



GA1: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Student Officer: Güney Baver Gürbüz

Issue: Addressing the proliferation of arms in the Caribbean

TIMUN '21 
Turkish International Model United Nations



Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee (GA1)
Issue: Addressing the proliferation of arms in the Caribbean
Student Officer: Güney Baver Gürbüz - Deputy Chair

I. Introduction

Humankind's use and trade of arms can be confirmed by the earliest human records. Throughout history, arms have been used in a variety of activities including the general population for recreational uses. However, its usage has become a global issue as the proliferation of arms and their hazardous usage have become very ubiquitous and prevalent in the last decades. Every year, arms and weapons affect the work and lives of millions of people and impede the socio-economic growth of nations. More than 875 million guns are in circulation worldwide, with 75% of them in civilian hands. By an amount of 253 million, guns outweigh the number of automobiles by 29% percent. The numbers are increasing, and the acceleration of this issue constitutes a gap caused by various reasons, depriving several million people of their human rights and peace.

The Caribbean is a region of the Americas that comprises the Caribbean Sea, its surrounding coasts, and its islands. The region lies southeast of the Gulf of Mexico and of the North American mainland, east of Central America, and north of South America (Britannica). The Caribbean, composed of various nations, is



"Figure 1: A map of the Caribbean"

a prominent region with its usage of arms and weapons. One of the main reasons behind this high use is arms and guns trafficking. The region (Caribbean) is also very vulnerable to arms trafficking due to its location among the biggest weapon producers in the world. As a result, it is safe to say that the problem of gun control or preventing arms trafficking is not a domestic issue, but an international one. As the proliferation of arms contributes to more than 70% percent of the murders in the Caribbean region are caused by firearms each year.

Within the context of the theme of TIMUN '21, "Resilience Amidst Uncertainty", addressing the proliferation of arms in the Caribbean has become a crisis that not only the jurisdictions of countries but also



some other bodies should show more resilience to impede it in these unprecedented times in order to prevent further global problems.

Many attempts to resolve the problem have been made (some by the United Nations), but they have seldom proven effective. The history of the dispute, as well as prior interventions and solution attempts, will be described throughout this chair report in the hopes of finding a long-term and peaceful solution to this ongoing problem.

II. Involved Countries and Organizations

[The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament, and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean \(UNLIREC\)](#)

UNLIREC, headquartered in Lima, Peru was created by a United Nations (UN) General Assembly resolution in 1986. UNLIREC is one of three Regional Centres of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA). It is part of the Regional Disarmament Branch (RDB) of UNODA, which oversees and coordinates the activities of all the disarmament centers for peace and development. (UNLIREC) UNLIREC provides technical support and training on international safety and security requirements for weapon stocks to 33 Latin American and Caribbean nations as part of their implementation of arms control and disarmament programs and instruments. These include the UN 2001 Programme of Action on Small Arms and the International Small Arms Control Standards and the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines.

[Dominican Republic](#)

In the Dominican Republic, firearm trafficking and usage are immense. The government regulates strict controls regarding the illicit usage of arms with the help of military forces, however, The Dominican Republic, over the past years, has gained notoriety in the rate of homicides caused by firearms in the Caribbean region. Small weapons, ammunition, and/or their components are only allowed to be manufactured in the Dominican Republic if the creator has a valid license, however, this is not done in practice, which means the Dominican Republic relies on supplies from abroad. In 2012, the Government of the Dominican Republic and The Organization of American States (OAS) signed a cooperation agreement to carry out the “Promoting Firearms Marking in Latin America and the Caribbean,” project, which aims to improve regional national firearms control capabilities in the region. The project, to some degree, impeded the proliferation of arms in the region but couldn't diminish it. Moreover, in 2013, the Dominican Republic declared that they have completed the destruction of approximately 30,000 illicit weapons and 30 tonnes of ammunition with the help of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs' Regional Centre in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC).



