

CARIBBEAN FIREARMS ROADMAP
2025 Mid-Term Review
CONSOLIDATED FINDINGS REPORT

Antigua and Barbuda
Commonwealth of the Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Commonwealth of Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Republic of Guyana
Republic of Haiti
Jamaica
Montserrat
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Republic of Suriname
Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

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ABBREVIATIONS

BA	Baseline Assessment
CARICOM IMPACS	Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Implementing Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS)
CBSI	Caribbean Basin Security Initiative
CGIU	Crime Gun Intelligence Unit
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAP	National Action Plan
OECD/DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee
PSSM	Physical Security and Stockpile Management
SALW	Small Arms Light Weapons
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEESAC	South-Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons
UN	United Nations
UNLIREC	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

1. INTRODUCTION

This consolidated Findings Report provides a summary of findings, recommendations and lessons learned arising from a Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap.

The Caribbean Firearms Roadmap is a strategic ten-year framework adopted in October 2020 by fifteen CARICOM States and the Dominican Republic. Its vision is to curb the illicit proliferation of firearms and ammunition, thereby strengthening regional security and stability across the Caribbean through coordinated, sustainable actions. The Roadmap aligns with international, regional and national security priorities and is driven by a collaborative effort among Caribbean States, regional organisations, international partners and donors. Its primary goal is to implement sustainable measures that address the root causes and regional dimensions of firearms proliferation from 2020 to 2030. UNLIREC and CARICOM IMPACS serve as the co-custodians of the Roadmap, working alongside Roadmap partners and the donor community for its successful implementation.

The **four 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

Each goal includes specific pre-defined actions and targets within a 2020–2030 timeline, aligned with the broader objectives of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The purpose of the MTR was to assess the progress and results achieved under the Roadmap, in accordance with the OECD/DAC Evaluation Criteria, including relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. It also considered cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and youth inclusion. The proposal for conducting the MTR emerged from the 3rd Annual Meeting of States of the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap (Saint Lucia, 14 to 15 November 2023), where high-level representatives of the 15 CARICOM Member States and the Dominican Republic proposed in their Joint Statement a "technical mid-term review on the implementation of the Roadmap in 2025, at the halfway mark of its duration," to be carried out by the co-custodians of the Roadmap.

The MTR aims to inform stakeholders – Participating States, co-custodians, implementing partners, donors and civil society about progress made, challenges encountered and strategic directions for the remaining five years of implementation. Its scope encompasses a comprehensive analysis of the Roadmap's design, implementation and results since its adoption.

OBJECTIVES OF THE MTR

The objective of the MTR is to offer a comprehensive assessment of the progress made by Caribbean Firearms Roadmap States in achieving the Roadmap's goals and in building sustainable capacities to combat the illicit trafficking of firearms and ammunition. Its specific objectives are to evaluate implementation progress, identify challenges and gaps encountered during the implementation of the Roadmap and identify and provide lessons learned and actionable recommendations to enhance further efforts.

1. INTRODUCTION

The scope of the MTR covers a 5-year period: from the adoption of the Roadmap in October 2020 to August 2025. The geographic scope of the MTR encompassed all Roadmap Participating States, namely: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, The Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

The methodology for the MTR was structured around established reference frameworks, predominantly the OECD/DAC Evaluation Criteria[1] and the UN Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms and Standards.[2] The MTR also adhered to the UNEG Guidance on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in evaluations.[3] These frameworks guided the identification of the evaluation criteria – relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability as well as the cross-cutting issues of gender equality and youth inclusion. Designed to serve both summative and formative purposes, the MTR critically analysed the results achieved thus far while simultaneously providing actionable recommendations for the remaining 5-year implementation period.

The Mid-Term Review (MTR) engaged various stakeholders, partners and Participating States in a reflective process that evaluated past achievements, identified existing gaps, and assessed the perceived impact of the Roadmap. This review generated insights aimed at informing policy formulation, optimising funding allocations, and refining operational strategies to enhance the effectiveness of implementation. The findings provide Participating States, co-custodians, implementing partners and donors with critical information regarding the necessary support for the Roadmap's successful continuation. Additionally, the MTR offers evidence-based assessments and strategic guidance that refine actions, maximise regional cooperation and align efforts with evolving security contexts. It serves as a tool for accountability, supporting resource allocation and policymaking while encouraging mutual learning and fostering regional ownership of security initiatives.

The intended users of the MTR are the primary evaluation users, namely the Participating States and co-custodians of the Roadmap – UNLIREC and CARICOM IMPACS – who will use the MTR to further develop strategies aimed at reducing the threat of the illicit proliferation of firearms and ammunition in the Caribbean. The secondary users comprise the broader set of stakeholders involved in the Roadmap such as implementing partners and donors, who will use the report to learn about what approaches are most effective in advancing and enhancing small arms and light weapons (SALW) control in the Caribbean. The Roadmap's donors may use the evaluation for accountability purposes and to inform future decisions, particularly regarding the allocation of financial resources for peace and security initiatives in the region. Overall, all stakeholder groups can use the MTR to enhance accountability and transparency, monitor stakeholder performance and foster continuous learning.



[1] Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development / Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC), Network on Development MTR, Better Criteria for Better MTR Revised MTR Criteria Definitions and Principles for Use, 2019, available at: https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/revised-evaluation-criteria-dec-2019.pdf

