



CARIBBEAN FIREARMS ROADMAP

2025 Mid-Term Review

RECOMMENDATIONS



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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BACKGROUND

The recommendations presented in this document are the result of the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap Mid-Term Review, conducted in alignment with the [Joint Statement issued at the 3rd Annual Meeting of States of the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap](#). At that meeting, fifteen Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Member States and the Dominican Republic agreed to undertake a mid-term review of the Roadmap's implementation in 2025, at the half-way mark of its duration. The review was coordinated by the co-custodians of the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap and implemented by an external consultant.

The Mid-Term Review was conducted between June and October 2025 and assessed the implementation of the Roadmap over the period October 2020 to August 2025. It evaluated the progress made by Participating States, identified key challenges and gaps, and assessed the relevance, effectiveness, and alignment of the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap with national, regional, and global security priorities.

As part of the evaluation process, the consultant reviewed over 60 documents related to the Roadmap and engaged with 83 stakeholders through interviews and focus group discussions. Participants included representatives from Participating States, implementing partners, donors, the co-custodians, and civil society. All stakeholders were given the opportunity to review and provide feedback on the draft report.

The final report is a comprehensive document of approximately 100 pages, currently undergoing copyediting. Once finalized, it will be shared digitally with all relevant stakeholders. It includes an executive summary, background on the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap, and detailed sections on the review's objectives, scope, methodology, analytical framework, findings, recommendations, lessons learned, and annexes.

This document contains the recommendations section of the report, provided as a reference for participants of the 5th Annual Meeting of States of the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap. These recommendations will serve as the foundation for discussion on future action during the 2025 meeting.



The final document will also be available in **December 2025** through the link below, or by scanning the QR code.

www.unlirec.org/wp-content/uploads/CFRM_MTR.pdf

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations below are a direct result of the analysis of the report's findings. They are based on the assumption of reasonable resource mobilisation for ongoing implementation of the Roadmap. Should funding levels change significantly, these recommendations can be adjusted accordingly. Each recommendation specifies the target audience, an indicative timeline, and practical next steps to facilitate its realisation.

Recommendation 1: Elevate Political Commitment and Integrate Firearms Reduction Initiatives within National, Regional and Global Frameworks to Ensure Continued Relevance and Catalytic Effect

Recommendation targeted at: Participating States, CARICOM IMPACS, UNLIREC through the UN system including Resident Coordinators in the region and other partner organisations.

Priority level: mid- to long-term priority.

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)).¹ 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 such as the Common Country Analysis (CCA), United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs), and where applicable, the Regional/Common Assessment (RCA) and Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (MCSDCFs).

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 (UNRCs), and reflecting this in UNSDCFs and similar 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

¹ See the latest Montego Bay declaration:
<https://caricom.org/montego-bay-declaration-transnational-organised-crime-and-gangs-6-8-july-2025-jamaica/>

diplomatic representatives, UN Resident Coordinators, and representatives of the diplomatic corps to advocate for the Roadmap at the highest political level.

Opportunities exist at multiple entry points to promote and elevate awareness of the Roadmap, including through increased engagement of CARICOM Member States diplomatic representatives and UN RCs. These channels can be harnessed to deliver compelling advocacy messages, secure buy-in, and embed the Roadmap within national security agendas.

Furthermore, there is an opportunity for the Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) to advocate for the inclusion of the Roadmap within the upcoming Common Regional Assessment and the new Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2027–2030. Particular emphasis should be placed on integrating the Roadmap within pillars related to security and prevention (pillars 2 and 4). UNLIREC's proactive participation in the Common Country Assessment process in Trinidad and Tobago demonstrates the Roadmap's capacity to provide detailed data and influence strategic planning; this should be further leveraged and replicated where possible. Similarly, establishing a clear linkage between the UNSDCF and Country Programme Documents or Programmes would help to clarify their connections with the Roadmap and potentially enhance programming opportunities.

Additionally, improved coordination with cross-cutting political processes—such as the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) (gender); Youth, Peace, and Security (YPS) (alternatives to gang culture); and Climate, Peace and Security (CPS) 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 (CSS), which is currently under review. Through the CARICOM Implementing Agency for Crime and Security (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 small arms and light weapons (SALW) controls, thereby elevating the profile of Caribbean States in this process. For example, the Small Arms Survey (SAS) successfully collaborated with The Bahamas at the Programme of Action (PoA) Fourth Review Conference (RevCon4) side-

event on firearms and public health in the Caribbean, co-organised with three regional partners, including IMPACS, in June 2024.² Opportunities like these should be further utilised.

