stem illegal migration, deaths

By Jacqueline Charles

A truck carrying rice, beans, cooking oil and planting seeds left Haiti's capital of Port-au-Prince for Île de la Tortue Tuesday as part of the Haitian government's emergency response to stem the flow of deadly migrant smuggling from the offshore island's beaches.

In recent months, dozens of Haitians have died in search of a better life as unscrupulous boat captains take advantage of the island residents' desperation, and the island's poorly guarded northwest location, to turn it into a popular jumping-off point for migrant journeys to the Bahamas, the Turks and Caicos Islands, and Florida.

"This is unbearable, and we need to act," Haiti Prime Minister Laurent Lamothe told the Miami Herald from Paris, where he was en route to an African Union summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He said he plans to visit the island next week.

In addition to providing the 1,000 food kits, Lamothe formed an emergency task force, asking key members of his Cabinet "to provide me with a plan to address the hunger and help the fishermen."

The initial goal is to help 10,000 of the island's 45,000 residents, he said.

Lamothe said he was swayed to act after reading the Herald's account of the desperate conditions on the island, which boasts mangrove-lined and unspoiled, sun-drenched beaches. But behind the beauty, hand-built wooden sloops litter the shores, and the island is a bastion of underdevelopment with no roads, no latrines, no jobs and just four police officers.

Still mourning the loss of relatives and friends from a November boat tragedy off the Bahamas, islanders in the village of Basse-Terre said they are still willing to risk their lives despite the danger in hopes of finding a better life elsewhere.

"Look around, not one of us here is working. All we do is stare into the horizon, all day, every day," said Francois Pierre, an unemployed fisherman who lives in the village of Cayonne.

Pierre said that if he were offered the opportunity to take one of the clandestine voyages, he would seize it.

"We have nothing to do," he said. "There is nothing holding us back."

Amos Francois, 40, an unemployed father of four who lives in nearby Basse-Terre, said villagers have nothing to lose by taking the risky trips in boats that can easily capsize in the slightest rough weather.

"We are already dead," said Francois, 40, an unemployed father of four. "We are all suffering."

At least 30 Haitians died off the Bahamas after a 40-foot wooden sailboat capsized five days after launching from the nearby village of Carénage. The 111 survivors went four days without food before being spotted by a U.S. Coast Guard helicopter.

Weeks later, on Christmas Day, 17 migrants died in the water off the Turks and Caicos Islands as officials were towing another dangerously overcrowded boat into port.

CONT.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND PLANNING

Resource Analysis Section

F-2019-06048

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"UNCLASSIFIED"

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Villagers said that while the tragedies created a temporary lull in smuggling operations, they are beginning to resume. Just this week, a wooden boat was purchased and anchored for a migrant operation, several villagers told the Herald.

Klaus Eberwein, who was tapped by Lamothe to head the emergency task force, said its first meeting would take place Wednesday. The immediate goal is “to feed the people and stop the people from taking to the ocean,” he said.

In the longer term, Eberwein said, the government wants to promote tourism and investment on the island as part of its extreme poverty reduction program, which is already underway on other islands off Haiti’s coast. Those plans, along with other measures, will be discussed during the meeting, he said.

But Sagesse-Fils Loriston, the local government representative in Basse-Terre, said it would take more than 12 days’ worth of rice and beans to 1,000 families to keep islanders off the boats. What Île de la Tortue needs, said Loriston, who has proposed his own development plan, is jobs and training.

“They will eat for a day, and then what?” Loriston said. “What the people need is a way to make a living, to keep them from taking the boats.”

Lamothe and Haitian President Michel Martelly have come under fire in recent months by governments of the Bahamas and Turks and Caicos, which have accused Haiti of not doing enough to stem the flow of migrants.

The U.S. Embassy in Port-au-Prince and the U.S. Coast Guard have independently produced public service announcements warning Haitians not to be fooled by reckless racketeers offering to take them to their deaths in boats no sturdier than a peanut shell.

Lamothe said that after reading the Herald article published Tuesday, he immediately fired off several emails. One seeks to get monthly rice donations to the island. Another was to the U.S. ambassador in Haiti, Pamela White.

Lamothe asked White’s help in getting the U.S. Agency for International Development to initiate a food program on the island. He also asked White to help restore a U.S.-funded program to the International Organization for Migration that attempted to address the root causes of high migration flows. After the program’s \$2.6 million grant ran out in October, the State Department opted not to renew the funds.

Drazan Rozic, who managed the program on behalf of IOM, has been unsuccessfully shopping around a replacement effort — a \$5.1 million job-creation package for the northwest.

On Tuesday, he said he received a request by the State Department to meet next week to discuss the funding cut.

Caribbean Journal

January 31, 2014

Haiti's Michel Martelly, United States' Barack Obama to Meet in Washington

By Jacqueline Charles

Haiti President Michel Martelly will meet next week with United States President Barack Obama in Washington, the United States government announced.

It will be the first official meeting between the two; Martelly has met with US Vice President Joe Biden and held several phone calls with him, with the meeting coming in Port of Spain last summer during the context of the CARICOM Conference of Heads of Government meeting.

The talks will take place at the White House on Thursday, according to the United States Embassy in Haiti.

The agenda of the meeting has not yet been announced, although Martelly could raise the issue of his proposal for a high-level conference between the United States and CARICOM, similar to others held between CARICOM and Cuba, the United Kingdom and other states.

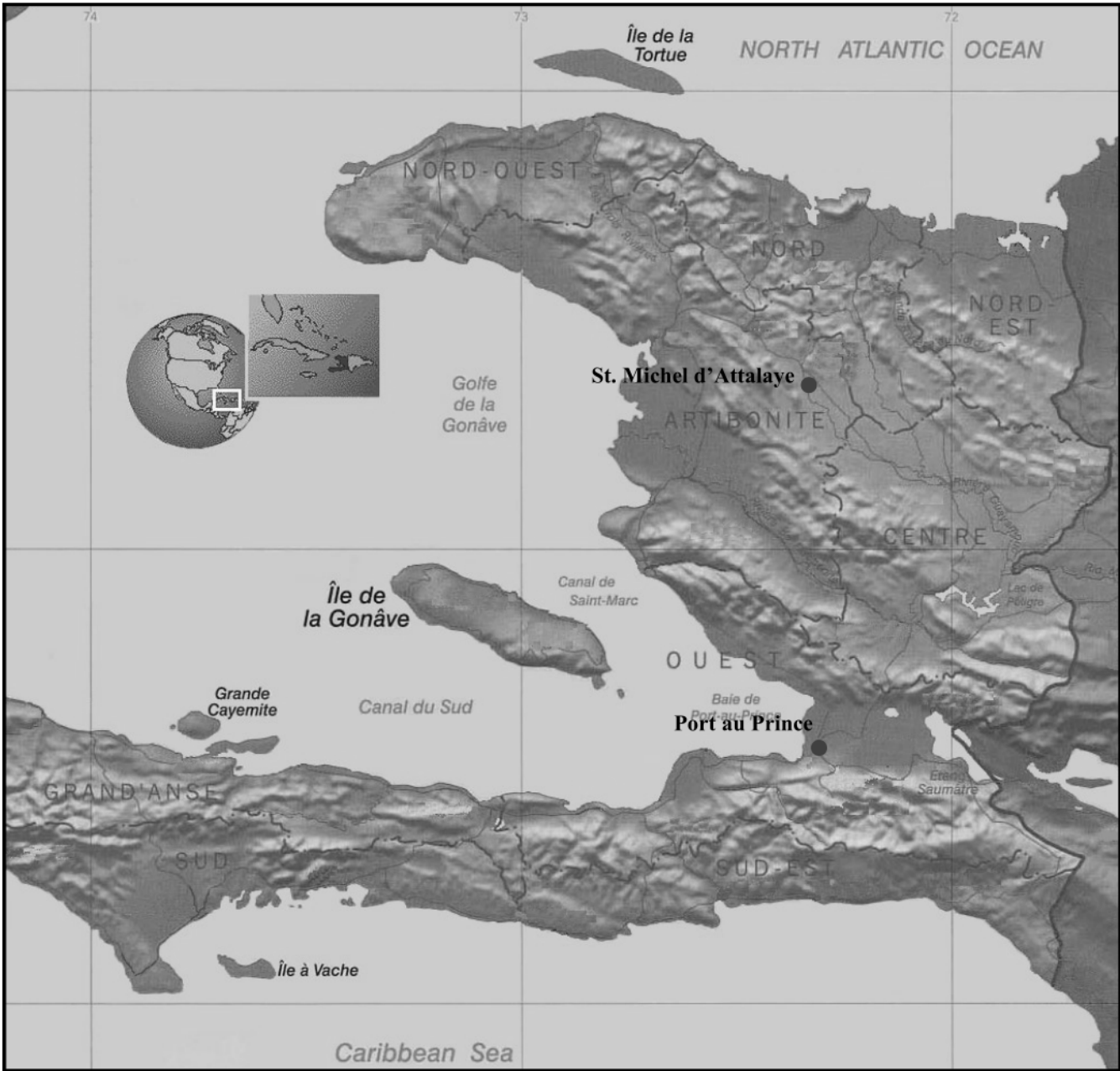
Martelly first broached that idea at last year's CARICOM Heads of Government summit in Port-au-Prince, a summit attended by US Attorney General Eric Holder.

CONT.

(b)(7)(F)



Port au Prince and environs



République d'Haïti

POLICE ASSISTANCE FOR HAITI PROGRAM

DEPLOYMENT 1 (8/2010-12/2010)

(b)(6) through 11/2010)
(b)(6) (from 11/2010)

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DEPLOYMENT 5 (8/2011-12/2011)

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DEPLOYMENT 2 (12/2010-3/2011)

(b)(6) (through 1/2011)
(b)(6) (1/2011-2/2011)
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DEPLOYMENT 6 (11/2011-2/2012)

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DEPLOYMENT 7 (2/2012-5/2012)

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DEPLOYMENT 4 (6/2011-8/2011)

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POLICE ASSISTANCE FOR HAITI PROGRAM

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DEPLOYMENT 11 (3/2013— 8/2013)

(b)(6)

DEPLOYMENT 12 (8/2013— 12/2013)

(b)(6)

NYPD

**WILLIAM J. BRATTON
POLICE COMMISSIONER**

From: (b)(6) (Port-au-Prince)"(b)(6) state.gov>
To: (b)(6) state.gov>
CC: (b)(6) @state.gov>;
(b)(6) @state.gov>
Subject: FW: NYPD DEPLOYMENT REPORT 2016
Date: Mon, 26 Jun 2017 12:22:41 -0400

Thanks (b)(6)

(b)(6) is compiling all the info. You and (b)(6) can send all the required info to (b)(6) and cc me.

Thanks,
(b)(6)

Official
UNCLASSIFIED

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, June 26, 2017 12:19 PM
To: (b)(6)
Cc: (b)(6) (Port-au-Prince)
Subject: NYPD DEPLOYMENT REPORT 2016

I will reach out to NYPD for the missing reports.

(b)(6)
U.S. Embassy, Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Office: (b)(6)
Cell: (b)(6)
(b)(6)

Official
UNCLASSIFIED

Sender: (b)(6) (Port-au-Prince)"(b)(6)
Recipient: (b)(6) state.gov>;
(b)(6) @state.gov>;
(b)(6) @state.gov>

From:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
To:	(b)(6)@state.gov>
Subject:	Fw: NYPD Civil Disorder and Crisis Management Trip Report
Date:	Mon, 30 Apr 2018 16:50:46 +0000

Further to my last email.
Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone.