Haiti

Located between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, Haiti has an excessive amount of small arms and light weapons (SALW) in circulation, most held illegally by civilians and various armed groups. Hence, armed violence continues to wreak havoc on the lives of residents in Haiti despite the endeavors of UN Peacekeepers. UN Peacekeepers had previously been stationed in Haiti for 13 years (2005-2017) to protect people and assist in the restoration of law and order in the nation. However, continuous violence has wreaked havoc on the city's poorer neighborhoods, including vicious conflicts between armed groups made up primarily of young men and teens. Armed violence sometimes disrupts nearly every area of daily life, including the closure of schools and hospitals, as well as the suspension of public transportation and market activities. The government does not perform strict regulatory measures on this issue. Moreover, human rights violations and extrajudicial executions are also being carried out by Haitian police sometimes. Armed groups in Haiti rely on supplies from overseas because the country does not produce firearms.

United States of America

Having the biggest gun manufacturers in the world, The United States (theUS) is the top arms exporter, increasing its global share of arms exports to 37% during the last five years. Every year, around 8 million legitimate guns are manufactured in the US; however, this is just the visible part of the mountain. It is estimated that 60% of weapons on sale on the 'dark web' are from the US. In 2019 US withdrew from ATT, as former President Donald Trump announced that he would rescind the signature to the treaty on the basis that it threatens the Second Amendment rights of US citizens. Current President Joe Biden has never touched upon the issue yet. In addition, this year, the Mexican government has sued some of the biggest US gun manufacturers over arms trafficking. However, The US government hasn't demonstrated any important step towards solving this problem.

III. Focused Overview of the Issue

Despite the fact that certain nations have a more lenient approach to SALW usage and proliferation, every country now has a national system that monitors each individual's weapons purchases and their reasons. Buying a gun as a regular citizen is a rare occurrence as governments need many certificates and verifications even before selling a small pistol. However, there is a much easier way to possess or sell an arm: illicit trafficking. Illicit trafficking is an illegal branch of an economy that profits from the trading of illegal or government-controlled products without the supervision of legal authority. Small arms and light weapons are in great demand in places affected by armed conflict, violence, and organized crime. This is a



contentious and significant subject since it is a major source of equipment in civil wars and regional conflicts, and also for terrorists, drug cartels, and other armed groups. Because governments are unable to identify illicit trafficking in the first place, it is difficult to take comprehensive action. Arms proliferation may prolong the armed conflict and encourage the unlawful development of violent groups for a variety of reasons. Terrorism, organized crime, human trafficking, gender violence, and piracy all benefit from the proliferation of arms. Today, research indicates that the utilization of weapons is closely linked to poverty, social and economic gender inequality, governance and development deficit, and lack of citizenship rights. Caribbean countries should aim to address and rectify the roots of these conflicts as such occurrences obstruct post-conflict healing and growth in the region.

1. Location of the Region & Countries in the Region

Before diving specifically into the issue, it is important to grasp where the Caribbean is and which countries are in this region. As can be seen from figure 1, The Caribbean region is located to the southeast of the Gulf of Mexico and the North American mainland, east of Central America, and north and south of America. However, the countries in the Caribbean region are usually misknown as a region that has a very wide range of borders and lands. Even though some parts of countries like Mexico, Colombia, and the USA are included in the borders of the region, it should be noted that there are only 27 countries comprising the region, which are Haiti, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago, Guadeloupe, Bahamas, Martinique, Barbados, Saint Lucia, Curaçao, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Aruba, United States Virgin Islands, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Cayman Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sint Maarten, Turks and Caicos Islands, Saint Martin, British Virgin Islands, Caribbean Netherlands, Anguilla, Saint Barthélemy, and Montserrat. Also, note that these countries are named in descending order of population. Because the location of the Caribbean region is very vulnerable to the world's biggest weapon-producing economies, and the contiguous borders among these countries are not strictly regulated, the proliferation of arms hence escalates quickly.

