

**ARMENIA-UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
FRAMEWORK
2016-2020**



Yerevan, 31 July, 2015

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Development Assistance Framework, agreed between the Government of the Republic of Armenia (GoA) and the United Nations (UN) on 31 July 2015, is a strategic programme framework that will guide the cooperation between the GoA and UN from 2016 until 2020. The framework underlines Armenia's vision and commitment to improve the living standards of the peoples of Armenia, while taking into account the realities and opportunities of its standing as a lower middle income country. It will rely on creative and innovative approaches and reach out to non-traditional development partners and donors.

The GoA and the UN share mutual responsibility and accountability for achieving the planned outcomes. Based on its comparative advantages, the UN will contribute policy advice, in accordance with international standards and best practices, and initiatives to develop and institutionalize national and local capacities for the implementation and monitoring of existing national strategies, policies and plans. The UN will work together towards common, simplified and harmonized practices in line with each Agencies' rules and procedures. It will ensure transparency and accountability and enhance effectiveness for the achievement of development results. To the extent possible, the UN will adopt Delivering as One principles.

This UNDAF reinforces the strong partnership between the GoA and the UN. The expected outcomes, indicators for measuring progress, and strategies serve as a mutual accountability framework and describe how the GoA and the UN will deliver development results. This includes: jointly-owned coordination and implementation arrangements, joint resource mobilization, and effective progress monitoring, reporting, and evaluation.

The seven key results expected from development cooperation, called outcomes, were identified jointly by the GoA, the UNCT, and civil society. They are aligned with the priorities established in the Armenia Prospective Development Strategy 2014-2025¹ and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)². The outcomes are shaped by the comparative advantages of the UN Country Team to support the achievement of the Post-2015 Agenda, as starting 2016, SDGs will be the main foundation for the UN work at the country level. The UNDAF also embeds the five programming principles: a human-rights-based approach, gender equality, environmental sustainability, results-based management and capacity development.³

The outcomes are focused on advancing equitable economic growth, improving environmental management, strengthening accountability, and delivering quality social services. Strategies for each outcome share a common focus on reaching vulnerable groups and assisting the GoA to meet its human rights obligations. The UNDAF outcomes are grouped under four pillars:

1. Equitable, sustainable economic development and poverty reduction

Outcome 1: By 2020, Armenia's competitiveness is improved and people, especially vulnerable groups, have greater access to sustainable economic opportunities.

2. Democratic governance

Outcome 2: By 2020, people benefit from improved systems of democratic governance and strengthened protection of human rights.

Outcome 3: By 2020, Armenia has achieved greater progress in reducing gender inequality, and women are more empowered and less likely to suffer domestic violence.

¹ Armenia Prospective Development Strategy for 2014-2025 (2014).

² Sustainable Development Goals and targets, <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>, Sept 2014.

³ UNDG Guidance Note: Application of the Programming Principles to the UNDAF, <https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/GuidanceNote-Application-Programming-Principles-UNDAF-2010.pdf> (2010)

Outcome 4: By 2020, migration, border, and asylum management systems are strengthened to promote and protect the rights of migrants and displaced people, especially women and girls.

3. Social services and inclusion

Outcome 5: By 2020, vulnerable groups have improved access to basic education and social protection services and participate in their communities.

Outcome 6: By 2020, quality health services are accessible to all, including especially vulnerable groups.

4. Environmental sustainability and resilience-building

Outcome 7: By 2020 Sustainable development principles and good practices for environmental sustainability resilience building, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and green economy are introduced and applied.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CAT	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CERD	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
CPED	Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRM	Climate Risk Management
CRMW	Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GRECO	Council of Europe Group of States against Corruption
GoA	Government of the Republic of Armenia
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ME	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MIC	Middle Income Country
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NHRAP	National Human Rights Action Plan
NSS	National Statistical Service
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMT	Operations Management Team
PWD	Persons with disabilities

RG	Results Groups
RoA	Republic of Armenia
SC	Steering Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	UN-Armenia Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRC	UN Resident Coordinator
UNRCCA	United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WHO	World Health Organization
WEF	World Economic Forum
WTO	World Trade Organization



DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT

The Government of the Republic of Armenia (GoA) and the United Nations Country Team¹ (UNCT) are committed to working together, and with the people of Armenia, towards the achievement of the country's development priorities and to help the people of Armenia live longer, healthier and more prosperous lives.

This Armenia-UN Development Assistance Framework is a strategic programme framework that will guide development cooperation from 2016 through 2020. It reinforces the strong relationship between the GoA and the UNCT to work closely to achieve national development priorities, the post-2015 Agenda/Sustainable Development Goals, and the country's human rights commitments and other internationally agreed development goals and treaty obligations. The seven (7) key results expected from this partnership, called 'outcomes', were identified jointly by the UN, the GoA, and civil society partners. The outcomes are aligned with the priorities established in the Armenia Prospective Development Strategy for 2014-2025 and with the Sustainable Development Goals². The outcomes are grouped under four strategic pillars:

1. Equitable, sustainable economic development and poverty reduction;
2. Democratic governance;
3. Social services and inclusion; and
4. Environmental sustainability and resilience-building.

Building on lessons from past cooperation, the 7 outcomes are achievable, relevant, and measurable. They are accompanied by mechanisms for joint steering and coordination, results monitoring, and reporting.

This UNDAF represents a mutual accountability framework between the GoA and the UNCT to work together in a spirit of cooperation with the people of Armenia. The results expected from implementation of this framework will expand the capacities, opportunities, and choices of the Government and people of Armenia, and they will promote their human development and rights.

Government of the Republic of Armenia:

H.E. Mr. Hovik Abrahamyan
Prime Minister

United Nations Country Team:

Mr. Bradley Busetto
UN Resident Coordinator

31 July, 2015
Yerevan, Armenia

¹ The UNCT refers to the totality of UN operations in Armenia by resident and non-resident agencies, funds and programmes.

² Sustainable Development Goals and targets, <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>, Sept 2014.



Signatures

With their signatures hereunder, the members of the United Nations Country Team in Armenia endorse this Armenia-UN Development Assistance Framework (2016-2020) and underscore their joint commitment toward the fulfillment of its goals:

Name	Agency ³	Signature
1 Mr. Bradley Busetto	UN Resident Coordinator UNDP Resident Representative UNFPA Representative	
2 Ms. Henriette Ahrens	UNICEF Representative	
3 Mr. Christoph Bierwirth	UNHCR Representative	
4 Ms. Pascale Micheau	WFP Country Director and Representative	
5 Ms. Zsuzsanna Jakab	WHO Regional Director for Europe	
6 Ms. Olga Memedovic	UNIDO Chief of the Europe and Central Asia Bureau	
7 Mr. Tony Alonzy	FAO Deputy Regional Representative and FAO Representative in Armenia	
8 Ms. Dimitrina Dimitrova	Director of the ILO Decent Work Team and Country Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia	
9 Mr. Tigran Yepoyan	Officer-in-Charge for UNESCO Moscow Office	
10 Mr. Vinay Patrick Saldanha	UNAIDS Director for Regional Support Team for Eastern Europe and Central Asia	
11 Ms. Zamira Eshmambetova	UNECE Director of the Programme Management Unit	
12 Mr. Joakim Reiter	UNCTAD Deputy Secretary-General	

³ While IOM is not a UN entity, it is a close partner of the UN and UNDG, and will participate in UNDAF implementation as a cooperating and implementing partner, including through joint programmes and agency-specific programmes under the UNDAF, guided by the MoU between IOM and UNDP and the UNDG Functioning and Working Arrangements.

1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the UNDAF

The UN–Armenia Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period 2016–2020 is a strategic programme framework for achieving results that will contribute to the achievement of national development goals. It contains 7 major results, called ‘outcomes’ that were identified jointly by the GoA and the UN, with active civil society participation during the initial development of the results framework. This framework also describes how the GoA and the UNCT will deliver on these commitments, including jointly-owned coordination and implementation arrangements, partnerships, coordinated resource mobilization, and effective progress monitoring, reporting, and evaluation.

