

The cover features a vibrant blue background with a large, stylized blue arrow pointing upwards and to the right. On the left side, there is a yellow mechanical component, possibly a part of a firearm, with a dark metal rod extending from it. The word 'ROADMAP' is written in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters across the center. Below it, the subtitle is presented in white text on a semi-transparent blue background.

ROADMAP

for Implementing The **Caribbean** Priority
Actions on the Illicit Proliferation of Firearms
and Ammunition across the **Caribbean** in a
Sustainable Manner by 2030



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THE CARIBBEAN PRIORITY ACTIONS ON THE ILLICIT PROLIFERATION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION ACROSS THE CARIBBEAN IN A SUSTAINABLE MANNER BY 2030

Sixteen Caribbean States developed and synthesized The Roadmap for Implementing The Caribbean Priority Actions on the Illicit Proliferation of Firearms and Ammunition across the Caribbean in a Sustainable Manner by 2030 (Caribbean Firearms Roadmap). The Roadmap builds on Caribbean aspirations to combat illicit trafficking of firearms and enhance resilience, through support from UNLIREC, CARICOM IMPACS and other international partners, in coordination with the governments of Germany, the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom.

VISION



The vision for the Roadmap is a safer Caribbean, achieved by addressing the issue of illicit proliferation of firearms and ammunition. This will be achieved by adopting sustainable solutions, consistent with international norms and the Caribbean context, to control, eradicate, prevent and prosecute the illicit possession, proliferation and misuse of firearms and ammunition.

This document was reached by consensus among national authorities and other stakeholders on the regional challenges, thematic areas, targets, timeline of actions, key performance indicators and commitment required by participating entities. The Roadmap is aligned with the numerous decisions and regional strategies already in place and relevant commitments assumed by all Caribbean States to prevent and combat the scourge of illicit proliferation and armed violence.

THE GOALS OF THE ROADMAP ARE:

GOAL 1

Reinforce regulatory frameworks governing firearms and ammunition

GOAL 2

Reduce the illicit flow of firearms and ammunition into, within and beyond the region

GOAL 3

Bolster law enforcement capacity to combat illicit firearms and ammunition trafficking and their illicit possession and misuse

GOAL 4

Systematically decrease the risk of diversion of firearms and ammunition from government- and non-government-owned arsenals

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIONS

SDG Target 16.4 calls on all UN Member States to significantly reduce illicit arms flows and to combat all forms of organized crime by 2030. The Roadmap promotes the implementation of Agenda 2030 (SDG 16.4). Fulfilment of this Target will be significantly reinforced through concerted actions by Caribbean States to ensure accessible, timely and reliable data collection and analysis methodology on firearms and ammunition at the community, national and regional levels.

BACKGROUND & JUSTIFICATION

The Roadmap consolidates the political commitment and actions identified in The Caribbean Priority Actions on Addressing Illicit Trafficking of Firearms, which were adopted by CARICOM leaders at its *19th Special Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community on Security*, convened in May 2019 in Port of Spain. These actions were originally identified during a *Technical Working Group (TWG) Meeting on Combating Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Caribbean* in January 2019 in Port of Spain¹. This Meeting, funded by the United States of America and led by the CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (CARICOM IMPACS), in its role as the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) Secretariat, and as mandated by the Joint Action Statement from the November 2017 Caribbean-United States Security Cooperation Dialogue, brought together representatives of CARICOM States² and the Dominican Republic, as well as various international partners³.



¹ See Annex A.

² Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Associate States British Virgin Islands and Cayman Islands.

³ European Union, France, INTERPOL, Mexico, OAS, Spain, United States of America, UNLIREC and UNODC.

During the first semester of 2020, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, online consultations were held among Caribbean States, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) and CARICOM IMPACS to adopt a **Roadmap for Implementing The Caribbean Priority Actions on the Illicit Proliferation of Firearms⁴ and Ammunition across the Caribbean in a Sustainable Manner by 2030 (Caribbean Firearms Roadmap)**. The following Caribbean States participated in these consultations: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Both CARICOM IMPACS and UNLIREC are the main partners to support implementation of the Roadmap. Other international actors participating in the elaboration of the Roadmap include: the governments of Germany, the United States of America, and Canada; as well as various international partners, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Organisation of American States (OAS), UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the World Customs Organization (WCO).

PARTICIPATING STATES



DONOR STATES



⁴The term 'firearm(s)' is used in lieu of small arms and light weapons (SALW) throughout this document in keeping with regional nomenclature.

ROADMAP VISION

The vision for the Roadmap is a safer Caribbean, achieved by addressing the issue of illicit proliferation of firearms and ammunition. This will be achieved by adopting sustainable solutions, consistent with international norms and the Caribbean context, to control, eradicate, prevent and prosecute the illicit possession, proliferation and misuse of firearms and ammunition. While the focus of the TWG priorities were placed on 'combating' proliferation, 'prevention-based' actions to reduce armed violence, including both gender and youth components, are encouraged. CARICOM States and the Dominican Republic should fully implement, as appropriate, the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy, including implementing prevention- and gender-based programmes to complement this Roadmap.

The Roadmap will likewise serve as a guiding progress-measuring tool created and owned by Caribbean authorities with their buy-in at both the political and operational levels. This document was reached by consensus among national authorities and other stakeholders on the regional challenges, thematic areas, targets, timeline of actions, key performance indicators and commitment required by participating entities. The Roadmap is aligned with the numerous decisions and regional strategies already in place and relevant commitments assumed by all Caribbean States to prevent and combat the scourge of illicit proliferation and armed violence.

In addition, it is envisioned that the Roadmap will bolster regional efforts to meet international obligations found in relevant instruments (Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects - UN 2001 PoA; Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition - Firearms Protocol; International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons - ITI; Arms Trade Treaty - ATT; Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacture of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials - CIFTA); and regional strategies, such as the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy and gauge their success by meeting targets and setting indicators in alignment with an agreed upon timeline. It will also contribute to the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030), and most specifically to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 16.4, which aims to significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flow by 2030.

The Roadmap was developed in close collaboration with relevant institutions of the region under the auspices of the Federal Republic of Germany with the technical support of CARICOM IMPACS and UNLIREC and coordinated with the United States of America and Canada. The document builds on the foundation set by The Caribbean Priority Actions on Addressing Illicit Trafficking of Firearms. Consultative meetings with Caribbean beneficiary States were held throughout the elaboration of the Roadmap, prior to its adoption in July 2020, ensuring regional ownership and sustainability of results. In efforts to ensure a comprehensive approach and avert avoidable overlap in strategies and activities, consultations were held with the main regional and international partners lending firearms-related assistance to the region.

The successful implementation of the Roadmap shall require the concerted effort of Caribbean State authorities, as well as timely, targeted and coordinated support of the regional and international partners and donors. Likewise, the Roadmap will be used as a base document for States in the elaboration of their individual State-based National Action Plans (NAPs). These NAPs will map out their national priorities and plans and specific timelines for implementing the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap.