2. Crime rates

The major consequence of arms proliferation in the region is crime rates. The Caribbean stands out as one of the most violent regions in the Americas, with some of the continent's highest murder rates. Some of the most urgent issues confronting Caribbean society include violence and criminality. After Central and South America, the Caribbean has the highest homicide rate in the world at 15.1 per 100,000 of population, overwhelmingly caused by firearms. (UNIDIR). Despite some governments' enormous security budgets and high incarceration rates, drug and weapon trafficking causing organized crime and gang wars have intensified the violence in the region whose solution appears elusive. In the Caribbean, the worst murder rate is found in Jamaica, with 46.5 homicide victims per 100,000 inhabitants in 2020. Jamaica's homicide



rate is over five times higher than, for instance, the Dominican Republic's, where nine people were killed per 100,000 population that same year. (Statista). Another important motive for crime rates is the property crimes in the region. Although statutory crimes and offenses also vary across countries, some general trends can be drawn. Due to the poor economic conditions of the region, most people don't refrain from using illegal guns to obtain properties. This issue has aggravated in the last decade as the proliferation of illegal arms increased in the region. Since the isolation measures imposed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, property crimes seem to have plummeted in some Caribbean nations. However, the numbers are still aggravating. In short, armed violence and resulting murders were already a global emergency prior to the onset of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in the Caribbean region; however, the problem was highly exacerbated during the pandemic due to lockdowns and prolonged restrictions. All in all, the rise of crime in the Caribbean has been characterized by the frequent use of more powerful weapons, resulting in higher mortality levels.

Country	Under 18	18–25 Years Old	25–35 Years Old	Total Population
The Bahamas	5.3	84.8	64.7	33.3
Barbados	1.9	24.6	22.6	10.6
Jamaica	6.3	64.0	90.8	47.3
Trinidad and Tobago	8.6	52.8	69.6	34.8

“Figure 2: Some Caribbean countries with the homicide rates by age group”

3. Gun trafficking

As stated before, the Caribbean region usually prohibits arm manufacturing. However, that doesn't stop countries in the region from possessing a high number of guns. Despite the obvious ethical concerns of the illicit trafficking of SALW, the economic benefit of such traffic is undeniable for illicit traders and gangs. Due to the insufficient economies of countries in the region, gang wars, theft, racketeering, etc. are prevalent problems. These causes all add up to the issue itself. The USA, being the biggest arms manufacturer in the world, is referred to as the biggest supplier for the countries in the Caribbean region. Thousands of guns are trafficked across the USA and Caribbean nations every year. There are a variety of methods for guns to be obtained illegally. This includes, among other factors, dishonest licensed gun dealers, illegal gun sellers, as well as theft or loss from vendors, transportation firms, and individual weapons owners. And because the US lacks a strong federal gun trafficking law to crack down on illegal networks that supply guns to criminals, the gun trafficking between the two regions severely increases. There are national security implications for member jurisdictions if the illegal cross-border trafficking of arms and ammunition is undetected. Several bodies like Interpol and UNODC deal with the issue to lessen the amount, however; the jurisdictions of countries in the region must have dealt with the issue more strictly. Nevertheless, it should be known that



the issue of gun control is far from limited to the domestic politics of individual states. The Caribbean Basin Region is positioned among the largest arms industries which means the proliferation of illicit firearms is caused by transports from countries like the USA, Brazil, etc.

4. Drug trafficking

A major factor in arms proliferation is the common trafficking of narcotics. Countries in Central America and the Caribbean that are part of the transnational drug supply network connecting South America and the rest of the globe have emerged as significant transshipment hubs. As the Caribbean is located in the middle of these hubs, being able to keep drugs at hand and tranship them when needed is very crucial for the druggers and gangs in the region. For this reason, guns and firearms have become a priority in the region to prevent the vulnerability of drug traders. As arm usage is progressively increasing in the regions where drug trafficking culminates, armed gangs that dominate illicit marketplaces on the streets are progressively driving up murder rates. Drug trafficking poses a major danger to the Caribbean's rule of law and prosperity. Promoting good governance and building institutions are critical in the Caribbean, where drug trafficking has seeded bloodshed. However, powerful cross-border criminals take advantage of country jurisdictions and pose serious threats to the stability of communities. So, it is quintessential to address the drug gangs leaders and illicit trafficking regions.