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. For example, in 2025, SAS facilitated such an exchange at the 2025 preparatory meeting of States on the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management, by organising a focused session on the Caribbean and West Africa, with the involvement of implementing partners such as the Mines Advisory Group (MAG), UNLIREC, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).³

Next Steps:

- Increase efforts to raise awareness and buy-in for the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap at both the operational and political levels, in order to build momentum through targeted advocacy-particularly by leveraging the various mechanisms within CARICOM and the UN RC system.
- Advocate explicitly for the Roadmap to be referenced at high-level political declarations and events.
- Ensure the integration of the Roadmap into CCA/UNSDCF and RCA/MCSDCFs.
- Promote the inclusion of the Roadmap within national and regional strategic frameworks.
- Ensure alignment with the new CARICOM CSS, once it is adopted.
- Strengthen coordination with the WPS, YPS, and CPS agendas, as well as other cross-cutting frameworks.
- Support the participation of Caribbean Firearms Roadmap stakeholders in international fora on SALW controls.

² see <https://www.smallarmssurvey.org/event/public-health-crisis-small-arms-trafficking-and-violence-caribbean>

³ See <https://www.smallarmssurvey.org/event/building-experience-leveraging-existing-mechanisms-effective-implementation-global-framework>

Recommendation 2: Leverage Momentum to Enhance Regional Cooperation and Cross-Border Efforts

Recommendation targeted at: Participating States, CARICOM IMPACS, and UNLIREC. Priority level: short- to mid-term priority.

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 Crime Gun Intelligence Unit (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 to 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.

Next Steps:

- Expand opportunities for knowledge and experience exchange across countries and regions.
- Strengthen and broaden regional intelligence-sharing mechanisms on firearms trafficking, such as the CGIU.⁴
- Identify regional champions to support States that are lagging behind in implementation.
- Encourage cross-pollination between the Caribbean and the Central American Firearms Roadmaps.

⁴ During the review and validation process of the MTR Report, stakeholders also proposed strengthening and expanding the electronic Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS), the Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS), and enhancing the use of firearms-related risk profiling within APIS, ACIS, and Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) systems. Since these systems were not raised during the data collection process, they have not been included into the current recommendations. However, this does not diminish their importance or relevance in tackling the illicit proliferation of firearms and ammunition in the region.

Recommendation 3: Introduce a Prevention Addendum to the Roadmap to Foster a Holistic Approach to Combatting the Illicit Proliferation of Firearms and Ammunition

Recommendation targeted at: Participating States, CARICOM IMPACS, and UNLIREC. Priority level: short-term priority.

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. For example, data from the Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE) for the English-speaking Caribbean 2024⁵ could be used to demonstrate the linkages between attitudes towards firearms and social cohesion indicators. This information could inform future iterations at the national level, supporting Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and efforts to reduce risk factors for arms use while promoting resilience factors.

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.⁶ It is important that the Addendum is developed through an 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

⁵ The Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE) 2024 provided a robust data set on prevention, including the drivers and demand for SALW. The Index is scheduled for publication by the end of 2025.

⁶ See <https://caricom.org/declaration-by-heads-of-government-on-crime-and-violence-as-a-public-health-issue/>

reducing demand for illicit firearms, thereby complementing enforcement measures and ensuring the sustainability of progress.

To prevent mission creep, the Addendum should remain focused exclusively on prevention activities that directly reduce firearms-related violence and the norms that facilitate it, rather than expanding into a broader prevention agenda. It should also draw on lessons from initiatives, such as the Joint CARICOM IMPACS, the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA), the University of the West Indies—George Alleyne Chronic Disease Research Centre (GA-CDRC), and the Small Arms Survey (SAS) Pathway to Policy.⁷ These provide practical entry points for adapting prevention frameworks to the Caribbean context.

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 firearms-related violence. 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.

Next Steps:

- Develop and adopt a Prevention Addendum to the Roadmap through an inclusive and participatory process involving government and civil society stakeholders.
- Bolster engagement with Caribbean civil society, school leaders, community representatives and other relevant actors to ensure the successful implementation of the Prevention Addendum.
- Promote structured dialogue between government and civil society to facilitate the implementation of the Prevention Addendum.