THE CONTEXT OF FIREARMS IN THE CARIBBEAN

Armed violence in the Caribbean surpasses other regions. Despite having less than 1% of the world's population⁵, the Caribbean accounts for approximately 23% of all recorded homicides⁶ with an average homicide rate of 15.1 per 100,000 people⁷, which is nearly three times the world average. Moreover, firearms are used in approximately 70% of homicides across the Caribbean. In comparison, on average, firearms were used in approximately 30% of homicides at the global level⁸.

Femicide rates in the Caribbean are also rising at an alarming rate, placing several countries of the region in the top 25 countries with the highest levels of femicide in the world⁹. Since 2015, more than 200 women from Caribbean countries were killed by their intimate or former intimate partners¹⁰. Youth (between the ages of 10 and 29) is the age group most affected by violence and most commonly responsible for committing acts of violence. In the Region of the Americas, homicides are the leading cause of death for young males¹¹. Approximately 25% of youth deaths are homicides¹². School violence is a subset of youth violence that has become a serious public health problem in the Region.

**“THE CARIBBEAN
ACCOUNTS FOR
APPROXIMATELY
23% OF ALL
RECORDED
HOMICIDES”**



**7 OUT OF 10
HOMICIDES
USED A FIREARM**

⁵ WorldOMeter, Caribbean Population (Live), January 2020. <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/caribbean-population/>

⁶ The World Bank Data, Intentional Homicides (per 100,000 people), 2017. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/VC.IHR.PSRC.P5?end=2017&start=2017&view=bar>

⁷ <https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/gsh/Booklet2.pdf>

⁸ Ibidem.

⁹ Alvazzi del Frate (2011, p. 120) <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/img/highlights/Femicide-RN14-fig2.pdf>

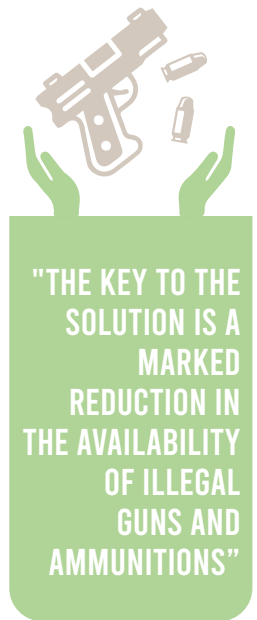
¹⁰ Plan of Action for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health 2018 – 2030, PAHO

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

In its 2013 Crime and Security Strategy, CARICOM noted that notwithstanding a plethora of local, regional and international initiatives to combat armed violence, elevated levels of such violence persist, and that "the key to the solution is a marked reduction in the availability of illegal guns and ammunitions"¹³. CARICOM's Regional Intelligence Fusion Center (RIFC) reported that over the last decade (2009-2018), over 22,000 illicit firearms and more than 300,000 rounds of ammunition were seized across the Caribbean and, from 2015-2017, over 13,000 homicides and shootings occurred¹⁴.

Against this backdrop of armed violence and insecurity, CARICOM IMPACS and UNLIREC explored initiatives undertaken in other regions of the world with a view to, where possible, building on the experience of others facing similar firearms-related challenges. One such initiative in the Western Balkans saw the development of a Roadmap for a Sustainable Solution to the Illegal Possession, Misuse and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and their Ammunition in the Western Balkans by 2024 (Roadmap). This initiative, undertaken by six Western Balkan States, with the support of UNDP's South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of SALW (SEESAC) and under the auspices of the governments of Germany and France, included a comprehensive approach to firearms control, with measures ranging from securing stockpile of firearms and ammunition to mainstreaming gender in firearms control.



¹³ www.caricomimpacs.org/Portals/0/Documents/CARICOM%20Crime%20and%20Security%20Strategy.pdf?ver=2018-08-30-143014-433×tamp=1576086546511

¹⁴ RIFC presentation at the TWG



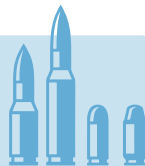
THE RESPONSE TO PREVENTING AND COMBATING ILLICIT FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION TRAFFICKING IN THE CARIBBEAN

Caribbean States continue to be committed to and engaged in international and regional responses to firearms. This is manifested in their support in the adoption and implementation of the UN 2001 PoA, ITI, ATT, CIFTA, and the Firearms Protocol. CARICOM, through CARICOM IMPACS, has also led regional coordination initiatives through the articulation of a Regional Crime and Security Strategy and a regional Declaration on Small Arms and Light Weapons, in addition to implementing significant SALW capacity-building initiatives across Member States.

CARICOM States' commitment has also been demonstrated through the partnership with UNLIREC and other international partners/donors to implement practical measures to prevent and combat firearms proliferation. In partnership with UNLIREC, and with the financial support of the U.S. Department of State, the Government of Canada and the Government of Germany, Caribbean States strengthened their capacity to implement relevant firearms-related instruments through the destruction of more than 51,000 firearms and over 62 tonnes of ammunition; the training of close to 400 firearm examiners and other security sector officials in the areas of operational forensic ballistics; the creation of an Armoury Management Regional Centre; and through firearm and ammunition evidence management training and capacity-building for the private security sector. The list of capacity-building initiatives is far from exhaustive.



MORE THAN
51,000
OF FIREARMS DESTROYED



OVER
62 TONNES
OF AMMUNITION DESTROYED



CLOSE TO

400

FIREARM EXAMINERS AND
OTHER SECURITY SECTOR
OFFICIALS TRAINED

The Roadmap initiative receives support from numerous actors, namely the governments of Germany and the United States of America, who contributed to the consolidative process (preparatory meetings) in arriving at a consensual document. While international partners, such as CARICOM IMPACS and UNLIREC, lent substantive and technical support in the elaboration of the Roadmap, as well as in the future development of individual State-based NAPs and support in the implementation of various activities towards the attainment of the goals found in the Roadmap.

CARICOM IMPACS has lent policy and technical assistance to CARICOM States to build their capacity to comply with reporting requirements, as well as to improve their forensic ballistic expertise, case file management and increase their usage of available tools, such as INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS) and Ballistic Information Network (IBIN). CARICOM IMPACS has also been mandated to establish the Advance Cargo Information (ACI) System, and has approached WCO to deliver SALW detection Train-the-Trainer workshops, with a view to increasing risk assessment capacities within customs departments and to address the issue of illicit firearms proliferation. CARICOM IMPACS, in accordance with its mandate, is the identified regional partner for multilateral programmes addressing SALW and will collaborate with international partners and enhance efforts undertaken in the Caribbean region to bolster the implementation of the Roadmap.