From: (b)(6)@state.gov>
Sent: Monday, April 30, 2018 8:07 AM
To: Islamabad, INL-P Police Program; Islamabad, INL Americans
Cc: (b)(6)
Subject: NYPD Civil Disorder and Crisis Management Trip Report

To All-

Attached please find the above captioned report for the NYPD Civil Disorder and Crisis Management Trip Report.

Of note:

- The 28 Pakistan police participants from six police organizations did an outstanding job representing Pakistan at the world famous New York City Police Department (NYPD Training Academy).
- They received specialized training in civil disorder and crisis management because of the number of protests/riots that Pakistan routinely receives, and the fact that their traditional police response has been ineffective to them. These protest/riots have in the past had the tendency to get violent, and can be prolonged for weeks at a time.
- The participants recognized the need to learn the best 21st century policing practices that ensure the respect for human rights.
- The participants were enthusiastic about all aspects of the training, and earned the respect of the NYPD Academy personnel and that of the NYPD Disorder Control Unit.
- The participants will now go back to their respective departments and implement what they learned. They will develop new SOPs and police recruit curriculum, and will put into practice the lessons learned from this training.

- The participants and the NYPD are looking forward to possible other training programs at the NYPD Police Academy, possibly in the areas of cyber-crime investigations, narcotic detection, instructor development, and community policing.
- The participants will keep INL advised of their progress, and coordinate with each other to produce a standardized police response to protest/riots.

A special thanks to Isabelle, Mamoon and Huma for their input for this report.

Peace,

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
US Embassy, Islamabad, Pakistan

Cell: (b)(6)

Office: (b)(6)

Official

UNCLASSIFIED

Sender: (b)(6)
Recipient:

United States Department of State
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
Civil Disorder and Crisis Management Training



Trip Report April 9-20, 2018



OVERVIEW

The Government of Pakistan (GOP) officially requested assistance from INL-P in providing specialized training for its police to effectively manage public demonstrations and crisis, which in the past in Islamabad, at times have been prolonged and often violent. The Pakistan police, for the most part, have been using antiquated methods of crowd control with no training, very little equipment, and the police training centers across Pakistan are neither equipped nor prepared to provide adequate training in this critical area.

INL-P teamed up with the world famous New York City Police Department (NYPD), and developed a two-week civil disorder and crisis management training program specifically designed for the Pakistan police using international policing best practices, and ensuring respect for human rights. The training also included a train-the-trainer component to help the Pakistani officers develop new curricula and standard operating procedures upon return to their police organizations.

The training took place at the recently opened (2014) 1 billion-dollar NYPD Police Academy facility in Flushing Queens, New York, and taught by members of the NYPD Police Academy staff, and members of the NYPD Disorder Control Unit (DCU).

THE PARTICIPANTS

Twenty-eight Pakistani police officers participated in a two-week civil disorder and crisis management training program with the New York Police Department (NYPD). Participating in the training were officers from training institutions, command, and operational levels of six police organizations in Pakistan – the Frontier Constabulary, the Islamabad Capital Territory Police (ICTP), and Sindh, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan Police.

TRAINING DETAILS

The training consisted of 10-days of intensive classroom lecture, hands-on scenario-based modules, teach backs, case studies, riot formation practice and procedures, role-play, Command Post Operations, and taught officers how to effectively manage public demonstrations and crises, covering topics such as crowd dynamics, team tactics, and the appropriate use of non-lethal force.

Description of Training Days

Sunday, April 8, 2018-0900 hours

This was an orientation day at the NYPD Academy, (b)(6) and (b)(6) met the participants at the Fairfield Inn by Marriott Hotel, and escorted them across the street to the NYPD Academy. After presenting a detailed overview of the two-week training course, the participants were fitted for their riot helmets. Next, they gave the participants an extensive tour of the entire academy, which took over one hour because of the size of the facility. NYPD Academy security badges for this civil disorder and crisis management training were issued for entrance into the academy, which identified them as official "guests" of the NYPD Academy. They then answered a series of questions from the participants. They were all quite impressed with the ultra-modern facility and surrounding land that it sits on.

Monday, April 9, 2018-0830 hours-Day One

All participants present and accounted for and in their seats 15 minutes prior to the official start of training. No health issues reported. Out of 28 participants, only six (6) used head phones for Urdu simultaneous translation. The other twenty-two understand and spoke English proficiently.

Role of the instructor, Principles of learning, public speaking, and communication were the topics covered for the first two days of training. NYPD Academy personnel (b)(6) and Police Officer (PO) (b)(6) presented them.

(b)(6) observed that there were no portable microphones for the instructors, which meant they could not walk around the training room for better interaction with the participants, but instead had to remain close to the podium where the microphone was. If the instructors wandered too far away from the podium, the interpreters could not hear what they were saying, since they were in an enclosed booth toward the back of the training room. This would be a problem for the six participants that needed full-time interpretation. There were also no microphones on the tables of the participants, which delayed in the asking and answering of questions. (b)(6) made several inquiries to fix this problem, but was unable to do so, therefore, the training continued as is. In the future, all aspects of simultaneous interpretation should be addressed before the start of training and the equipment is delivered and set-up.

(b)(6) noticed there were no name tents for the participants. NYPD quickly provided the name tents and (b)(6) wrote the names of all the participants so the NYPD instructors would know whom they were addressing.

(b)(6) observed that the pre and post-tests were different, so he asked NYPD to use the pre-test for both which they did. Using this method of giving the same tests for both the pre and post, they will be able to better determine the level of knowledge received.

(b)(6) discovered that one of the participants from the Sindh Police, (b)(6) would be leaving the police service shortly in order to start teaching. Therefore, this may end up being a wasted spot if he does not get a chance to implement the Sindh training action plan.

The participants were asked one by one to come to the front of the class and give their name, rank, time on the job, duties and responsibilities and what they would like to get from this training course. This was done so the participants could get a taste of what was like to be an instructor in front of a class and to talk. It was obvious that a few of them had never done anything like this before, and it was a great learning experience for them to improve upon.

The participants were very active, engaged, and asked a series of intelligent questions. The participants bonded with the instructors and they likewise bonded with the participants.

At the end of the day, the participants filled out the daily NYPD survey form.

Tuesday, April 10, 2018-0830 hours-Day Two

Today the training started at 0830 hours. All participants were on time for the start of training. (b)(6) started the day with a video on the history of the NYPD. After that, index cards were given to the participants to write two truths and one lie about themselves. The other participants had to decide which one was the lie. This is an example of an icebreaker, which are used to loosen up a group prior to the actual course of instruction. Every one enjoyed the exercise. There were theoretical lectures all day on topics including instructional strategies, lecture methods, role-play, questioning techniques, training aids, demonstration methods and group discussion. Participants were engaged and active. At the end of the day, group photo taken, post-test given, and daily evaluation completed.

(b)(6) has (b)(6) to send her the names of the participants again in word format, so she could make sure the graduation certificates were correct and contained no mistakes.

(b)(6) advised (b)(6) that one of the Muslim officers of NYPD, (b)(6) had invited all the senior rank officers of our group for a meeting with the Muslim officers of NYPD on April 20, 2018. (b)(6) previously met (b)(6) in 2015 when he came to Pakistan on official NYPD business, and he visited the US Embassy twice.

Another Muslim officer of the NYPD, (b)(6) (first Muslim to join in NYPD), suggested possible future training by NYPD in organized crime, cyber-crime and drug enforcement might be of interest to Pakistan. (b)(6) advised him that this would also very much interest INL as well, and that future discussions with all parties would be a good idea.

(b)(6) suggested that anytime INL brings officers to New York for training at the NYPD, INL should contact NYPD ahead of time to see if they have representatives for that organization. For example, if the NYPD Muslim Police Officers Association would have known ahead of time about the participant visit for training at the NYPD Police Academy, they would have planned many more events and activities for them.

Wednesday, April 11, 2018-0830 hours-Day Three

The training started at 0900 hours. The participants were on time for training. Two of them, (b)(6) and (b)(6) reported not feeling well. (b)(6) took them to the Pro Health Urgent Care facility for treatment. They both were able to return to training.

At the beginning of the day, (b)(6) informed the participants that the NYPD had invited them to observe a mobilization exercise for the NYPD Strategic Response Group (SRG). These specially trained police officers in riot control tactics and techniques carry in their police vehicles the necessary riot control equipment to handle most incidents. These units are strategically staged in all five boroughs of New York City, and since they are mobile, can be formed up in large numbers with very short notice. The mobilization exercise was to start at 1830 hours, and designed to go to approximately 2100 hours. This would mean it would be a very long day for the participants, over twelve hours, but it was something NYPD thought important for them to observe, especially since they would be practicing many of the same riot control formations and techniques that would be demonstrated during the mobilization exercise.

(b)(6) gave the participants a direct order instructing them that attendance to the mobilization was mandatory. NYPD made transportation arrangements for the participants, and took them to Citi Field (Home of the New York Mets) where the mobilization was to take place. NYPD put out the official broadcast for the mobilization, and within 20 minutes, there were enough SRG units on scene to take over a small country. These members, all dressed in their full anti-riot gear, went through all of the riot formations and procedures that the participants were scheduled to learn from (b)(6) and his Disorder Control Unit over the next several days. This mobilization took place in very cold weather because this unit must be able to respond day or night, and in all types of weather. This was an excellent exercise for the participants to observe, as they witnessed true professions performing anti-riot drills in full riot gear in extremely cold weather without complaining.

(b)(6) from the NYPD Disorder Control Unit, was the primary instructor for the day and would be for the majority of the rest of the participant's training. He began with a breakdown of his training and his professional experiences, and then led a discussion with the participants on various civil disorder situations. (b)(6) from the Punjab Police shared his experiences from Punjab regarding incidents that happened in Punjab and the problems they faced. (b)(6) from the Islamabad Capital

Territory Police (ICTP) discussed the new established ICTP Anti-Riot Unit. (b)(6)
 (b)(6) shared his experiences and explained issues facing his agency, such as, how the media and the judiciary took routinely blame the police for anything bad that happens during a protest or riot, and as a result, police officers have been transferred to other areas or were suspended. This type of scape goating has had a negative impact on police morale and community confidence in the ability of the police to perform their duties.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) police shared that they also have an Anti-Riot School, but they do not learn much about crowd management in basic recruit training, therefore, they were looking forward to learning these techniques so they could be brought back and implemented in Pakistan.

(b)(6) from Punjab Police stated that the Anti-Riot Unit in Punjab has a strength of 1,000, and out of that, there are 70 women. According to her, the Punjab Police always face riot control problems all the time, as there are protests in Lahore frequently, including protests from women, which present a completely new set of challenges for the police.

Pre/post-tests administered.

Lecture topics for today were, an overview of civil action, special event planning, Command Post Operations and crowd dynamics.

NYPD invited the participants to observe a citywide mobilization drill of their Strategic Response Group (SRG), which are placed in all four boroughs and are equipped to respond to all emergencies with specially trained officers who are equipped with anti-riot gear. At 1800 hours, NYPD picked-up all 28 participants and drove to Citi Field (Home of the New York Mets), and put out the all borough broadcast for all SRG units to report to Citi Field for a mobilization. Within 20 minutes, there were enough SRG units there to take over a small country. These members dressed in their anti-riot gear went through all of the riot formations and procedures that the participants were scheduled to learn from (b)(6) and his Disorder Control Unit. This mobilization took place in the very cold weather because this unit must be able to respond day or night and in all types of weather. This was an excellent exercise for the participants to observe, as they witnessed true professions performing anti-riot drills in full riot gear.