External resources for development cooperation in middle-income countries such as Armenia (lower middle income category) are decreasing. In this context, the GoA and the UN must strive for results that are owned by all partners as well as being strategic, specific and measurable. The GoA has the primary responsibility and accountability for achieving the planned UNDAF outcomes. Based on its comparative advantages, the UN’s contributions will emphasise policy advice, in accordance with international norms, standards, and best practices, and efforts to support national and local efforts to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of existing national strategies, policies and plans.

The strategies and expected results in this UNDAF can only be achieved if there is a mutual commitment by the GoA and the UNCT. The management arrangements will ensure that the support of the GoA, the UN and other partners for the achievement of the outcomes is delivered in a coherent way that enhances joint programming, reduces duplication, and ensures a convergence of support in targeted areas and for vulnerable groups.⁴

⁴ For the purposes of this document, “vulnerability” is understood as a state of high exposure to certain risks, combined with a reduced ability to protect or defend oneself against those risks and cope with their negative consequences. Based on this definition, specific vulnerable groups targeted by UN Agencies are determined for each outcome.

Structure of the UNDAF

- ▶ Section 1 continues to describe the principles that underline the UNDAF, the process used to prepare it, and a summary of the current development context.
- ▶ Section 2 is the core of the document. It describes the pillars and 7 expected outcomes of GoA–UN development cooperation.
- ▶ Section 3 describes the financial and human resource commitments of the UNCT to support UNDAF implementation and approaches for joint resource mobilization.
- ▶ Section 4 describes the mechanisms and processes for joint coordination and implementation.
- ▶ Section 5 outlines the arrangements for monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the expected outcomes, based on the results matrix and work plans by contributing UN Agencies and their partners.

The full results matrix, including indicators, baselines, and targets is provided in Annex A.

1.1 Partnership Principles

This UNDAF reinforces the strong relationship between the GoA, civil society, and the UNCT to work in concert to achieve national development priorities, the Sustainable Development Goals, the country’s human rights commitments and other internationally agreed development goals and treaty obligations.

As a strategic programme document, the UNDAF underscores the principles of transparency, partnership, and accountability. It demonstrates the commitment of the GoA and the UNCT to work together in a coordinated and coherent manner. The concrete outcomes expected from this partnership and the strategies agreed by the GoA and the UNCT will advance equitable economic growth and reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities, ensure full realization of human rights as defined in UN human rights conventions and the

Constitution of Armenia, strengthen accountability systems and support the delivery of quality, inclusive social services. Specific results and strategies also focus on reaching vulnerable groups and ensuring their rights.

This UNDAF will be interpreted and implemented in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreements between United Nations system Agencies and the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

The roles and responsibilities of partners, as described below, are consistent throughout all UNDAF outcomes, with the partners specified under each outcome.

- **Government entities** will bear overall responsibility for the UNDAF and will co-lead the overall coordination, facilitation and oversight over the delivery of UNDAF outcomes.
- **International development and humanitarian partners** will be engaged within their respective mandates, and through partnership agreements, in their role as providers of technical assistance, expertise, and/or co-financing.
- **Civil society** will contribute through sharing their vision, relevant expertise, facilitation of the public participation, advocacy, information and awareness raising. They will be engaged through modalities of regular consultations, partnership agreements or subcontracts for service delivery.
- **Private sector** will contribute through technical assistance and co-financing. They will be engaged through public-private mechanism or specific partnership agreements.

1.2 Process to Develop the UNDAF

A UNCT retreat in April 2014 identified four overarching themes of the UN cooperation in Armenia for 2016-2020. These themes were discussed in detail with national partners in the following months and finalized as the key pillars of the UNDAF. A roadmap guided the UNCT and its partners through the development of the UNDAF.

The UNDAF process was informed by an independent evaluation of the 2010-2015 UNDAF. Workshops on UN programming principles, particularly centering on Results-Based Management and a Human Rights Based Approach were conducted for UN Agencies, government and non-government partners later involved in the UNDAF working groups. The UNDAF process was additionally informed by the findings and recommendations of the national consultations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda facilitated by the GoA and the UN. The large scale, multi-stakeholder consultations, held through town-hall meetings identified the following priorities: (a) growth and employment; (b) health; (c) inequality; (d) environment; (e) peaceful and inclusive societies; and (f) food security.⁵ Using the same grassroots approach, a foresight survey was developed by UNDP's Innovation Lab and it provided additional input directly from citizens on the country's development trends.

All findings and recommendations fed into a Strategic Prioritization Retreat (SPR) in September 2014, organized jointly by the UN and the GoA, and held with the active participation of representatives of government ministries, UN resident and non-resident agencies, and numerous civil society organizations. The SPR produced a preliminary list of outcomes that were further refined and integrated into the 7 final outcomes, clustered in 4 pillars, described in this UNDAF. The document was finalized in a spirit of joint ownership during successive rounds of consultation with the national partners. Implementation will begin from January 2016.

1.3 Situation Analysis

Armenia is a landlocked, lower-middle-income country of three million people. The Human Development Index (HDI) value for 2014 is 0.730⁶, placing Armenia in the high human development category and positioning the country at 87 out of 187 countries and territories. GDP grew rapidly between 2002 and 2007, with an annual average

⁵ Post-2015 Development Agenda: "The Future We Want", national consultations, Armenia, UN, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Emergency Situations and International Centre for Human Development, 2013 <<http://un.am/up/file/Armenia%20Post%202015%20National%20Consultation%20-%20English.pdf>>; Localizing the Post-2015 Agenda: Armenia, 2014 <<http://un.am/up/file/Post-2015%20Localization%20report%20-eBook-v5.pdf>>.

⁶ Human Development Report 2014, Armenia Explanatory note.

growth of 13%⁷, but contracted sharply in 2009 as a result of the global financial crisis. The economy returned to growth by 2012 with a greater focus on services including IT, manufacturing, mining, and agriculture. Armenia's development has been closely linked with a transition to a knowledge-based economy drawing on the skilled labour force and considerable progress has been made to establish a national innovation system.⁸ Economic growth in Armenia slowed again in 2013 (down to 3.5% from 7.2 in 2012) with higher inflation, including increases in the electricity and imported gas prices.⁹ This slow-down of GDP growth continued to 3.4% in 2014, and was accompanied by currency devaluation. This reflected, in part, the worsening economic situation in the region, and particularly in Russia – Armenia's largest trading partner and the main source of cash remittances from migrant workers.¹⁰ The Central Bank of Armenia anticipates a 0.4 – 2% economic growth in 2015¹¹, while IFIs (IMF, EBRD) have foreseen potentially worsening conditions.

The latest (2012) GoA progress report showed Armenia on track to achieve a number of MDG targets by 2015, including a notable fall in infant and maternal mortality, high enrolment in primary education, and increased proportion of population with access to safe water sources. However, Armenia is unlikely to achieve national MDGs targets in eradicating extreme poverty, promoting gender equality, and ensuring environmental sustainability.¹²

Poverty remains high at 32%¹³ (child poverty at 37%), and still well above the official poverty rate registered prior to the 2009 recession. There are disparities among regions as reflected in the income inequality measured by the Gini index of 0.37¹⁴, and a widening equity gap between urban and rural incomes. Unemployment is a major contributing factor to poverty. It stands at around

17%, with rates especially high outside the capital, among youth (36%) as well as women (18.1%).¹⁵ The social protection systems require extensive overhaul as benefits are not well targeted or socially equitable. The Strategy and its Action Plan on Ageing have been adopted but services for elderly people are lacking as reflected in 2013 World Ageing Index in which Armenia ranked 51 out of 91 countries. Armenia has made significant progress in inclusive education including the creation of legislation and financing for school inclusion,¹⁶ even though children with disabilities are among the most marginalized groups. Poverty, unemployment, and lack of social inclusion drive outward migration. It is estimated that an average of 35,000 people (of which 82% are male, aged 20–54) emigrated annually between 2007 and 2013.¹⁷ At the same time, the country is presently hosting an estimated 15,000 persons, mostly of ethnic Armenian background, who are displaced due to the conflict in Syria and are seeking protection in Armenia.