[2] http://www.unevaluation.org/document/download/2787

[3] http://www.uneval.org/document/download/1294

2. METHODOLOGY

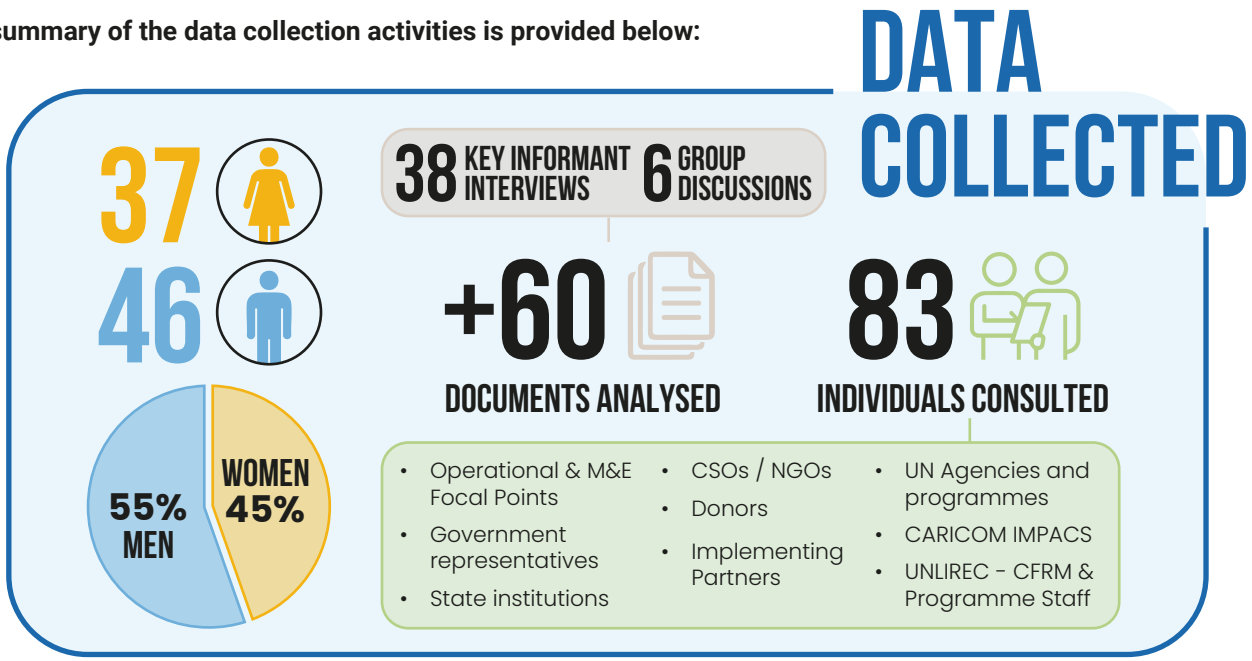
The MTR was framed around several key questions that focused on three primary areas: the results achieved in comparison to the established goals, the methods employed to obtain these results and the mechanisms available for reporting and visualising progress. The review scrutinised the implementation levels across the four Goals of the Roadmap, assessing completed actions, ongoing initiatives and any delayed activities. Additionally, the MTR looked into funding aspects, operational capacity building and the national mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation. The key evaluation questions can be found at Annex I. To guide the MTR, the evaluator created an evaluation matrix, which functioned as an analytical tool for synthesising the evaluation questions, data sources and methods.

Adopting a multi-faceted, results-based approach, the MTR utilised a mixed-methods framework that combined both qualitative and quantitative methods. The evaluator emphasized a participatory approach, ensuring the inclusion of as many stakeholders as possible to foster a sense of ownership in the findings and outcomes of the review. This methodology was rooted in the Roadmap's Monitoring and Evaluation framework, which included various priority actions and key performance indicators (KPIs). These elements informed the specific questions posed to stakeholders, as well as the criteria for determining success.

To ensure the integrity of the findings, the evaluator employed a diverse array of data collection methods. A detailed desk research and document review of over 60 relevant sources was conducted. This process validated and triangulated findings throughout the MTR, allowing for a systematic integration of data into the evaluation framework. The evaluator also analysed available monitoring data at both regional and national levels.

However, the main focus of the MTR was on gathering qualitative data and insights from the Roadmap's stakeholders. These were garnered through key informant interviews, allowing participants to share their experiences and provide assessments of the Roadmap. This method included semi-structured interviews that offered flexibility to explore various topics related to the Roadmap. These were complemented with focus group discussions, providing a platform for diverse voices to articulate their perspectives on specific Roadmap activities.

A summary of the data collection activities is provided below:



The main limitation faced by the evaluator was the scarcity of available Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and reporting data. To address this, the evaluator relied heavily on qualitative data gathered through the key informant interviews and focus group discussions, complemented by additional verification and fact checking through the document research. Another limitation was the limited availability of stakeholders and beneficiaries to participate in the MTR. To mitigate this, the evaluator extended the data collection period, repeatedly requested engagement and sought alternative stakeholders in lieu of those unable to participate. Overall, this measure proved successful, resulting in the evaluator interviewing a total of 83 stakeholders and beneficiaries.

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Relevance

The Caribbean Firearms Roadmap remains highly relevant to the national contexts across the region, given the ongoing challenges of illicit proliferation of firearms, high levels of gun-related crime and violence, the prevalence of gun culture and gender-based violence. This relevance is evidenced by the widespread approval, adoption and implementation of the Roadmap by Member States, alongside the prioritisation of crime and violence prevention within national agendas.

The Roadmap was developed and adopted by the countries themselves, fostering a strong sense of relevance and ownership among Participating States, which constitutes a significant strength. However, it was designed based on the priorities identified by the Caribbean Basin Security Initiatives in 2019, which has several limitations: a) It narrows its focus primarily to security issues and firearms and ammunition in isolation; b) It restricts the Roadmap's capacity to incorporate prevention strategies or address the root causes of the illicit proliferation of firearms and ammunition; and c) It limits the inclusion of civil society and other relevant stakeholders in the design and implementation of the Roadmap. Further, since the priorities were set in 2019, the Roadmap may no longer fully reflect current realities or emerging trends in tackling the full spectrum of challenges associated with firearms proliferation in the region.

Despite its relevance, **the Roadmap remains somewhat siloed from broader national and regional strategic frameworks,** which limits its visibility and influence at the political level. Strengthening linkages between operational initiatives and high-level policy processes, such as national security, development and public health strategies, is crucial to securing sustained political support and fostering a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach to firearms reduction across the Caribbean.

The Roadmap fosters a unified, regional approach to SALW and ammunition control, strengthening efforts across national, regional and global security frameworks. It holds significant global relevance by aligning with key international commitments, including the UN Programme of Action, the Arms Trade Treaty and the SDGs, supporting States in fulfilling their international obligations. Regionally, it reinforces the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, aligns with CARICOM's Crime Strategy and complements the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms. It also aligns with donor priorities, enhancing regional and international coherence in the efforts to combat illicit firearms.

Effectiveness

The implementation of the Roadmap has demonstrated positive and significant progress across its four overarching goals, reflecting a strong regional commitment to reinforce legislative frameworks, reduce illicit arms and ammunition flows, enhance law enforcement capacities and lower the risk of diversion. Several countries have successfully enacted and adopted updated firearms legislation and enhanced legal frameworks to address emerging challenges and increase penalties. Regional collaborative initiatives, such as the establishment of the Crime Gun Intelligence Unit, have strengthened operational synergy, improved data sharing and yielded tangible results, including firearms seizures linked to regional investigations. Capacity-building efforts have elevated national capabilities, with some countries reporting increased seizures and more effective tracing activities. Despite ongoing challenges, sustained support, strategic collaborations and a flexible approach have fostered substantial advances, positioning the region for greater effectiveness in combating the illicit proliferation of firearms and ammunition.