Thursday, April 12, 2018-0830 hours-Day Four

Participants were on time for the start of class. Training started at 0900 hours. (b)(6) stated that decided to instruct day 6 curriculum today, and will instruct day 4 curriculum on Monday, April 16, as he thought it would be easier for the participants to learn day 4 schedule afterwards. Post-test given at the beginning and again at the end of the day. New instructors came in to teach mass arrest and formations, and videos shown to reinforce concepts on riot control formations and procedures.

Participant (b)(6) from Frontier Constabulary, who had been taken for medical treatment the day before, was instructed by the doctor to take rest for two days, but he attended the first half of the day, and left for hotel to rest after lunch.

After lunch, field training was held on the various riot formations and police response. Participants engaged actively in the physical activity of moving quickly into and out of the various formations, marching and dispersing protesters. None of the participants complained about doing the numerous drills, and by the end of the day, they were looking very good completing the riot formations and procedures.

Friday, April 13, 2018-0830 hours- Day Five

The training started at 8:30 today. All participants were on time and eager to learn.

(b)(6) praised the participants for their enthusiasm in participating in the riot formations and various drills the day before. Seeing the NYPD SRG mobilization and subsequent riot control drills in the very cold weather must have inspired them.

Post-test was given at the beginning of the day. Lectures on disorder control equipment and force multipliers presented, and videos shown on the use of different riot control equipment presently used by the NYPD.

After lunch, field training was conducted, and the participants once again practiced the same formations they learned the day before.

(b)(6) observed that one of the participants, (b)(6) from Sindh Police, was not wearing cargo type pants and boots. (b)(6) asked the Sindh Police group representative as to why. It was determined that he suffers from diabetes, he takes insulin daily, and that he was having problems with his feet. After hearing this, (b)(6) was excused from wearing boots and allowed to wear soft shoes if necessary. He was told that he should have brought his condition to the attention of his group representative, who would in turn notified (b)(6). By the way, (b)(6) is also the person planning to leave the police service shortly to pursue a teaching position.

Sunday, April 15, 2018-1000 hours

The NYPD made special arrangements to take the participants on a personal tour of lower Manhattan waterway on one of their specially equipped 70 foot Harbor Police Boats. The participants met the NYPD Harbor Boat in lower Manhattan and took the 90-minute tour, which included seeing the world famous Statue of Liberty, Ellis and Governor's Island, and the various bridges. In addition, the participants learned some of the rich history of New York City, and the NYPD patrolling of the waters that surround it.

(b)(6)



After the NYPD Harbor Police boat ride, (b)(6) invited the participants to have lunch in the section of Brooklyn known as “Little Pakistan.” (b)(6) is a member of the NYPD Muslim Officer’s Association, and his organization was ecstatic to have the participants training at the NYPD Police Academy. Throughout the stay of the participants, this organization made itself available in all ways possible to assist in their stay.

Monday, April 16, 2018- 0830 hours- Day Six

No late arrivals. Due to the heavy rain, hotel shuttle was used to transport the participants to the NYPD academy gate.

Class started a few minutes late due to rain.

Two participants were complaining about possible high blood pressure, and wanted their blood pressure checked. NYPD Academy had their medic take their BP, since the automated blood pressure machine located in the cafeteria was not working properly. Their blood pressure readings came back within the normal range, and they continued training. There was also one complaint about diabetic pain and a chest infection, but he did not request any medical assistance, and continued training.

(b)(6) from the Balochistan Police was experiencing knee pain, which made bending his knee difficult. (b)(6) took (b)(6) to Pro Health Urgent Care, where he was treated and prescribed medication. Over the next couple of days, he was much better and was able to rejoin the other participants fully.

Two Pakistani Americans (Pakistan born) soon-to-be-NYPD graduates (one female and one male) came and spoke to the participants about their journey through the NYPD recruit program. (b)(6) spoke about her experience as a Muslim, and how she felt welcomed at the NYPD Academy. She wore her hijab without any issues. They both then shared their experiences about being Muslim in New York City, and what inspired them to join the NYPD.

Instructors actually followed Day 4 curriculum, which was switched by (b)(6) last week. The curriculum included talking about formations in detail followed by videos and actually hands on practice. The videos included reactionary protests from 90's which was based on perceived racial tensions. Participants felt it had similarities with Pakistan, as these types of protest are common practice in Pakistan nowadays.

Participants were thoroughly involved and asked pertinent questions.

Videos of Pakistani protests were also shown (on the request of participants) and detailed discussion took place about lessons learned, how coordination between multiple agencies during Faizabad sit in failed, etc. Participant (b)(6) from Frontier Constabulary, presented his version of the police response since he lead the police response for the Faisalabad sit in. The discussion included multi-agency coordination and the lessons learned from Faizabad incident.

Riot Incidents in New York:

* The instructor, (b)(6) provided some actual examples of riot incidents in New York, at the request of the students. He shared how the 1991 Crown Heights incident – where two African-American kids were run over by a Jewish driver – resulted in a divide and conflict between the Black and Jewish communities. The instructor described how the unrest went on for four days because the police did not control the mobs, the mayor at the time wanted to allow people to vent, and there was no plan. Eventually, as the riots continued, the police were allowed to go in, conducted mass arrests, and were able to stop the riots. Lessons learned: have a plan, do not let the riots get out of control, and address the simmering tensions before they become flashpoints. The students shared a similar experience with the Faisalabad sit-ins.

* (b)(6) stated that during riots, it is important to recognize the roles of politicians and the media. Politicians have their motivations (votes), which do not always align with policing work. With the media, it is important to get in front of the story and to share information with the press right away, so that there can be a more accurate portrayal of the events.

* When engaging with the media, (b)(6) noted:

Don't talk to the press until you have the facts and are prepared

Don't lie

Know what messages you want to get across

If possible, bring the press along to the scenes so they can see for themselves

* (b)(6) stated that NYPD has brought in reporters and politicians to the Academy, so that they can experience the challenges the police face directly.

* (b)(6) shared that under Mayor Bloomberg's 12-year tenure, there were no violent protests. Bloomberg got ahead of the story constantly and referred all questions and issues to the Police Commissioner. He let his people do their job and asked the community to let the police do their job and investigate.

* (b)(6) underscored that NYPD deals with the public at least 6 million times a week, and rarely, these interactions become violent.

* For riot response, (b)(6) stated that it is important to train together, motivate your people, and be confident as a leader.

Team Tactics

* The objective is to gain ground on protestors as quickly as possible, push back, and stop the battle.

* (b)(6) shared that one of the failures of the NYPD is that none of the commanders have taken a course on team tactics but they want to be in charge in the event of a riot or major incident. The commanders do not receive enough training.

* The shield is a sanitized way to push the crowd, less than lethal tool.

* Basic squad: one supervisor and six officers.

* (b)(6) showed the different types of formations to push the crowd—line with lateral, wedge, interlocking.

Protestor Devices

* The instructor provided an overview of the types of devices that protesters use, such as bike locks to lock himself or herself against a pole or sleeping dragon to cement their arms together. These methods are force multipliers because they complicate removal of the protesters from the sites.

Tuesday, April 17, 2018-0830 hours- Day Seven

No late arrivals for the start of class. A couple of participants arrived late after the lunch. (b)(6)

(b)(6) spoke with them and warned them that being late was unacceptable. This was the last time any of the participants were late for retuning to class.

No health related issues today.

Two guest speakers visited the participants. One delivered a presentation on Mutual Aid, which was greatly received by the participants. The other delivered a presentation on developing and designing training exercises. This lecture included the Homeland Security standard 8-step designing process.

Participants also received lecture on how to tactically respond to looting during a protest and/or riot. This, too, was well received by them. The lecture was followed by a visit to a mock street area inside the Police Academy where some of these tactics were practiced.

Fundamentals of Mutual Aid

- * The instructor described the concept of mutual aid, which is an agreement to engage other agencies when facing a major incident. This agreement helps to address complex responses or emergencies, such as civil disturbance, evacuations, large public incidents, and natural disasters.
- * Mutual aid agreements help to delineate command, mobilize resources in a timely manner, and describe who will do what and when.
- * Agreements can always be redrafted or cancelled, but it is important to have them in writing, in case people move on to other assignments, which often happens in Pakistan.
- * Different governments, police agencies, private sector, etc. can participate in these agreements.
- * Once those agreements are in place, it is important to establish a working group of the different agencies to review the agreement and update it. The working group should meet at least once a year.
- * The types of problems encountered with mutual aid agreement include: lack of trust, lack of cultural understanding, different expectations, different laws, willingness, pride, and lack of understanding for why mutual aid is needed.
- * Mutual aid agreements can help you plan and respond better in the face of an emergency. In addition to the agreement, there is a need for operational and tactical plans. It is also very important to train together and do exercises, to see if these agreements and plans work out.

Students asked for examples and templates of these agreements and plans, which NYPD provided.

Exercise Design

- * The instructor discussed that exercises provide an opportunity to review procedures and policies and make the response better. They also serve as learning platforms where mistakes can be made in a risk-free environment and then thoroughly examined for improvements.
- * Shared the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), which happens every year and is federally mandated. HSEEP was created after 9/11 for better national preparedness to better train and communicate together.
- * Types of exercises are: tabletop, workshop, seminar, games, and drills. A full-scale exercise is the most complex and resource intensive, involves multiple agencies, organizations, and jurisdictions. It also provides for the greatest opportunity for injuries to occur to police and other participants since it is an all-out exercise. This must be taken into consideration before conducting such an exercise.

* When designing an exercise:

Identify the scope and objectives

Develop the scenario

Document and evaluate

* One question the participants asked was what happens if other agencies do not want to cooperate. The instructor noted that there could be complacency and a lack of cooperation. Some strategies are to include the boss and make everyone participate, or to embarrass those who don't engage by showing their lack of preparedness.

Looting

* Described strategies to address looting, such as:

Important to get rid of crossfires between police officers, do not want guns pointing at each other.

Clear off the streets first before clearing buildings.

Can turn on lights to increase visibility of darkened storefronts.

Designate shooters to cover the squad—want your best and smartest shooters.

Do everything from cover, do not expose yourselves.

If multiple looters, clear one store at a time.

Wednesday, April 18, 2018-0830 hours- Day Eight

All participants reported to class on time.

No health issues.

Participants continued to ask great questions and connected the training they received to their own environment in Pakistan.

Today's lessons included presentations on unusual disorder plans (detailed discussions on each component like critical and sensitive location, special tactical plans, coordination with other agencies, community policing, protestor tactics, and vehicle rescue with practical exercises on real cars and actors (NYPD Police Cadets).

(b)(6) also shared an older version of the detailed NYPD SOP on disorder control. Participants requested to get a copy of the new plan, but it could not be provided since the NYPD Command had not yet approved it.