A number of policies and regulations have been enacted, based on sustainable development principles, to promote sustainable growth through job creation, develop the business environment and improve environmental management. At the same time, aggressive development of resource-intensive sectors and industries helped to mitigate the impact of the financial crisis but did not address actual environmental and social losses. Armenia's economy is characterized by high energy intensity and consumption. The country is dependent on the import of hydrocarbons¹⁸ including fuel for transport, gas for residential and industrial purposes, and for one-third of the electricity generation. Unsustainable practices in the use of natural resources include deforestation, improper mining, poor land use and agriculture practices that lead to soil erosion and loss of habitats and species.

In 2014, the Government of Armenia revised its previous Sustainable Development Programme, taking into account the new realities in the wake of the economic downturn, and adopted the **Armenia Prospective Development Strategy for 2014–2025**. The Strategy is centred on four key priorities: growth of employment; development

⁷ Freedom House "Freedom of the Net 2014" report.

⁸ Innovation Performance Review, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Armenia 2014.

⁹ Asian Development Bank: Outlook 2014. <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/31241/ado2014-armenia.pdf>.

¹⁰ Official foreign trade with Russia comprises approximately 23%, while remittances from migrant workers in Russia make up approximately 17% of Armenia's GDP. See: https://www.cba.am/EN/ppublications/tex_09_14_eng.pdf.

¹¹ Central Bank of Armenia Inflation Report, February 2015.

¹² Country Partnership Strategy for the Republic of Armenia 2014–2017, World Bank, October 2013.

¹³ Armenia Poverty Profile and Labor Market Developments Report 2014, National Statistical Service. http://armstat.am/file/article/5_poverty_2014e_2.pdf.

¹⁴ The proportion of the poor ranges from 21% in Vayots Dzor, to highest – 46% rate in Shirak, while Tavush has seen one of the highest rates of poverty increase between 2008–2013. Social Snapshot and Poverty Report in Armenia, National Statistical Service, 2014, p.37.

¹⁵ Social Snapshot and Poverty Report in Armenia, National Statistical Service, 2014.

¹⁶ As of 2014, the number of inclusive schools is 139 out of 1,400.

¹⁷ Report on Household Survey on Migration in Armenia, IOM and National Statistical Service, 2014.

¹⁸ Armenia Prospective Development Strategy for 2014–2025 (2014).

of human capital; improvement of social protection system; and institutional modernization of the public administration and governance.¹⁹ These are reflected in the UNDAF results matrix along with the new set of Sustainable Development Goals, proposed by the UN General Assembly's Open Working Group in 2014, to advance the international development framework beyond 2015.

Armenia has ratified most of the UN and Council of Europe (CoE) human rights instruments and adopted strategic frameworks, including the National Strategy and 2014-2017 National Action Plan on Human Rights. During the first Universal Periodic Review (UPR)²⁰ cycle Armenia was among the countries that accepted the highest number of recommendations followed by legislative improvements. Further strengthening of enforcement and implementation is needed, along with an effective monitoring mechanism. In particular, persisting problems have been noted with regard to the independence of the judiciary and an impartial justice system.²¹ Armenia's Ombudsman has pointed to the courts and law-enforcement agencies as sources of human rights violations in the country.²² Guaranteeing comprehensive gender equality is another challenge, particularly for economic and political participation of women, and in addressing gender-based violence and discrimination.

The RA President has initiated a constitutional reform which is under public consideration, including by the political parties and the civil society. Armenia is implementing national strategies on public administration, including civil service development, public finance management, local self-governance and anti-corruption. In 2011, Armenia joined the Open Government Initiative and systems for openly available public information and data. A 2014 Council of Europe Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) compliance report concluded that Armenia implemented satisfactorily all nineteen recommendations contained in its Third Round Evaluation Report, covering the themes of incriminations and transparency of party funding.²³ Also in 2014, GoA

adopted a Concept Paper on the fight against corruption in the public administration system, based on which a new 2015-2018 anti-corruption strategy was developed, currently under final consideration. At the same time, the 2014 Corruption Perception Index score of 37 out of 100 remains low and corruption is identified as a significant development constraint.²⁴

Stability is impacted by the volatile regional geo-political context and the unresolved Nagorno-Karabakh conflict²⁵ that escalated notably in 2014. The border with Turkey remains closed, compounding the challenge of a land-locked state and constraining economic development. The closure of the borders by Azerbaijan and Turkey has a negative influence on the living standards of the population of the Republic of Armenia, especially its vulnerable groups, and on their social and economic rights.²⁶ In January 2015 Armenia officially became the fourth member of the newly established Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) and began adjusting the regulatory environment necessary for harmonization with EEU rules. At the same time, Armenia continues its cooperation with the European Union (EU) that covers a wide range of areas from political dialogue to human rights, justice, mobility and migration issues, institutional reforms and capacity building. Armenia continues to benefit from the EU's Generalized System of Preferences (GSP+) regime, providing the country with preferential access to the EU market, and remains the second largest per-capita recipient of EU funds in the Eastern Partnership (EaP).

Armenia is prone to a wide variety of natural disasters that place 80% of its inhabitants at high risk of exposure to catastrophic events.²⁷ The annual cost of damage caused by hydro-meteorological events is estimated at \$120 million²⁸ or about 5% of the fiscal budget in 2013. Landslides, mudflows and floods threaten half of the territory and are aggravated by unsustainable use of natural resources, and climate change.²⁹

¹⁹ GrecoRC3%282014%2926_Second_Armenia_EN.pdf.

²⁴ <http://www.transparency.org/country#ARM>. The Corruption Perception Index scores on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).

²⁵ The peaceful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is negotiated under the internationally agreed format of the OSCE Minsk Group, co-chaired by Russian Federation, United States of America and France, on the basis of the following principles of international law: non-use of force or threat of use of force, self-determination and equal rights of people, and territorial integrity.

²⁶ According to Armenia's National UPR Report 2014.

²⁷ Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction, UNISDR, 2009.

²⁸ Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, 'Armenia: Institutional Arrangements for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction', 2009.

²⁹ Third National Communication of Armenia under UNFCCC, Ministry of Nature Protection, 2010.

¹⁹ Armenia Prospective Development Strategy for 2014-2025 (2014).

²⁰ Armenia UPR <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/AMSession8.aspx>.

²¹ Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe Committee on the Honouring of Obligations and Commitments by CoE Member States (Monitoring Committee) 2014: <http://www.assembly.coe.int/CommitteeDocs/2014/amondoc19-2014.pdf>.

²² 2015 Annual Report of the Human Rights Defender: http://ombuds.am/storage/files/library/pdf_2806687388_arm_report.pdf.

²³ <http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/greco/evaluations/round3/>

1.4 Conclusions and Recommendations of the UNDAF Evaluation (2010–2015)

The evaluation showed that the UN is well positioned to support the national development agenda in line with the Government’s Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Sustainable Development Program and overarching objectives of MDGs. It stated that the UNDAF strategic objectives were designed and implemented in close cooperation with the Government and contributed to the well-being of the Armenian people. As a trusted and reliable partner, the UN demonstrated its expertise in key sectors of democratic governance, social protection, economic equity, environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction. Being uniquely positioned as a custodian of international norms and standards, the UN contributed to the protection of human rights and gender equality, liaising with both government and civil society. By the end of 2014, the overall budget delivery rate surpassed the total UNDAF budget planned for 2010–2015, comprising around 127% one year ahead of the UNDAF cycle.

The strategic recommendations of the evaluation emphasized that the UN should: increase efforts to position itself as a unified partner with collective impact; increase investment in internal coherence and efficiency; track UNDAF performance more effectively through the established M&E mechanism; and scale up joint programming with coherent planning as well as joint resource mobilization efforts. It also recommended reinforcing the current status on strategic policy advice and joint advocacy efforts in support of country’s development priorities, while relying more on national mechanisms and building national capacities.

To reinforce the positive results and to address the evaluation recommendations, the UNCT will continue to emphasise its comparative advantages and the strengths and complementarities of the mandates of individual UN Agencies. In particular, the UNCT will: strengthen the M&E system through revitalizing the internal web-based M&E mechanism to track results; enhance engagement of government and civil society partners in the work of the UNDAF Results Groups; elaborate and implement, in cooperation with the Gov-

ernment, a joint resource mobilization strategy; adopt a UNCT Code of Conduct to increase internal coherence; promote joint programming; take a more unified approach to addressing the country’s key development priorities.