Since the start of implementation of the Roadmap, **there has been a steady and encouraging increase in activities, reflecting growing commitment and momentum** toward achieving the Roadmap's objectives. These activities are well-distributed across the different Goals, demonstrating a comprehensive approach. There is a slightly lesser emphasis on Goal 2 (reducing the illicit flow of firearms and ammunition into, within and beyond the region), but overall, the efforts demonstrate a balanced focus. All implementing partners have actively contributed, with the co-custodians leading the way and delivering a significant share of activities, showcasing strong collaboration and dedication across all stakeholders.

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Progress has been significant in the development of National Action Plans (NAPs), with 13 out of 16 drafted by the time of the Mid-Term Review, and nine receiving formal approval. These NAPs have facilitated interagency collaboration in many countries. However, while many NAPs emphasize Roadmap goals, they often lack actionable implementation strategies, such as detailed activities and resource allocations. This highlights a critical gap, as most States have focused on prioritisation rather than on transitioning to concrete, actionable plans necessary for effective execution. Despite this challenge, the implementation of the Roadmap has commenced across all States, even in the absence of fully developed NAPs, underscoring the flexibility it offers to tailor actions to national contexts.

Many countries in the region have established joint inter-agency task forces to advance their progress under the Roadmap. These groups meet regularly to monitor progress under the Roadmap, facilitate information sharing and exchange best practices. These inter-agency mechanisms are vital platforms that bring together relevant stakeholders to collaboratively discuss and address firearms-related challenges in an integrated and holistic manner.

Under **Goal 1** significant strides have been made in reinforcing regulatory frameworks governing firearms and ammunition across Participating States. This goal emphasizes legislative reviews and the alignment of national laws with key international instruments. Several countries have made notable legislative advancements, aimed at regulating all aspects of firearms management, decreasing illicit firearms while improving the control of lawful ownership, addressing modern challenges, such as 3D-printed firearms, and introducing stricter penalties for firearms-related crimes. These efforts are complemented by technical advice from implementing partners to enhance local legal frameworks, ensuring a consistent and regulated approach across the region.

Goal 2 aims to reduce illicit flows of firearms and ammunition into, within and beyond the region by strengthening the capacities of national law enforcement, defence, customs and security forces responsible for border controls, while enhancing operational coordination in combating trafficking with the Dominican Republic, CARICOM States, the United States, and other international partners.

Results under this Goal include conducting training of trainers workshops to establish in-house capacities among customs officials; carrying out a coordinated regional operation involving customs administrations across the Caribbean to detect and intercept illicit small arms and light weapons, their parts and components and ammunition; the provision of risk management training and the establishment of a Risk Management Working Group; vehicle search training; and the development of a seizures database in four countries. This database will be a key tool in assessing progress under Goal 2 and is expected to be expanded to additional countries in the future.

Goal 3 aims to strengthen law enforcement capacity to combat the illicit trafficking, possession and use of firearms and ammunition by enhancing national infrastructure, improving investigative approaches and promoting effective cooperation in criminal matters at both law enforcement and judicial levels. It also focuses on facilitating international collaboration through Memoranda of Understanding among law enforcement agencies, enhancing States' abilities to detect the movement of firearms and conducting risk assessments to tackle trafficking effectively.

Progress under this Goal has partly been driven by the establishment of a regional intelligence sharing mechanism - the Crime Gun Intelligence Unit (CGIU)[4] - that helps identify sources and patterns of crime guns, support regional investigations, strengthen national and law enforcement capabilities to tackle gun violence and enable coordinated analysis and response; by the delivery of capacity building technical training on tracing firearms, contributing to regional tracing and forensic investigative capacity; and by improving data quality and availability through comprehensive research and the development of regional tools to monitor illicit ammunition and assess the public health costs of gun violence. At the level of the States, progress can be seen, with some States increasing their seizure rates and successful traces through the iARMS system.

[4] https://www.caricomimpacs.org/about/cgiu

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Goal 4 focuses on systematically reducing the risk of firearms and ammunition diversion by ensuring secure storage, adhering to international best practices[5] and improving record-keeping and tracing systems to prevent the circulation of illicit firearms.

Many States have reported receiving support under this goal, which has helped them with infrastructure upgrades, restoring serial numbers on firearms, destroying surplus stocks and strengthening overall capacities. **Key operational achievements include the restoration of serial numbers, the destruction of excess firearm stocks, a reduction in the backlog of firearm-related and ballistic cases and increased utilisation of the e-trace system.** States' commitment to Physical Security and Stockpile Management has also been reaffirmed. Overall, these efforts contribute to safer, more controlled handling of firearms and ammunition, helping to prevent their illicit circulation. For example, with support from implementing partners, illicit weapons and surplus munitions have been destroyed in the region, amounting to over 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition to date, further reducing risks associated with stockpile mismanagement, unplanned explosions and diversion.

Impact and Perception of Impact

While it remains somewhat challenging to quantify impact precisely, due to the absence of comprehensive empirical data, **there is substantial evidence, both anecdotal and observed that highlights the positive impact of the Roadmap since its inception. At the national level, the Roadmap has spurred notable progress by fostering greater inter-agency coordination, strengthening capacities and boosting knowledge and confidence among key stakeholders.** These developments have led to more effective and cohesive efforts to address firearms proliferation. Additionally, the Roadmap is contributing to increased donor engagement and inter-agency coordination, thereby laying a strong foundation for even greater collaboration and impact in the future.

The Participating States speak convincingly about the transformative impact the Roadmap is having within their individual countries. For example, **there is a growing awareness and deeper understanding of the critical link between development and security. Furthermore, the States report that the Roadmap has contributed to strengthened national capacities, fostering a new level of sophistication and confidence in tackling firearms issues – capabilities that did not previously exist.**

Furthermore, States are creating in-house expertise, enabling them to sustain progress domestically and offer support to others within the region. This emphasis on building and retaining local knowledge and expertise is widely regarded as a major step forward in reducing reliance on external expertise.

Across numerous countries, normative frameworks have been significantly strengthened through the development of targeted legislation, policies and Standard Operating Procedures. These advancements have laid the groundwork for sustainable in-house capacities, enabling States not only to address domestic challenges but also to extend support to their regional counterparts. This growing culture of peer-to-peer collaboration and regional self-sufficiency exemplifies an encouraging shift towards shared expertise. However, it is important to note that, overall, it will take more time before the region sees significant reductions in firearms trafficking and armed violence.