Unusual Disorder Plans

- * The instructor described the plans that NYPD incident commanders use to plan for civil disorder.
- * Special tactical plans provide information on critical locations and response plan. For example, NYPD has plans for rain, snow, and in case of major traffic.
- * Plans also describe the types of equipment needed for different scenarios to implement the plan—what do you have and what will you need from others.
- * Important to have an arrest plan, in case need to start arresting people on large scale—where will you put them, how many arrests can each precinct handle, etc.?
- * One plan should look at persons in community who are key for community stability—can be officials, entertainers, or clergy who can help to calm the situation and/or crowd.
- * If school is in your area of command, need to know how you will coordinate in case of emergency. Plan and train with them.
- * Always practice for the worst because hope is not a strategy.
- * NYPD has disorder control guidelines that every officer receives from academy. It describes in full details who does what, in every possible scenario.

The new NYPD disorder control guidelines is currently in the draft process, but (b)(6) did share an example of one from 1990s, which covers all these points.

Protestor Tactics

- * NYPD policy is to remain neutral during protests. Treat everyone the same whether they agree with or not.
- * Described types of occupations used by protesters: sit-ins, human chains, passive resistance, and blockades.
- * Protesters also have different roles, like spokesperson, action elf, police liaison, jail support, etc.

High Profile Vehicle Rescue

- * When wanting to get officers or someone in danger out of a riot/protest situation quickly. Do not want to arrest anyone at that time. The goal is to get in as quickly as possible and save lives.
- * Four vehicles, surround scene, block off, and rescue officers. Do not try to save the equipment if no time; do try to secure weapons if possible.

Thursday, April 19, 2018-0830 hours- Day Nine

All participants arrived on time. The weather was raining, but everyone walked to the academy.

No medical issues.

Relatively short day, finished at 1430 hours due to a planned Department of Defense (DoD) practical exercise using the Police Academy and its grounds.

Two presentations provided; one, which focused on Citywide Incident Management System (CIMS), and gave a detailed overview of CIMS and working with other agencies, along with protocols and responsibilities. The other presentation was a Q&A with officers from NYPD press section that interact with news media. Many good questions from the participants, which highlighted the issues, they face back in their country when dealing with the media, primarily being blamed by the new media when things go wrong.

Citywide Incident Management System

- * When dealing with major incidents, issues usually are: communications, lack of command response, and poor coordination between management functions.
- * In New York, many agencies—police, fire department, emergency medical services, public works, etc.—need to coordinate together to respond to emergencies.
- * National response plan (NIMS) started with the federal government, to help standardize emergency response. The primary motivation behind NIM was terrorism. Components of NIMS include: fundamentals and concepts, resource management, command and coordination, and command and information management.
- * CIMS helps to identify list of incidents, command structures, and which primary agencies have the lead.
- * Unity of command is critical to ensure there is one supervisor to report to, to receive work from, and to keep informed.
- * Active shooter scenario is one of the biggest topics in country right now for law enforcement.
- * Only time NYPD turns over an investigation to federal agencies is if there are proven links to international terrorism.
- * Having a media liaison is critical in incident command situations.
- * Initially in first response to incident, command is determined by rank or arrival; role of command is to relay real-time info, provide some quick organization and call for deployment of subsequent responders.

Relations with Media in Major Riots

- * NYPD uses dedicated public police officers, which means that is their full-time job. NYPD routinely invites news media to their recruit graduations and other events, and make executives of NYPD available to the press.
- * In case of major incident, will usually go to the highest-ranking officer, find out the factors/key information, and ask the types of questions that media will be asking. Sometimes, NYPD might use the incident commander to present information to the media.

* Public Police Officers' Unit read and monitor the news every day—including 6-7 dailies, about 15 media outlets, and the internet.

* Important to get in front of the story and involve NYPD executives for engagement with the media; identify the key issues and get ahead of the story.

* NYPD publishes crime numbers every week, available online to the public. Once a month, also have meetings with the media to answer their questions.

Summary of Discussions with Pakistani Police Participants

* Pakistan needs dedicated units for riot control. Some have started, like Punjab Police and Islamabad Capital Territory Police.

* Need training for instructors on methods of teaching, how they instruct, how they communicate, so that they can deliver information effectively. Also, need to elevate the position of trainers so not seen as punishment. Teaching at a police academy should be viewed as a desirable assignment and be beneficial to the career of a police officer.

* Need to do training at three tiers: with instructors, with constables/working level, and with DSPs or higher at command level.

* Punjab Police has Anti-Riot Unit in Lahore and want to expand to four more cities (Multan, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, and Faisalabad). Need to convince leadership, and to make sure they have the necessary resources.

* Islamabad Police would like to have pocket guides to remind police officers before they are deployed to respond to protests, reminding them of their roles and their expected behavior.

* Punjab Police has received training from Turkey and would like to see how can combine and take best practices from Turkey and the NYPD into developing their unique disorder control action plan.

* Frontier Constabulary now starting to get involved in disorder control, and would like to start implementing SOPs and training on riot control.

* Sindh needs dedicated anti-riot unit. Two of the students are trainers and have committed to go back and develop and eventually implement the new curriculum.

* Also, need to train police at the police station level, since they are often the ones often initially deployed for training. Need to make sure all recruits receive the same improved riot control training. Standardization is one of the keys to a successful program.

NYPD Academy

* NYPD has an annual budget of over \$9 billion. Training academy cost \$1 billion. Recruit class is about 500-750, and is for 6 months. New recruits receive three weeks of firing training (at least 200-300 rounds just on the first day). Training includes law, police sciences, driving skills, defensive tactics, and behavior sciences.

* Police officers choose what path they want—stay police officers in precinct, become detectives, or take tests for promotions.

* NYPD instructors all have field experience, which gains the respect of police when they are receiving training. When promoted, go through one month of training for new rank of sergeant.

* NYPD Academy is big on scenario-based training. In addition, they offer instructor development training for 11 days. Have specialized training like homicide and sex crimes.

* In last year, NYPD officers discharged their weapons 15 times in a city of 10 million.

Friday, April 20, 2018-0900 hours- Day Ten- Graduation

The last day covered the following areas:

- i. Common causes of unrest
 - a. Religion
 - b. Economies
 - c. Racial
 - d. Politics
- ii. Escalation of actions
 - a. Demonstration
 - b. Civil disturbance
 - c. Riots
- iii. Police extremists: motives and tactics
- iv. Common protests tactics
 - a. Focal point
 - b. Critical mass/flash mobs
 - c. Human chains
 - d. Devices
- v. Support units
- vi. Mutual aids
- vii. Disorder control assignments
- viii. Tactical considerations
- ix. Legal Considerations
- x. Intelligence considerations
- xi. Training Considerations
- xii. Media Considerations

All participants were on time and dressed in their individual police uniforms representing the six different police agencies.

(b)(6) gave a detailed summary of the seven (7) days of training provided by his Disorder Control Unit.

Participant questions were answered.

Advise on setting up new SOPs were discussed in detail.

NYPD and INL evaluation forms were completed.

The graduation ceremony was practiced.

Graduation ceremony was held at 1500 hours.

After the graduation, NYPD (b)(6) arranged a special tour of the 104 Precinct in Queens. The participants got an opportunity to see all aspects of the precinct, to interact with the various uniform officers and plain clothes detectives, and to see the history of the precinct from old photographs and memorabilia. They were allowed to take photographs, they asked many questions about past procedures, police interaction with the community they serve, and what lessons had been learned from policing from different periods in the history of New York City. Everyone at the precinct was very accommodating and seemed to appreciate the genuine interest from the participants, many of whom were proudly wearing all kinds of NYPD articles of clothing (caps, shirts, tracksuits, and jackets).

Once again, the NYPD Muslim Officer's Association invited the participants to a graduation dinner, this time held at their headquarters in Queens. They hosted a fabulous dinner as a token of their appreciation for the hard work displayed by the participants throughout their two-week stay in New York.

NYPD was very happy to be in a position to provide this specialized civil disorder and crisis management training to the Pakistan Police. This was the first time a foreign delegation trained at the NYPD Academy for two-weeks straight. Typically, foreign delegations would come to the academy for a day or two, but none has ever trained for two-weeks, and this was their first interaction with police officers from Pakistan. NYPD officials had nothing but praise for the Pakistan police delegation because of their work ethic and desire to become better police officers using proven 21st century best policing practices.

Summary

The Government of Pakistan requested INL assistance in the area of crowd control because of the numerous protests, which sometimes turn violent, held throughout Pakistan, and the most effective and humane way for the police to handle them. INL collaborated with the New York City Police Department (NYPD) to develop a specialized civil disorder and crisis management training course. Now, that all the participants have successfully completed this course, it is up to them to develop action plans on how they plan to implement what was learned. Balochistan, Sindh and Punjab Police have submitted to INL their initial action plans, and they all contain key elements to improve their responses to protest/riots. Over the next course of weeks to months, they will further develop these plans before submitting them to their respective organizations for final approval and implementation. They will also be practicing all the formations and riot control techniques with their personnel. INL will closely monitor all action plans, and the INL Police Advisors at the US Embassy in Pakistan will be available for assistance in this process. In addition, all six organizations have been encouraged to share their action plans with one another in order to have consistency across Pakistan in how the police respond to protests/riots. Everyone understands that this process will be lengthy, but the Government of Pakistan has taken a huge step forward in achieving the goal of the Pakistan police using international policing best practices, and ensuring respect for human rights when handling protests/riots.

Lessons Learned

- We started a WhatsApp group with all the participants once the selected nominees had cleared Leahy vetting. This helped the group to get to know each other and exchange valuable information about logistics and during the actual training.
- It was useful to do daily briefings with the Team Lead and agency representatives to ensure that expectations and objectives were communicated, and to hear about any concerns/issues.
- We should continue to work with the NPB to ensure the appropriate selection of nominees are selected for INL-funding training. One participant for Sindh should have never been chosen based on a pre-existing medical condition, and he is now planning to leave the police service to become a teacher. His spot was a waste of money and could have gone to someone else who is planning on staying in the police profession.
- We should have done a walk through the day before the start of training to ensure that all interpretation equipment is working properly. INL needs to be clearer when requesting this type of equipment for simultaneous interpretation since requesting additional equipment after the training has begun is very difficult, if not impossible.
- We need to express to the participants in very clear terms the importance of keeping their passports in a secure location, either on their person or in a secure place, such as, a hotel's safe. Losing or having a passport stolen is a major incident, and all precautions should be taken to prevent this from happening.
- INL should also emphasize that once debit cards are issued to participants, it is difficult getting them replaced or re-activated if the cards are lost, stolen or shut out the system because the security

code being entered wrongly too many times. These cards are the responsibility of the participants once issued by INL, and should be protected like any other card.

- Anytime INL brings officers to New York for training at the NYPD, INL should check first to see if the NYPD already has an organization established for that group. The NYPD is a force of approximately 35,000 members and is the largest police department in the United States, so chances are very good that they already have an organization among its ranks of the group being brought over for training.
- In the future, if flights are scheduled to leave late, like the one leaving NYC at 2300 hours for the first leg back to Pakistan, and hotel checkout is at 1200 noon, INL should cover an additional hotel night. The participants had to wait for seven (7) hours out of their hotel rooms before transportation took them to the airport for check-in for their first flight from New York to Dubai. This helped to make an already very long travel process just that much longer and difficult.
- All parties concerned (INL, Government of Pakistan, and NYPD), have expressed the idea of possible future trainings at the NYPD Police Academy, and possibly in the areas of transnational organized crime and cyber-crime investigations.

