

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country/Countries: Global	
Project Title: The Saving Lives Entity (SALIENT) – A Transformative Armed-Violence-Reduction Agenda for Sustainable Development¹	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 125606	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: UNDP
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc): UNDP List additional implementing partners, governmental and non-governmental: UNODA	
Expected project commencement date:² 15.12.2020 Project duration in months:³ 24 + 24 + 5 = 53 months (30 June 2025) Geographic zones for project implementation: N/A	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: No <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNDP: \$ 3,795,599 + \$1,643,727 + \$900,000 = \$6,339,226	
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): \$1,643,726.90 (additional funds committed and received from Germany (\$542,104.32) and Sweden (1,101,622.58) in December 2021, and \$900,000 from Finland in 2022-2024 (this total amount is an estimate due to 4 th tranche that is being processed by Finland in May 2024 but the first three tranches are already available).	

¹ SALIENT / The Saving Lives Entity is in line with *Securing our Common Future*, the Secretary-General's Disarmament Agenda issued in 2018.

² Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

³ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

PBF 1st tranche: UNDP: \$3,795,599	PBF 2nd tranche* (_%): UNDP: \$1,643,727	PBF 3rd tranche* (_%): UNDP: \$642,468.42	PBF 4th tranche (_%): UNDP: \$257,531.58 (estimate)
Total: \$3,795,599	Total: \$1,643,727	Total: \$642,468.42	Total: \$257,531.58 (estimate)

Brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time-sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

The Saving Lives Entity (SALIENT) is a global project that will allocate small grants⁴ to catalyse more comprehensive approaches to small-arms and armed-violence reduction in priority countries.

Working on both the demand and supply sides of the illicit trafficking and misuse of small arms, SALIENT will support national initiatives in a holistic and transformative approach, through a gender lens. Leveraging the complementary expertise and operational capacities of UNODA and UNDP, SALIENT will support catalytic activities in operationalizing and mainstreaming small-arms control in development efforts and policies.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

The programme was developed jointly by UNODA and UNDP, in coordination with the PBSO.

Project Gender Marker score: 2 ⁵

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women’s empowerment: 30%

Project Risk Marker score: 1 ⁶

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): 1.2 ⁷

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: N/A.

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: SDG16+ and SDG5

⁴The term *grant* used throughout this Project Document refers to a transfer of cash from Headquarter to a respective Country Office to enable the implementation of activities at the Country Office level.

⁵ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

⁶ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁷ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

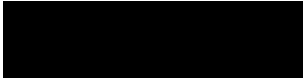

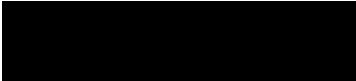
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months: 5 months (30 June 2025)</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: UNDP \$ 900,000</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p>Additional funds have been received by PBF from Finland for the period 2021-2024. Due largely to the receipt of the last tranche of funds from Finland in May 2024, the delays in the selection process of additional beneficiary countries (five), the importance placed on national ownership and active host country engagement, as well as the need for proposals to be developed by a minimum of two UN entities, SALIENT beneficiary countries encountered some delays in the startup of implementation. Thus, an extension of SALIENT is requested for an additional 5 months until 30 June 2025 to enhance and ensure full project implementation in the remaining countries. Together with the budget for an ongoing mid-term evaluation with a specific focus on SALIENT pilot countries (to be concluded in the second half of 2024), a specific budget will be assigned to a final evaluation that will be part of the UNDP Global Programme Phase IV final project evaluation. In addition to discussing SALIENT activities as part of the Global Programme in the evaluation report, a dedicated Annex, discussing SALIENT specific findings and lessons will be included.</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs</p> <p><i>Izumi Nakamitsu</i> <i>Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs</i> <i>UN Office for Disarmament Affairs</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Date & Seal 12 August 2024</p>	<p>United Nations Development Programme</p> <p>Turhan Saleh (OIC for Shoko Noda) Deputy Director, CB</p> <p>For Shoko Noda, UN Assistant Secretary General, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Crisis Bureau</p> <p>DocuSigned by:  46B034308D02426...</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Date & Seal 30-Jul-2024</p>
	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Elizabeth Spehar</i> Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Date & Seal 24 September 2024</p>

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Conflict analysis findings

1. Small arms, mostly not registered with authorities, are the dominant tools of armed violence:

If the challenge of illicit small arms proliferation and misuse, and insufficient ammunition stockpile management, are not sufficiently addressed in post-conflict environments, peacebuilding and post-conflict development will inevitably be undermined, impacting everything from the success of reconciliation processes, to elections, to democratic transitions as a whole. The presence of unregulated small arms in post-conflict environments not only renders the negotiations of peace agreements more unlikely, but concomitantly, may facilitate a resurgence of conflict and undermines citizen security and sustainable development. Reducing the damage caused by unregulated small arms in post-conflict environments, is therefore a critical component of overall peacebuilding activities.

The challenges of armed violence, as a whole, are rooted in the changing nature and complex dynamics of violence in the 21st century. The large-scale civil wars that prevailed until the late 1990s are in decline, but levels of social and criminal violence are increasing, and there are often connections between its different forms, such as interpersonal, gender-based, terrorist, electoral, or drug-related violence. For the first time since 2004, while the global conflict death rate dropped, the global homicide rate increased in 2017.⁸

Growing levels of armed violence often correspond with a higher availability and accessibility of small arms, in particular in settings of inadequate weapons regulation. The global supply has increased over the past decade, largely in the form of civilian holdings. Today, there are more than one billion small arms in the world, the majority of which are in civilian hands (civilian holdings reportedly grew from 650 million in 2006 to 857 million in 2017).⁹ For example, authorized small arms imports to South-east Asia were worth at least USD 443 million in 2016, a 48 per cent increase from 2015, as revealed by the Small Arms Survey's Trade Update 2019: Transfers, Transparency, and South-east Asia Spotlight.¹⁰ Domestically, small arms and ammunition often enter illicit circulation through distribution, theft, corruption, pilferage and resale. Government depots often contain vast amounts of weapons and ammunition surpluses and thus remain attractive sources for trafficking.¹¹ Poor depot management, coupled with corruption, leads to the diversion of weaponry to unauthorized recipients,¹² but also amount to massive injections of weapons to illicit markets with a wide regional effect, as has been the case in Iraq and Libya.¹³ Regulations and controls are critical to prevent and combat such diversion.

⁸ *Global Violent Death 2017, Time to decide*, Small Arms Survey, 2017

⁹ *Estimating Global Civilian-held Firearms Numbers*, Small Arms Survey, 2017

¹⁰ *Trade Update 2019: Transfers, Transparency and South East Asia Spotlight*, 2019 Small Arms Survey, accessed at: <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/S-Trade-Update/SAS-Trade-Update-2019.pdf>.

¹¹ Of the 200 million modern military firearms in the arsenals of State armed forces, at least 76 million can be considered surplus and, therefore, priority items for destruction. See James Bevan, ed., *Conventional Ammunition in Surplus: A Reference Guide* (Small Arms Survey, Geneva 2008).