In several States, stakeholders are witnessing positive outcomes as they gain a clearer understanding of firearms trafficking issues and enhance both regional and international cooperation. With the training and equipment provided through various initiatives, border officials in some States can now effectively identify firearms and components using scanners. Established procedures have been implemented, and joint task forces have been formed, consisting of criminal investigation departments, crime laboratories, forensic science labs and customs, thereby strengthening their capacity to combat illicit firearms.

[5] The Modular Small Arms Control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC) and UN SaferGuard's International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG)

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Other anecdotal reports highlight positive impacts and areas where further progress is expected. These include improved coordination at the national level, the introduction of digital databases and the marking and destruction of firearms – a process strongly driven by the Roadmap.

At the regional level, the Roadmap has been pivotal in standardising approaches and fostering collaboration among Caribbean States, resulting in a more coordinated and effective response to firearms proliferation. By providing a common framework, it has facilitated regional cooperation that was previously challenging, enabling countries to collectively commit to addressing the firearms issue. The implementation of joint operations has built mutual trust among States, leading to increased reports of seizures and a stronger commitment to standardizing operational approaches. This collaboration has enhanced communication and organization in a previously fragmented region, while the inclusion of CARICOM IMPACS in the process has strengthened the initiative's legitimacy and credibility, empowering the agency to coordinate security efforts across Member States and fostering a sense of collective responsibility.

On a global scale, the Roadmap assists Participating States in aligning with international standards to combat the illicit proliferation of firearms and ammunition. Key achievements include the strengthening of regulatory frameworks, reduction of illicit flows, and enhancement of law enforcement capacities. Furthermore, the Roadmap promotes synergies among Participating States, their institutions, and international actors by raising their profiles and exposing them to best practices. **Its influence extends beyond the Caribbean, inspiring the establishment of other regional initiatives, such as the Central American Firearms Roadmap, which incorporates lessons learned from the Caribbean experience.** This development underscores the Roadmap's role in fostering a holistic approach to firearms issues, thereby simplifying monitoring and evaluation processes for improved oversight.



Coherence

Significant progress has been made in strengthening internal coherence among the co-custodians of the Roadmap – CARICOM IMPACS and UNLIREC – evidenced by increased efforts to coordinate activities and establish mechanisms for cooperation. Additionally, advances have been achieved in aligning with implementing partners through initiatives such as the Partner's Coordination Platform, fostering a more coordinated approach. These positive steps lay a solid foundation for enhanced collaboration. Building on this momentum presents an opportunity to further integrate the roles of all partners, streamline coordination across regional and international systems and advance a truly multi-agency approach. With sustained focus and continued collaboration, there is strong potential to deliver a more unified and coherent implementation of the Roadmap, unlocking an even greater regional impact.



Efficiency

The implementation of the Roadmap has encountered some delays, which present opportunities for further strengthening and refinement. The delays in reporting progress have been partly attributed to the complexity of the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Framework designed to track progress, highlighting a need for growth in establishing a more robust M&E culture within the region. Additionally, according to Participating States, low capacities and the intricate nature of the Framework have posed challenges for some States in developing their National Action Plans and Baseline Assessments. Nevertheless, efforts have already resulted in positive steps, including instances of information exchange and qualitative reporting that took place during the Annual Meeting of States and the launch of biannual Newsletters in June 2024. With continued focus and capacity-building, these initial achievements provide a strong foundation for more efficient reporting and ongoing progress in the future.

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Assessing the efficiency of the Roadmap from a resource perspective is challenging given the limited financial data available. Nevertheless, individual projects supporting the implementation of the Roadmap have been implemented on time and, anecdotally, efficiently. Donors generally express satisfaction with the value for money of the results achieved under the Roadmap. There are opportunities to introduce pooled grant funding mechanisms and/or small grants facility for State-led activities under the Roadmap, which could further enhance efficiency. While efforts have been made to improve communications and visibility for the Roadmap, there remains significant potential to raise the profile of both the Roadmap and the Caribbean States in international fora.

Sustainability

While there are some indications and evidence of the sustainability of individual results achieved under the Roadmap to date, **limited attention has been given to ensuring the long-term sustainability of the Roadmap's implementation,** particularly in securing sustained political will and financial resources. While national ownership at the operational level is assessed as robust, this does not always translate into high levels of ownership and buy-in at the political level. Awareness, beyond the operational level, is perceived to be low and the Roadmap lacks a sustainability plan and/or exit strategy. Sustainability risks include financial, political and capacity-related risks. Moving forward, there are opportunities to place greater emphasis on bolstering the sustainability of the Roadmap's progress.

In terms of the sustainability of the results achieved to date, the region now benefits from four accredited customs officials' trainers who are capable of conducting customs-related training at both regional and national levels independently, throughout the region. The Roadmap has empowered CARICOM IMPACs to provide this type of training without relying on external expertise. States that have received serial number restoration training are now equipped to carry this out themselves and to train officers in other States based on their newly acquired knowledge and skills.

Additional evidence of sustainability and continuity of results includes the strengthening of legislative and regulatory frameworks, the benefits of which are expected to endure over time, as well as improvements in knowledge, skills, confidence, infrastructure and equipment.

Cross-cutting issues

Cross-cutting issues of gender equality, women's empowerment and youth inclusion have not been prioritised under the Roadmap, nor in the region overall. Although there is some limited reporting on youth and vulnerable groups within the M&E Framework, engagement with and inclusion of civil society organisations in the different processes outlined in the Roadmap remain insufficient. Despite this, some implementing partners have made efforts to gather data related to cross-cutting issues to inform policy and decision-making processes under the Roadmap. Additionally, there are indications that cross-cutting issues are becoming increasingly relevant in certain States in the region.

Due to its focus on security, **the Roadmap falls short in adequately addressing cross-cutting issues beyond those related to complementary actions supporting the 2030 Agenda and SDG 16 (Target 16.4), which are annexed to the main body of the Roadmap.** Although some efforts have been made to integrate cross-cutting issues into the Roadmap's M&E Framework, only two KPIs reference gender and/or youth considerations. Both of these KPIs fall under Goal 1 (the number of risk assessments conducted regarding the impact of firearms and ammunition transfers on youth and women; and the number of national legislations on firearms that include

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gender and/or youth considerations). Additionally, one KPI is disaggregated by sex under Goal 3 (the number of men and women prosecuted for illicit firearms use). Sex disaggregation is also used for the participants in training programmes. It is noteworthy that cross-cutting issues are not a primary consideration of the key donor supporting the Roadmap. Consequently, there is limited data or evidence available regarding how these cross-cutting issues are being addressed, although these is some evidence of increasing awareness.

Further, **there are no established platforms for dialogue between governments and civil society organisations in the region.** This represents a missed opportunity to leverage the knowledge and experience that civil society organisations possess regarding the illicit proliferation of firearms, particularly concerning the underlying causes of firearms proliferation and related crimes.

4. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations outlined below are designed to build on achievements to date, address persistent challenges, and ensure that Participating States remain on track to meet the Roadmap's objectives by 2030.

RECOMMENDATION 1:

Elevate Political Commitment and Integrate Firearms Reduction Initiatives within National, Regional and Global Frameworks to Ensure Continued Relevance and Catalytic Effect

To effectively advance the Roadmap and realise its goals, it is vital to raise awareness and build momentum at the highest political levels. Heads of government have consistently acknowledged the role of illicit firearms in fuelling crime and violence (e.g., the 2023 "War on Guns" statement and the July 2025 Montego Bay Declaration at the 49th Regular Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)).[6] However, these declarations rarely explicitly mention the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap. Securing explicit references will strengthen ownership and foster greater alignment.

Engagement efforts should focus on embedding the Roadmap within national and regional normative and strategic frameworks, including national security strategies, regional security frameworks and United Nations cooperation initiatives.

Strengthening the alignment between operational activities and high-level policy processes will facilitate more effective coordination and ensure long-term commitment. Building momentum through technical assistance and political advocacy – leveraging CARICOM Member States diplomatic representatives, UN Resident Coordinators, and reflecting this in UN cooperation initiatives and frameworks – will improve visibility and commitment. Ensuring that the Roadmap's goals are explicitly incorporated in these frameworks will reinforce its strategic importance, enabling CARICOM Member States diplomatic representatives, UN Resident Coordinators and representatives of the diplomatic corps to advocate for the Roadmap at the highest political level.

Additionally, improved coordination with cross-cutting political processes – such as the Women, Peace and Security (gender); Youth, Peace and Security (alternatives to gang culture); and Climate, Peace and Security agendas – can foster more catalytic and integrated solutions. Harnessing these synergies will amplify impact and promote more holistic solutions by integrating prevention and reduction strategies to address the illicit proliferation of firearms and ammunition in the region.

At the regional level, the Roadmap should be aligned with CARICOM's new Crime and Security Strategy, which is currently under review. Through IMPACS, political and operational support should continue to be channelled via the CARICOM Management Framework for Crime and Security and Law Enforcement (CONSLE). Standing Committees of Heads of Law Enforcement and Security and national focal points should receive regular updates. Moreover, support for the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap should be highly visible during country engagements to ensure firearms-related issues are given adequate attention.

Countries need to see clear value and incentives for participating in the Roadmap process, such as how their engagement can streamline operations, improve security and deliver tangible results. Demonstrating how participation will make their efforts more efficient and impactful is essential. This will require additional advocacy and awareness-raising activities. Support should also focus on helping Roadmap countries actively participate in international meetings and forums on SALW controls, thereby elevating the profile of Caribbean States in this process.

Facilitating knowledge exchange by inviting CARICOM Member States and the Dominican Republic to share experiences with regions such as the Western Balkans, Central America, the Andean countries, Africa and ASEAN will foster regional and global learning. It will also raise the profile of these States, providing an additional incentive for participation in the Roadmap.

[6] See the latest Montego Bay declaration:
https://caricom.org/montego-bay-declaration-transnational-organised-crime-and-gangs-6-8-july-2025-jamaica/

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RECOMMENDATION 2:

Leverage Momentum to Enhance Regional Cooperation and Cross-Border Efforts

To effectively address the illicit proliferation of firearms and ammunition, as well as related challenges, it is essential to build on existing momentum by strengthening cooperation among States within the framework of the Roadmap process and across the wider region. **The Roadmap should serve as a key operational tool and a bridge, facilitating more effective and synchronised actions across borders, recognising that firearms-related issues are inherently cross-regional.** Enhanced knowledge and experience-sharing among countries will bolster collective capacity and improve response mechanisms. A primary focus should be on developing and expanding regional intelligence-sharing mechanisms and capabilities, such as the CGIU, which are vital given the heightened risks associated with firearms proliferation. The establishment of robust, real-time information exchange platforms will improve early warning, interdiction efforts and operational coordination. By fostering greater regional collaboration and harnessing shared experiences, States can implement more coherent and impactful measures to curb firearms proliferation and strengthen regional security.

Special attention should be given to States that are most lagging behind. Co-custodians are encouraged to identify and engage regional champions – States with the capacity and influence on mentor and support others through the Roadmap process.

Moreover, promoting the exchange of ideas and best practices (i.e. cross-pollination) between the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap and the Central American Firearms Roadmap can yield valuable lessons learned and foster a meaningful experience-sharing process.

RECOMMENDATION 3:

Introduce a Prevention Addendum to the Roadmap to Foster a Holistic Approach to Combatting the Illicit Proliferation of Firearms and Ammunition

To effectively combat the complex and multifaceted challenge of illicit firearms and ammunition proliferation, it is essential to expand the existing Roadmap by developing an Addendum on Prevention. This addition will enable States to adopt a more comprehensive and preventive strategy that not only focuses on enforcement and interdiction but also addresses underlying root causes and risk factors. The Prevention Addendum should include initiatives centred at community engagement, awareness-raising, early intervention and enhanced social resilience. By integrating targeted prevention efforts – such as educational initiatives, youth programmes, community resilience planning and armed violence reduction strategies – States can disrupt the cycle of firearms-related violence before it escalates.

There is potential to embed firearms control within the development of national violence prevention strategies across the region through youth engagement programmes, community resilience planning, school curricular and collaboration with faith-based organisations. Recognising data on demand-side drivers – such as youth unemployment, inequality, gender norms and trauma – will enable the Roadmap to integrate and address both securitisation and prevention.

This holistic approach will promote collaboration across various sectors and levels of government, fostering multisectoral partnerships with civil society, educational institutions and other relevant stakeholders. This includes the public health sector, aligning with CARICOM Heads of Government's commitment to adopting a public health approach to crime and violence.[7] It is important that the Addendum is developed through an

[7] See https://caricom.org/declaration-by-heads-of-government-on-crime-and-violence-as-a-public-health-issue/

4. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

inclusive process, actively engaging civil society organisations and community representatives and actors. Additionally, it is recommended that lessons learned from the Central American Roadmap – which already includes a prevention component – are shared. This will facilitate the integration of data-driven risk assessments and community-level interventions into the Roadmap, promoting a proactive stance against firearm-related threats. Moreover, the introduction of a Prevention Addendum aligns with the broader goal of creating safer communities and reducing demand for illicit firearms, thereby complementing enforcement measures and ensuring the sustainability of progress.