The UN in Armenia will continue to support the national development agenda, as reflected in the UNDAF outcomes for 2016–2020, by capitalizing on the following key **comparative advantages**:

- UN has the comparative advantage to act as a bridge between the Government and the private sector to stimulate growth through creating an enabling environment for SMEs, supporting business startups, strengthening value chains and producer groups, creating economic opportunities for vulnerable groups and delivering sector-specific advice. Several UN agencies have a proven track record of working with the Small and Medium-Size Enterprise Development National Center, the Agricultural Alliance. (Outcome 1)
- As a custodian of international norms and standards, the UN has the comparative advantage to support the Government in fulfilling its international obligations and strengthening systems for democratic governance and human rights. UN has demonstrated its ability to act as a neutral convener of the Government and civil society by creating platforms for citizen engagement, supporting the Government to work in a more open and transparent manner, as well as facilitating dialogue on reporting to the UN human rights treaty bodies and the UPR. UN also brings its unique expertise and knowledge in this area to support the efforts of other development partners. (Outcome 2)
- The work of the UN on policy development, legal reform, capacity development and empowerment both at national and local levels gives it a comparative advantage to reflect local realities in policies. The UN co-chairs, with the MoLSI, the Gender Theme Group, which further strengthens UN’s credibility among the Government, development partners and civil society to act as a strong advocate for gender equality. The newly established Council on Men and Women Equality, as the institution-

al mechanism for strengthening gender equality in the country, will be among areas of focus for the UN. (Outcome 3)

- Migration and border management, support to refugees, asylum seekers and returnees has been at the core of the UN work in Armenia, with the UN being regarded as a standard setter, a source for technical expertise, policy and international law. UN agencies have collectively supported Armenia in implementation of international agreements, policy and capacity development. The Government and other national partners have also benefited from the concerted effort of the UN agencies to support the settlement of a particularly large population displaced as a result of the conflict in Syria. (Outcome 4)
- The mandate, technical expertise and experience of the UN agencies in areas such as health, education, social and child protection places the UN in a strong position to create linkages between the sectors and actors, thereby supporting the development of a viable system of integrated social services at both the national and local levels. Close engagement with the Integrated Social Service System Management Council will ensure that the lessons learnt from piloting the social services reform and international good practices are applied in the rollout of the reform throughout the country. (Outcome 5)
- Health is a key area shared in the mandates of several UN agencies. UN has access to global knowledge and expertise in the field of health, which translates into a comparative advantage in delivering country-specific advice to the Government at both policy and operational levels, as well as advocating for issues directly impacting on health. UN agencies are also actively engaged in the Country Coordination Mechanism fighting HIV/AIDs, TB and Malaria. (Outcome 6)
- National partners have repeatedly acknowledged UN Agencies as credible and efficient partners to the Government with capacity to mobilize technical expertise, knowledge and resources from key actors,

such as the Global Environmental Facility, to support policy development and institutional strengthening in areas of environmental sustainability, climate change and disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, the UN is recognized as the major development structure promoting compliance with multilateral environmental agreements and global conventions; assisting the government in climate change and DRR negotiations; promoting the concept of Energy Efficiency in public, residential and industrial sectors; applying innovative cross-sectorial development approaches (i.e. ecosystem approach, integrated considerations of poverty and environment); and advocating Disaster Risk Reduction principles across Armenia. (Outcome 7)

2. RESULTS AND STRATEGIES

The UNDAF 2016-2020 is a strategic programme framework for achieving results. It responds to country priorities and will contribute to the achievement of national development goals. It contains seven major expected results, called 'outcomes' that were identified jointly by the UN, the GoA and civil society partners. This section is the core of the document. It describes the pillars, the overarching programme strategies, and the seven expected UNDAF outcomes. The complete results matrix including indicators, baselines, targets, means of verification, and risks and assumptions is provided in Annex A.

2.1 Pillars

The seven outcomes are grouped according to four pillars that respond to country priorities and the SDGs and that make use of the UN's comparative advantages:

Table: Overview of Pillars and Outcomes

4 Pillars	7 Outcomes
Equitable, sustainable economic development and poverty reduction	Outcome 1. By 2020, Armenia’s competitiveness is improved and people, especially vulnerable groups, have greater access to sustainable economic opportunities.
Democratic governance	Outcome 2. By 2020, people benefit from improved systems of democratic governance and strengthened protection of human rights. Outcome 3. By 2020, Armenia has achieved greater progress in reducing gender inequality, and women are more empowered and less likely to suffer domestic violence. Outcome 4. By 2020, migration, border, and asylum management systems are strengthened to promote and protect the rights of migrants and displaced people, especially women and girls.
Social services and inclusion	Outcome 5. By 2020, vulnerable groups have improved access to basic education and social protection services and participate in their communities. Outcome 6. By 2020, quality health services are accessible to all, including especially vulnerable groups.
Environmental sustainability and resilience-building	Outcome 7. By 2020 Sustainable Development principles and good practices for environmental sustainability resilience building, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and green economy are introduced and applied.

2.2 Programme Strategies

To support the achievement of outcomes, the following over-arching programme strategies will be employed. Each outcome has specific strategies identified by the GoA and UN.

1. Promote fundamental human rights

A human rights-based approach (HRBA) to development aims to support better, more sustainable development outcomes by analysing and addressing inequalities and discriminatory practices. At country level, a HRBA proceeds from the commitments of the state on the basis of its ratified human rights conventions. It works to ensure

that human rights standards and principles guide development cooperation with a focus on developing the capacities of ‘duty-bearers’, primarily the state, to meet their obligations and of ‘rights-holders’, especially vulnerable groups, to claim their rights.

UNDAF interventions will be designed following the analysis of weaknesses in the enabling environment (legislation, policies, institutional and systemic issues) and the capacity gaps of ‘duty-bearers’ with the aim to support them in closing those gaps and ensuring that ‘right-holders’ enjoy equal access to quality services and public goods. UN Agencies will follow their commitment to HRBA when designing specific interventions.

2. Ensure gender equality

The goal of gender equality and the practice of gender mainstreaming focus on how men and women experience problems in society differently, and how they relate to one another and the societal forces that shape power relationships. It aims to identify societal and state structures that sustain gender inequality, or promote equality, with consideration of institutional and systemic influences.

Gender equality will be promoted and gender mainstreaming will be enhanced in programme planning and implementation throughout the priority areas of this UNDAF, specifically through the application of gender analysis, formulation and advocacy of gender equality results within programme results-based frameworks, monitoring and evaluation of gender mainstreaming. The UNCT together with the GoA will continue using the platform of the Gender Theme Group to support the national mechanisms, legislation, and policy interventions on gender equality in line with national gender equality goals, MDG3 and future SDG targets. Gender equality will remain one of the key cross-cutting areas for UNCT joint action.

3. Promote environmental sustainability, build resilience at local levels

An understanding of the linkages between environment and development will be essential for the achievement of national development priorities. The GoA and UN will work to ensure that UNDAF interventions are designed and implemented to promote environmental sustainability and resilience. The UN can support Armenia to implement and track progress towards its national environmental goals, MDG7, and future SDG targets, and the goals and targets of ratified Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), such as the ones for climate change, e.g. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and biodiversity, e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity. The UN will also help to build capacity for effective disaster risk assessment and management.

4. Develop country capacities and strengthen inter-sectoral coordination

A capacity development approach in all elements of UNDAF will help to ensure that Armenia can lead, manage, achieve and account for their national development priorities. This is especially so for those related to the MDGs, SDGs, and internationally agreed development goals, as well as human rights obligations in ratified UN conventions and treaties. In its future cooperation, the GoA and UN will seek to develop a more integrated, holistic approach. This will focus on key institutions, institutional bottlenecks and capacity needs. It will go beyond training and skills development, to generate sustainability and the scaling-up of good practices. In addition, across the range of pillars and outcomes, efforts will be made to strengthen inter-ministerial and inter-departmental coordination in planning, budgeting, service delivery, and monitoring in line with international standards. Specific efforts by the GoA and UN will involve experience exchange to study and apply best practices in inter-sectoral cooperation, and strengthening of monitoring and evaluation systems.