¹² *Small Arms and Light Weapons*, Report of the Secretary General, 2015 (S/2015/289)

¹³ *Small Arms and Light Weapons*, Report of the Secretary General, 2015 (S/2015/289)

Ammunition management is increasingly perceived as a major issue to tackle for small arms control. In the past few years, there has been a progressive awareness on the need to control the supply of ammunition, as this can have an immediate impact on the intensity of armed violence.¹⁴ Expert panels monitoring Security Council arms embargoes have suggested that the popularity of certain types of weapons among armed groups corresponds to the easy availability of their ammunition.¹⁵

2. The gender dimension of small arms needs to be addressed:

The proliferation, use and impact of small arms reflects gender dimensions. A growing body of research has significantly contributed to the increased visibility of linkages between gender and small arms, clearly demonstrating that the use, misuse and effects of small arms are heavily gendered and have differentiated impacts on women and men.¹⁶

- **Ownership and access:** Young men make up an overwhelming majority of firearms owners.
- **Misuse and effects:** Men constitute a vast majority of both perpetrators and victims in firearm-related incidents. Globally, men and boys accounted for 84 per cent of the people who die violently.¹⁷
- **Domestic and intimate-partner violence:** While men are more often at risk of firearm misuse, women are more at risk in a domestic context. Murder by an intimate partner is a common form of femicide (and the most common in a number of countries¹⁸), while the high number of women murdered with firearms reflects the high lethality of firearms in the context of domestic violence.. Unless specific measures are being taken to address domestic and intimate-partner violence, intimate-partner homicide is unlikely to be reduced.¹⁹
- **Attitude, cultural norms and masculinity:** The possession and use of small arms are often linked with expressions of masculinity in society, i.e. roles, practices and expectations attributed to men that encourage demonstrations of dominance and risk-taking behavior. Women are more likely to see the presence of a firearm as a threat to their own and their families' security.²⁰ Women and women's organizations have traditionally played a vital role in advocating for stricter small-arms regulations.

It is clear that normative and institutional frameworks do not sufficiently address gender-dimensions.

¹⁴ Small Arms Survey, *Ammunition Tracing Kit: Protocols and Procedures for Recording Small calibre Ammunition* (Geneva, 2008).

¹⁵ See, for instance, the report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia (S/2010/91), pursuant to Security Council resolution 1853 (2008).

¹⁶ See, for instance, *Gender and SALW in South East Europe*, 2016, UNDP SEESAC; *Gender Perspectives on Small Arms and Light Weapons: Regional and International Concerns*, Farr, Vanessa A. and Kiflemariam Gebre-Wold (eds.). 2002, Bonn International Centre for Conversion; *Gender, attitudes and the regulation of small arms: Implications for action*; Cukier, Wendy and James Cairns. 2009. In Farr, Vanessa, Henri Myrntinen and Albrecht Schnabe (eds.). 2009. *Sexed Pistols: The Gendered Impacts of Small Arms and Light Weapons*. Tokyo: United Nations University Press.

¹⁷ *A Gendered Analysis of Violent Deaths*, Small Arms Survey Research Notes, Number 63, November 2016, Small Arms Survey.

¹⁸ See, for instance, *The Misuse of Firearms in Domestic Violence in South East Europe*, 2019, UNDP SEESAC

¹⁹ *A Gendered Analysis of Violent Deaths*, Small Arms Survey Research Notes, Number 63, November 2016, Small Arms Survey.

²⁰ *Modular Small Arms Control Implementation Compendium*, MOSAIC, 06.10.

- **Legislation insufficiently recognizes the links between homicide and gender-based violence:** Legislation on gender-based and domestic violence and legislation, which regulates and controls small arms, is often insufficiently aligned. In many countries, for instance, the licensing process for legally owning a firearm does not include background checks on domestic violence, femicides or other acts of violence.
- **Women are still under-represented in policy making on small-arms control:** Women account for a small number of members of national small-arms commissions.²¹ This underrepresentation of women hinders the articulation of diverse perspectives and affects policy outcomes.
- **Absence of gender- and age-disaggregated data:** there is insufficient disaggregated data in relation to armed violence, but also insufficient data showing gender differences about the ownership, use and misuse of firearms, differentiated effects of firearms on women and men, as well as mechanisms in which gender roles shape dominant practices. Men, women, girls and boys face different risks in relation to armed violence. For example, non-conflict countries with high rates of lethal violence generally have proportions of female violence below the global average, whereas the reverse is true of countries with low violent death rates.²² For that reason, disaggregated national/local data are critical to better understand and design gender-responsive policies and programmes²³. There is also insufficient data on gender-based violence affecting women, particularly femicides.²⁴ As a result, those dimensions of armed violence are not being effectively addressed.

Although armed violence has highly gendered dimensions, policies regulating small-arms control, armed violence prevention programmes are insufficiently designed and implemented to address those dimensions. When attempts are made to address the gender aspects of small arms and armed violence, they tend to be fragmented and focus on domestic violence issues.

There is thus a need to integrate gender into all cycles of armed violence prevention and small arms control to understand the complexity of the issues at stake and to identify measures that can be transformative, including measures aimed at addressing gender roles and masculine identities that underpin dynamics of violence. The SDGs offer an ideal framework to address gender-dimensions of armed violence. For example, gender-responsive arms regulation has a recognized role to play in eliminating violence against women and girls in both public and private spheres (SDG target 5.2). Likewise, the equal, full and effective participation of women in all decision-making processes related to disarmament is essential for the promotion and attainment of sustainable peace and security (SDG target 5.5).²⁵

3. Armed violence has significant and enduring effects on individuals, families, and societies, and is a threat to achieving the SDGs:

²¹ For example, in South East Europe, women account for 14 to 29 % of the members of small-arms commissions, while the share of men is between 71 and 86 % - UNDP SEESAC.

²² *A Gender Analysis of Violent Deaths*, Small Arms Survey Research Notes, Number 63, Small Arms Survey, November 2016.

²³ See, for instance, *Gender and Small Arms: Fast Facts* series, 2019 developed by UNDP SEESAC for each jurisdiction in South East Europe.

²⁴ Terms such as “femicide” or “feminicide” have been used to define the gender-related killing of women, which itself can take many forms (“honour”-related killings, dowry-related killings, as well as witchcraft or sorcery-related killings, etc).

²⁵ UNODA, Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Estimating the extent and impact of armed violence at the global level is challenging due to differences in levels of reporting and recording between countries, and in definitions of violence. The average annual number of violent deaths worldwide was 508,000 for the period 2007 to 2012;²⁶ 560,000 in 2016;²⁷ and 589,000 in 2017 (including 96,000 women).²⁸ These figures are considered conservative, as they only include recorded death and the real figures may be much higher.

Globally, firearms are used in 46.3 per cent of all homicides and in an estimated 32.3 per cent of direct conflict deaths. That means that firearms are used in 44.1 per cent of all violent deaths.²⁹ In non-conflict situations, homicide rates and the proportion of homicides due to armed violence vary widely between countries and regions. For example, overall the highest concentrations of homicides are found in Southern Africa and Central America, followed by South America, Africa and the Caribbean.³⁰ The regions with the highest violent death rates for women include Central America, the Caribbean, and South America.³¹ In addition, the Global Peace Index 2020 noted high levels of access to weapons across South Asia and in some South-East Asian countries.³²

While global figures focus on number of violent deaths, physical consequences of armed violence can be severe for survivors of gunshot wounds, often leading to long-term medical problems and disability. Aside from physical injuries, armed violence has psychological and social consequences that can be difficult to overcome. For instance, survivors of traumatic injury often experience post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression or anxiety. Even witnessing violence within families or the community can have long-lasting negative effects.³³ Also, forms of armed violence that predominantly affect women, such as intimate-partner violence, remain high in many countries, including in countries facing declines in the overall homicide rates.³⁴

Effects of armed violence on children: Children are particularly at risk in countries affected by conflict, in areas where gangs are present, but also in homes where small arms are present. Among children, exposure to armed violence has been associated with a wide range of negative outcomes including substance use, delinquent and criminal behaviour, anxiety, depression, problems with peer relationships and poor academic achievement. In later life, people who have suffered adverse experiences in childhood, including violence, are at increased risk of many health conditions, including heart disease and cancer. Even more significantly, many children fear violence in the community so much that they decide to carry their own weapons for protection, increasing the potential that they will then become perpetrators of armed violence.³⁵

²⁶ *Global Burden of Armed Violence 2015: Every Body Counts*, 2015 (Geneva Declaration).