The inclusion of a Prevention Addendum to the Roadmap will provide States with a concise framework to address the underlying drivers of firearms violence, thereby supporting long-term peace, security and social stability. This addition will enable States to adopt a more comprehensive, preventive and sustainable strategy that goes beyond enforcement measures to tackle the social, economic and community-level factors underpinning illicit firearms proliferation. Introducing a Prevention Addendum will create a more balanced and resilient approach, prioritising upstream measures to reduce demand and social acceptance of firearms and violence. Embedding prevention strategies within the Roadmap through a dedicated addendum will equip States with the necessary tools and comprehensive framework to address the root causes of firearms-related violence, ensuring sustainable peace and security.

RECOMMENDATION 4:

Bolster the Efficient and Effective Implementation of the Roadmap to Maximise Results and Impact through a Streamlined M&E Framework

To realise meaningful progress and achieve measurable impact, the implementation of the Roadmap must be strengthened through consistent oversight, improved reporting and strategic refinement of the monitoring and evaluation processes. Participating States should provide regular, transparent reports on their operational progress. These reports should focus on progress over perfection, recognising that substantive change occurs gradually and that incremental advancements are steps toward long-term success.

To support this, **States will need to develop and adopt their NAPs and BAs. Achieving this requires the refinement and streamlining of the overall M&E Framework for the Roadmap;** this includes reducing the number of KPIs and sub-KPIs and incorporating both process and performance indicators. Simplifying and streamlining the M&E Framework-by eliminating redundant indicators, refining indicators from a process perspective, removing duplicative indicators and clarifying the wording – will facilitate more straightforward reporting by States on progress under the Roadmap.

It is also recommended that States develop detailed Work Plans to operationalise their NAPs. These plans should be activity-specific and include information on the proposed activities, responsible and supporting parties, required resources, timelines and other relevant details, all linked to the NAP module on the Platform. This approach will help focus efforts on key areas requiring support and outline the necessary steps to achieve them.

Reinforcing the importance of effective reporting mechanisms will require re-sensitisation efforts aimed at enhancing engagement and accountability. In this context, co-custodians should continue to provide support to States in developing and adopting their NAPs and Work Plans, as well as their BAs, and in reporting annually on progress achieved. Conducting online training sessions for all Focal Points and providing ongoing capacity-building support will improve understanding and sustain momentum.

As part of this process, States should be encouraged to designate two operational Focal Points and two M&E Focal Points to ensure comprehensive coverage and shared responsibility. Additionally, appointing M&E sub-Focal Points from participating institutions – modelled on successful examples such as the South-Eastern

4. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) can enhance effective data analysis, reporting and utilisation, thereby reducing delays, challenges and frustrations faced by existing M&E Focal Points in sourcing relevant data. Finally, Participating States can benefit from learning good practices from other regions regarding NAP development to strengthen their own approaches.[8]

RECOMMENDATION 5:

Strengthen Coordination, Governance and Transparency to Maximise Results

Reforming governance arrangements for the implementation of the Roadmap is essential to expanding access to information and decision-making processes, enhancing participation and fostering accountability. **Encouraging joint activities and ensuring transparency among implementing partners, donors, co-custodians and governments will build trust, reinforce accountability and strengthen the overall coordination architecture.**

In this context, it is recommended that the States establish regular, inter-institutional meetings that bring together key stakeholders – including implementing partners, donors, co-custodians and government representatives – at the national level. These meetings would provide an opportunity to develop and review NAPs, discuss their implementation in States where they are already adopted, discuss funding allocations and arrange the distribution of responsibilities. Such measures will improve coordination, prevent overlaps and identify critical gaps to ensure that financial resources are directed to the highest priority areas. This strategic alignment is especially vital given the existing funding limitations, as it enables implementing partners and co-custodians to work more effectively and efficiently.

Integrating the Catalogue of Assistance with monitoring and reporting platforms will streamline data sharing and resource allocation, enabling countries to better coordinate their needs within NAPs, align those needs with available resources, and facilitate ongoing dialogue with donors. Providing Participating States access to the Partner Platform will further allow them to view ongoing and planned support and request assistance as necessary. Efforts should also focus on raising awareness of the Catalogue among donors and States. Finally, consistently acknowledging contributions from all implementing partners, through newsletters, reports, and implementation dashboards, will promote transparency, inclusivity, and collective ownership of the Roadmap's objectives.

RECOMMENDATION 6:

Establish a Comprehensive Sustainability Strategy with Diversified, Stable Funding Sources, Enhanced National Ownership and a Clear Sustainability Strategy and Exit Plan to Secure Long-term Impact of the Roadmap

To ensure the long-term effectiveness and lasting impact and results through 2030, **the Roadmap must be supported by diversified, predictable funding streams, fostering greater national ownership and a well-defined time-bound exit and handover plan.** First, securing stable long-term financial commitments remains a key priority; leveraging opportunities such as the Annual Meeting of States or establishing regular national coordination meetings – as recommended in Recommendation 5 above – can help garner longer-term commitments over the next five years, providing a predictable financial foundation for ongoing efforts.

Equally important is advocating for the integration of Roadmap priorities into national budgets. This approach will offer greater flexibility, ownership and resilience, reducing dependency on external funding and aligning

[8] See for example SAS's How to Guide, available at https://www.smallarmssurvey.org/resources?combine=&sort_by=field_date_value&type=16&theme=All&region=All&language=All

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initiatives with each country's priorities, while building on emerging discussions on regional pooled financing for prevention. IMPACS should play a key role in coordinating international interventions within the region, owning to its position as both co-custodian and principal actor with the most comprehensive overview of CARICOM and nationally led initiatives and needs.

Progress in cost-sharing and in-country support must be accelerated. States should demonstrate greater ownership of the Roadmap's outcomes by actively co-funding and committing resources, ensuring they assume full responsibility for achieving results in the future. This process could start by securing commitments from States regarding the implementation of the PSSM, an area where most States are likely to allocate resources. This would enable them to sustain the security, management and destruction of firearms stockpiles well beyond the duration of external assistance. Ultimately, all initiatives and results should be fully transitioned to Participating States. Building this sense of ownership is crucial for achieving sustainable change and embedding efforts within national security and governance frameworks. Governments should be encouraged to allocate resources proactively and lead the drive to implement the Roadmap, fostering a sense of shared responsibility and collective investment in its long-term success.

To address specific needs and challenges, establishing earmarked funds for targeted, tailor-made assistance – based on successful models such as SEESAC, can provide flexible support for countries as they develop and implement context-specific solutions. Evidence from initiatives such as SEESAC shows that this fund could enable a more responsive approach, empowering countries to address their unique circumstances more effectively. A small fund could be established, allowing States to submit small project proposals to receive assistance on specific activities. This would also serve to build stakeholders' capacities on results-based management, proposal drafting, M&E and financial management, among others.