UNODC has concentrated on promoting the implementation of the Firearms Protocol and its parent Convention against Transnational Organized Crime mainly by fostering international cooperation and information exchange as an integral part of an effective criminal justice response against firearms proliferation and related forms of crime. UNODC's assistance was also lent in the areas of firearms data collection and analysis and in promoting education on firearms for enhanced resilience against firearms-related criminality. These efforts were undertaken predominantly through regional, cross-regional and international inter-governmental and expert meetings. The Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) initiative - a collaborative effort among UNODC, INTERPOL and WCO - aims at strengthening the capacities of international airports in the Caribbean to detect and intercept drugs, other illicit goods and high-risk passengers in both origin, transit and destination countries with the overall objective of disrupting illegal criminal networks. The AIRCOP project has partnered with CARICOM IMPACS since 2014 yielding many operational successes over the period.

UNDP - for its part - has been working together with States on crime reduction and governance capacity building under a citizen security lens. While the OAS carries out its prevention and combating of illicit arms and ammunition trafficking and arms control initiatives within the context of the CIFTA Convention. The crux of these activities has concentrated on providing technical assistance in the areas of stockpile management and weapons destruction; and marking and registration of arms. The WCO has led efforts to support targeting initiatives through the provision of the Cargo Targeting System, and by developing a SALW Detection Training curriculum for frontline customs officers.

Finally, civil society organizations (CSOs) have guided Caribbean States in efforts to universalize various firearms-related instruments, as well as led initiatives to improve information exchange among sectors and states and build knowledge of firearms-related issues among parliamentarians. INTERPOL has supported Member States in the tracing of recovered/seized firearms in order to identify when and where the firearms were diverted into illegal channels and thus, potentially identify firearms traffickers and trafficking routes. INTERPOL has also worked with CARICOM Members to encourage harmonization and standardization of police and forensic procedures following the recovery/seizure of illicit firearms by promoting the implementation of the INTERPOL Firearms Recovery Protocol for each recovered firearm. Furthermore, with the increase of IBIN members in the Caribbean, INTERPOL promotes the international ballistic comparison for all recovered firearms and expelled ammunition.



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.





THE CARIBBEAN ROADMAP

Thirty priority actions to prevent and combat illicit firearms and ammunition proliferation in the Caribbean - adopted by CARICOM leaders in May 2019 - form the backbone of this Roadmap. Each of these priorities were grouped under four main goals. Each goal, in turn, is matched with a target(s), action(s), timeline to initiate implementation by, baseline (as of 17 June 2020) and an international assistance and cooperation section. It is important to note that the Roadmap respects the order of implementation (immediate actions; short-term actions; and long-term actions) for each of the 30 priorities as determined by States at the TWG in 2019. With a view to gauging progress over time, UNLIREC proposes an “initiation period” as follows: immediate (by 2022); short-term (by 2025); and long-term (by 2030).

In order to guarantee successful implementation of the Roadmap within a ten-year period of action and that it truly serves as a useful, measurable and operational tool, the Roadmap includes a set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) by which to measure the attainment of a particular action. These KPIs will be extremely useful and are highly recommended for use by States in elaborating their individual NAPs. Regional and international organizations will identify international assistance and cooperation resources and activities to assist States who may seek external assistance in their implementation of the Roadmap.

Importantly, effective implementation of the Roadmap will contribute to the fulfilment of Agenda 2030 and, more specifically, to SDG indicator 16.4.2 (‘Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments’). Similarly, a section on complementary actions in support of Agenda 2030 and its accompanying SDGs has been identified.

THE 4 GOALS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

GOAL 1

Reinforce regulatory frameworks governing firearms and ammunition

GOAL 2

Reduce the illicit flow of firearms and ammunition into, within and beyond the region

GOAL 3

Bolster law enforcement capacity to combat illicit firearms and ammunition trafficking and their illicit possession and misuse

GOAL 4

Systematically decrease the risk of diversion of firearms and ammunition from government- and non-government-owned arsenals



GOAL

1

Reinforce regulatory frameworks governing firearms and ammunition

1.1
Target

Universal adherence to relevant regional and/or international firearms instruments

Actions

Timeline

1.1.1 Ratify, accede or otherwise support relevant regional and/or international instruments (UN 2001 PoA, ITI, Firearms Protocol, ATT, CIFTA Convention)

2022

1.1.2 Comply with reporting obligations in a consistent manner as applicable (UN 2001 PoA, ATT, etc.)

2022

Baseline

PoA + ITI = politically binding + universal in scope
 Firearms Protocol = legally binding (6 ratifications / 2 signatories)
 ATT = legally binding (14 ratifications / 1 signatory)
 CIFTA Convention = legally binding (14 ratifications / 1 signatory)

International Assistance and Cooperation

UNODC to promote the ratification of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and Firearms Protocol, as well as synergies between complementary instruments.

GOAL 1 Reinforce regulatory frameworks governing firearms and ammunition

1.2 Target | Ensure that firearms legislation, policies and institutional frameworks are in place

Actions	Timeline
1.2.1 Harmonize domestic legislation on firearms with international instruments signed and ratified by States	2030
1.2.2 Update Firearms Act and relevant norms and regulations	2025
1.2.3 Cross-reference/harmonize firearms legislation with domestic violence prevention legal provisions	2025
1.2.4 Develop and enforce specialized legislation to regulate the use of firearms by the private security sector	2025

Baseline

There are gaps and discrepancies among the States' legislative provisions, procedures and obligations found in international firearms-related instruments.

CARICOM model legislation exists to strengthen the ability of Member States to ratify/implement various international instruments (ATT, PoA, CIFTA, etc.), which proposes legislative amendments for gaps in compliance with these instruments. The OAS Model Law on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters also exists

UNODC created numerous model law/guides/analyses/etc. at the disposition of States as follows: UNODC Model Law Against Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition; UNODC Legislative Guide for the Implementation of the Firearms Protocol; UNODC Technical Guide to Implement the Firearms Protocol; UNODC's "Comparative Analysis of Global Instruments on firearms and other Conventional Arms: Synergies for Implementation".

UNLIREC undertook individual national studies throughout 2006 to cross-reference national legislation with the provisions found in relevant regional and international instruments.

GOAL

1

Reinforce regulatory frameworks governing firearms and ammunition

UNLIREC cross-referenced national firearms legislation across the Caribbean with domestic violence prevention legal provisions in 2019. This study was presented to states at a Caribbean-wide seminar in 2019.

International Assistance and Cooperation

UNLIREC will undertake further work to harmonize national firearms legislation with domestic violence prevention legal provisions.

UNODC and CARICOM IMPACS will develop comprehensive legislative reviews of firearms legislation and related criminal and procedural revisions to enhance compliance with international instruments, and to strengthen criminal justice response.

CARICOM IMPACS will carry out 1 Parliamentary Workshop to advance the implementation of the CARICOM ATT Model Law, as well as of relevant international arms control instruments.