²⁷ *Global Violent Death 2017, Time to decide*, Small Arms Survey, 2017.

²⁸ *Darkening Horizons, Global Violent Death Scenarios, 2018-2030*, Small Arms Survey, 2019.

²⁹ *Global Burden of Armed Violence 2015: Every Body Counts*, 2015 (Geneva Declaration).

³⁰ *Global Study on Homicides*. UNODC, 2013.

³¹ *A Gender Analysis of Violent Deaths*, Small Arms Survey Research Notes, Number 63, Small Arms Survey, November 2016.

³² *Global Peace Index 2020*, Institute for Economics & Peace, 2020

³³ *Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence, What Works?* WHO/UNDP, 2010, p. 8.

³⁴ *A Gender Analysis of Violent Deaths*, Small Arms Survey Research Notes, Number 63, Small Arms Survey, November 2016.

³⁵ *Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence, What Works?* WHO/UNDP, 2010, pp. 8-9.

The social and economic costs of armed violence are substantial, including medical treatment, policing and legal services, lost productivity and investment in social capital, and reduced quality of life. In terms of health costs, in El Salvador, hospital treatment for firearms injuries has been estimated to cost over 7 percent of the country's health budget. In South Africa, hospital treatment for serious abdominal firearm injuries alone has been assessed at about 4 percent of the country's health budget.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) explicitly recognized the proliferation of illicit weapons as a global development issue. SDG 16 demonstrates the critical link between preventing/reducing violence and making development possible. The inclusion of two targets, one on illicit arms flows (16.4) and one reduction of all forms of violence and related death rates (16.1) – with indicators on homicides and sexual violence – is an unequivocal recognition of the links between arms regulation, armed violence prevention, and economic and social development.³⁶ SDG 16 also identified the strengthening of national institutions as critical to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime (target 16a).

In addition, the consensus outcome document of the Third Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons (RevCon3), held in 2018, emphasized that the illicit trade in small arms will hamper the achievement of several Goals, notably SDG 16, SDG 1, SDG 8, SDG 3, SDG 5, and SDG 11.³⁷

Developing countries and most disadvantaged people are the most affected:

The harshest impact of the widespread circulation of illicit small arms is felt by vulnerable groups and in developing countries, particularly those experiencing or emerging from armed conflict or facing pervasive criminal violence. Compounding the problem, many developing countries lack comprehensive policy, legislation, personnel, training, facilities, and equipment to collect reliable data, to develop and durably implement cross-sectional small arms control measures, to perform effective inter-institutional coordination, and to adopt and enforce laws and regulations on various aspects of small arms.

4. Response to date by countries is limited and inadequate:

Countries have insufficiently developed gender-sensitive and gender-responsive approaches to armed violence (as demonstrated in section 2). In addition, many of the actions taken at national level to respond to armed violence have been insufficiently focusing on prevention: Actions taken to respond to armed violence at national level typically focus on the supply side of the issue.³⁸ There is insufficient investment in prevention of armed violence, notably to address risk factors and at-risk groups, although a growing number of scientific studies demonstrate that violence is preventable.³⁹ For example, only 40% of countries surveyed by the *Global Status Report on Violence Prevention* of 2014 report national policies that include providing incentives for youth at risk of violence to complete secondary schooling.⁴⁰

There is a need for comprehensive multisectoral approaches. Many of the actions taken to respond to armed violence at national level have been too narrow and isolated in their approaches. On the other hand, programmes that have demonstrated the most success in

³⁶ *Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, ODA,

³⁷ A/CONF.192/2018/RC/3, paragraph I.13.

³⁸ UNODA.

³⁹ *Global Status Report on Violence Prevention*, WHO, 2014.

⁴⁰ *Global Status Report on Violence Prevention*, WHO, 2014.

reducing armed violence, including gang violence, have brought together a range of violence-prevention and -reduction strategies. Emerging evidence from low- and middle-income countries suggests that the best chances of success come from comprehensive public safety and community security programmes that broadly address the political, economic and social drivers of violence and that have both national and local support and ownership.⁴¹ While the United Nations, notably UNDP and ODA, have successfully developed multisectoral platforms to respond to armed violence the past few years, there is a need for the donor community to scale up its support to such comprehensive approaches.

In addition, there is a need for integrating armed violence reduction programmes in local and national development plans: Integrating armed violence reduction (AVR) into both local and national development planning processes is an important step in achieving results and provides a basis for sustained and coordinated “whole-of-government” responses.

- Reducing armed violence requires bottom-up and locally-led approaches that support both community capacities and the effectiveness and resilience of the state. Indeed, it is at the local level – where armed violence is experienced directly and pressure for a response is greatest – that some of the most active and promising AVR initiatives and partnerships have been developed. Municipal and local governments have played a critical role by creating an enabling environment and directing resources to maintain their success. Meanwhile, a trend towards decentralization of government functions and resources in certain regions of the world, notably Africa and Latin America, has increased the imperative for action at this level.⁴²
- National-level policies and development plans are equally critical to local success in AVR, particularly when based on a clear understanding of the risk factors and effects. A cross-sector action agenda can be generated at the national level by bringing together development and security stakeholders around a common vision of the context-specific dimensions of armed violence. Some of the best examples of comprehensive national approaches can be found in middle-income countries, for example in Latin America.⁴³

5. Data available is limited and inadequate:

The vast majority of UN Member States (88%) report having data on homicide from police sources. However, fully 60% of countries do not have usable data on homicide from civil or vital registration sources.⁴⁴ Also, less than half of countries surveyed report having conducted nationally representative prevalence surveys.⁴⁵ There is also insufficient data on perceptions, as well as in relation to the gender-dimensions of armed violence and small arms (cf. above).

Only 6% of countries report conducting national surveys on gang violence and 11% of countries report the results of surveys on armed violence, including in countries where smaller-scale studies indicate serious problems with gangs and gun violence. Further, only 26%

⁴¹ *Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence, What Works?* WHO/UNDP, 2010.

⁴² *Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence, Development Plan and Assistance*, UNDP (2010), p. 6.

⁴³ In these countries, government structures are robust and there is more capacity for data collection, management and diagnostics. Governments are also often more aware of the scale and nature of the challenge and sometimes, following a series of failed police crackdowns, they also realize the limitations of enforcement-only responses. *Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence, Development Plan and Assistance*, UNDP (2010), p. 12.

⁴⁴ *Global Status Report on Violence Prevention*, WHO, 2014.