Finally, it is also recommended that the co-custodians support the development of a comprehensive sustainability strategy, which should include a clear exit plan. This will be crucial for guiding efforts through the remaining implementation period up to 2030. Such a strategy should outline milestones for progressively transferring responsibilities from co-custodians and implementing partners to national institutions, ensuring that progress is sustained even as external support diminishes. Additionally, it should define steps to mainstream the Roadmap's priorities into broader security and development agendas, embedding these efforts into lasting national policies and structures.

5. LESSONS TO INFORM FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION

Several lessons learned can be drawn from the implementation of the Roadmap thus far. These lessons learned serve a dual purpose: first, to inform the remaining phase of the Roadmap's implementation until October 2030; and second, to guide similar processes in other regions.

LESSON LEARNED 1. DESIGNED BY STATES, FOR STATES

Effective initiatives are most successful when developed by the States themselves, ensuring relevance and fostering a sense of ownership. Engaging States in the design process leads to more sustainable, tailored solutions that address specific national contexts. The Caribbean Firearms Roadmap was designed by States, for States, exemplifying a best practice approach that can be replicated in similar initiatives.

LESSON LEARNED 2. ABSENCE OF A TRUST FUND PROMOTES SUSTAINABILITY

While the establishment of Multi-Donor Trust Funds in certain contexts can enhance efficiency and coordination, they may also lead to an over-dependence of States on donors. By opting not to create a trust fund from the outset, the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap States have fostered more self-reliance, consequently increasing prospects for sustainability and securing stronger buy-in.

LESSON LEARNED 3: INTER-INSTITUTIONAL COLLABORATION DRIVES PROGRESS AND PREVENTS SILOED THINKING

Building strong inter-institutional collaborations at the national level has proven significantly effective. Such partnerships facilitate the sharing of data, information and resources, harmonise efforts across sectors and strengthen national capacity. They also contribute to more effective progress. An interconnected approach – involving multiple government sectors and stakeholders – enhances the results of the Roadmap, ensuring sustainability and increasing transformational potential. Multi-sector involvement enables a more comprehensive and coordinated response to firearms-related issues.

LESSON LEARNED 4: IMPORTANCE OF CONSTANT COMMUNICATION, COORDINATION, AND COOPERATION

Regular communication and coordination across all levels—internal, inter-country, regional and international—are vital for coherence, avoiding duplication and fostering synchronised progress. While this requires ongoing dedication from Participating States and the co-custodians, it is vital for achieving progress. Establishing sustained communication and coordination channels is crucial for developing holistic and effective solutions. This effort requires resources, which are sometimes underestimated, as the focus tends to be on activities rather than on the processes that underpin them.

LESSON LEARNED 5: INTEGRATE PREVENTION STRATEGIES TO ENSURE A HOLISTIC APPROACH

Integrating preventive measures into Roadmaps or other the strategic frameworks promotes a proactive approach that addresses root causes, thereby maximising the overall effectiveness of effort to achieve long-term security and curb the illicit proliferation of firearms and ammunition. This important lesson, initially overlooked by not including prevention strategies in the Roadmap, has since been embraced by other regions – such as Central America – where the Firearms Roadmap now includes a dedicated prevention pillar.

LESSON LEARNED 6: COMBINING SECURITY, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND TAILORED APPROACHES FOR EFFECTIVE PREVENTION

Prevention efforts yield the greatest results when security measures and development initiatives are integrated rather than implemented in isolation. The Roadmap should align with broader prevention agendas to ensure a cohesive, comprehensive approach. Building and maintaining community trust is fundamental to the success of any firearms and violence prevention strategy. Excluding community engagement risks undermining the legitimacy and effectiveness of interventions, which underscores the need for active local participation. Gender and age considerations are also crucial; for example, men under 35 are more prone to normalising violence, necessitating targeted interventions tailored to these specific groups.

5. LESSONS TO INFORM FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION

LESSON LEARNED 7: REGIONAL COOPERATION COMBINED WITH NATIONAL LOCALISATION FOR ENHANCED PREVENTION

While regional cooperation strengthens prevention efforts, it must be complemented by national localisation. Regional frameworks should be translated into actionable national prevention programmes that involve schools, communities and families. Coordinating these initiatives ensures a cohesive and impactful approach to violence prevention across all levels – from local to regional.

LESSON LEARNED 8: DEVELOPMENT OF AN M&E FRAMEWORK CONCURRENT WITH THE ROADMAP

Designing a Monitoring & Evaluation framework alongside the Roadmap would have enhanced alignment and reduced complexity, resulting in more effective tracking of progress. This lesson has been used to inform the development of the Central American Firearms Roadmap and its corresponding M&E Framework. Establishing a robust reporting and M&E infrastructure at both the national and regional levels is essential for monitoring progress, evaluating results and guiding decision-making.

LESSON LEARNED 9: USE OF PROCESS INDICATORS AND HOLISTIC KPIS

Focusing on process indicators, rather than solely on performance metrics, provides a clearer understanding of implementation progress. Developing Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for the entire Roadmap – rather than for individual goals – ensures a more cohesive evaluation. This lesson has also influenced the development of the Central American Firearms Roadmap, which includes a smaller set of process related KPIs for the entire Roadmap, drawing lessons from the complexities encountered in the broader Roadmap.

LESSON LEARNED 10: DEVELOP NAPS TO BE OPERATIONAL

Creating comprehensive Work Plans that clearly specify activities, responsible and supporting parties, resources, and timelines promotes transparency, accountability, and a structured approach to implementation. Such detailed plans facilitate the operationalisation and practical implementation of the Plans. To date, the NAPs developed under the Roadmap tend to be more of a list of priorities that still need detailed operationalisation, in large part due to States not having completed the NAP module in the State platform. By completing this module, States would have compiled work plans that operationalize NAPs.

LESSON LEARNED 11: BUILDING IN-HOUSE CAPACITIES IN ROADMAP STATES

Developing local expertise and knowledge within Roadmap States fosters national and regional self-reliance, enhances knowledge retention and enables States to support others, strengthening regional capacity. This approach contributes to embedding sustainable results and ensuring long-term impact. Many agencies in the region are overwhelmed and lack sufficient capacity, including both technical expertise and human resources. Therefore, strengthening capacities and streamlining responsibilities are critical for sustainable progress.