Participants Feedback:

Quick stats, per INL course evaluation survey:

- 75% of the participants had never attended an international training program or conference.
- 50% of the participants had attended INL or ICITAP training programs in Pakistan.
- Approximately 80% of the participants had no civil disorder management training, 11% had basic civil disorder management training, and 11% had intermediate civil disorder management training.

Comments from participants:

Punjab Police- Participants provided the following feedback comments:

“Being the chief law instructor, I am a member of training development unit. I will incorporate this training and make it mandatory for all police recruits.”

“As a result of this training program, we will review the anti-riot module in our training centers, propose creation of anti-riot units in all Punjab districts, develop mutual-aid agreements, and ensure police units are aware of the police organizations and other non-police organizations’ resources available to them.”

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police- Participants provided the following feedback comments:

“We will include the best practices and techniques learnt from the NYPD at our school of riot control and disorder management in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police.”

“I have 27 years of experience in policing, but this training helped me develop the crowd control knowledge that I will implement when I return to duty.”

Frontier Constabulary- Participants provided the following feedback comments:

“Upon my return, I will train instructors based at our Shabqadar Training Center to ensure the knowledge is passed on to all incoming recruits, and I will emphasize on including these practices in the main curriculum”

Islamabad Police- Participants provided the following feedback comments:

“From what we have learnt during the program, we will develop SOPs, mutual-aid (between agencies) agreements, Crisis Incident Management System framework, and media response SOPs. All of these will be useful for Islamabad Police as we face multiple prolonged protests throughout the year.”

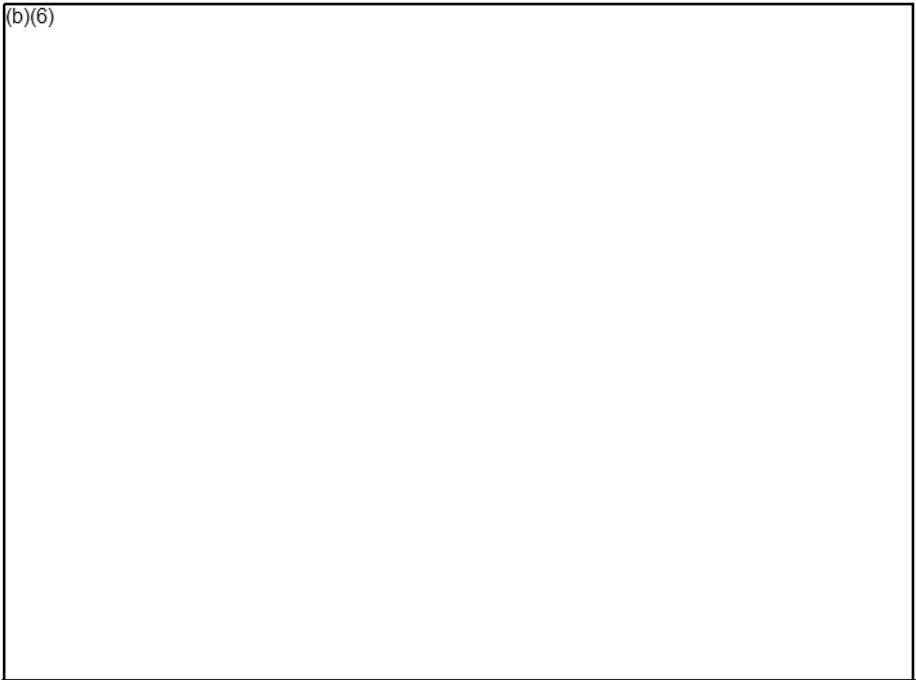
Sindh Police- Participants provided the following feedback comments:

“At times, demonstrations in Pakistan may be conducted by factors beyond the control of police. However, the skills learnt here; i.e., formations, weapons, force multiplies, correct arrest techniques, office/civilian rescue are very useful and will play a great role for us in Pakistan.”

Balochistan Police- Participants provided the following feedback comments:

“This program has helped us to develop setting up SOPs for crowd management, integrating the civil disorder management module into training program at the training centers”.

Training Photos:



(b)(6)



(b)(6)

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(b)(6)



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From:	(b)(6)	@state.gov>
To:	(b)(6)	@state.gov>
Subject:	FOIA - Reports for Deployment 20	
Date:	Tue, 20 Jun 2017 12:31:57 -0400	

Reports

Official - Transitory

UNCLASSIFIED

Sender:	(b)(6)	@state.gov>
Recipient:	(b)(6)	@state.gov>

On February 29th, 2016, NYPD team 19 reported to the Community Policing Headquarters located at Delmas 33 and spoke briefly with (b)(6) (b)(6). During the meeting, they discussed the ceremony for the Program which will be held on March 14th. At approximately 1500 hours, team 19 reported to the Police Academy for their weekly Explorer meeting. There were forty eight members of the Program present. Guest speaker, (b)(6) (b)(6) spoke about integrity, ethics, and values.

During the first week of March 2016, team 19 reported to the American Embassy and had a meeting with the (b)(6) regarding some of the upcoming events and numerous changes that have been taking place within the PNH. During the meeting, members of the US Embassy, (b)(6) and Press Attache were in attendance to discuss broadcasting a ride along that would help the community grasp how the Department operates on a daily basis. In addition, (b)(6) further stated that the radio station and TV station (RTG) will be conducting a documentary in September where two journalists will fly to New York for approximately two weeks and conduct an interview with the officers who have been involved in the Community Policing Program. The documentary will consist of walking the beats in New York, ride alongs, and interviewing people who live in the neighborhood, including business owners. The main purpose of the documentary will provide clarification on the difference between how the New York City Police Department operates, as opposed to the HNP. This will predominantly be broadcasted in creole.

On Saturday March 5th, 2016, members of NYPD team 19 attended the funeral of Joachin Numa, a father of one of the members of the Community Policing Unit.

On Sunday March 6th, 2016, team 19 aided a sick young lady named (b)(6)

On March 19th, 2016, team 19's supervisor, (b)(6) and Police Officer (b)(6) (b)(6) responded to the US Embassy in Tabarre where a meeting was held concerning the Community Policing Unit. (b)(6) (b)(6) and (b)(6) were in attendance.

On Thursday March 11th, 2016, Police Officer (b)(6) a (b)(6) and team 19 stood in the parking lot of the Community Policing Unit and examined the driving skills of some of the officers.

On Friday March 12th, 2016, team 19 visited the Vivy-Mitchell Sous Commissariat at approximately 0800 hours and then proceeded to visit some of the officers on their beats. At 1315 hours, Team 19 responded to the Delmas 33 Commissariat where they met with (b)(6) (b)(6) and (b)(6) in the parking lot to discuss a defensive driving course for CPU Officers. Later, as team 19 was getting ready to visit some officers on their beats, two patrolmen brought in two drunk students from the Institution Chretienne Coeur Pacific School. Team 19 along with a few Edupol officers quickly notified the students' parents and later removed the student to the hospital.

On Monday March 14th, 2016, the members of team 19 along with members from the Community Policing Unit and Edupol Officers responded to the Delmas 33 Commissariat where they began to plan for NYPD team 19's final days with the Explorers.

On Tuesday March 15th, 2016 NYPD team 20 arrived at Toussaint Louverture Airport, Port Au Prince Haiti. They were taken to their residence at Executive Villas located in Tabarre Port Au Prince and briefed on topics such as the Haitian National Community Policing Program (Explorer Program and Edupol), current events in Haiti, security measures, etc.

On Wednesday March 16th, 2016 team 20 along with team 19 reported to Delmas 33, the Haitian National Police Community Unit Headquarters where they were introduced to the Executive staff who briefed them on the current status of the unit and its progress and challenges. Later,

(b)(6) the leader of Team 20 was invited to address the unit and introduced team 20. After the meeting, team 20 along with (b)(6) reported to Sous-Commissariat Vivy-Mitchell to meet with the sub unit of the area and were briefed on the progress within the community and future plans for HNP.

On Thursday March 17th, 2016, team 20 reported to the U.S. Embassy where they received their U.S. Embassy identification cards and were briefed on various topics by executives from the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) and the Regional Security Office (RSO).

On Friday March 18th, 2016, team 20 along with (b)(6) transported team 19 to Toussaint Louverture airport in Port au Prince for their flight to JFK airport in New York City. Team 20 later attended a scheduled briefing with (b)(6) from DynCorp where they were both issued and briefed on the use of different equipment.

On Monday March 21, 2016, team 20 had a scheduled meeting with the Police Community Unit in Vivy Mitchell. The goal of the meeting was to identify the many issues and challenges of the unit which included officer complaints about inadequate transportation, defective computers, very limited office supplies, no radios, lack of equipment, and beat books. Team 20 in coordination with the executive staff conducted an analysis of the number of vehicle and motorcycle assigned to the unit and were able to reassign two motorcycles from the Delmas unit to the Vivy Mitchell unit which alleviated the transportation problems that the officers from Vivy Mitchell were struggling with. Team 20 conducted an assessment of the computer assigned to the unit and determined that it needed to be upgraded and the battery needed to be changed.

On Tuesday March 22, 2016, team 20 had a work plan session with the executive staff of the Community Policing Unit. The topics discussed were team deployment, supervision, discipline, team management, beats, community leaders, and logistics. Team 20 along with the executive staff also discussed upcoming events entitled, "Academic Genius" and "Judiciary Clinic" that were being organized by the Community Policing Unit and the Community. In the afternoon of March 22, 2016, team 20 along with the executive staff took part in a community meeting at Delmas 33. Some of the topics discussed were gang problems, illegal guns, and lack of police patrol in neighborhoods.

On Wednesday March 23, 2016, team 20 had a work plan session with the executive staff of the Community Policing unit and the staff in charge of the Explorer Program. The goal of the meeting was to discuss the direction of the Explorer Program. Some of the topics included, eligibility requirements, target zones, curriculum, activities, guest speakers, guidance, directives, etc.

On Thursday March 24, 2016, team 20 along with (b)(6) and the (b)(6) had a meeting with the head of the west section of the country's (b)(6). During the meeting, the DDO discussed his intentions to expand Community Policing and expressed his intentions to work with team 20 to train selected officers. Later, team 20 received approval from (b)(6) of the U.S embassy to meet with a (b)(6) named (b)(6) who is part of Haitian Initiatives to discuss possible partnership with the Police Community Unit. (b)(6) organization works with kids from poor neighborhoods and bears some resemblance to the explorer program.

On Friday March 25, 2016, team 20 met with (b)(6) and (b)(6) for a briefing. Some of the topics included red zones, meetings with different personalities throughout HNP, materials, and discipline within the community policing unit.

On Monday March 28, 2016, team 20 had a scheduled briefing with (b)(6) (b)(6) the head of the Department of Judicial Police (DCPJ). During the briefing, topics discussed included the importance of Community Policing, expanding Community Policing throughout Haiti, developing better partnerships between the police and the community, and sensitivity training throughout the Haitian National Police.

On Tuesday March 29, 2016, team 20 assisted the Community Policing Unit in the grand opening of a partnership program between the police and the community at Le Plaza Hotel. Many high ranking officers of the Haitian National Police were in attendance as well as the media.

On Wednesday March 30, 2016, team 20 had a work plan session with the staff in charge of the Explorer Program within the Community Policing Unit. The topics discussed included planning the graduation ceremony for the older children who were nearing their completion of the program, recruiting new participants, gaining financial support to run the program, planning the curriculum, etc.