⁴⁵ *Global Status Report on Violence Prevention*, WHO, 2014.

indicate that they have surveyed youth violence.⁴⁶ Where conducted, such surveys have typically gathered population-based data on bullying, physical fighting and school violence.⁴⁷

The absence of data, both evidence- and perception-based, is a major obstacle for countries to debate armed violence issues, design strategies and programmes that can tackle the impact of armed violence and illicit small arms/ammunitions in an effective manner. It is also an issue for countries to produce baselines and report progress on SDG targets 16.4 and 16.1.

Another issue is the lack of verified and consolidated data at national level. While data on armed violence might be collected by a variety of institutions in charge of health, social affairs and security, those institutions rarely share data. In many instances, national institutes for statistics are not empowered and given the capability to coordinate production and analysis of data on armed violence. Some countries and regions tackled that issue in the past 15 years with interesting results – notably countries in Central/South America and the Caribbean that established national armed violence observatories, but also countries in the Western Balkans that developed comprehensive SALW Surveys and established monitoring mechanisms through the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC).

b) Alignment with existing governmental and UN strategic frameworks & national ownership

SALIENT will use the SDGs - notably SDGs 16+ and 5, as well as national SDG Action Plans – to guarantee national ownership, while ensuring an integrative approach to small arms control and armed violence reduction.

SALIENT supports the achievement of SDGs 16 and 5, notably:

- Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere;
- Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit [...] arms flows [...]; and
- Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions [...] for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
- Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- Target 5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

SALIENT builds on the respective experience and complementary mandates of ODA and UNDP: normative and policy mandate for ODA; and policy and programming experience for UNDP. In this regard, the programme is in line with ODA and UNDP strategic frameworks, and build on their respective architecture, notably:

- UNDP Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development
- Global Alliance for SDG 16 (co-facilitated and hosted by UNDP)

⁴⁶ including 29% of countries in the Region of the Americas and 43% of countries in the European Region – Global Status Report on Violence Prevention, 2014.

⁴⁷ *Global Status Report on Violence Prevention*, WHO, 2014.

- ODA mandate
- ODA Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and custodianship for SDG indicator 16.4.2⁴⁸

SALIENT also builds on multi-sectoral platforms and programmes developed by UNDP and ODA, but also other UN entities, over the past twenty years that demonstrated the need for multisectoral approaches to armed violence and small arms/ammunitions control.

Multisectoral platform:

- *The Coordinating Action on Small Arms, Ammunition and the Arms Trade (CASA), chaired by UNODA, gathers more than 20 UN entities working on small-arms issues.*
- *Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (formerly ISACS)*

Multisectoral programmes and initiatives:

- *The Armed-Violence Prevention Programme (AVPP) initiated by UNDP and WHO in 2005 includes also UN-Habitat, UNICEF and UNODC*
- *The UNDP Global Programme on Rule of Law (since 2008)*
- *CASA's flagship project MOSAIC (Modular Small-Arms-Control Implementation Compendium) provides advice, support and assistance to countries and regional organizations on integrating its modular guidance into policy-making, programming and practice.*
- *UN SaferGuard/IATG (International Ammunition Technical Guidelines)⁴⁹*
- *UN-Habitat Safer Cities⁵⁰*
- *UNSCAR trust facility⁵¹*
- *The Western Balkans Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Control Roadmap Multi-Partner Trust Fund established by UNDP, UNODC and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office*

SALIENT will also complement existing initiatives by UN entities working in specific niches – police and crime prevention (i.e. UNODC's Firearms Programme), border management (IOM, OCT) – but also projects of non-UN entities, such as INTERPOL, WCO and the World Bank.

Finally, civil society organizations, in particular local civil society organizations, are critical actors and are therefore anticipated to be key partners in the implementation of SALIENT activities.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy

a) Project content:

⁴⁸ ODA and UNODC are custodians for indicator 16.4.2 “Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instrument”.

⁴⁹ www.un.org/disarmament/ammunition.

⁵⁰ <https://unhabitat.org/urban-initiatives/initiatives-programmes/safer-cities>.

⁵¹ supports small-scale projects for quick impacts in the field of conventional arms control. UNSCAR projects are selected through an annual call for proposals, mainly from civil society organizations.

SALIENT is a grant-making project that will provide catalytic support to address the multi-faceted nature of the armed violence challenges. The grantees are expected to submit applications that address one or several of the elements indicated below.

1. Control of small arms is improved and access to firearms and ammunition is reduced: (i.e. supply-side issues)

1.1. Improved public debate and legislation to regulate access to small arms/ammunition, including awareness of impact on the vulnerable, as well as the gender dimension of armed violence:

Based on evidence from middle- and high-income countries, the effective use of legislation and regulation to regulate access to lethal means and ammunition can reduce armed violence. Disarmament programmes implemented as part of legislative reforms have also reported success.⁵² SALIENT will encourage grantees to:

- support legislation, policies and regulations that address the various dimensions of small-arms/ammunition control: e.g. manufacture, use and transfer, marking and record-keeping, stockpile management and physical security, etc.
- encourage policies that identify and address the highly gendered dimensions of these weapons: how armed violence impacts differently on women and men and on sexual and gender minorities. For example, in laws on firearms, significant progress has been made in terms of adopting a set of legal provisions regulating civilian possession and linking it to domestic violence. These provisions to restrict access to firearms, or remove weapons if domestic violence occurs, are in place in many countries.⁵³ SALIENT will encourage applicants to link such provisions to sets of other laws, such as laws against domestic violence, laws on criminal code procedures and laws on policing, that can regulate this issue in order to improve coherence in that area.
- encourage national policies, legislation and regulations to be aligned with existing international instruments as well as relevant regional/sub-regional instruments on small arms regulation. SALIENT will also encourage the use of UN standards and guidelines to ensure consistency and quality in the design and application of measures, i.e. MOSAIC, the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG), as well as the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law-Enforcement Officials.
- support policies and regulations that aim specifically at reducing armed violence: e.g. regulation of civilian possession and collection of small arms/ammunitions, regulations that create more secure communities. For example, some countries developed local gun-free zones that played an important role within communities to enhance social cohesion and reduce armed violence.⁵⁴
- encourage public debate, outreach and advocacy activities on small arms control and armed violence reduction; notably in relation to laws and regulations on armed violence reduction and small arms control. SALIENT will notably encourage projects that initiate and conduct public debates on policies and legislation tackling

⁵² *Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence, What Works?* WHO/UNDP, 2010.

⁵³ www.seesac.org/f/docs/Gender-and-Security/Gender_and_Toolkit_eng.pdf.

⁵⁴ Gun-free zones are voluntarily designated public areas where firearms are not welcome. Zones are frequently found at schools, hospitals, churches, community centres and sports stadiums – *Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence, What Works?* WHO/UNDP, 2010, p. 17.

the gender-dimensions of armed violence as those relate to social norms and gender roles.

1.2.Arms control and arms reduction programmes are supported and informed by a gender analysis:

Arms control and reduction programmes aim to reduce their illicit flows and misuse. The Programme will support:

- (i) weapons-collection schemes that aim to reduce illicit weapons ownership;
- (ii) regulation of government weapons stocks and destruction of surplus.

Weapons-collection programmes aim to reduce the number of illicit weapons in circulation in order to reduce armed violence. At the same time, they often seek to raise awareness of the dangers of weapons and to make weapon ownership less socially acceptable, but better regulated. Experiences in several countries have shown that civilian weapons collection programmes, carried out within appropriate legislative frameworks, can contribute to reduced armed violence.⁵⁵ SALIENT will encourage weapons-collection schemes that are informed by gender analysis and will involve women's groups in the design and implementation.