5. Provide effective results management, monitoring, and reporting by Results Groups

Results-based management is a strategy that requires clearly defined accountability for results and monitoring and self-assessment of progress towards results, and reporting on performance. Joint national-UN Results Groups (RGs) will be used to support the implementation, management, monitoring and reporting of the expected UNDAF outcomes. They represent a key strategy to secure national ownership of the development assistance framework and mutual accountability for its expected results.

2.3 Outcomes

This section describes the expected outcomes from the UNDAF, including the programmatic rationale, the main strategies to be employed, and the key partners to be involved in implementation.

Pillar I. Equitable, Sustainable Economic Development and Poverty Reduction

Outcome 1.

By 2020, Armenia’s competitiveness is improved and people, especially vulnerable groups, have greater access to sustainable economic opportunities.

In 2013, nearly 1 in 3 people in Armenia (32%) lived below the national poverty line with disparities among regions, as reflected in the Gini index of 0.372. The poverty rates in Shirak, Kotayk, Lori, Gegharkunik and Ararat regions were higher than the country average.³⁰ In terms of urban/rural distinction of welfare, the majority of the poor (63.8%) were urban residents. The rural poor were mostly involved in agriculture which employs 36% of the working population and contributes 19% to GDP.³¹ Unemployment is a major contributing factor to poverty. In 2013, 16% of people in Armenia were unemployed. Women experience higher rates of unemployment than men, and unemployment amongst young people (15–24 years) is twice that for the general population.³² About two thirds of the employed depend on incomes from low productivity agriculture and trade.³³ A chronic discrepancy between the skills demanded in the market place and those of job seekers has resulted in significant underemployment. Many young people choose careers which are oversubscribed and qualifications often do not meet employers’ needs. Youth unemployment is due to an underdeveloped job market, insufficient experience and inadequate skills, and the unwillingness of businesses to employ inexperienced youth.³⁴ Poverty and unemployment drive outward migration. Between 2007 and 2013 it is estimated that an average of 35,000 people (of

which 82% are male, aged 20–54) emigrated annually.³⁵ Remittances make up approximately 17% of Armenia’s GDP, 87% of which originate from Russia.³⁶ Another major challenge is the estimated 16,000 Syrians, of mainly Armenian origin, who are seeking protection in Armenia. Most of the displaced bring with them a good level of education, vocational skills and often sound entrepreneurial experience, thus can positively contribute to the economic development of Armenia.

GoA and UN cooperation will focus on efforts to ensure that economic growth is both inclusive and sustainable:

- ▶ SMEs play a crucial role in poverty reduction and job creation, employing nearly 25% of the country’s work force³⁷ and contributing 27% of GDP in 2012.³⁸ SMEs face challenges linked to recruiting highly skilled employees, market risks, and funding.³⁹ Technical assistance will be provided to support decent work and strengthen the business environment, with emphasis on a SME Development Strategy. Particular attention will be given to strengthen producer groups and the development of value chains with a special focus on women and young people. Actions will be taken to increase the quality of employment services and to expand vocational education and training, while keeping up with the pace of technological innovation to build skills in Armenia in support of innovation and competitive industries.
- ▶ To address unemployment, strategies will involve support to develop a national employment strategy, strengthen labor market laws and new policies to encourage the employment of young people. The existing challenges can be effectively addressed through development of a comprehensive national employment policy framework rooted in the employment outcomes of macroeconomic policies. The policies have to be focused both on labour supply and demand.

³⁰ The proportion of the poor ranges from 21% in Vayotz Dzor, to 46% in Shirak, while Tavush saw one of the highest rates of poverty increase between 2008–2013. Social Snapshot and Poverty Report, National Statistical Service 2014, p. 37.

³¹ The proportion of the poor ranges from 21% in Vayotz Dzor, to 46% in Shirak, while Tavush saw one of the highest rates of poverty increase between 2008–2013. Social Snapshot and Poverty Report, National Statistical Service 2014, p. 37.

³² Decent Work Country Profile Armenia, ILO, 2012, p. 5.

³³ S. Karapetyan et al, Armenia: Social Protection and Social Exclusion”, Eurasia Partnership Foundation/Caucasus Research Resource Centres, Yerevan 2011, p. 9.

³⁴ Global Employment Trends for Youth, ILO, 2013.

³⁵ Report on Household Survey on Migration in Armenia, IOM and National Statistical Service, 2014.

³⁶ https://www.cba.am/EN/ppperiodicals/tex_09_14_eng.pdf.

³⁷ SMEs in figures, 2012, SMEDNC.

³⁸ World Bank, Country Program Snapshot, 2014.

³⁹ Assessment of Development Results, 2014.

- ▶ To address inclusive and sustainable economic growth, support for macroeconomic issues such as debt management and support through targeted policy advices aimed at improving the trade and investment climate to promote entrepreneurship and create employment opportunities.
- ▶ Enhancing the flow of information to the labour force about training and employment opportunities is critical. New schemes are needed to measure and analyse skill gap and assist job-seekers to find decent employment. These will be targeted to vulnerable groups: young people with low skills, women, persons with disabilities, refugees and people displaced from Syria.
- ▶ The innovation performance review in 2014⁴⁰ emphasized the progress made by the country in the area of national innovation systems (NIS) and developed a set of recommendations and policy advice to increase the efficiency of the national innovation system, enhance innovation capabilities of stakeholders, introduce technologies new to the Armenian market as well as innovative processes and services. The importance of social innovation and innovation in management is also one of the area for future development.
- ▶ Agriculture contributes significantly to the economy and is the main source of economic activity in rural areas. It produces 19% of GDP and employs about 36% of the employed population. It is composed mainly of small farms with fragmented plots which are mainly utilized for subsistence agriculture. There are few links to markets, limited resources and feeble growth potential. In agriculture, technical assistance will be provided to improve both efficiency and sustainability. Efforts will focus on policy improvements, better management of agricultural statistics, support for a general agricultural census, strengthening producer groups and cooperatives and increasing their engagement in different value chains. An integrated rural development programme will be implemented in vulnerable border regions to provide income generating opportunities and reduce regional disparities. These efforts are ex-

pected to contribute to rural income levels.

- ▶ Public-private partnerships will be considered as one of the mean to fill the infrastructure gap. UN will support it with development and adaptation of the standards and best practices in various infrastructure sectors, including water and sanitation and waste water, health and educational infrastructure, transport and energy infrastructure.

Support will be provided to improve statistical production processes with the final objective to increase compliance with international standards.

- ▶ Regional integration efforts by undertaking an assessment of regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in goods will be implemented upon request from the Government, using United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) survey-based evaluation methodology. The assessment will reveal regulatory and procedural barriers to trade, and provide practical, action-oriented recommendations for addressing them.
- ▶ Support will be provided to refugees to promote their economic integration in Armenia such as: language and business training, access to concessional credits and financial services, as well as other livelihood interventions.

Major outputs expected from UN programmes will involve:

1. Upgraded infrastructure and enabling economic opportunities for vulnerable groups and border communities, including through the development of cultural and creative industries and cultural tourism.
2. Active labor market programmes for SME promotion and job-rich growth and for vulnerable groups.
3. Strengthened SMEs with increased knowledge, skills, marketing and exporting capabilities.
4. New monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to measure the reach and impact of state employment measures.
5. Re-integration support to returning migrants in job placement, business startups, improved access to financial resources, effective use of remittances.

⁴⁰ Innovation Performance Review of Armenia, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 2014.

6. Strengthened value chains, additional and more effective producer groups, increased rural incomes and employment, improved food security and greater consumer access to more affordable, better quality food.
7. Improved agricultural statistics and planning.
8. Improved policies and mechanisms to support implementation of the Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy for 2015–2025 and Action Plan.
9. Strengthened industry–science linkages and increased financing of innovative entrepreneurs.
10. Institutional development for newly created free economic zones and technological parks.