1.3 Target

Establishment of national commissions, inter-ministerial meetings and/or task forces on trans-national organized crime, specifically with respect to arms trafficking to facilitate national coordination, as well as international cooperation and ensure compliance with relevant international frameworks and treaties

Actions

Timeline

1.3.1 Develop National Firearms Action Plan (NAP) aligned with Caribbean Firearms Roadmap

2022

1.3.2 Designate Firearms Focal Points to oversee the implementation of the NAP and Roadmap

2022

1.3.3 Establish a Caribbean Oversight Committee and monitoring mechanism to ensure implementation of recommended Caribbean Priority Actions on Addressing Illicit Trafficking of Firearms

2022

GOAL 1 Reinforce regulatory frameworks governing firearms and ammunition

Baseline

Currently, no national commissions exist in the Caribbean. These multisectoral bodies facilitate the effective coordination and information sharing between and among governmental entities and agencies involved in firearms control and in implementing relevant regional and international agreements.

International Assistance and Cooperation

UNLIREC and CARICOM IMPACS will support consolidation of at least 7 NAPs (and carry out 8 inter-institutional roundtable meetings to establish a Caribbean Oversight Committee.

UNLIREC and CARICOM IMPACS will deliver 2 sub-regional workshops (1 each) for Firearms Focal Points to discuss Roadmap.

UNLIREC and CARICOM IMPACS will carry out coordination efforts with international and regional practitioners and donors to further Roadmap implementation.

UNLIREC will undertake 1 senior level encounter for Caribbean States to consolidate adoption of the Roadmap.

UNLIREC will facilitate inter-regional cooperation and peer-to-peer connections between Western Balkans and Caribbean States' Firearms focal points.



GOAL

1

Reinforce regulatory frameworks governing firearms and ammunition

1.4
Target

Enforcement of existing import and export control laws on firearms

Actions	Timeline
1.4.1 Create a national regulatory body to oversee arms imports, transfers and exports	2025
1.4.2 Adopt a licensing system and protocols	2025
1.4.3 Create and adopt import/export evaluation tools	2025
1.4.4 Augment staff to implement import and export firearms control law where such staff is lacking	2030

Baseline

Transfer control systems include important limitations in the regulatory frameworks of Caribbean countries. National regulations in most cases do not include specific provisions for export controls or the evaluation processes of these operations. Regulatory development related to transit and transshipment is also weak. Despite the fact that the countries of the region contemplate the previous authorization of the importation of firearms, the authorization procedure must be reinforced to guarantee the legitimacy of the end user and the prevention of diversion, in line with the provisions of international instruments.

International Assistance and Cooperation

UNLIREC will continue to deliver its trademark ATT courses to boost Caribbean implementation of this instrument.

GOAL

1

Reinforce regulatory frameworks governing firearms and ammunition

Key Performance Indicators

1. Number of national SALW Commissions established
2. Number of quarterly roundtable meetings held
3. Number of institutions attending meetings organized by the National Commission on an annual basis
4. Number of male and female commission members
5. Number of formal revisions of national firearms-related legislation
6. Number of new firearms-related legislation or amendments enacted
7. Number of legal frameworks harmonised with CARICOM Model Firearms Law and/or international instruments
8. Number of export and import authorizations for firearms and ammunition
9. Number of end-user deliveries of firearms and ammunition
10. Number of import licences processed annually (Jan-Dec)
11. Number of national legislations on import/export harmonized with international instruments
12. Number of firearms and ammunitions for which import/export licences were issued
13. Number of end-user certificates emitted
14. Number of formal revisions/drafting/updating of State import/export control legislation
15. Number of risk assessments conducted vis-à-vis impact of firearms and ammunition transfers on youth and women
16. Number of national legislations on firearms including gender and/or youth considerations
17. Number of males and females trained on import/export control mechanisms
18. Number of National Actions Plans on Caribbean Firearms Roadmap adopted

GOAL

2

Reduce the illicit flow of firearms and ammunition into, within and beyond the region

2.1 Target

Enhance national capacity of competent law enforcement, defence, customs officials and security forces responsible for border controls

Actions

Timeline

2.1.1 Develop and/or enhance training in surveillance and firearms detection at the ports and border crossings

2022

2.1.2 Train in interdiction and identification of firearms, ammunition, parts and components

2022

2.1.3 Enhance interdiction trainings at ports and border crossings

2025

2.1.4 Reduce backlog of firearms-related open cases

2025

Baseline

The strengthening of control measures at borders and ports of entry is a significant challenge in the Caribbean due to porous borders and lack of collaboration both within state entities and across borders to stem the flow of illicit SALW and ammunition. Extra coordinated efforts are needed across the region to ensure effective controls are in place to deter, detect and intercept illicit movements of these items across their borders.

In 2018, the Caribbean sub-region occupied the fourth position in the world on reported number of seizures. Moreover, over the last decade (2009-2018), more than 22,000 illicit firearms and more than 300,000 rounds of ammunition were seized across the Caribbean.

All Caribbean States have in place a dedicated border control force.

International Assistance and Cooperation

UNLIREC will develop a new course on preventing diversion and combatting illicit trafficking in firearms and ammunition targeting Caribbean States and implement 1 national pilot course.

GOAL 2 Reduce the illicit flow of firearms and ammunition into, within and beyond the region

UNLIREC will carry out 3 national interdiction firearms, ammunition, parts and components courses.

CARICOM IMPACS and WCO will carry out 2 (customs) train the trainer sub-regional firearms workshops on how to prevent the diversion of legitimate weapons shipments and aid in the identification of trafficked or concealed weapons

2.2 Target

Advance operational coordination on combating firearms and ammunition trafficking among the Dominican Republic, CARICOM states, the United States of America and other international partners

Actions

Timeline

2.2.1 Establish vetted law enforcement units responsible for investigating firearms trafficking and related firearm crimes and undertake international cooperation in this regard

2030

2.2.2 Consider establishing national joint interagency task forces (JITF) with membership beyond the Military and Police Forces to ensure coordination on interdiction (including weapons and parts, smuggling techniques, etc.)

2030

Baseline

Currently, States focus more on domestic coordination than cross-regional coordination. Greater collaboration and information-/best practice-sharing is needed to enhance cooperation with regional law enforcement counterparts. There is also a lack of integration of strategies aimed at curtailing cross-border criminality into a broader pan-Caribbean strategy. Greater focus needs to be placed on inter-agency coordination/communication mechanisms and coordinated operations amongst the law enforcement community.

GOAL

2

Reduce the illicit flow of firearms and ammunition into, within and beyond the region

International Assistance and Cooperation

The OAS is currently developing an alert/notification mechanism to be used by States in the region to curb the illicit flow of arms and ammunition.

UNODC will enhance national capacity of competent law enforcement, customs, defence and security forces responsible for border controls.

CARICOM IMPACS and Interpol will conduct 1 annual cross border firearms trafficking prevention: joint operation exercise.