The effective and efficient management of weapons stockpiles is an essential element of any small-arms control programme, since it is necessary not only to prevent diversion to illicit flows, but also to identify obsolete and/or surplus weapons, as well as future procurement requirements. The destruction of illicit and surplus small arms constitutes an important element of a comprehensive small-arms-control programme. Destruction is an effective method of reducing the actual number of weapons on the illicit market, as well as the potential supply of weapons to the illicit market. Weapons destroyed after being identified as surplus to national requirements can result in reduced costs to the State, such as those associated with their long-term storage, management and security. This in turn frees up national resources for other sectors.⁵⁶

1.3. Capacity development of national institutions on regulation and control of small arms and ammunition that is based on gender analysis is supported:

SALIENT will strengthen the capacities of countries to implement measures aimed at regulating and controlling small arms and ammunitions, for instance through improving the security of weapons armories, as well as improved marking, record-keeping, etc.

SALIENT will provide support for strengthening or establishing National Coordinating Agencies (NCAs) on small arms where those can be an important vehicle for developing and implementing national control strategies that effectively address small-arms proliferation. Support will, in particular, be provided in countries where such NCAs are engaged with local authorities. Lessons from countries like Honduras demonstrate that that the work of such bodies is most effective when there is engagement with local administrations and local security bodies. SALIENT will notably require those institutions to carry out a proper gender analysis of use and effect of small arms on women/men and

⁵⁵ *Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence, What Works?* WHO/UNDP, 2010, p. 14.

⁵⁶ *Securing our Common Future, An Agenda for Disarmament, Implementation Plan*, measures 20-23.

sexual and gender minorities. SALIENT will also support the recruitment and nomination of women in national institutions in charge of regulating and controlling small arms and ammunition, as well as the recruitment of women in law enforcement entities.

1.4. Capacity-development of law enforcement and criminal justice institutions and cross-border cooperation is supported:

SALIENT will support effectiveness and accountability of criminal-justice systems, as those are vital to preventing and reducing armed violence. The enactment and enforcement of legislation on crime and violence are critical for establishing norms of acceptable and unacceptable behaviour, protecting people from violence, holding perpetrators to account and creating safe environments for all citizens.⁵⁷

Such focus is all the more important given the common disparity between the enactment and the enforcement of laws. Laws related to armed violence surveyed by the 2014 *Global Status Report on Violence Prevention* were reported to exist in 80% of countries, but to be fully enforced in just 57%.⁵⁸ Another reason for supporting the efficiency of criminal justice is that in presence of weak or corrupt institutions: people may want firearms to protect themselves, and alternative systems of justice and protection, such as organized-crime groups, can thrive. In low- and middle-income countries, reforming criminal-justice systems has been a key component in reducing crime and violence. Support to criminal-justice institutions must be informed by a gender-analysis and respond to the recommendation of the analysis accordingly.

Likewise, SALIENT will support the capacity development of border agencies and custom officials. A prerequisite for preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms is ensuring that law-enforcement agencies – notably customs, immigration and border police – coordinate and cooperate with one another (both within their own countries and with their counterparts on the opposite side of the border). Cross-border cooperation is the key for better understanding illicit arm flows through tracing of small arms and ammunitions, especially in areas that are permeable to illegal forces. Such cooperation is also critical for armed-violence prevention.

Both support to law enforcement and criminal-justice institutions should be part of larger multi-sector strategies. Any support to criminal-justice institutions should be linked to crime and violence prevention strategies and policies in the country. Likewise, efforts to prevent illicit cross-border movements of small arms must be integrated into a broader strategy aimed at curtailing all cross-border criminality, since small-arms control represents only one part of a State's border-security strategy.

2. Populations-at-risk benefit from armed violence prevention and reduction programmes (i.e. demand-side issues):

Reducing armed violence requires bottom-up and locally-led approaches that support community capacities, as well as the effectiveness and resilience of the state.

⁵⁷ *Global Status Report on Violence Prevention*, WHO, 2014.

⁵⁸ The biggest gaps between the existence and enforcement of laws related to bans on corporal punishment (reported to exist in 76% of countries but with only 30% of countries indicating full enforcement); and to domestic/family violence legislation (reported to exist in 87% of countries but with only 44% of countries indicating full enforcement) – *Global Status Report on Violence Prevention*, WHO, 2014.

2.1. Institutional capacities to respond to armed violence through a gender lens are developed:

National and local-level efforts are needed to identify armed-violence risk factors, as well as prevention/reduction opportunities; to support reforms aimed at introducing community policing; and to promote local development plans that are informed and respond to armed-violence prevention challenges. All these efforts should be informed by a proper gender analysis, in order for national initiatives to respond to the differentiated effects of small arms on men/boys and women/girls, including gender-based violence. The gender analysis should notably address social norms and power dynamics, notably a specific understanding of masculinity that shape armed violence, and structural subordination of women/girls. In countries facing armed conflicts, the gender analysis should clarify how the conflict is impacting gender roles and relations, and its effects on women/girls.

- Supporting national capacities in data production, collection and analysis and research for gender-sensitive responses at national and local level: Effectively reducing and preventing armed violence requires diagnosing its patterns and understanding its nature, extent and associated harms. The development of crime and violence observatories has made a significant contribution to inform national and local efforts alike.⁵⁹ SALIENT will, notably, support initiatives aimed at collecting disaggregated data and data related to gender-specific issues (violence against women, intimate partner, domestic violence, etc.).⁶⁰ Such data are indeed a prerequisite for understanding the linkages between gender and small arms and a basis for the design of evidence-based gender-responsive policies.
- Promote democratic policing: In high-income countries, there is evidence to support the effectiveness of policing strategies that promote community engagement. There is emerging evidence that community-based policing models can support police reform in low- and middle-income countries and contribute to increases in citizen security.⁶¹ Support to democratic policing should be informed by a gender analysis. It should include measures to encourage recruitment of women in security institutions, specific services for sexual-and-gender-based violence (SGBV) victims, gender-expertise, but also measures for police institutions to conduct gender-sensitive assessments.
- Promote the development of local AVR strategies, plans and measures that are gender-sensitive: support local authorities to develop AVR strategies and plans that are anchored in local approaches and planning processes, based on gender analysis and promote security governance; enhance capacity of local governments to ensure victim's rights are met, and specific needs of women/men and youth are addressed; improved coordination between national and local government to respond to crime and violence; etc. AVR strategies and plans must indeed respond to local risk factors.

2.2. Social actors and communities are supported to improve resilience to armed violence (indirect armed-violence-prevention approaches):

⁵⁹ *Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence, What Works?* WHO/UNDP, 2010.

⁶⁰ For instance, all data on victims and perpetrators of firearm-related incidents, firearm owners, persons holding a license to acquire/carry firearms.

⁶¹ *Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence, What Works?* WHO/UNDP, 2010.