Pillar II. Democratic Governance

Outcome 2.

By 2020, people benefit from improved systems of democratic governance and strengthened protection of human rights.

Under this Outcome, the UN will use policy development, institutional strengthening, participation and empowerment at national and local levels in priority areas of human rights, access to justice, accountability and transparency.

Armenia is implementing national strategies for public administration reform, including civil service development, public finance management, local self-governance and anti-corruption initiatives. In 2011, it joined the Open Government Initiative and is currently implementing the second OGI Action Plan for 2014–2016. In Public Administration and Anti-Corruption, a new Government strategy will tackle corruption in key sectors, including education, health, state revenues and law enforcement and recognizes the importance of more engagement of citizens and civil society.

Civil society is one of the primary actors in Armenia’s democratic reform process. Therefore, more efforts are needed to stimulate people’s participation in governance, to promote the concept of the ‘citizen expert’ and to design development

solutions and public services that deliver results. GoA and UN cooperation will focus on the quality and accessibility of public services by improving citizen engagement with the Government, strengthening the culture of demand, negotiation and dialogue, as well as supporting government to work in a more open and transparent manner.

Armenia has ratified most UN and Council of Europe human rights instruments, has adopted a national Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan (2014). A Working Group established by the Minister of Justice seeks to implement and coordinate commitments. There is a need to strengthen enforcement and implementation as legislation has not always led to improvements in practice. Moreover, citizens know little about their rights and responsibilities, which prevents many from claiming their rights.⁴¹ The most important issues regarding human rights are: rule of law and access to justice, torture and ill-treatment, societal discrimination against vulnerable and minority groups. Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan refer to all fields of human rights including civil, political, social and economic rights.

The UN will expand its successful work on human rights by assisting the Government to implement its Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan and the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms, in close coordination with the Working Group established by the Ministry of Justice. It will further promote dialogue and respect for tolerance by broadening human rights education, including on the prevention of Genocide.

GoA and UN cooperation will focus on the quality and accessibility of public services by improving citizen engagement with the Government, strengthening the culture of demand, negotiation and dialogue, as well as supporting government to work in a more open and transparent manner. UN will also support the government in building national capacity in data collection and analysis for evidence-based policymaking.

- At the policy and institutional level, efforts are needed to develop and implement the anti-corruption strategy and action plans with greater citizen engagement, by strengthening capacities of respective agencies, civil society and think tanks for

⁴¹ Capacity Assessment of the State Guaranteed National Legal Aid System in Armenia, UNDP, 2013.

impact assessments, and by mainstreaming anti-corruption in local development safeguards. Priorities will focus on improved protection and will tackle issues of access to justice, anti-discrimination, torture and ill-treatment. It will support Armenia in meeting its international obligations by developing capacity of the judiciary and law enforcement, and by assisting in implementation of the agreed recommendations, as identified.

The UN will help strengthen free legal aid system and alternative legal services, and work towards increased public awareness of rights and legal literacy focusing specifically on vulnerable groups, in line with the Strategic Programme for Legal and Judicial Reforms 2012 - 2016. In parallel, it will further promote dialogue with a view to reduce and eventually eliminate all forms of discrimination in the society. It will also support the government in benchmarking, measurement frameworks and aid coordination in human rights.

Major outputs expected from UN programmes will involve:

1. Better coordinated mechanisms to ensure the implementation of a system of protection of human rights and meeting of international obligations.
2. A strengthened framework of anti-corruption monitoring by civil society and implementation of the anti-corruption strategy by the government.
3. New mechanisms for systematic interaction between citizens and the government to better inform policy making.
4. Improved legal protection mechanisms including free legal aid.

Outcome 3.

By 2020, Armenia has achieved greater progress in reducing gender inequality, and women are more empowered and less likely to suffer domestic violence.

among women, participation in political and economic life is low.⁴² As of 2014, women comprise 11% of ministers and deputy ministers, only 11% of parliamentarians, and about 8% among local government authorities. This is despite the amendment to the Electoral Code in that set a 20% quota for women in party lists. There are no women governors or heads of urban communities. Women in Armenia own only 11% of micro, small and medium enterprises.⁴³ The male to female sex ratio at birth rose after independence and remains at the very high level of 114 males per 100 females, pointing to prenatal sex selection. The country's score in the World Economic Forum's (WEF) Gender Gap Index has slightly declined in the past five years, comprising 0.662 in 2014 (compared to 0.667 in 2010) and ranking 103rd among 142 countries.⁴⁴ A rise in single-headed households by women since 2010 has reached nearly one third. This is thought to be related to high levels of migrant labour among the male population, especially in rural areas. Given the limits on women's economic opportunity, these households are vulnerable to poverty.⁴⁵

A number of policy instruments and institutional mechanisms have been developed since 2010 in cooperation with NGOs and UN Agencies, but effective implementation remains an issue. Gender policy in Armenia is guided by a Concept Paper aimed at creating gender equality, eliminating discrimination on the grounds of gender, ensuring equal rights in the labour market and equal access to economic resources, establishing a democratic political culture of tolerance, and gender-related dialogue in the public through the inclusion of gender criteria in all spheres of life. The key issues set forth in the Concept Paper have been further addressed by the GoA through targeted strategic action plans, including the Gender Policy Strategic Action Plan for 2011-2015, the Strategic Action Plan to Combat Gender-Based Violence for 2011-2015, and related annual gender policy action plans. Measures are aimed at introducing the gender component in policy development and decision-making processes at national and regional levels in socio-economic, political, education, health, cultural, and public information fields. The Council

Gender equality is a challenge in Armenia, especially the economic and political participation of women, and gender-based violence and discrimination. Despite high levels of education

⁴² Millennium Development Goals National Progress Report: Armenia, UNDP, Armenia, 2010.

⁴³ Women's Entrepreneurship Support Sector Development Program 2013-2017, Asian Development Bank.

⁴⁴ WEF Gender Gap Index, 2014. <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2014/economies/#economy=ARM>.

⁴⁵ Armenia 2010 Gender Assessment update, USAID.

on Issues of Equality Between Men and Women⁴⁶, adjunct to the Prime Minister, is the mechanism coordinating the implementation of the gender strategy in all sectors of state policy. To reinforce and improve the institutional mechanisms, Standing Committees on gender-related issues were established in 2011 in the regions, in Yerevan Municipality and the capital's 12 administrative districts, upon the executive orders of regional governors and the Mayor of Yerevan.⁴⁷

The Law “On provision of equal rights and equal opportunities for women and men” was adopted in May 2013. The term “gender” in the law was misinterpreted and misunderstood by certain social groups. The Women’s Council adjunct to the Prime Minister, and the UN jointly with other international organizations have made statements on the matter of concern.

It is difficult to gauge the prevalence of violence against women in Armenia largely because few cases are reported, particularly those of domestic violence, however the available data and research indicate that domestic violence is a serious problem that affects all strata of the Armenian society. There continues to be lack of appropriate legal measures to protect victims of violence and punish the perpetrators. In February 2013, the Government returned the draft Law on Domestic Violence for further elaboration and entrusted the MoJ with making amendments to the relevant legal acts. The CEDAW Committee, among other, recommended that Armenia adopts stand-alone legislation to combat domestic violence and sets up a specialized referral system for the victims of domestic abuse, wherein violence would be qualified as a criminal and civil offence subject to prosecution.⁴⁸

To address these issues, GoA and UN will build the capacities of national institutions to develop and implement policies that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women. Major strategies to be employed and outputs expected from UN programmes will involve:

1. Reducing gender equality disparities through targeting socially excluded and vulnerable groups (people living below the nationally determined poverty line, women in rural areas, including women-headed households).

2. Strengthening women’s voice and participation on national and local priority issues.
3. Cultivating a new generation of women leaders at all levels, particularly scaling up efforts to establish a critical mass of women leaders at the local level.
4. Supporting benchmarking, measurement frameworks, and aid coordination in human rights and gender equality.
5. Analysing the effects of gender-based violence on women’s and girls’ reproductive health, social and economic participation.
6. Advocating for improvement and implementation of gender-sensitive legislation and institutionalization of policies and programs for promoting gender equality and responding to gender-based violence.
7. Building multi-sectoral capacity to address gender-based violence, including through engagement of men and boys.