GOAL

2

Reduce the illicit flow of firearms and ammunition into, within and beyond the region

Key Performance Indicators

1. Number of male and female law enforcement officials working at entry and exit points (ports and border crossings) trained on interdiction techniques and cross-border coordination.
2. Number of requests for information related to criminal activities cross-border.
3. Number of responses to requests for information related to criminal activities cross-border.
4. Number of firearms and/or ammunition successfully interdicted at the border (port or border crossing).
5. Number of firearms, ammunition and/or explosives seized inland compared to quantity seized at borders/points of entry/ports of entry
6. Number of male and female participants in specialized interdiction trainings
7. Number of states/agencies participating in specialized interdiction trainings
8. Number of firearms recovered/interdicted/seized at ports of entry and border crossings
9. Number of in-land seizures of firearms and ammunition
10. Number of national, regional and international operations executed
11. Number of successful national, regional and international operations executed
12. Number of law enforcement units established to investigate firearms trafficking and related firearms-related crimes
13. Number of national joint interagency task forces (JITF) to address firearms and ammunition trafficking established
14. Number of institutions/agencies participating in JITFs
15. Number of JITF operations undertaken quarterly
16. Number of firearms, ammunition and explosives seized during JITF operations
17. Number of backlogged/unprocessed cases

GOAL

3

Bolster law enforcement capacity to combat illicit firearms and ammunition trafficking and their illicit possession and misuse

3.1
Target

Strengthen national infrastructure and practices to process intelligence leads with a view to successfully prosecute traffickers in accordance with domestic law

Actions	Timeline
3.1.1 Trace all recovered firearms	2022
3.1.2 Implement a Firearms Recovery Protocol guiding the procedures to be applied for each recovered firearm	2030
3.1.3 Implement an inter-institutional Firearms Investigation Unit/Team to facilitate investigations and tracing	2022
3.1.4 Create and/or enhance domestic software/ e-platforms to facilitate intelligence gathering, information exchange among national and regional law enforcement entities and crime mapping	2025
3.1.5 Establish a national joint interagency task forces (JITF) with membership beyond the Military and Police Forces to ensure coordination of investigations and tracing (including weapons and parts, smuggling techniques, etc.)	2030
3.1.6 Enhance interdiction/seizures investigations and capabilities at ports, border crossings, etc.	2025
3.1.7 Address and reduce backlog of ballistic cases without investigations	2022
3.1.8 Integrate ballistic investigation to intelligence gathering	2025

GOAL **3**

Bolster law enforcement capacity to combat illicit firearms and ammunition trafficking and their illicit possession and misuse

Baseline

Only two States in the region have efficient protocols for systematizing data and collecting ballistic intelligence in place. Hence, there is a need to more efficiently systematize data collected at the investigation site, during seizures and at forensic laboratories to generate timely intelligence to prevent and combat illicit trafficking. In some States, data is collected and shared among a dedicated group of officials within hours whilst in other states, information is not generated for years. Prioritizing the generation of investigative leads and the strengthening of coordination between forensic laboratories and investigative units, boosts investigations and intelligence.

Actions

Timeline

3.1.9 Train judges, solicitors and judicial/investigative police, public/police prosecutors and police officers on relevant regulations and basic firearms identification aimed at reducing impunity in firearms-related cases

2030

3.1.10 Identify and implement specialized training for criminal investigators, judges, public/ police prosecutors

2022

3.1.11 Offer specialized forensic investigation with gender perspectives

2025

Baseline

Legal practitioners from several Caribbean States have participated in UNLIREC's specialized training course on combating illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition and explosives for legal practitioners. This course targets judges, solicitors, public/ police prosecutors and judicial/investigative police and police officers.

Albeit this is an area that still requires attention. States have made a marked effort to include judges, judicial/investigative police, public/police prosecutors and police officers in general trainings on firearms. The few States that have implemented specialized units (Attorney General's Office/justice ministries) to work on curbing illicit firearms trafficking have also made concerted efforts to include legal practitioners in firearms trainings.

GOAL

3

Bolster law enforcement capacity to combat illicit firearms and ammunition trafficking and their illicit possession and misuse

International Assistance and Cooperation

UNLIREC will carry out 2 national tracing and serial number restoration training workshops.

UNLIREC will support 1 State in the creation of a Firearms Investigation Unit to carry out tracing.

UNLIREC will undertake 2 national forensic ballistic intelligence courses and will make use of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police's (RCMP) Firearms Reference Table previously donated to Caribbean States.

UNLIREC will undertake 1 exploratory working paper on ammunition and tracing.

UNLIREC will compile national and/or regional best practices on ammunition control.

CARICOM carries out training in firearms and ballistics investigation and open case file management.

3.2 Target

Strengthen investigative and prosecutorial approaches to address illicit trafficking, possession and use of firearms

Actions

Timeline

3.2.1 Collect and analyze firearms and related criminal justice data, to develop intelligence, enhance understanding and monitor illicit trafficking flows, and support information exchange and international cooperation among and between law enforcement units or focal points.

2030

3.2.2 Enhance techniques to link firearms trafficking cases with other crimes, in particular, transnational organized crime or terrorism

2022

GOAL 3 Bolster law enforcement capacity to combat illicit firearms and ammunition trafficking and their illicit possession and misuse

Baseline

Most states are burdened by massive numbers of court cases and lengthy delays from the time of arrest to the time a trial begins. A firearm-related case can take years before a trial starts.

Caribbean states with high rates of firearm criminality also have high rates of firearm cases before Courts of Law.

3.3 Target

Promote more effective channels of cooperation in criminal matters, both at law enforcement and judicial levels, to counter firearms trafficking cases

Actions

3.3.1 Establish communication and periodic meetings among ballistics experts in the region to share experiences, best practices and conduct research in forensic ballistics

Timeline

2030

Baseline

Inter-agency communication and collaboration within and across Caribbean States could be enhanced to combat illicit firearms trafficking.

International Assistance and Cooperation

UNLIREC will deliver up to 5 webinars using CBSI connect to improve information sharing among ballistics experts

GOAL

3

Bolster law enforcement capacity to combat illicit firearms and ammunition trafficking and their illicit possession and misuse

3.4
Target

Promote more effective channels of cooperation between and among countries to address firearms trafficking routes and modalities and firearms-related criminal acts

Actions	Timeline
3.4.1 Institutionalize the collaboration among states with Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) and non-IBIS and states with double-casting capability, to retrieve and enter ballistic evidence on national Automated Ballistics Identification Systems (ABIS)	2022
3.4.2 Initiate firearms tracing requests from partner countries by using eTrace and INTERPOL's iARMS and upload national records of lost and/or stolen firearms to develop a picture of trafficking trends (tracing management system, database of lost and stolen firearms and those suspected of being trafficked or smuggled)	2022
3.4.3 Query iARMS for all seized/recovered illicit firearms	2022
3.4.4 Optimize the use of RIBIN (Regional Integrated Ballistic Information Network) and IBIN (INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network IBIN) to uncover connections between crime scenes nationally, regionally and internationally	2025
3.4.5 Formulate an arrangement between CARICOM and the United States of America to cooperate in the sharing of firearm and ballistic information	2025
3.4.6 Consistently enter ballistic evidence into national automated ballistics identification systems in a timely manner, in order to identify firearms utilized in crimes of violence domestically, regionally, and internationally	2022

GOAL

3

Bolster law enforcement capacity to combat illicit firearms and ammunition trafficking and their illicit possession and misuse

Baseline

Regional and international agencies continue to create practical tools and protocols available to Caribbean States to share ballistic information and obtain global firearms data. Such cooperation would be enhanced if States fully utilized the tools and protocols made available to combat illicit firearms trafficking. Forensic agreements for the sharing of ballistics information are in place in 5 States. Since 2015, 2 larger Caribbean States have performed forensic ballistics analysis for the smaller States.