Effective armed-violence prevention requires initiatives to be linked with poverty reduction, livelihoods, educational and public health programmes and to understand how the use and misuse of small arms impacts differently on women/girls and men/boys, as well as on sexual and gender minorities. Aside from those large-scale programmes, indirect armed violence prevention approaches have been increasingly developed and implemented the past ten years.⁶² Local interventions must be part of larger strategic programmes (regional or national) if they are to be truly effective. Strategic programmes must also be integrated with macro policies and programmes that aim to eliminate macro risk factors of armed violence.⁶³ Indirect armed violence prevention approaches should identify specific risk factors and influences affecting boys/men and girls/women and develop specific gender-sensitive strategies accordingly. Indirect armed violence prevention approaches could include the following measures:

- Environmental and urban design: rapidly urbanizing areas often experience a convergence of several key risk factors for violence – overcrowded living conditions, limited or unequal service coverage, perceptions of inequality across groups, lack of social and economic opportunities for the young people, etc. Crime prevention can include environmental design through upgrading infrastructures, social prevention, etc.
- Educational approach: Educational approaches can cover a wide range of activities. Life skills and social development for children and youth to increase their prospects in education and employment can help protect them from violence. Those interventions usually focus on improving children’s social and emotional competencies. They teach how to deal effectively and non-violently with conflict and help the beneficiaries to finish schooling and find employment.⁶⁴ Academic enrichment programmes aim to improve youth academic achievement and school involvement by supporting their studies and offering recreational activities outside normal school hours.⁶⁵ Job training courses to facilitate access to labour market; youth leadership programmes, etc. Education approaches should analyse and address the differentiated impact of small arms on boys/girls at a different age; and include activities that address gender-norms at early ages.

2.3. Transformative gender agendas tackling root causes and effects of armed violence are rolled out:

SALIENT will support gender approaches to armed violence reduction that not only identify how women and men are affected by armed violence and explore responses to gender-specific risks women and men face with respect to armed violence, but also address underlying causes such as gender roles and social norms. SALIENT will encourage projects that address those issues through systemic and strategic approaches.

⁶² As identified by the WHO – cf. *Preventing Violence and Reducing its Impact: how Development Agencies can Help*, 2008 (WHO).

⁶³ *Risk Factors, Influences and Responses; Building Community Based Prevention and Rehabilitation Programmes*, Luke Downdey and Daniel Luz.

⁶⁴ *Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence, What Works?* WHO/UNDP, 2010, p. 28.

⁶⁵ *Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence, What Works?* WHO/UNDP, 2010, p. 29.

- Promote shared understanding of the importance of gender for small-arms control among policymakers and authorities: SALIENT will encourage activities aimed at developing a shared understanding of the role gender plays in shaping behaviour, practices and specific risks for women and men concerning weapons ownership and use. Such knowledge is a precondition for the effective integration of the gender perspective into small-arms-control frameworks and armed-violence reduction. Actions can take the form of: (i) trainings on gender equality, responses to domestic violence and linkages between gender and small arms, etc. (ii) inclusion of representatives of gender equality mechanisms, women’s NGOs and gender practitioners in policy development (iii) balanced representation of women and men in policy making processes, etc. SALIENT will also support measures aimed at identifying barriers preventing women to contribute to policy-making on armed-violence reduction and measures to address such challenges.
- Collect data on the situation of women and men with respect to small arms (cf. pp. 6-7):
- Develop gender analysis: SALIENT will support production of analysis that explore how gender differences relate to small-arms-control issues and identify and define specific gender-related risks and challenges.
- Address identified patterns through legislative/policy intervention, institutional support (at both national and local level), and communication campaign: SALIENT will encourage a variety of measures that address the gender-related issues to small arms and armed violence: normative, through policies, laws and regulations; institutional, through support to local authorities and AVR plans, national institutions (national commissions, police and justice institutions, etc.); but also communication in order to address attitudes, behaviours and mindsets.

**b) Programme result framework:
Cf. Annex B.**

c) Programme-level ‘theory of change’

By leveraging complementarity of mandates and capacities of UN entities and their comprehensive approaches; supporting projects that address the multi-faceted nature of the issue of small arms and armed violence; and working through a gender-transformative approach, SALIENT will:

- Increase the number of country-led armed-violence-reduction responses that address underlying gender norms and behaviours that shape armed violence and inform policy-making on that topic;
- Increase the number of armed-violence-affected countries that have a shared vision of small-arms and armed-violence issues, and focus on preventive strategies and measures;
- Place locally-led initiatives at the center of national policies and response to armed-violence reduction;
- Increase the number of countries able to report progress on SDG 16.1., 16.4., as well as SDG 5.2 and 5.5.

d) **Project implementation strategy**

SALIENT is a grant-making project. It will be managed by a Programme Board and Project Coordination Team. The Project Coordination Team will identify project proposals that respond to the identified pre-requisites and criteria indicated below and are catalytic by nature.

Requirements for eligibility of projects:

- Project proposals need to be integrated into national policies/strategies (SDG national plan, national action plan on small arms, police reform, etc.)
- Project proposals must be developed by at least two UN entities and jointly with national government.
- Project proposals need to be catalytic and explain, in the strategy, how the project will be “scaled-up” and made sustainable.
- Projects must be built on a gender analysis, derived from pre-existing in-country analysis, and include a gender-transformative agenda, recalling the gender-marker minimum of 30% of project funding being related to gender equality.
- Projects must be part of an existing broader umbrella small-arms/AVR or rule-of-law programme (furthermore, it is desirable activities related to Outcome 1 (see Annex b) be linked to the Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons).
- Proposals must provide a risk-analysis and mitigation strategy in relation to the HRDDP (through the UNDP Implementation Tool and if required per UNDP POPP)
- Proposals must indicate to which SDG targets they are contributing. (e.g. SDG targets: 16.1, 16.4 and 5.2, 5.5, 5C);
- Should include collection of data and/or capacity-development of national institutions to collect data on small arms/AVR.

- No geographical limitations for project applications (countries coming out of conflict as well as countries experiencing high levels of crime-related armed violence). SALIENT will fund projects from at least two regions each year.
- Initially up to USD 500,000 total project volume (allocations made on a yearly basis), with a minimum project volume of USD 200,000
- 12 to 24 months of implementation
- 7% GMS
- Submission of Expression of Interest and subsequent logframe
- UNDP Gender-marker 2 (Gender is a significant objective) or 3 (Gender equality as a principal objective) for any output of the project;
- For projects working on outcome 1: Use of UNIDIR field assessment and/or MOSAIC assessment tool on arms control mandatory, once the upgraded tool is available.⁶⁶

Project proposals will be assessed by the Project Coordination Team. Allocation of resources will be made depending on funds availability. Selected country offices will submit a progress report (narrative and financial) twice a year to the SALIENT Programme Board.

⁶⁶ The MOSAIC Assessment Tool is a generic tool while the Field Assessment Tool is more detailed

The reports will include a chapter on gender-transformative approaches and activities. The reports will identify 2-3 activities/approaches that were successful and could be replicated in other countries.