⁷ See <https://carpha.org/Projects/Ongoing-Projects/Pathway-to-Policy>

Recommendation 4: Bolster the Efficient and Effective Implementation of the Roadmap to Maximise Results and Impact through a Streamlined M&E Framework

Recommendation targeted at: CARICOM IMPACS, UNLIREC, and Participating States in the region.

Priority level: short- to mid-term priority.

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 National Action Plans (NAPs) and Baseline Assessments (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, such as the ratification status, 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.

Additionally, States would like co-custodians to provide brief explanations under each question or indicator, clarifying its purpose and what it seeks to measure. Further, States should only be required to report on indicators that are still in progress. For example, if a States has responded once to a particular question, such as ratification of a treaty, it should not be expected to report on it in every subsequent reporting cycle.

It is also recommended that Participating 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 State Reporting 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, Participating 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 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

Next Steps:

- Refine, streamline, and simplify the M&E Framework for the Roadmap.
- Transition from using primarily performance indicators to employing more process-oriented indicators to better reflect progress.
- Continue providing technical assistance, capacity-building, mentoring, and guidance to Participating States in all M&E-related processes.
- Continue supporting States in developing, adopting, and implementing their NAPs and BAs.
- Support States in developing Work Plans to operationalise their NAPs, linked to the NAP module on the State Reporting Platform.
- Encourage States to appoint alternate M&E Focal Points to support the main M&E Focal Points, as well as establish sub-M&E Focal Points within each participating institution.

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®ion=All&language=All

Recommendation 5: Strengthen Coordination, Governance, and Transparency to Maximise Results

Recommendation targeted at: CARICOM IMPACS, UNLIREC, implementing partners, and Participating States.

Priority level: short- to mid-term priority.

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 Participating 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.

Additionally, integrating the Catalogue of Assistance with the monitoring and reporting platforms will streamline data-sharing and resource allocation. This unified system will allow countries to better coordinate their needs within NAPs, match those needs with available resources, and facilitate ongoing dialogue with donors. Such integration will help prevent isolated efforts, promote strategic resource mobilisation, and improve the overall effectiveness of assistance programmes.

It is also advisable to grant Participating States viewing rights to the Partner Platform alongside the Catalogue of Assistance, enabling them to view on-going and planned support and request assistance as needed. Further efforts are required to raise awareness of the Catalogue of Assistance among both donors and States.

Finally, to foster transparency and inclusivity, contributions from all implementing partners should be consistently acknowledged—whether through newsletters, reports delivered at the Annual Meeting of States, or through implementation dashboards. Actively recognising their roles and encouraging their participation will help foster a more inclusive and participatory environment, reinforcing collective ownership of the Roadmap’s objectives.

Next Steps:

- States could organize national coordination meetings between Participating State, co-custodians, and implementing partners, and donors where possible. In cases where donors cannot attend, concise reports on key issues, challenges, developments at the national level should be provided, allowing them to offer feedback or suggestions through the co-custodians.
- Facilitate opportunities for implementing partners to participate in the development, operationalisation, and implementation of NAPs, as appropriate.
- Ensure Participating States have viewing access to the Partners Platform.
- Acknowledge and document the contributions of all implementing partners across channels such as newsletters, reports at the Annual Meeting of States, and other relevant fora.
- Increase awareness of the Catalogue of Assistance among both donors and Participating States, and ensure that all entries remain current.

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

Recommendation targeted at: CARICOM IMPACS, UNLIREC, donors, implementing partners, and Participating States.

Priority level: short- to mid-term priority.

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 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, owing 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 Physical Security and Stockpile Management (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 like 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. It would be necessary to determine who would be responsible for managing the fund, how to handle the costs associated with its operation, and who would decide which projects to fund. These processes must be managed transparently to build trust among all stakeholders.

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.

Next Steps:

- Advocate for longer-term funding commitments from donors to cover the remaining implementation period of the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap, considering current challenges related to reductions in Overseas Development Assistance (ODA).
- Accelerate cost-sharing through increased co-funding and commitment of national resources to Roadmap priorities and results, where possible.
- Establish a dedicated fund or pooled facility to provide States tailored, demand-driven support for small-scale, country-specific projects that build capacities and address context-specific issues.
- Develop a comprehensive Sustainability Strategy with an explicit exit plan to guide the remaining implementation period and ensure the long-term sustainability of results.