On Thursday March 31, 2016, team 20 along with the Community Policing Executive Staff and two UnPol Officers created a work plan session with Guy Cetoute from the U.S. Embassy. The goal of the working session served to evaluate the Community Policing Unit and implement the necessary changes as well as address the challenges that the unit faces, daily. The topics discussed, ranged from scheduling tours and trainings to logistics and community relations.

Monday July 11, 2016

FROM: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D/Police Assistance Program Team #20

TO: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D. / D.C.M.A.P. Resource Analysis Section

SUBJECT: **Team 20 accomplishments and priorities for the next team**

Team 20 Accomplishments

Explorer program

Explorer's sporting day: multiple sporting activities including soccer game Explorers vs Police Communautaire four trophies more than 40 medals were given to the winners

Graduated the older explorers

Recruited sixty (60) new explorers for the second cycle

Pushed and received funding approval from the U.S. Embassy for explorer's weekly food and travel expenses (work started by team 19)

Applied and received funding for explorer's office supplies.

Obtained new explorer's gym shorts and shirts gym attire for one hundred (100) explorers, donated by Dyncorps.

Police Communautaire

Conducted community policing refresher training for seventy-five community policing Police Officers

Conducted leadership training for the unit supervisors.

Successfully scheduled vacation for all the community policing unit Officers. They were not able to take vacation for three years.

Established two different tours (0700 X 1500) and (1100 X 1900) with three different sets of days off: Fri/ Sat, Sat/ Sun, Sun/ Mon. The different tours allowed a better deployment and more coverage.

Re-prioritized the beats in ViVy Mitchell and Petion-Ville for better coverage

Advised the executive staff of Police Communautaire

Assisted Police Communautaire organized two successful "Genie Scolaire"

Conducted gun safety training for seven hundred (750) HNP recruits at the Police Academy.

Conducted gun belt and accessories training for seven hundred (750) HNP recruits at the Police Academy.

Recruited thirty-two new Police Officers from the twenty sixth promotion to join the Police communautaire unit

Obtained twenty-two (22) new Police radios communication for the unit

Obtained boots and gun cleaning kits for the unit.

Prepared Evaluation form to evaluate the unit

Successfully initiate the new concept of Police communautaire in Cap Haitian.

Completed two days training for thirty-one Police Officers in Cap- Haitian including field training.

To be continued by Team 21 (priorities)

Actively supervise and ensure the good function of the explorer program

Ensure that Police Communautaire's executive staff do not change the two tours system back to one tour.

Ensure that the Police Officers continue to take their scheduled vacations

Work with the executive staff to conduct evaluation for the unit.

Conduct police communautaire's training for the thirty-two new Police Officers that will join the unit

Continue advising the executive staff.

Follow up with the U.S. Embassy regarding a new location for Police Communautaire.

Follow up with (b)(6) and the U.S. Embassy to coordinate a full two weeks training for the new Police Officers and supervisors that will join the new police communautaire unit in the Cap Haitian.

Once the training has completed follow up with the Director General of Police and the U. S. Embassy to establish the Police communautaire unit in Cap Haitian.

Continue with the national tour and the expansion of Police communautaire in Les Cayes.

Saturday May 07, 2016

FROM: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D/Police Assistance Program Team #20

TO: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D. / D.C.M.A.P. Resource Analysis Section

SUBJECT: **ACTIVITY RECAP FOR THE WEEK OF 05/02/16 TO 05/06/ 2016**

Monday May 02, 2016

On Monday May 02, 2016, (b)(6) and (b)(6) along with (b)(6) (b)(6) conducted a survey of the beats in Petion -Ville. The goal of the survey was to prioritize the beats. Due to a lack of personnel, the unit in Petion-Ville is not able to cover all the beats. The undersigned along with (b)(6) and (b)(6) of HNP inspected different beats and completed an assessment in order to prioritize the beats in Petion-Ville.

(b)(6) and (b)(6) was assigned to the community policing unit at Delmas 33. They worked with (b)(6) and the personnel staff scheduling vacation for the units.

Tuesday May 03, 2016

On Tuesday May 03, 2016, team 20 conducted a refresher training session on Community Policing for ten Officers from the unit. The undersigned, (b)(6) and (b)(6) also trained the Officers on the role and functions of the officers assigned to the Community Policing Unit. The Officers was instructed on how to patrol the beats. The Officers were taught on the importance of working in collaboration with the community; and how to maintain a beat book. The undersigned, (b)(6) and (b)(6) instructed the Officers on the following topics:

- Principles, theory & practice of community policing
- Self-image of the Police Officer
- The role of community policing Officers
- Identifying, prioritizing and solving problem in the community
- Community- based problem solving
- Understand the needs and concerns of: kids, youth and adults.
- Craft problem-solving strategies to deal with: drugs, family violence and gangs.

Wednesday May 04, 2016

On Wednesday May 04, 2016, the undersigned and (b)(6) assisted in issuing a group of four-hundred HNP recruits their respective Police uniforms at the Police Academy. The undersigned instructed the recruits on the importance and the proper way to wear Police uniforms. In the afternoon team 20 worked with (b)(6) and (b)(6) on re-arranging the unit's schedule. The team is working in collaboration with the executive staff of the unit on splitting the personnel of the unit into two different shifts (0700X1500) and (1100X1900) to better serve the communities.

Thursday May 05, 2016

On Thursday May 05, 2016, team 20 continue with the series of refresher training session for the Community Policing unit staff. Ten agents of the unit attended the training session. The undersigned along with (b)(6)

(b)(6) and (b)(6) conducted training on the following topics.

- Principles, theory & practice of community policing
- The role of community policing Officers
- Self-image of the Police Officer
- Identifying, prioritizing and solving problem in the community
- Community- based problem solving
- Understand the needs and concerns of: kids, youth and adults.
- Craft problem-solving strategies to deal with: drugs, family violence and gangs.
- And more...

Friday May 06, 2016

On Friday May 6, 2016, team 20 worked very closely with the community policing unit while taking part in the new series of "Genie Scolaire" games. Genie Scolaire is an academic competition opposing different schools that the community policing unit along with other partners are organizing. The goal of the event is to build a better relationship between the student's community and the Police. Team 20 worked in great collaboration with the unit to make the match a success, the event was broadcasted by the Haitian National TV station, and many other radio and TV network.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Saturday May 14, 2016

FROM: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D/Police Assistance Program Team #20

TO: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D. / D.C.M.A.P. Resource Analysis Section

SUBJECT: **ACTIVITY RECAP FOR THE WEEK OF 05/09/16 TO 05/15/ 2016**

Monday May 09, 2016

On Monday May 09, 2016, (b)(6) and (b)(6) along with (b)(6) (b)(6) (b)(6) conducted a survey of the beats in Vivy Mitchell. The goal of the survey was to prioritize the beats. Due to a lack of personnel, the Vivy Mitchell unit is not able to cover all the beats. The undersigned along with (b)(6) and (b)(6) of HNP inspected different beats and completed an assessment in order to prioritize the beats in Vivy Mitchell.

(b)(6) and (b)(6) was assigned to the community policing unit at Delmas 33. They worked with (b)(6) and the personnel staff scheduling vacation for the units.

In the afternoon, team 20 conducted training for over seven hundred recruits at the Police Academy auditorium. The training was conducted on gun belt, firearm cleaning, and firearm safety.

Tuesday May 10, 2016

On Tuesday May 10, 2016, team 20 took part of the graduation ceremony of the 26th promotion of the Haitian National Police (HNP). A total of 1475 recruits graduated: 1281 men and 194 women. The President of Haiti: Jocelerme Privert and the Prime Minister Enex Jean Charles were among the dignitaries present at the ceremony.

Wednesday May 11, 2016

On Wednesday May 11, 2016, team 20 took part of a working session with DDO Marc Justin (the head of western part of the country), (b)(6) (representative of the U.S. Embassy) and the executive staff of the community policing unit. The goal of the working session was to discuss future plan for the unit. The followings were discussed during the work session:

- New Location for the unit
- Future plans
- Expansion of the unit throughout the western part
- Partnership with other units

In the afternoon, team 20 met with the explorer staff of the unit to discuss future plan. The following were discussed:

- Recruitment
- Curriculum
- Summer program
- Materials

Thursday May 12, 2016

On Thursday May 12, 2016, after multiple requests and many attempts, team 20 picked up ten UHF radio from logistics unit for the community policing unit. Team 20 marked the radios and prepared radio log to keep account of the radios. Team 20 trained some of the staff on proper use and proper maintenance of the radios.

Friday May 13, 2016

On Friday May 13, 2016, team 20 continued to train the rest of the staff of community policing unit in Delmas 33 on the proper use and proper maintenance of radios.

*****Team 20 helped the community policing unit created a twitter account in order to share their best moments with the world. The twitter account is @policeakominote.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

FROM: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D/Police Assistance Program Team #20

TO: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D. / D.C.M.A.P. Resource Analysis Section

SUBJECT: **ACTIVITY RECAP FOR THE WEEK OF 05/16/16 TO 05/20/ 2016**

Monday May 16, 2016

On Monday May 16, 2016, team 20 conducted training for the Police Officers assigned to community policing unit in Vivy Mitchell. The unit were trained on the proper use and proper maintenance of Police radio communication. Team 20 recently requested and received communication radios for the unit.

In the afternoon, team 20 along with the community explorer staff conducted weekly explorer’s meeting for the HNP explorers. Team 20 instructed the explorers on how to conduct themselves in public, discipline and the importance of staying in school.

Tuesday May 17, 2016

On Tuesday May 17, 2016, team 20 had a working session with the head of the community policing unit to discuss multiple complaints that the beat officers made after a survey that team 20 conducted. During the work session we discussed and addressed multiple complaints and took necessary steps to remedy the complaints.

Wednesday May 18, 2016

HAITIAN FLAG DAY

Thursday May 20, 2016

On Thursday May 20, 2016, team 20 started working with the executive staff of the community poling unit on ways to develop an evaluation system in order to evaluate the staff of the unit. We discussed the rating system, the grading system and the criteria that the personnel will be evaluated on. Team 20 will work on creating the actual evaluation form.

Friday May 21, 2016

On Friday May 21, 2016, team 20 worked very closely with the community policing unit while taking part in the new series of “Genie Scolaire” games. Genie Scolaire is an academic competition opposing different schools that the community policing unit along with other partners are organizing. The goal of the event is to build a better relationship between the student’s community and the Police. Team 20 worked in great collaboration with the unit to make the match a success, the event was broadcasted by the Haitian National TV station, and many other radio and TV network.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Saturday May 28, 2016

FROM: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D/Police Assistance Program Team #20

TO: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D. / D.C.M.A.P. Resource Analysis Section

SUBJECT: **ACTIVITY RECAP FOR THE WEEK OF 05/23/16 TO 05/27/ 2016**

Monday May 23, 2016

On Monday May 23, 2016, after discussing the parameters of an evaluation system for the community policing unit with the executive staff. Team 20 created an evaluation form to evaluate the unit. The form is attached to the report.

Tuesday May 24, 2016

On Tuesday May 24, 2016, team 20 started the recruitment process for the explorer program. Team 20 created an application to register the new explorers. Team 20 also created an informational pamphlet for the explorer program. The pamphlet will be given to parents, schools and leaders from the different communities that we are serving.