IV. Key Vocabulary

Arms: Arms, often referred to as firearms or guns, are man-portable lethal weapons for individual use that can expel or launch a shot, bullet, or projectile by the action of explosive. They include both handguns (revolvers and self-loading pistols), and long guns, namely rifles and carbines, sub-machine guns, assault rifles, and light machine guns, as well as their parts, components, and ammunition

Trafficking: Trafficking is defined as engaged in the action of trading something illegally or being engaged in illegal commerce. It is often referred to as the act of conducting trade or business in an illicit manner. Illicit trafficking is an illegal branch of an economy that profits from the trading of illegal or government-controlled products without the supervision of a legal authority

SALW: This abbreviation refers to "Small Arms and Light Weapons". "Small arms" are, broadly speaking, weapons designed for individual use. They include, inter alia, revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, sub-machine guns, assault rifles, and light machine guns. "Light weapons" are, broadly speaking, weapons designed for use by two or three persons serving as a crew, although some may be carried and used by a single person. They include, inter alia, heavy machine guns, hand-held under-barrel and mounted



grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft guns, portable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems, portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems, and mortars of a caliber of fewer than 100 millimeters. (UNODC)

V. Important Events & Chronology

Date	Event
14th Century	First recorded use of a firearm
1982	UNODA was originally established
1986	UNLIREC was created by a UN General Assembly resolution
December 1991	Small arms control was first proposed by a UN Resolution
July 2001	United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms
3 July 2005	The United Nations Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, which establishes a framework for states to control and regulate licit arms and arms flows, to avoid their diversion into the illicit circuit, and to assist the investigation and punishment of associated offenses while without impeding legitimate transfers entered into force.
8 December 2005	International Tracing Instrument (ITI) was adopted, which requires States to ensure that weapons are properly marked and that records are kept
7 June 2006	The Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development was adopted
September 2013	UN Security Council passed Resolution 2117, which urged nations to remain committed to small arms embargoes and SALW control protocols
24 December 2014	Arms Trade Treaty entered into force to govern the legal international trade in many types of conventional weapons
30 December 2019	Security Council updated the resolution on Small Arms and Light Weapons

VI. Past Resolutions and Treaties

- [General and Complete Disarmament, \(A/RES/46/36\)](#):

This resolution from 1991 is the first resolution in which small arms control was first broached. Even though it hasn't demonstrated any concrete action towards the issue, it was important in terms of the context.

- [General and Complete Disarmament, A/RES/50/70](#)):



This resolution from 1996 is the expanded form of the previous resolution which mandated a panel of experts to research the type of small arms and light weapons being used in the world's conflicts and to study which weapons might apply to fall under an arms control regime. It was beneficial as it brought some concrete action to impede the problem, but attempts were futile.

- [General and Complete Disarmament: Small Arms, \(A/52/298\), General and Complete Disarmament: Small Arms, \(A/54/258\):](#)

These two resolutions, adopted in 1997 and 1999 respectively, include the recommendations of experts to the General Assembly which led to a July 2001 United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms. The Conference was tasked to develop and strengthen international efforts to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons by creating a Global Program of Action (PoA) on SALW. Since that time the UN has worked to support the implementation of the PoA at national, regional, and international levels.

- [Small Arms and Light Weapons. \(S/RES/2117\):](#)

On 26 September 2013, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 2117, which urged nations to remain committed to small arms embargoes and SALW control protocols. Resolution 2117 recognizes that “the misuse of small arms and light weapons has resulted in grave crimes and reaffirming, therefore, the relevant provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document regarding the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including paragraphs 138 and 139 thereof regarding the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.”

- [Arms Trade Treaty:](#)

The Arms Trade Treaty is a multilateral treaty that regulates international trade in conventional weapons. Its main focus is to prevent and eliminate illegal conventional weapons trafficking and diversion by creating international standards for arms transfers. The Treaty came into force on 24 December 2014. At this stage, the Treaty has a total of 110 States Parties and 31 States that have signed but not yet ratified the Treaty.

The majority of Caribbean countries have shown strong support for ATT. Only Haiti and Suriname, two CARICOM members, have yet to ratify the treaty. Many existing SALW-control agreements on the continent either encompass components of the proposed pact or express the want for such an agreement. The guidelines aim to prohibit transfers that can be used to suppress people's rights and freedoms, threatening National Security, or threatening international law. The development of an ATT could have many benefits for Caribbean countries. These embody a reduction in excess weapons being dumped in the



Caribbean. Another major benefit would be the promotion of better decision-making at the national level to make sure that choices on arms procurements reflect the interests of a country by taking into consideration developmental needs.