Outcome 4.

By 2020, migration, border, and asylum management systems are strengthened to promote and protect the rights of migrants and displaced people, especially women and girls.

Migration, including forced migration, is an important social and economic phenomenon affecting Armenians. It requires the establishment of a comprehensive and effective migration management system, including mechanisms serving the protection of refugees.

Nearly half of Armenian households are associated with migration. Up to 35,000 people emigrate annually from Armenia. Of those emigrants, 82% are male and 18% female.⁴⁹ Nearly 62% of those emigrating were unemployed immediately before emigrating. The main destination for Armenian emigrants is the Russian Federation (91%) followed by the EU (4%), the USA, and Ukraine. From 2007 to 2013, 38% of emigrants returned.

⁴⁶ The Council was re-established by the Prime Minister’s Decree 1152-A of 19 November 2014.

⁴⁷ National Review of the Republic of Armenia on the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action: http://www.unescapsdd.org/files/documents/Beijing20_national_review_Armenia.pdf.

⁴⁸ <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/229/31/PDF/N0922931.pdf?OpenElement>

⁴⁹ Based on educational status, the emigrants from the RA can be divided into at least four categories: (1) Educated migrants with education up to a graduate degree, constituting 17.2 % of the total emigrants; (2) highly qualified migrants comprising of individuals with post graduate degrees, constituting 0.6%; (3) low-skilled migrants with education up to general secondary constituting 49.8% of the total emigrants and (4) individuals with a vocational or secondary specialized education (23.9%).

Of these, 2 in 3 were male.⁵⁰ Returnees are in need of special attention and require an adequate environment for successful reintegration. In addition, Armenia hosts displaced populations mainly from Syria, Azerbaijan, Iraq and Ukraine.⁵¹ An estimated 15,000 persons displaced due to the conflict in Syria, mostly of Armenian ethnicity, have sought protection in Armenia, making use of a variety of options offered by the Government (e.g. facilitated naturalization, accelerated asylum procedures or residence status). Efforts of the GoA and UN (particularly UNHCR) are now shifting from immediate emergency assistance towards durable solutions, primarily by way of local integration. The ongoing geo-political tensions and conflict in countries and regions around Armenia require preparedness to respond effectively to future displacement scenarios.

While basic migration and refugee protection-related legislation is in place⁵², draft amendments to the Law on Refugees and Asylum have been prepared by the State Migration Service (SMS), pending endorsement by the Government and adoption by the Parliament. Moreover, improved legislation governing statelessness is under preparation.

The institutional framework in Armenia in the areas of migration and asylum are complex. The involvement of various ministries and authorities in the development and implementation of migration policy – often with overlapping mandates⁵³ – requires efficient and strengthened coordination mechanisms. The overall coordination and the development of migration policies in Armenia lie with the SMS, a state agency operating under the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Emergency Situations. At the same time, the SMS is responsible for the processing of asylum applications⁵⁴ and recently also has created an integration unit.

Over the last decade, trafficking has been successfully tackled in the country. Absolute numbers are very low – 15 cases on average per year. Armenia is a source country for 85% of victims of trafficking (VoTs) identified in Armenia, including women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation (80%) and men trafficked for forced labour (20%). Since 2002, the Government has made considerable progress in strengthening its anti-trafficking response, including improvement of the legal framework in line with international standards, institutional set-up, endorsement and implementation of four National Action Plans (2004-2006, 2007-2009, 2010-2012 and 2013-2015), establishment of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) of Trafficked Persons in 2008, and for the first time allocation of state funding for victims' assistance in 2009. The law of the Republic of Armenia "On Identification of and Support to Persons Subjected to Trafficking in Human Beings and Exploitation" was adopted on December 17, 2014 and will replace the existing NRM.

Efforts to strengthen cooperation among all the actors involved in managing migration are critical for improved protection of the rights of migrant and displaced populations. GoA and UN cooperation will focus on the development of well coordinated, evidence based national migration and integration strategies, and the provision of technical advice to bring legislation, policies, and data collection and analysis systems into line with international standards. There is need to mainstream displaced populations into country-wide, regional and sectorial development strategies, plans and programmes. Armenia's accession to the Eurasian Economic Union also requires efforts to align its migration and asylum operations with the laws and regulations effective in the newly forming Eurasian Economic Union.

Given the high Government priority, UN will continue its work in Integrated Border Management (IBM), building on the IBM National Strategy and Action Plan and the ongoing modernisation of three border crossings with Georgia. UN will expand and re-orient its work to leverage synergies with interrelated development issues such as economic development by the promotion of trade corridors as economic corridors, linking it more explicitly with community development work.

Major strategies to be employed and outputs expected from UN programmes will involve:

⁵⁰ http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/index.php?main_page=product_info&cPath=41_7&products_id=1400.

⁵¹ According to official sources: between 1988 and 1992 Armenia received over 360,000 refugees of ethnic Armenian background from Azerbaijan most of whom are naturalized, but many of whom are still struggling with their socio-economic integration and suffering from lack of durable housing solutions; between 2005-2007 Armenia received about one thousand refugees from Iraq; presently Armenia is also hosting about 15,000 persons, mostly of ethnic Armenian background who are displaced due to the conflict in Syria and are seeking protection in Armenia; as well as a smaller number of refugees from a variety of countries.

⁵² The 2006 Law on Foreigners; the 2001 Law on Border Guards; the 2001 Law on State Border; the 2011 EU-Armenia Mobility Partnership; and the 2014-2016 Action Plan for Approximation of migration legislation to EU and international standards.

⁵³ Rossi-Longhi, P; Galstyan, K; Lindstrom, T.; Review of Migration Management in the Republic of Armenia, p. 57, Assessment Mission Report, IOM, March 2008, Yerevan, available: http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/index.php?main_page=product_info&cPath=41_7&products_id=808.

⁵⁴ State Migration Service of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Emergency Situations, available at http://www.smsmta.am/?menu_id=1 (accessed on 20 May 2013).

1. Technical advice to harmonize national legislation governing the treatment of migrants and refugees with international, European and regional standards.
2. Prepare work/action plans serving the implementation of the revised legislation.
3. Continued support and coordination to implement the EU–Armenia Mobility Partnership Declaration.
4. Continued support to implement and monitor the EU–Armenia Readmission Agreement (including monitoring of implementation).
5. Expansion of the system of the migrant resource and referral centers.
6. Community economic development projects in out-migration areas of the country and to assist in the integration of refugees, other displaced persons and migrants as well as in the re-integration of returnees.
7. Improved mechanisms to identify the most vulnerable migrant and displaced populations.
8. Establishment of well-coordinated referral mechanisms to secure effective services to returning migrants, asylum seekers and refugees.
9. Support to develop and implement a National Integration Strategy.
10. Strengthen the capacities of law-enforcement bodies and the judiciary to effectively prosecute labor trafficking in Armenia
11. Assist in development and adoption of a Counter-trafficking Assessment Tool for use by the government and non-government stakeholders in Armenia.

Pillar III. Social Services and Inclusion

Outcome 5.

By 2020, vulnerable groups have improved access to basic education and social protection services and participate in their communities.

Education

Since 2008, there has been increased state support to early education with the opening of new kindergartens and the partial coverage of maintenance costs for one-year preschools. There are significant differences in preschool enrolment between urban and rural communities and between children with and without disabilities. Communities are often unable or unwilling to finance and maintain preschools.

Children with disabilities are among the most marginalized groups facing multiple deprivations: 71% do not attend preschool, 18% do not attend school, 12% attend special schools, 13% live in institutions (special schools and orphanages), 34% do not attend any community events and 73% do not use rehabilitation services. In an effort to ensure that children grow up in a family environment, the government reduced the number of children in residential care by 4,000 since 2007. However, another 4,000 children still reside in 40 different institutions.