Wednesday May 25, 2016

On Wednesday May 25, 2016 team 20 along with the explorer staff visited "Ecole Mixte Canaan", a school on Route Freres. We had a meeting concerning the explorer program with the staff of the school including the principal. The staff is very excited for their students to participate in the program. We also visited multiple classrooms and introduced the program to the students. The students are eager to participate in the program. Applications and pamphlets were given out the students. Other schools will be visited soon.

Thursday May 26, 2016

On Thursday May 26, 2016, due to the Corpus Christi holiday in Haiti, team 20 did administrative work.

Friday May 27, 2016

On Friday May 27, 2016, team 20 worked very closely with the community policing unit while taking part in the new series of "Genie Scolaire" games. Genie Scolaire is an academic competition opposing different schools that the community policing unit along with other partners are organizing. The goal of the event is to build a better relationship between the student's community and the Police. Team 20 worked in great collaboration with the unit to make the match a success, the event was broadcasted by the Haitian National TV station, and many other radio and TV network.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Saturday May 04, 2016

FROM: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D/Police Assistance Program Team #20

TO: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D. / D.C.M.A.P. Resource Analysis Section

SUBJECT: **ACTIVITY RECAP FOR THE WEEK OF 05/30/16 TO 06/03/ 2016**

Monday May 30, 2016

On Monday May 30, 2016, due to Memorial Day holiday, team 20 performed administrative work.

Tuesday May 31, 2016

On Tuesday May 31, 2016, team 20 had a working session with the executive staff of the Delmas 33 unit and the Vivy Mitchell unit. We conducted an analysis of the various complaints that the officers received daily on their beats. The following deficiencies were found: slow response time and lack of follow up. Team 20 instructed the staff on how to improve their response time and how to stay in touch and keep the residents and the business leaders on the beats aware of what's being done about their complaints.

Wednesday June 1, 2016

On Wednesday June 1, 2016 in order to continue with the recruitment process, team 20 along with the explorer staff visited "Ecole Nationale Frere" and "College Mixte Julien Raymond". We had a meeting concerning the explorer program with the staff of the schools including the principal. The staff is very excited for their students to participate in the program. We also visited multiple classrooms and introduced the program to the students. The students are eager to participate in the program. Applications and pamphlets were given out the students. The students will return the applications on Friday June 3, 2016 with their parent's approval.

Thursday June 2, 2016

On Thursday June 2, 2016, in order to continue with the recruitment process, team 20 along with the explorer staff visited "College Mixte Adonai" and "College Mixte Evangelique des Cadres". We had a meeting concerning the explorer program with the staff of the schools including the principal. The staff is very excited for their students to participate in the program. We also visited multiple classrooms and introduced the program to the students. The students are eager to participate in the program. Applications and pamphlets were given out the students. The students will return the applications on Friday June 3, 2016 with their parent's approval.

Friday May 27, 2016

On Friday May 27, 2016, team 20 visited "Ecole Nationale Frere" and "College Julien Raymond. We collected the applications that were previously given out to the students. Multiple students sign up to participate in the program. We had a working session with the staff of the schools to discuss the students' eligibility and to verify their academic records.

***** In order for the Community Policing unit to be more effective serving the community, team 20 successfully split the unit into two different shifts. A group of officers work 0700 X 1500 and the other group work from 1100 X 1900.

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***** The Officers of the unit have been complaining that they haven't been able to pick their annual vacation for three years. In order to boost morale of the Officers, team 20 successfully helped schedule all the Officers of the unit for their annual eighteen vacation days.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Saturday June 18, 2016

FROM: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D/Police Assistance Program Team #20

TO: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D. / D.C.M.A.P. Resource Analysis Section

SUBJECT: **ACTIVITY RECAP FOR THE WEEK OF 06/13/16 TO 06/17/ 2016**

Monday June 13, 2016

On Monday June 13, 2016, team 20 continued the series of gun safety and maintenance training at the police academy for the recently graduated Police Officers. The Police Officers who received the training were recently graduated from the 26th promotion of the HNP. The Police Officers received the training before their new firearms were issue to them. The training was conducted at the police academy.

In the afternoon, team 20 along with the explorer staff of the Community Policing Unit presided the explorer weekly meeting. Fifty four explorers participated at the meeting including newly recruited explorers. We teach the explorers about civism and how to be useful citizens.

Tuesday June 14, 2016

On Tuesday June 14, 2016, team 20 along with the executive staff of the community policing conducted a round table discussion with the community policing staff of Vivy Mitchell. One of the goals of the round table discussion was to introduce (b)(6) as the new head of the unit. The former head of the unit (b)(6) as been transferred to work with a deputy. We also discussed daily operations and new beats.

Wednesday June 15, 2016

On Wednesday June 15, 2016, team 20 continued the series of gun safety and maintenance training at the Police Academy for the recently graduated Police Officers. The Police Officers who received the training were recently graduated from the 26th promotion of the HNP. The Police Officers received the training before their new firearms were issue to them.

Thursday June 16, 2016

On Thursday June 16, 2016, team 20 had a working session with the Director General of the Haitian National Police: Michel-Ange Gedeon. (b)(6) was also present. During the working session we discussed the progress of the unit, improvement needed, the needs of the unit and a pilot program to expand the unit to different other cities. At the end of the working session we agree on the following points:

- Thirty –two new Agents will join the community policing unit
- New polo shirts for the unit (beige color, community policing in the back)
- Pay increase for the agents of the unit
- Start searching for new location for the unit

Friday June 17, 2016

On Friday June 17, 2016, team 20 along with the executive staff of the community policing unit conducted a working session. The working session was to follow up after the working session with the Director General Michel-Ange Gedeon. We discussed ways to implement the points that we discussed with the Director General. We also started to work on the training materials that will be conducted during the expansion program in Cap Haitian.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Saturday June 25, 2016

FROM: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D/Police Assistance Program Team #20

TO: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D. / D.C.M.A.P. Resource Analysis Section

SUBJECT: **ACTIVITY RECAP FOR THE WEEK OF 06/20/16 TO 06/24/ 2016**

Monday June 20, 2016

On Monday June 20, 2016, team 20 along with the executive staff of the community policing unit conducted a working session to prepare training materials for the pilot expansion program in Cap Haitian.

In the afternoon, team 20 along with the explorer staff of the community policing unit presided the explorer weekly meeting. Fifty four explorers participated at the meeting including newly recruited explorers. The weekly lesson was on leadership.

Tuesday June 21, 2016

On Tuesday June 21, 2016, team 20 along with HNP supervisors conducted survey in Delmas. We visited various beats in the Delmas area. We observed the HNP Officers interacting with the community leaders. We spoke to various community leaders including business leaders. We listened to their complaints and will work with the executive staff of the community policing unit to make necessary adjustments.

Wednesday June 22, 2016

On Wednesday June 22, 2016, team 20 along with the executive staff of community policing unit prepared a presentation for the INL western hemisphere director: (b)(6) who traveled from Washington D.C. to observe the work of the community policing unit. The followings integral members of the unit were present during the presentation: Officers of the unit, explorers, community leaders, business leaders. Each group was introduced to the director. The director interacted with each group while the undersigned served as a translator. Other important INL staff members from the U.S. Embassy such as: (b)(6) and (b)(6) were also present for the presentation.

Thursday June 23, 2016

On Thursday June 23, 2016, team 20 and (b)(6) the head of the community policing unit, had a meeting with the Director General of the Haitian National Police: Michel-Ange Gedeon and (b)(6) (b)(6) The goal of the meeting was to follow up on the preparation for the pilot expansion program in Cap Haitian. During the meeting we had a conference call with (b)(6) (b)(6) to ensure preparation will be done in the Cap Haitian area.

Friday June 24, 2016

On Friday June 24, 2016, team 20 took part in an inaugural ceremony in the Croix des Bouquets commissariat. The staff of the Croix des Bouquets were inaugurating new offices for the following units: violence against women and community policing.

In the afternoon, team 20 had a working session with the executive staff of the community policing unit to prepare training materials for the pilot expansion program in Cap Haitian.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Saturday July 9, 2016

FROM: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D/Police Assistance Program Team #20

TO: (b)(6) N.Y.P.D. / D.C.M.A.P. Resource Analysis Section

SUBJECT: ACTIVITY RECAP FOR THE WEEK OF 07/04/16 TO 07/08/ 2016

Monday July 04, 2016

On Monday July 4, 2016, team 20 performed administrative work.

Tuesday July 05, 2016

On Tuesday July 05, 2016, team 20 along with five Police Officers from the community policing unit traveled to Cap Haitian, the north side of the country to conduct community policing training for HNP Police Officers in Cap Haitian as planned.

Wednesday July 06, 2016

On Wednesday July 06, 2016, team 20 met with the (b)(6) to discuss the importance of community policing and the details of the training.

After meeting with the Northern Director, team 20 conducted a full day of training for thirty Police Officers who came from different areas of the northern region. The Police Officers were eager to participate and show their appreciation for the training.

Thursday July 07, 2016

On Thursday, July 07, 2016 team 20, conducted a second full day of training for thirty-one Police Officers. The day was divided into two parts. The first part was academic. The second part of the day consisted of field practice. We took the students to the field to different communities to practice what they have learned. Residents from different communities were very excited to hear that community policing is coming in their areas. They are happy to learn that the Police wants to be closer to them to fight crime and help them solve problems in their communities. A lady in one of the neighborhoods stated the following while observing NYPD and HNP Police Officers talking to residents and vendors: "I thought UDMO's job is to beat up people only, look how nice they are now, it's like they wants to kiss and hug us now". The residents and the Police Officers were eager to participate and show their appreciation for community policing.

Friday July 1, 2016

On Friday July 08, 2016, team 20 along with five Police Officers from the community policing unit traveled from Cap Haitian, the north side of the country to Port Au Prince after conducting two full days of community policing training for HNP Police Officers in Cap Haitian.

**** Pictures of the tour will follow

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ACTIVITY WITH THE BUREAU DES AFFAIRES CRIMINELLES (BAC)

ACTIVITY WITH THE COMMUNITY POLICING UNIT

ACTIVITY WITH THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

WEEKLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Period of this Report:	From:	June 11, 2014	To:	June 17, 2014
Name(s):	(b)(6)			
Title:	Police Advisor 2			
Position/Unit:	UNPOL / West Department			
Location:	Judicial Police Capacity Development Section/ BLTS			
CTO During This Period?	NO	Dates:		

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Continued to assist and collaborate with UNPOL's from SWAT and BRI to train the HNP officers selected from BLTS, SWAT, and BRI that are preparing to compete in the "FUERZAS COMANDO" competition from July 23rd – July 31, 2014.
- Present at the HNP academy to assist a ranking HNP supervisory officer, UNPOL's from SWAT and BRI to mentor, monitor, and advise the above HNP officers' perform a rifle and sidearm shooting exercise.
- During this reporting period, responded to the MINUSTAH UNPOL SWAT base to collaborate with a HNP ranking supervisory officer in charge, UNPOL's from SWAT and BRI to train the selected 12 HNP officers that are moving forward in their training for the above competition.
- Conferred with the HNP/BLTS Commanding Officer, who advised me that he will be away from his office from June 15 – June 21, 2014.

CHALLENGES

- Haiti is amongst twenty-four Nations in the Americas and Caribbean that is invited to take part in a SWAT like Special Operations competition called "FUERZAS COMANDO." This competition is being held in Bogota, Colombia from July 23 – July 31, 2014.