At least 14 bilateral eTrace agreements are in place with Caribbean States.

Cooperation networks between CARICOM and the Central American Integration System (SICA) exist and foster the exchange of forensic ballistics experiences and best practices.

International Assistance and Cooperation

CARICOM IMPACS will procure an IBIS central server to be housed at the Joint Regional Communications Centre for the comparison of images stored within other international ballistic networks, such as the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) and Canadian Integrated Ballistics Identification Network (CIBIN) along with a BrassTrax Acquisition Station and MatchPoint Analysis Station.

CARICOM IMPACS will procure Test Fire Cotton Boxes for 4 CARICOM Member States.

CARICOM IMPACS and-INTERPOL conduct annual Regional Firearms Training Courses for INTERPOL's National Central Bureau to Caribbean national firearms experts on the use of key firearms tools, such as i-ARMS, INTERPOL-IBIN and the INTERPOL Firearms Reference Table.

CARICOM IMPACS continues to advance and promote the extension of the RIBIN in CARICOM Member States and cooperating partners.

GOAL

3

Bolster law enforcement capacity to combat illicit firearms and ammunition trafficking and their illicit possession and misuse

3.5 Target

Enhance the ability of States to identify the movement of firearms and ammunition through the region and to undertake risk assessments

Actions

3.5.1 Participate in regional security systems, such as the Advance Passenger Information System (APIS), the Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS) and the CARICOM Watch-List System

Timeline

2022

Baseline

CARICOM has adopted a Regional APIS, ACIS and a Watch-List System to create a single domestic air space, provide for watch list of persons and cargo entering the region. Not all States have adopted the security architecture which can potentially limit the movement of illicit firearms and ammunition across the region.

International Assistance and Cooperation

CARICOM IMPACS is in the process of developing and acquiring software and Risk Management System for the CARICOM Advance Passenger Information System and the ACIS to assist in firearms detection and interdiction.

CARICOM IMPACS will support the full installation of the Advanced Passenger Information and Advanced Cargo Information Systems in Associate States.

GOAL

3

Bolster law enforcement capacity to combat illicit firearms and ammunition trafficking and their illicit possession and misuse

3.6
Target

Development - as appropriate - of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) between the various law enforcement agencies to advance implementation of international commitments

Actions

Timeline

3.6.1 Enact the necessary national legislation and introduce the necessary administrative measures to derive benefits of the Caribbean Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT), which - among other benefits - will facilitate cooperation among States in the investigation and prosecution of serious crimes

2022

3.6.2 Sign and ratify the CARICOM Arrest Warrant Treaty (CAWT) while supplementing current extradition systems

2022

Baseline

The Regional security architecture requires national legislation and MoUs to derive full benefits from international and Regional commitments.

Bilateral MoUs exist between some States and the United States of America for access to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) eTRACE platform, as well as between some States and the Canada and the UK. Other MoUs exist among CARICOM States through IMPACS on inter alia ballistic information sharing under RIBIN.

GOAL

3

Bolster law enforcement capacity to combat illicit firearms and ammunition trafficking and their illicit possession and misuse

Key Performance Indicators

1. Number of recovered firearms traced via eTrace
2. Number of recovered firearms traced via iARMS
3. Number of hits in RIBIN
4. Number of hits across national systems
5. Enter 100% of ballistic evidence into national automated (or manual) ballistics identification systems
6. Number of recovered firearms traced by countries of origin
7. Number of vetted firearms investigative units established
8. Number of designated firearms focal points established
9. Number of investigations launched into trafficking of SALW
10. Number of men and women prosecuted for illicit firearms use
11. Number of illicit firearms seized by month
12. Number of incidents involving firearms and victims affected by its misuse, disaggregated by gender and age
13. Number of inter-jurisdictional cooperation cases at investigation stage
14. Number of inter-jurisdictional operational cooperation cases sourced from ballistics intelligence
15. Number of trafficking investigations launched between two or more states.
16. Number of States ratifying the CARICOM Arrest Warrant Treaty (CAWT)
17. Number of states utilising double casts
18. Number of states sharing information on RIBIN
19. Number of states fully participating in CARICOM APIS, ACIS and Watch list
20. Number of bilateral Law Enforcement MOUs and coordinating agreements entered into
21. Number of cases involving ballistics data shared with international partners
22. Number of cases involving ballistics data shared by international partners with states
23. Number of SALW capacity building projects undertaken with international partners
24. Number of Regional meetings among ballistics experts held annually

GOAL

3

Bolster law enforcement capacity to combat illicit firearms and ammunition trafficking and their illicit possession and misuse

Key Performance Indicators

25. Number of inter-institutional meetings held
26. Number of records of lost and stolen firearms uploaded into the iARMS database
27. Number of searches conducted in the iARMS database
28. Number of hits generated in the iARMS database
29. Number of INTERPOL Notices published on firearms trafficking and firearm-related crimes
30. Number of international ballistic comparison searches conducted in IBIN (where applicable)
31. Number of hits in IBIN
32. Number of INTERPOL Notices published with the names of those persons involved and modus operandi used for firearms trafficking
33. Number of searches conducted via RIBIN
34. Number of states that integrate ballistics intelligence
35. Number of protocol/process/MoU established for ballistics intelligence
36. Number of RIBIN Board meetings held per calendar year
37. Number of RIBIN Technical Committee meetings held per calendar year
38. Number of official pan Caribbean strategic meetings convened on ballistic evidence management
39. Number of states signed on and participating in each
40. Number of states that enacted legislation for MLAT
41. Number of states to sign on to CAWT
42. Number of persons prosecuted for illicit firearms possession or for conspiracy to possess or use a firearm
43. Number of persons convicted of illicit firearms possession or for conspiracy to possess or use a firearm
44. Number of judges, solicitors, judicial/investigative police, public prosecutors, and police officers trained on firearms regulations and basic firearms identification

GOAL

4

Systematically decrease the risk of diversion of firearms and ammunition from government- and non-government-owned arsenals