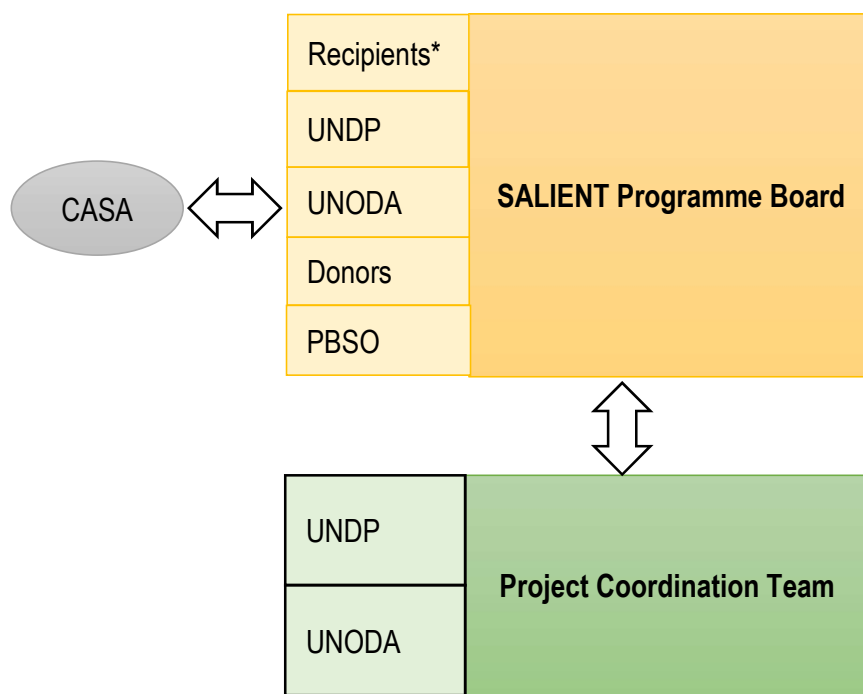
The Project Coordination Team will submit bi-annual reports to the SALIENT Programme Board on overall progress of the Programme, financial expenditures, opportunities and challenges. These reports will be the same as those submitted to PBSO.

III. Project management and coordination

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

UNDP will be receiving and managing the funds of the Programme, in line with the programme-management and coordination modalities.

b) Project management and coordination



SALIENT Programme Board: fulfils an advisory role and makes recommendations in relation to the Programme. The SALIENT Programme Board will meet at least once a year, convened by the Project Coordination Team. It will be chaired by the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, with the meeting planning and preparation undertaken jointly UNDP and ODA. It will review overall progress of Programme based on the bi-annual reports submitted by the Project Coordination Team and make recommendations to the Project Coordination Team regarding strategic orientation of

the Programme. The SALIENT Programme Board will consult CASA, as relevant, ahead of the meetings of the Board.⁶⁷

Project Coordination Team: co-led by Head of the Rule of Law, Security and Human Rights team, and the Chief of the Conventional Arms Branch, UNODA.

The project coordination team allocates funding based on review of project proposals submitted by UNCTs based on the criteria established in the SALIENT ToR. The project coordination team meets whenever required, including to review project proposals and allocate funds to selected country offices.

CASA: Provides technical advice, as required, by the SALIENT Programme Board.

c) Project Pipeline, Design and Selection

Project coordination team will invite UNDP Country Office to transmit project proposals, which have been developed by at least two UN entities, in consultation with UNDP, and jointly with the national government, in coordination with the Resident Coordinator.⁶⁸ Proposals are vetted based on pre-defined criteria and allocation decisions made on needs-based principle and taking into account funding availability, as well as required criteria as outlined in this project document.

d) Risk management

RISKS	MITIGATION STRATEGIES
Contextual risks	
Impact of COVID-19 regarding, inter alia, access on-the-ground, human/financial resources (donor and recipient); changing stakeholder priorities.	Continuous review of country-specific public health context and risk factors. Ensure implementation modalities can be aligned with public health directives (i.e. use of PPE, social distancing, et cetera).
Political instability, armed violence, conflict in the country; neighbouring countries; or in the region.	Conduct regular assessments of that risk. Seek implementation modalities and partners that mitigate such risk.
Political groups, institutions, civil society groups resist more control on small arms.	Develop participatory and inclusive processes at every step of the project. Promote ownership of the programme activities by local stakeholders.
Challenges to the active participation of women, including social discriminatory norms, unequal distribution of care, gender-based violence, etc.	Collaborating with women's CSOs to design the strategies for women's participation and providing alternative care options for women to participate in the activities
Programmatic risks	
Activities discontinued after initiatives end.	One of the criteria for selection of proposals request the project to be part of a broader umbrella programme.

* Recipients in the Programme Board being represented by the relevant UNDP Resident Representatives and Resident Coordinators

⁶⁷ CASA comprises 24 UN entities who are involved in small-arms control.

⁶⁸ In countries where there is an active [Spotlight initiative](#) portfolio in-country, Spotlight secretariats will be consulted for gender baselines and programmatic advice to ensure complementarity.

	Request an exit strategy for the project
Lack of access to modern technologies reduce the effectiveness of small arms control.	Conduct needs-assessment at the outset of the project in order to acquire necessary technologies adaptable to the context.
Lack of access to data.	Discuss possible options with government authorities to ensure alternative data collection and dissemination in cases where the capacity and/or technology are not available. Request projects to include activities on capacity-development of national institutions to collect and analyse data.
Institutional risks	
Legislation not implemented due to lack of capacity and/or budget allocations.	Identify the risks and probability for legislation not to be implemented at the onset of the project. Work on by-laws and regulations of existing legislation.
High rate of turnover in the targeted institutions resulting in interruption in service delivery and knowledge/skill transfer.	Identify institutions at-risk from the outset of the project. Develop training materials and capacity development initiatives that can be easily applied on a rolling basis.
No trickling-down of new funds to grassroots activities, due to lack of access to the fund by sub-regional and local NGOs, because of their limited capacity, particularly in handling large sums of grants.	Partner with UN entities that have programmes and project in the country. Undertake assessment of the financial management capacity of partners through UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes who have presence at sub-regional and local level and utilize their Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) assurance plan.

e) **Monitoring and evaluation**

In order to succeed in implementing the above Outcomes, it is critical that recipients and donors will be informed of progress and setbacks in the projects undertaken and that necessary information is shared among stakeholders of the project in a transparent and timely manner. Timely reporting is equally necessary as part of the overall efficiency in the management and administration of the project.

In order to ensure the expansion and growth of SALIENT, outreach to potential donors and recipients will also be necessary. In this regard, occasional side events to promote the achievements of SALIENT-funded initiatives and encourage donor contributions and beneficiary interest are anticipated.

The country-level recipients will be required to submit bi-annual reports to the Project Coordination Team (narrative and financial). In these reports, country level recipients should provide feedback and lessons learnt on the efficiency of the management and administration of the project.

The Project Coordination Team will produce bi-annual reports based on the bi-yearly reports submitted by the grantees. It will include a section on the transformative-gender approach; and will analyse results, challenges and lessons learned of both supply and demand activities.

A final evaluation of the first phase of SALIENT, including a Gender Review, will be undertaken after 20 months, so that the results can be used for subsequent activities.

f) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

The current Programme is meant to be the starting point of broader resources mobilization efforts by ODA and UNDP. The financial objective of the Programme is to reach USD 8 million for the period 2020-2022 and to be further developed in the years to come.

The Programme will require project proposals to be part of broader umbrella initiatives (whether they are small-arms-control, AVR or rule-of-law projects / programmes), but also to collect data that can inform future programming. This will guarantee the catalytic nature of the Programme and ensure additional streams of funds are allocated to the applications received.

An evaluation report will be submitted to the SALIENT Programme Board with recommendations on future engagement at the end of the initial Programme cycle (24 months).

g) **Contributions to SALIENT**

SALIENT is housed in the UN Secretary-General's Peace-Building Fund, thus financial contributions to SALIENT are administered by the Multi-Partner Trust Office and the Peace-Building Support Office.