VII. Failed Solution Attempts

While arm proliferation in the world is recognized by all Member States, especially the Caribbean states, not many resolutions focus on the issue at hand. Most of the time, resolutions from the General Assembly and the Security Council focus on almost declaring a war on SALW and its trafficking and only suggesting the protection of human rights during the trafficking of illicit guns. In the past, governments committed to enhance national small arms legislation, import/export controls, stockpile management, and cooperate and help under the Program of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA). They also approved the International Tracing Instrument (ITI), which compels states to guarantee that weapons are correctly labeled and records are maintained.

Other than that, Caribbean nations have worked together to facilitate the problem in the region. The most important of these collaborations was the establishment of The Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (CARICOM IMPACS) in 2006 by an agreement from the CARICOM Heads of Government Conference. IMPACS has subsequently grown into the region's primary multilateral crime and security agency, with the mission of coordinating a comprehensive strategy to CARICOM's crime and security issues. However, it couldn't manage to administer a response to the proliferation of arms and its trafficking in the region. Another solution attempt to the issue was the Caribbean Firearm Roadmaps project. Sixteen Caribbean States developed and synthesized The Roadmap for Implementing The Caribbean Priority Actions on the Illicit Proliferation of Firearms and Ammunition across the Caribbean in a Sustainable Manner by 2030 (Caribbean Firearms Roadmap). The Roadmap builds on Caribbean aspirations to combat illicit trafficking of firearms and enhance resilience, through support from UNLIREC, CARICOM IMPACS, and other international partners. (UNLIREC). However, this is not an adequate and abrupt solution as the roadmap aims to diminish the issue by 2030; this can cause serious threats as the situation with arms proliferation deteriorates every year.

Finally, many times, UNLIREC worked with Caribbean countries specifically to address the issue in the region and assist the governments in combating illicit arms and ammunition as well as guiding them to build security groups. Undoubtedly, the efforts of UNLIREC to combat SALW proliferation have been the most successful, however, inconsistency and discontinuity of the collaborations, as well as the lack of long-term actions, prove that these solution attempts are futile.



VIII. Possible Solutions

Looking at the past solution attempts and current problems, one solid solution attempt would be on strengthening the control on gun trafficking. A variety of methods exist for the issue. Member States should consider investing in suitable scanners for installation at major ports in order to improve detection rates and reduce the prevalence of small arms and ammunition in their jurisdictions. Also, the establishment of security groups can be beneficial especially in the regions where gun trafficking is prevalent. However, for this to happen, governments should firstly focus on addressing these regions. In addition to that, At critical locations such as marinas and canals, isolated airstrips, and domestic airports, appropriate personnel resources and surveillance should be considered for the stability of these regions. Moreover, a canine squad with trained dogs capable of sniffing out guns and ammo can be used to detect illicit arms.

Furthermore, Member States should consider evaluating and modifying their firearms legislation, and make necessary changes to make the penalties more deterrent and aversive. This means that jurisdictions of Member States should employ appropriate and dissuasive sanctions to prevent the illicit use of small guns and ammunition. However, corresponding modifications in legislation should also apply to drug-related penalties as drug usage and trafficking exacerbate the problem. Poverty, social and economic gender disparity, governance and development deficits, and a lack of citizenship rights are all fundamental causes of violence that are worsened by uncontrolled arms. Hence, the fundamental causes of conflicts that cause arm usage and proliferation should be addressed and rectified by governments.

Another key problem on the issue is the ambiguity and vagueness of the arm and crime data of countries. Countries should guarantee that complete data on firearm-related crimes and activities are collected. The information gathered will help in the creation of required plans and policies targeted at preventing the spread of small weapons and ammunition. Actually, it would be best to consider the establishment of a database for all Caribbean regions, which would include information on firearms as well as other criminal and trafficking operations.

Another solution attempt could concern the Arms Trade Treaty. States that are members of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) should put in place appropriate measures (such as but not limited to legislation, local unions, increased border surveillance, etc.) required to domesticate and start implementing the ATT. Also, Non-signatory states, particularly weapons-producing nations, should consider joining the treaty and ensuring that arms acquisition and transfer within their territory adhere to international standards.