4.1 Target

Ensure safe and secure firearms and ammunition storage facilities and management practices in accordance with international guidelines (MOSAIC¹⁵, UN SaferGuard's IATG¹⁶)

Actions	Timeline
4.1.1 Secure existing national stockpiles in keeping with international guidelines and standards	2022
4.1.2 Conduct periodic reviews and audits of national stockpiles and establish a peer review mechanism for voluntary inspections	2025
4.1.3 Incorporate internationally-based standards into national stockpile management practices	2025
4.1.4 Refurbish/improve national storage site(s)	2030
4.1.5 Train on PSSM	2022
4.1.6 Create/update national weapons inventories	2025
4.1.7 Offer periodic training on armoury management	2025
4.1.8 Increase oversight and training for the private security sector (PSS) in PSSM	2025

¹⁵ Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium

¹⁶ International Ammunition Technical Guidelines

GOAL

4

Systematically decrease the risk of diversion of firearms and ammunition from government- and non-government-owned arsenals

Baseline

There are varying levels of safety and security vis-à-vis firearms and ammunition in storage facilities across the Caribbean. There is likewise only a minimal number of persons working on physical security and stockpile management (PSSM). Record-keeping is lacking across the region. Concerted risk assessments and audits of storage facilities are rarely conducted across the region at either government or private security-owned storage facilities.

UNLIREC supported States in upgrading their stockpile facilities across the Caribbean (improvements in infrastructure, equipment, hazard signs, etc.) and delivered numerous courses to improve the management of stockpiles, strengthen the capacity of armourers, and increase technical capacity to undertake independent firearms and ammunition destructions.

UNLIREC delivered armoury management training courses to 48 Caribbean Armourers in 2012 and inaugurated a Regional Caribbean Armoury Training Centre for improved small arms stockpile management.

UNLIREC developed close to 20 standard operating procedures based on internationally approved standards in the areas of stockpile management and weapons destruction and promoted their incorporation into national practices.

UNLIREC has likewise delivered national workshops on marking practices in Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Dominican Republic.

UNLIREC has undertaken work with private security companies in the Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, and Jamaica to enhance their capacity to apply relevant firearms and ammunition control standards to managing stockpile facilities and in transporting weapons.

Most countries in the Caribbean have adopted laws and regulatory frameworks governing the private security sector (PSS). In the absence of specific PSS legislations, some PSS provisions are regulated within Firearms Acts. Oftentimes, these frameworks focus on the creation and functioning of a licensing process than on the in-depth oversight and regulation of daily private security company (PSC) operations. This is influenced by the budgets and resources available and is subject to variation from country to country. Throughout the Caribbean, a variety of institutions engaged in the regulation of PSCs and their weapons. In most countries, the role is delegated to the police. Very few States have chosen to appoint one institution regulating PSCs and another to regulate PSC small arms and ammunition holdings.

GOAL

4

Systematically decrease the risk of diversion of firearms and ammunition from government- and non-government-owned arsenals

International Assistance and Cooperation

The OAS will undertake a workshop for Caribbean States on PSSM before the end of 2020 and will offer modules of assistance in PSSM to states interested in promoting good practices, as well as identify states interested in assessments of their security needs. The OAS will also lend technical support and training in the destruction of surplus, decommissioned and obsolete firearms; as well as providing training in the area of firearms marking and registration as of 2020.

4.2 Target

Enhance system for record-keeping and tracing purposes

Actions

Timeline

4.2.1 Uniquely mark all firearms at point of manufacture, import and seized firearms retained for official use, in accordance with the requirements of the International Tracing Instrument¹⁷

2022

4.2.2 Consider adopting regional standardize marking protocols for firearms, ammunition and explosives

2025

Baseline

International cooperation vis-à-vis marking and tracing of firearms is still in its infancy and the level of cooperation and information exchange - as called for in the UN 2001 PoA, the ITI, Firearms Protocol and CIFTA - by Caribbean States is in need of improvement. As well, firearms record keeping requires enhancement.

¹⁷ It is recognized that Caribbean States do not manufacture firearms but would require legitimate firearms entering the region to meet these requirements

GOAL

4

Systematically decrease the risk of diversion of firearms and ammunition from government- and non-government-owned arsenals

International Assistance and Cooperation

UNLIREC will deliver 1 national technical marking/tracing workshop.

UNODC will develop comprehensive seizure, confiscation and disposal protocols and standard operating procedures, and will deliver them to the States in the Caribbean region as part of its technical assistance.

4.3
Target

Prevent the re-circulation of illicit firearms and ammunition and their potential supply to unauthorized users

Actions

Timeline

4.3.1 Destroy surplus, seized, obsolete and/or confiscated firearms, ammunition and/or explosives in keeping with national and international guidelines and international frameworks

2022

4.3.2 Invest in equipment for independent and ongoing firearms and ammunition destructions

2030

4.3.3 Train on firearms and/or ammunition destruction procedures in line with internationally-accepted standards

2022

Baseline

Illicit firearms that are seized and complete the judicial process are sometimes re-circulated and either sold to legally authorized firearms owners or added to state stockpiles.

13 Caribbean States have hydraulic shears and 10 have small arms ammunition burning tanks procured in 2012.

Over 50,000 weapons and 60 tonnes of ammunition were destroyed across the Caribbean as part of a pan-regional effort launched in 2010. Periodic destructions continue to take place in an independent manner.

UNLIREC implemented 1 national ammunition management workshop and 1 regional workshop.

GOAL

4

Systematically decrease the risk of diversion of firearms and ammunition from government- and non-government-owned arsenals

Key Performance Indicators

1. Number of voluntary inspections of physical stockpile facilities government/non-governmental
2. Number of SALW storage facilities in line with international safety and security standards
3. Number of SALW (surplus, obsolete and/or confiscated) available for destruction.
4. Number of tonnes of ammunition (surplus, obsolete and/or confiscated) available for destruction.
5. Number of SALW destroyed.
6. Number of tonnes of ammunition destroyed.
7. Number of male and female law enforcement officers trained in destruction and PSSM procedures.
8. Number of SOPs on destruction incorporated into national destruction practices.
9. Number of pieces of destruction-related equipment acquired
10. Decrease in number of reported thefts from or incidents in government- and non-government-owned stockpiles
11. Number of marking machines in operation
12. Number of male and female officers trained to mark Firearms and Ammunition
13. Uniquely mark 100% of licit firearms (at point of manufacture, upon importation or seized weapons upon being retained for official use) in accordance with the requirements of the International Tracing Instrument, Firearms Protocol and the CIFTA Convention
14. Number of voluntary inspections of physical stockpile facilities government/non-governmental (translated into No. of)
15. Number of training courses in PSSM
16. Number of updated national weapons inventories
17. Number of storage site(s) risk assessment

GOAL 4

Systematically decrease the risk of diversion of firearms and ammunition from government- and non-government-owned arsenals

Key Performance Indicators

18. Number of storage site adapted according to International Standards
19. Existence of PSSM managers
20. Number of personnel trained in marking and record-keeping
21. Number of illicit firearms re-circulated
22. Number of firearms marked



COMPLEMENTARY ACTIONS IN SUPPORT OF AGENDA 2030 (SDG 16.4)

SDG Target 16.4 calls on all UN Member States to significantly reduce illicit arms flows and to combat all forms of organized crime by 2030. Fulfilment of this Target will be significantly reinforced through concerted actions by Caribbean States to ensure accessible, timely and reliable data collection and analysis methodology on firearms and ammunition at the community, national and regional levels. Caribbean States are cognisant that in order to carry out effective data collection, they must bolster their statistical capacities and develop sound reporting mechanisms. These measures will, in turn, substantially feed into decision-making processes and into the creation of appropriate and efficient strategies - at policy and operational levels - to prevent and combat the illicit proliferation of firearms and ammunition.