IV. Project budget

Refer to the Budget Template (Excel spreadsheet, **Annex D**).

Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters.);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		
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Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware

of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project⁶⁹
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

⁶⁹ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Control of small arms is improved and access to firearms and ammunition is reduced:</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a Baseline: To be determined⁷⁰ Target: Decrease in number of unintended/unauthorized diversion of SALW from State-owned stockpiles.</p>	<p>Recipient country's national report on small arms; and programme reports based on data provided by national authorities.</p>	<p>Annual reports reflect progress in recipient countries</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b Baseline: To be determined⁶⁸ Target: Increase in number of properly-marked State-owned SALW.⁷¹</p>	<p>Recipient country's national report on small arms; and programme reports based on data provided by national authorities.</p>	<p>Annual reports reflect progress in recipient countries</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c Baseline: To be determined⁶⁸ Target: National legislation, policies and regulations are in place.</p>	<p>Recipient country's national report on small arms; and programme reports based on data provided by national authorities.</p>	<p>Annual reports reflect progress in recipient countries</p>

⁷⁰ Since SALJENT will fund country-specific activities, baselines to measure achievement of outcomes will vary by target/recipient country. SALJENT implementing partners will identify relevant baselines at the initial stage of project implementation. A country-specific project proposal will provide further details.

⁷¹ The target rate may vary depending on a recipient country.

	<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Improved public debate and legislation to regulate access to small arms/ammunition, including awareness of impact on the most vulnerable, as well as the gender dimension of armed violence.</p> <p>List of indicative activities under this Output:</p> <p>Support legislation, policies and regulations that address the various dimensions of small-arms/ammunition control</p> <p>encourage national policies, legislation and regulations to be aligned with existing international instruments</p> <p>support policies and regulations that aim specifically at reducing armed violence</p> <p>encourage policies regulating small arms to address the highly gendered dimensions of small arms</p> <p>encourage public debate on small arms control and armed violence reduction</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined⁶⁸</p> <p>Target: 1 per recipient country: national debate on small arms and AVR is organized.</p> <p>1 per recipient country: assessment of national legislation, policies and regulations (including gap analysis, recommendations and roadmap).</p> <p>5 policy dialogues with relevant national authorities (per recipient country).</p>	<p>Programme reports based on data and information provided by national authorities</p>	<p>Number of national debates on small arms and AVR organized.</p>
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	<p>Output 1.2 Arms control and arms reduction programmes are supported and informed by a gender analysis</p> <p>List of indicative activities under this Output: Support civilian weapons collection schemes that aim to reduce the number of illicit weapons-ownership Support regulation of government weapons stocks and destruction of surplus</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 Baseline: To be determined⁶⁸ Target: The number of small arms collected from civilians (actual numbers will vary depending on a recipient country). Collected weapons are destroyed or properly stored (yes/no). Percentage of destroyed small arms to surplus stockpiles (actual numbers will vary depending on a recipient country).</p>	<p>Programme reports based on data and information provided by national authorities.</p>	
	<p>Output 1.3 Capacity-development of national institutions on regulation and control of small arms and ammunition that is based on a gender analysis is supported</p> <p>List of indicative activities under this Output: Support capacities of countries to implement measures aimed regulating and controlling small arms and ammunitions</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 Baseline: To be determined⁶⁸ Target: at least 1 national small arms control strategy (e.g. a national action plan to implement the UN Programme of Action on small arms) that includes local authorities produced (per recipient country)</p>	<p>Programme reports based on data and information provided by national authorities.</p>	<p>Small-arms-control strategies that includes local authorities are produced</p>

	<p>Support the production of national small-arms-control strategies that effectively address small arms proliferation and are developed in partnership with local authorities</p>			
	<p>Output 1.4 Capacity-development of law enforcement and criminal justice institutions and cross-border cooperation is supported.</p> <p>List of indicative activities under this Output: Support capacity development activities of criminal justice institutions Support capacity development activities of border agencies and custom officials (as part of integrated strategy)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.4.1</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined⁶⁸</p> <p>Target: At least 20 law enforcement officials (of which at least 30 percent should be women) are trained in border and customs control (per recipient country).</p> <p>As the result, the number of seized/confiscated small arms increases (actual numbers will vary depending on a recipient country).</p>	<p>Programme reports based on data and information provided by national authorities and implementing partners.</p>	
<p>Outcome 2: Populations-at-risk benefit from armed violence prevention/reduction programmes</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2a</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined⁶⁸</p> <p>Target: Increase in available national statistics related to armed violence (actual numbers will vary depending on a recipient country).</p>	<p>Programme reports based on data and information provided by national authorities and implementing partners.</p>	

	<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>Institutional capacities to respond to armed violence through a gender lens are developed</p> <p>List of indicative activities under this Output:</p> <p>Support national capacities in data production, collection and analysis and research for responses at national and local level</p> <p>Promote democratic policing</p> <p>Promote the development of local AVR strategies, plans and measures</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2 b</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined⁶⁸</p> <p>Target: The number of available data sets/points on armed violence increases by 20-50% (actual percentage will vary depending on a recipient country).</p> <p>Such data is fully utilized to measure achievement of SDGs at the national level.</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.1</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined⁶⁸</p> <p>Target: Local AVR strategies are established and implemented (1 per recipient country).</p> <p>The number of armed violence-related data managed by national authorities increases (actual numbers will vary depending on a recipient country.)</p>	<p>Programme reports based on data and information provided by national authorities and implementing partners.</p> <p>Programme reports based on data and information provided by national authorities and implementing partners.</p>	<p>Number of countries with local AVR strategies</p>
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	<p>Output 2.2</p> <p>Social actors and communities are supported to improve resilience to armed violence</p> <p>List of indicative activities under this Output:</p> <p>Support indirect Armed Violence Prevention approaches such as environmental and urban design; educational programmes; public health approaches; etc.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined⁶⁸</p> <p>Target: at least 1 country supporting indirect AVR approaches</p> <p>At least 3 civil society organizations are identified at the national level (per recipient country).</p> <p>Relevant civil society organizations are recognized as key actors and partners in AVR approaches at the national level.</p>	<p>Programme reports based on data and information provided by national authorities and implementing partners.</p>	<p>Number of countries supporting indirect AVR approaches</p>
	<p>Output 2.3</p> <p>Transformative gender agendas tackling root causes and effects of armed violence are rolled out</p> <p>List of indicative activities under this Output:</p> <p>Promote shared-understanding on the importance of gender for small arms control among policy makers</p> <p>Collect data on the impact on women and men, boys and girls, of illicit small arms</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined⁶⁸</p> <p>Target: all recipient countries implement at least 2 activities of their Transformative Gender Agenda</p> <p>An increased number of armed violence-related data are further disaggregated from gender perspectives; are properly managed by national authorities; and indicate improvement in the</p>	<p>Programme reports based on data and information provided by national authorities and implementing partners.</p>	

	<p>Develop gender analysis Address identified patterns through legislative/policy intervention, institutional support, and communication campaign</p>	<p>course of implementation of the project (actual numbers will vary depending on a recipient country).</p>		
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Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?			
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?			
3. Have project sites been identified?			
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?			
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?			
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?			
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?			
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?			
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?			

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (see attached Excel sheet)