IX. Useful Links

A site that provides evidence-based and country-by-country facts regarding everything related to the guns:

- <https://www.gunpolicy.org/>

A body of text, which includes a comprehensive analysis of the gun violence problem in the Caribbean, through defining the concept in the context, as well as elaborating the statistics in a variety of aspects:

- <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/books/071/24291-9781484315194-en/ch15.xml>

Official website of UNLIREC, where its actions in the whole Caribbean region can be found:

- <http://www.unlirec.org>

A site that generates evidence-based, impartial, and policy-relevant knowledge and analysis on small arms and armed violence issues for governments, policy-makers, researchers, and civil society. The Survey is a project of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland:

- <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org>

X. Works Cited

Alpers, Philip. "Gun Law and Policy: Firearms and Armed Violence, Country by Country." *Gun Law and Policy: Firearms and Armed Violence, Country by Country*,

www.gunpolicy.org/

"Caribbean Population." *Worldometer*,

www.worldometers.info/world-population/caribbean-population/.

"Collins Online DICTIONARY: Definitions, Thesaurus and Translations." *Collins Online Dictionary | Definitions, Thesaurus and Translations*,

www.collinsdictionary.com/.

"Crime Statistics in Caribbean." *Caribbean Economics.org*,

www.caribbeaneconomics.org/crime.



“Crime Statistics: Gun Violence and Income Inequality.” *Knoema*, 14 Jan. 2018,

<https://knoema.com/kdabqlc/crime-statistics-gun-violence-and-income-inequality>

Curley, Robert. “Map of the Caribbean Sea and Its Islands.” *TripSavvy*,

www.tripsavvy.com/maps-of-the-caribbean-sea-and-islands-1487724.

“Drugs and Crime in Central America and the Caribbean.” *United Nations : Office on Drugs and Crime*,

www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/drugs-and-crime-in-central-america-and-the-caribbean.html.

“Fighting Gun Crime in the Caribbean: CARICOM Impacts And Interpol Training.” *INTERPOL*,

www.interpol.int/News-and-Events/News/2019/Fighting-gun-crime-in-the-Caribbean-CARICOM-IMPACS-and-INTERPOL-training.

“Gun Timeline | History .” *PBS, Public Broadcasting Service*,

www.pbs.org/opb/historydetectives/technique/gun-timeline/.

“Gun Trafficking.” *Everytown Research & Policy*, 5 Apr. 2021,

<https://everytownresearch.org/issue/gun-trafficking/>

International, Amnesty. “The Call for Tough ARMS Controls: Voices from Haiti.” *GSDRC*, 4 Sept. 2015,

<https://gsdrc.org/document-library/the-call-for-tough-arms-controls-voices-from-haiti/>

“Key Facts about Gun Violence Worldwide.” *Amnesty International*,

www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/arms-control/gun-violence/.

“Minister of National Security PROPOSES Illegal Firearm Legislation.” *Minister of National Security Proposes Illegal Firearm Legislation | Trinidad and Tobago Government News*,

www.news.gov.tt/content/minister-national-security-proposes-illegal-firearm-legislation#.YQWQ1FMzZQI.

“Overview.” *World Bank*,

www.worldbank.org/en/country/caribbean/overview#2.



Sutton, Heather, et al. "Chapter 15. Violence in the Caribbean: Cost and Impact." *Imfsg*, International Monetary Fund,

www.elibrary.imf.org/view/books/071/24291-9781484315194-en/ch15.xml#ch15ref11.

Tackling Small Arms and Light Weapons.

www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/L-External-publications/2000/2000-BICC-Tackling%20SALW%20-%20a%20guide%20for%20collection%20destruction.pdf.

The Arms Trade Treaty and the Caribbean Community TOWARDS COMPREHENSIVE IMPLEMENTATION.

www.armstrade.info/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/ATT-BAP_ATT-and-CARICOM_August-2018.pdf.

"UNLIREC Assists Jamaica to COMBAT ILLICIT FIREARMS ." *United Nations*, United Nations,

www.un.org/disarmament/news/unlirec_jamaica/.