THE COMPLEMENTARY ACTIONS IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF AGENDA 2030 (SDG 16.4) ARE FOUND BELOW:

Target | Promote implementation of Agenda 2030 (SDG 16.4)

Actions

Timeline

Designate responsibility for collecting on data related to SDG 16.4.2 ('Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments') to a national agency or ministry responsible for firearms regulation or to a national statistics office

2022

Designate responsibility for reporting on data related to SDG 16.4.2 to a national agency or ministry responsible for firearms regulation or to a national statistics office

2022

Contribute to the global process of developing indicators for SDG.4 while maintaining methodological consistency with global data collection and support the participation in the UN Illicit Arms Flows Questionnaire (IAFQ)

2025

Consistently engage in data collection/ establish procedures for data flows to national statistical offices from national law enforcement agencies/national focal points on firearms

2022

Offer data collection training to national authorities and associate with international partner to facilitate collection process

2022

Baseline

UNLIREC's Head Office, UNODA, is a co-custodian with UNODC for Indicator 16.4.2. A UN inter-agency mechanism on small arms, ammunition and the arms trade has been providing a forum for exchange of information on the SDGs within the UN system from arms control perspectives.

UNODC published a series of modules on illicit firearms as part of the Education for Justice (e4j) initiative, which raise awareness and educate on the importance of data collection and analysis to better understand the dynamics of illicit firearms flows.

International Assistance and Cooperation

UNLIREC, IMPACS and partners will work closely with States - through the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap Working Group on Monitoring and Evaluation - in supporting relevant data collection for this indicator.

UNLIREC will deliver a sub-regional course on firearms investigation in gender-based violence cases aimed at, among others, Caribbean women.

UNLIREC will carry out a sub-regional ATT course with a gender focus.

UNLIREC to undertake a High-level Symposium on Women and Security targeting, among others, Caribbean professional women working in the area of disarmament and arms control.

UNLIREC to publish 4th edition of 'Forces of Change Publication' showcasing the contribution of Caribbean and Latin American Women to the global disarmament agenda, along with a series of regional and national webinars to disseminate the publication and disarmament initiatives and matters championed by women in the region.

UNLIREC to publish 'Addressing Firearms Use and Possession in Schools' and circulate throughout the Caribbean region. The e-launch of the publication will be accompanied by a webinar for a Caribbean audience. Two additional webinars will be undertaken on effective measures and regional practices to tackle the presence of firearms in schools.

UNODC will publish the Global Study on Firearms Flows, which analyzes illicit trafficking flows of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition at the global level, based on official data on seizures collected and provided by States to UNODC, and which also supports to monitor the achievement of SDG 16.4. This study will be circulated among the Caribbean region to support a better understanding of the illicit firearms flows.

UNODC to publish Supporting Evidence-based Action to Counter Illicit Firearms Trafficking and related Forms of Crime and circulate it among the Caribbean region. This publication supports and promotes the collection and analysis of firearms-related data for evidence-based decision-making processes to develop strategic and tailored responses to reduce illicit firearms flows.



MONITORING (ANNUAL) AND EVALUATION (BIENNIAL) CYCLE

While Caribbean Member States will be urged to include a monitoring and evaluation section in their individual NAPs, which will be within their own purview, a monitoring and review cycle on a Caribbean-wide scale is also envisioned. These regional monitoring seminars - to be undertaken on an annual basis - will provide all Caribbean States with a chance to share their progress on Roadmap/NAP implementation; lessons-learned; plans for future actions; call for international assistance; etc. While the evaluation meetings will be carried out on a biennial (every two years) cycle to measure the progress of Roadmap implementation.

Following adoption of the Roadmap, Caribbean States will be invited to formally designate focal points at the operational level for all issues related to implementation of the Roadmap. In addition, it is recommended that States appoint a focal point or members of a working group responsible for the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of Roadmap implementation. This M&E focal point/working group will also work with the implementing partners in identifying the most relevant indicators to measure the progress pertaining to each goal and data collection to record this progress.

ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS

The main stakeholders include participating Caribbean States, implementing partners, and donors. SEESAC Consultants and some Western Balkan States have offered their support in taking the Caribbean Roadmap initiative forward through the exchange of information and good practices.

PARTICIPATING CARIBBEAN STATES COMMIT TO:

- taking part in both high-level sub-regional meetings and operational nationally-based meetings on the Caribbean Roadmap initiative;
- accepting UNLIREC-led assistance in the elaboration of their NAPs;
- accepting technical and/or policy support from international and/or regional organizations to implement the firearms-related activities found in their NAPs; and
- investing human and economic resources (where possible) with a view to implementing their individual NAPs to Roadmap completion in 2030.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS COMMIT TO:

- lending technical and/or policy support to participating Caribbean States in fulfilment of the State's NAP (funding permitting).

UNLIREC - in its role as main Implementing Partner - commits to:

- lending support to meetings (both logistically and substantially) to discuss the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap;
- solidifying support among partners and donors to take the Roadmap initiative forward;
- actively participating in all high-level sub-regional meetings related to the Roadmap;
- providing assistance to a minimum of three Caribbean States in 2020 in the elaboration of their individual NAPs; and
- lending technical and/or policy support to participating States - funding dependent - throughout the implementation phase of the Roadmap/NAP process.

CARICOM IMPACS - in its role as main Implementing Partner - commits to:

- taking the lead on organizing meetings to discuss the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap;
- actively participating in all high-level sub-regional meetings related to the Roadmap;
- consolidating support and providing information on the initiative among all participating Caribbean States; and
- lending technical and/or policy support to participating States - funding dependent - throughout the implementation phase of the Roadmap/NAP process.

DONORS COMMIT TO:

- providing economic resources during the preparatory and implementation phases of the Roadmap/NAP process, when and if possible, either directly to participating Caribbean States or to the Implementing Partners, with a view to supporting the Roadmap/NAP initiative; and
- actively participating in all high-level sub-regional meetings related to the Roadmap; and seeking additional support from like-minded States to join the Roadmap initiative.





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