MATTERS OF INTEREST

- Continued collaboration and support to the HNP/BLTS Commanding officer (C.O.) and staff in developing a professional unit.
- Spoke to a US DEA representative about the possibility of scheduling English classes for HNP/BLTS agents wishing to learn, or improve their English.

UPCOMING EVENTS / PENDING ISSUES

- Continued visits and collaboration with all the supervisors and officers in BLTS.
- Continue to assist MINUSTAH SWAT and BRI in training a team of HNP officers that will be sent to Colombia to participate in the "FUERZO CMANDO" competition.

Date	# of Hrs	
N/A		N/A

WEEKLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Period of this Report:	From:	July 09, 2014	To:	July 15, 2014
Name(s):	(b)(6)			
Title:	Police Advisor 2			
Position/Unit:	UNPOL / West Department			
Location:	Judicial Police Capacity Development Section/ BLTS			
CTO During This Period?	NO	Dates:		

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Attended a meeting/training held by DEA representatives at the Haitian National Police (HNP) Bureau de Lutte contre le Traffic illicite de Stupefiants (BLTS). A private contractor was giving a presentation to the HNP/BLTS Commanding Officer (C.O.), Executive Officer (X.O.), other supervisors, and agents on the use of a potential new more secure radio communication.
- Responded to the HNP Director General's office to assist a MINUSTAH UNPOL from Operations to obtain the necessary paperwork needed by two advance team personnel of the United Nation Secretary General to bring and carry their firearm in Haiti.
- An UNPOL from MINUSTAH BLTS and I responded to HNP/BLTS Headquarters. I assisted the UNPOL in giving a presentation to the 15 HNP/BLTS agents that will be going to Colombia for the "JUNGLA" training.
- Responded to the United States (U.S.) Embassy with eight other U.S. UNPOL's, and the Dyn Corp Deputy Project Manager (DPM) for meet and greet chaired the U.S. Ambassador, and members from the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement office (INL).
- An UNPOL from MINUSTAH BLTS, UN Security, and I responded to the Toussaint Louverture Airport for the arrival of the two advance team personnel from the UN Security General Ban Ki-moon security detail. Our purpose was to facilitate their arrival and make sure there were no issues with them bringing their firearms.
- Took part on a two day course organized by a DEA representative to train twenty-one HNP/BLTS women agents on compliant, none compliant handcuffing techniques, and self-defense techniques held at the HNP Police Academy.
- A team of three BLTS UNPOLs, along with 11 HNP/BLTS agents including two BLTS K-9 handlers and their dogs took part in a MINUSTAH operation organized by the Joint Operations UNPOL unit. The operation code named "BOB" took place in the Delmas 2 area of Port-au-Prince. Additionally, the HNP/BLTS agents and MINUSTAH BLTS UNPOL's transporting the Magistrate and his assistant back to the Delmas 33 Commissariat, encountered a fatal accident involving a Trailer truck and a male motorcyclist. The motorcyclist was struck and killed by the Trailer Truck driver who fled the scene to parts unknown. The team descended their vehicles, including the MINUSTAH/BLTS UNPOL's and assisted the Magistarte in the handling of the accident.

CHALLENGES

- More training and focus is needed to be given to the HNP/BLTS agents on tactical exercises, handcuffing techniques, and self-defense techniques.

MATTERS OF INTEREST

- During the month of July, two HNP/BLTS agents will be traveling to the United States to receive training and become instructors on a simulator (MILO) that has numerous potentially dangerous and deadly scenarios.
- Instructors from Miami, Florida will be coming to Haiti to give training to the BLTS agents assigned to the Toussaint Louverture Airport in Port-au-Prince.
- Fifteen BLTS agents are scheduled to attend "JUNGLA" training in Colombia.

UPCOMING EVENTS / PENDING ISSUES

- Continued visits and collaboration with all the supervisors and officers in BLTS.
- Instructors from Miami, Florida will be coming to Haiti to give training to the BLTS agents assigned to the Toussaint Louverture Airport in Port-au-Prince.
- Fifteen BLTS agents are scheduled to attend "JUNGLA" training in Colombia.

Date	# of Hrs	
N/A		N/A

WEEKLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Period of this Report:	From:	May 28, 2014	To:	June 03, 2014
Name(s):	(b)(6)			
Title:	Police Advisor 2			
Position/Unit:	UNPOL/ West Department			
Location:	Judicial Police Capacity Development Section/ BLTS			
CTO During This Period?	YES	Dates:	May 28, 2014	

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Responded to the Port-au-Prince (PaP) Airport with an UNPOL from the BLTS office. Engaged an HNP/BLTS supervisor assigned to the airport in conversation. He stated he expected to receive six out of the 75 newly assigned HNP/NBLTS officers in his unit. Also informed by this supervisor that five of his officers were trained in Civil Aviation in Colombia. Furthermore, informed by this supervisor of the possibility that the United States INL office is looking to build an office for BLTS K-9 near the VIP receiving area at the PaP airport.
- Conferred with and obtained from the BLTS Commanding Officer (C.O.) his unit narcotics statistical information from January 2014 to May 2014 to report to MINUSTAH.
- Reminded the BLTS C.O. to notify the DEA representative here in Haiti about June 12 being the HNP's anniversary. If there are any plans to use the HNP academy, this date may possibly pose a conflict for the Miami Dade SWAT police officers schedule to come and reassess 23 HNP/BLTS officers.
- Briefed the BLTS C.O. and Executive Officer (X.O.) on the MINUSTAH Peacekeeping Patrol competition being held on May 30. It was suggested, and if possible to send a few BLTS officers to observe and support the BLTS officers competing in this event.
- With the permission of the BLTS C.O. obtained the pedigree information needed by INL to start the vetting of the BLTS officers, who will possibly represent Haiti in the "FUERZAS COMANDO" competition being held in Bogota, Colombia from July 28-July 31.
- Collaborated with representatives of the United States (U.S.) Drug Enforcement (DEA) agency in monitoring, giving support, and advice to a team of HNP/BLTS officers that apprehended a fugitive wanted on a U.S. warrant issued in 2000 for cocaine trafficking. Later participated in the post-operation lesson learned conducted by the DEA representatives.
- Participated in lending support to three six men HNP teams comprised of officers from BLTS, SWAT, and BRI who participated in the MINUSTAH Peacekeeping Patrol competition on May 30th. The competition include 15 other six men MINUSTAH military and Force Protection Unit (FPU) teams from countries such as Bolivia, Chile, Jordan, India, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, and Philippines.
- Continued to assist and collaborate with UNPOL's from SWAT and BRI to train the HNP officers selected from BLTS, SWAT, and BRI who are preparing to compete in the "FUERZAS COMANDO" competition.

CHALLENGES

- Haiti is amongst twenty-four Nations in the Americas and Caribbean that is invited to take part in a SWAT like Special Operations competition called "*FUERZAS COMANDO.*" This competition is being held in Bogota, Colombia from July 23 –July 31, 2014.

MATTERS OF INTEREST

- Continued collaboration and support to the HNP/BLTS Commanding officer (C.O.) and staff in developing a professional unit.
- Training of HNP/BLTS was interrupted because a number of the officers fell ill to a mosquito borne flu like epidemic that has stricken Haiti. An UNPOL from the BLTS office and I responded to the main BLTS to confirm with a supervisor the reason for the interruption in training.

UPCOMING EVENTS / PENDING ISSUES

- Continued visits and collaboration with the all the supervisors and officers in BLTS.
- Miami Dade SWAT instructors to visit and reassess the training given to HNP/BLTS.

PERSONNEL RELATED

Date	# of Hrs	Justification: For Working in Excess of the 8-Hour Day
		N/A
Other Personnel Issues		
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(b)(6)



WEEKLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Period of this Report:	From:	June 18, 2014	To:	June 24, 2014
Name(s):	(b)(6)			
Title:	Police Advisor 2			
Position/Unit:	UNPOL/ West Department			
Location:	Judicial Police Capacity Development Section/ BLTS			
CTO During This Period?	YES	Dates:	May 28, 2014	

ACHIEVEMENTS

- MINUSTAH UNPOL's from BLTS, SWAT, and BRI were notified by the INL office of the United States Embassy here in Haiti that the HNP officers training for the "FUERZAS COMANDO" competition at the Toleraida Air Base in Colombia on July 23 - July 31, 2014 will not be able to participate. Had these officers being able to participate, the final team would have been made up of three HNP/BLTS, three HNP/SWAT, and one HNP/BRI officer. An idea to only have HNP/SWAT officers participate in the "MINUSTAH PATROL COMPETITION" on May 30, 2014, ended up to include 34 HNP officers from the above three units competing to participate. MINUSTAH UNPOL's from the above units assisted an HNP supervisory officer to train and conduct a competitive elimination process. Three teams consisting of six HNP officers qualified to compete. The above HNP supervisory officer informed us that Haiti was invited to participate in the "FUERZAS COMANDO COMPETITION." After weeks of training, another competitive elimination process was conducted where the above MINUSTAH UNPOL's assisted the HNP supervisory officer. Twelve of the eighteen officers qualified to continue training to be part of the final seven that would have traveled to Colombia to compete. The following is a list of some the training the HNP officers received from all MINUSTAH UNPOL's involved:
 - Swimming, where some of these officers did not know how to swim, now they are able to.
 - Close Quarter Battle (CBQ), of hostile and non-hostile targets.
 - CBQ hostage evacuation
 - Advanced topography
 - Proper techniques for rope climbing
 - Proper safety and techniques for repelling
 - Proper techniques to shoot a sidearm and rifle
 - Assault shooting while moving with a sidearm and rifle

Comment:

Above all else, it is hoped that the training all those involved put into these officers will manifest itself in both their professional and personal lives. For this type of training requires teamwork, commitment, discipline, tenacity, focus, and a desire to succeed. All of which are part of the

ingredients that are required to develop leaders.

- Sat in a meeting with the HNP/BLTS Executive Officer (X.O.), along with other HNP/BLTS supervisory officers, and a Drug Enforcement Agency representative to discuss upcoming training in the month of July 2014, for the agents assigned to the unit.
- Provided support in the form of mentoring and monitoring to a team of HNP/BLTS agents who were assisting DEA apprehend a fugitive wanted in the United States for Conspiracy to Distribute Cocaine.
- Continued to assist and collaborate with UNPOL's from SWAT and BRI to train the HNP officers selected from BLTS, SWAT, and BRI who are preparing to compete in the "FUERZAS COMANDO" competition.

CHALLENGES

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MATTERS OF INTEREST

- Continued collaboration and support to the HNP/BLTS Commanding officer (C.O.) and staff in developing a professional unit.
- DEA to conduct a pre-screening swim test for 15-20 HNP/BLTS agents. These agents will then take part in a training that will certify them to work as tactical crewmembers on a Coast Guard boat.
- In the month of July, two HNP/BLTS agents are scheduled to travel to the U.S. to receive instructions on how to operate, and become instructors on a simulator that has about 300 different potentially deadly to deadly scenarios.
- Assisting the HNP/BLTS training coordinator, and INL representatives who are trying to include two HNP/SWAT and one HNP/BRI officer in the "JUNGLA" training in Colombia. The training begins sometime towards the end of July 2014.

UPCOMING EVENTS / PENDING ISSUES

- Continued visits and collaboration with the all the supervisors and officers in BLTS.

PERSONNEL RELATED		
Date	# of Hrs	Justification: For Working in Excess of the 8-Hour Day
		N/A
Other Personnel Issues		