LESSON LEARNED 12: INCLUSIVE AND PARTICIPATORY DESIGN TO ENSURE BUY-IN

When designing Roadmaps, it is important to adopt an inclusive and participatory process that involves all relevant stakeholders–technical experts, operational actors, political leaders, civil society, and the private sector. Such an approach ensures a more comprehensive and holistic design while generating the level of buy-in necessary for successful implementation of the Roadmap.

LESSON LEARNED 13: LACK OF COORDINATION IN RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Resource mobilisation efforts are often hindered when partners pursue funding independently. Developing coordinated funding strategies and establishing shared resource pools can enhance efficiency. To date, this has not yet been achieved in the implementation of the Roadmap, with implementing partners competing for diminishing resources.

5. LESSONS TO INFORM FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION

LESSON LEARNED 14: INCLUSION OF REGIONAL ENTITIES TO ENSURE LEGITIMACY

Involving key regional entities, such as CARICOM IMPACS in the Caribbean, is essential for ensuring comprehensive coverage and alignment across the region. IMPACS serves as a crucial coordinating body that facilitates collaboration among member States, enabling a harmonised and cohesive response to regional security challenges. Its involvement helps to unify efforts, avoid duplication and streamline operational activities, thereby increasing overall effectiveness. Moreover, including IMPACS lends greater regional legitimacy to the Roadmap, encouraging increased buy-in and commitment from member States. This collaborative approach encourages States' active participation, resource sharing and the leveraging of regional expertise, ultimately strengthening the region's capacity to address complex firearms and security-related issues. The integration of IMPACS exemplifies how regional ownership and coordination are vital to the success and sustainability of Roadmap-type processes.

LESSON LEARNED 15: NEED FOR AGILITY AND FLEXIBILITY IN LONG-TERM ROADMAP PROCESSES

The experience of the Roadmap thus far has demonstrated that a rigid, fixed approach to long-term strategic planning – such as adhering strictly to a 10-year roadmap focused narrowly on Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) priorities can hinder the ability to adapt to changing circumstances, emerging threats and new opportunities. While maintaining a clear, long-term vision is important, overly inflexible plans risk becoming outdated or ineffective as geopolitical, social and security landscapes evolve faster than anticipated. To ensure continued relevance and effectiveness, it is essential to embed agility and flexibility into the planning process. This means adopting a more adaptive framework that allows periodic review, revisions and realignment of priorities based on ongoing assessments and feedback. A flexible approach enables timely responses to unforeseen developments, encourages innovative solutions and enhances resilience. Embracing agility also fosters a dynamic environment in which stakeholders can quickly adjust strategies, reallocate resources and implement new initiatives, ensuring sustained progress over the long term.

6. CONCLUSION

The overall progress of the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap demonstrates substantial progress; yet it also underscores the urgent need for intensified and sustained action. Continued commitment across all levels – national, regional and global – is essential to fully realise the objectives of the Roadmap and to effectively tackle emerging threats. Long-term security gains will rely on deepening collaboration, securing consistent funding and embedding the Roadmap within broader development and governance frameworks, thereby fostering a safer and more resilient Caribbean.

ANNEX I

Key Evaluation Criteria and Questions as per the Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference provided some key evaluation questions to guide the MTR. The evaluator has analysed this and re-grouped them as per the OECD/DAC Evaluation Criteria each question falls under. This is provided below. The questions were augmented by additional questions in both the MTR matrix and the data collection tools and instruments.

Relevance:

- Are the current overall targets still relevant and are there any areas that are not suitably covered by the Roadmap?
- Are there any revisions recommended for the Roadmap, including recommendations to implement adaptation mechanisms to allow the Roadmap to respond to changing security environments, as well as old and new threats, beyond 2030?

Coherence:

- To what extent have synergies and interlinkages been established between the activities implemented under the Roadmap and the support provided to States and civil society?
- How effectively has the Roadmap served as a guiding framework for the priorities and programmatic work of national and regional civil society organisations and international partners in the field of small arms and light weapons controls?
- Are the coordination mechanisms established under the Roadmap deemed sufficient to ensure the efficient and effective coordination of efforts and resources?

Effectiveness:

- What is the progress in the implementation of the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap as per its goals and overall targets? Is the implementation of the Roadmap on track in achieving its goals?
- What are the key challenges identified –including those related to the global and regional contexts–the remaining gaps and recommendations for the way ahead?
- What are the key lessons learned, identified risks and opportunities in the Roadmap implementation?
- Are there specific aspects of the Roadmap implementation that have been identified as good practices or lessons learned, used in other geographic or thematic areas?

Efficiency:

- Has the support provided by co-custodians, implementing partners and donors been timely, relevant and responding to the expressed priorities in the implementation of the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap?
- What are the areas that have been identified by the Mid-Term Review that require priority funding and/or support, or identified as new needs and for which there is no programmatic planning or funding?
- Have there been any challenges in implementing the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, operationalizing the Roadmap goals and tracking national and regional KPIs? If so, what recommendations can be made to address these issues?
- To what extent has the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework captured progress in implementing the Roadmap and what lessons learned or recommendations can States, co-custodians and implementing partners apply to enhance the framework?
- Are the reporting mechanisms available to States accessible, practical, efficient and effective? What challenges have States faced in the reporting process? Are there any best practices to highlight?
- Is the support provided by the co-custodians in assisting States in their data gathering and reporting efforts deemed effective, efficient and sufficient? Are there any gaps to be filled and/or recommendations that States and the co-custodians can implement to improve these processes?

ANNEX I

Key Evaluation Criteria and Questions as per the Terms of Reference

Impact:

- What is the overall impact of the Roadmap and what is the perception of impact?

Sustainability:

- To what extent are the results achieved so far identified as sustainable, in line with the vision of the Roadmap, especially with regards to the acquisition of the relevant competencies, capabilities and capacities in Roadmap States?
- Are there any actionable recommendations for maintaining the commitment beyond 2030 to ensure sustainable, joint action in the region, aligned with CARICOM's action agenda on crime and security and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative's priority actions, particularly in combating the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of small arms and light weapons?

Cross-cutting – gender and youth:

To what extent have gender equality and the empowerment of women been addressed in the design and implementation of activities under specific goals of the roadmap.

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IMPACS

ROADMAP

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



Antigua and Barbuda | Commonwealth of the Bahamas | Barbados | Belize | Commonwealth of Dominica | Dominican Republic | Grenada | Republic of Guyana



Republic of Haiti | Jamaica | Montserrat | Saint Kitts and Nevis | Saint Lucia | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Republic of Suriname | Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

INTERPOL | MAG saves lives builds futures | OAS | small arms survey | UNDP Empowered lives. Resilient nations. | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime | World Customs Organization