Life skills and health education are an integral part of good quality education which meets the basic educational needs of children and provides them with knowledge, skills, and motivation to make healthy choices in life, respect human rights, and avoid discrimination on any grounds. Though life skills education is obligatory in secondary school (grades 8–11), the quality of its teaching is compromised by the absence of systemic pre-service teacher training and regular monitoring and assessment.

Recent surveys indicate more than 1 in 4 young people ages 24–30 are determined to pursue further education.⁵⁵ However, unless the quality of education changes, Armenian youth will remain sceptical about their educational prospects.

GoA and UN efforts will focus on the expansion of inclusive pre-schools, including adaptable models for remote communities and providing policy advice to address inclusion issues at the preschool level. UN support will assist the GoA to avoid unnecessary deprivation of parental care and to promote the unification of children currently placed in state care with their biological families or alternative care arrangements,

⁵⁵ National Youth Aspirations Research Report 2012: RA Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs and United Nations Development Program. http://www.am.undp.org/content/dam/armenia/docs/National%20youth%20aspirations%20survey%20report_ENG_edited%20final.pdf.

such as fostering. The promotion of healthy lifestyles will require closer and better coordinated cooperation between the Government and civil society.

Social protection

Armenia has continually progressed in reforming national and sub-national systems to prevent social exclusion and promote the interests of vulnerable children. The Government designed and sustained a multi-pillar social protection system, which was quite effective in tackling extreme poverty when it emerged as a serious threat. Notably, the 2014-2025 Armenia Prospective Development Strategy recognized poverty alleviation as a key priority.

The country continues to face challenges to fulfill the rights of all children to social protection and to reach the most vulnerable and marginalized groups. According to the 2013 Integrated Living Conditions Survey, the poverty rate was 32% and child poverty was 37%, making every third child poor and every thirtieth child extremely poor.⁵⁶ There are no comprehensive statistics on violence against children in Armenia, though such violence appears to be a concern – especially for children living in institutions and in the poorest families.

A multi-sector approach and investment in sustainable systems is needed to effectively and efficiently address the multiple and complex vulnerabilities faced by children and their families in Armenia. Beginning in 2010, the GoA initiated the Integrated Social Services reform. It aims to reduce the vulnerability of families and children, introduce a ‘one window’ approach for services, integrate social databases, and apply transformative social work, local social planning and greater cooperation among services. There is a need to set up psychosocial and other support services for children facing domestic abuse and violence.

Major strategies to be employed and outputs expected from UN programmes will involve:

1. Increased access to early learning, particularly in cultural and educational institutions, for most vulnerable groups, including in times of shocks and stresses.
2. Inter-sectoral mechanisms and strategies that identify and support out-of-school and at-risk children

3. Strengthened inclusive education system that responds to the needs of ALL children
4. Strengthened health, education and social protection system that can prevent or mitigate childhood disability through early identification and interventions, rehabilitation and social support.
5. Improved social norms that are more favorable towards the social inclusion of children with disabilities.
6. Child protection services that effectively prevent family separation and respond to child violence and abuse.
7. An integrated social protection system that identifies and responds to the income poverty and multiple deprivations of vulnerable children and their families.
8. An in-service training curriculum for preparation of “Life skills” teachers and relevant teaching resources for trainee teachers and instructors. The curriculum will be gradually integrated into all teacher training institutes as well as used for in-service refreshment and quality assurance training.
9. As an essential public service ensuring access to overall quality and accessibility of education, strengthen the national school feeding project. It will contribute to the realization of the children’s essential right to food and normal physical growth as well as give them the opportunity to realize their educational potential.

Outcome 6.

By 2020, quality health services are accessible to all, including especially vulnerable groups.

Access to quality and affordable healthcare is integral for the achievement of national development goals. In the area of health, priorities for the Government of Armenia and UN are:

- ▶ Reproductive health, including maternal health
- ▶ Child and adolescent health
- ▶ Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and

⁵⁶ Social Snapshot and Poverty Report in Armenia, National Statistical Service, 2014 (ILCS 2013).

- Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.

Reproductive health, including maternal health

Reproductive and maternal health is among five priorities highlighted in the 2013–2018 Election Program of the Armenian President as well as in the 2014–2017 GoA Program. Between 2005 and 2013, the **Maternal Mortality Ratio** (MMR) declined from 37 to 18.5 deaths per 100,000 births.⁵⁷ This positive shift is attributed to an increase in public spending on maternal and reproductive health and the operation of mobile gynaecological and emergency obstetric care (EOC) teams. While the current maternal mortality indicators of Armenia are ahead of many CIS countries, the MMR is still far above the EU average of 5 deaths per 100,000 births. The Government aimed to achieve the level of maternal mortality of 10.3 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2015 which is close to the corresponding MDG Target.

The proportion of women who deliver in a facility, using trained health providers was nearly comprehensive at 99%. The **total fertility rate** in Armenia is unchanged from 2000 at 1.7 children per woman. Use of modern contraceptive methods increased from 20% in 2000 to 27% in 2010 but is still low. The total abortion rate (TAR) is 0.8 abortions per woman, a dramatic decrease since 2000.⁵⁸ The lack of quality family planning services leads to a still heavy reliance on abortion with consequently high secondary infertility. Other causes may be high levels of STIs, abortions, and the low level of knowledge and awareness about reproductive health among young people. Current estimates indicate that every year 272 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and 115 die from the disease. Cervical cancer in Armenia ranks as the 5th most frequent cancer among women and the 2nd most frequent cancer among women between 15 and 44 years of age.⁵⁹ There is the need to improve access and increase the demand for family planning which will lead

to improved situation of maternal health and infertility. Efforts will be made to build-up life skills education (LSE) within the existing system to ensure that education considers needs and knowledge, attitudes and skills.

Child and adolescent health

Armenia has improved its infant mortality and under-five mortality rates, nearly halving the number of deaths since 1990.⁶⁰ However, according to the National Statistical Service of Armenia, infant mortality has remained the same little progress towards reduction over the past five years with a range of 9.7 per 1,000 live births in 2013.⁶¹ The Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation provides a higher IMR in 2013 of 14 per 1,000 live births. Evidence shows that children from poor households, children who live in rural areas, and those whose mothers have low education have a notably higher risk of death before their first birthday.⁶² Stunting and other forms of under-nutrition are an important public health issue and contribute to child mortality, disease and disability. According to 2010 DHS data⁶³, stunting affected nearly 1 in 5 (19%) children under five years of age, peaking at 26% among children ages 36–47 months and making it, according to the WHO standard, an emerging public health issue. The 2010 Armenian Demographic and Health Survey (ADHS) highlights the double burden of malnutrition, finding that 15% of Armenian children ages 0–5 are overweight. All of the nutrition indicators described above have nearly reached a threshold where they can be considered an emerging public health issue. Exclusive breastfeeding improved only marginally from 33% to 35%. There is also a substantial prevalence of anemia among preschool children (37%) and women of childbearing age (25%).⁶⁴

About 40% of school-aged children have multiple health complaints, and over 25% of 15-year-old girls and rural children show symptoms of serious depression. Adolescents have limited contacts with the health system: some 55% of 11-year-olds

⁵⁷ The maternal mortality rate is defined as the number of maternal deaths in a given time period per 100,000 women of reproductive age, or woman-years of risk exposure, in same time period. The maternal mortality ratio is the number of maternal deaths during given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time. The MDG indicators for maternal mortality are measured in maternal mortality ratio. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2013. Estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, the World Bank and the United Nations Population Division. <http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/maternal-mortality-2013/en/>.

⁵⁸ Armenia Demographic and Health Survey 2005, 2010.

⁵⁹ ICO Information Sheet on HPV and Cancer, January 2014.

⁶⁰ The State of the World's Children – estimates rate at 15 deaths per 1,000 live births for 2012.

⁶¹ The Demographic Handbook of Armenia, Yerevan, National Statistical Service, 2013 and http://childmortality.org/index.php?r=site/graph#ID=ARM_Armenia. While UNICEF's the State of the World's Children, 2014 estimates higher rate at 15 deaths per 1,000 live births.

⁶² National Statistical Service, Ministry of Health and ICF International. Armenia Demographic and Health Survey 2010, Yerevan, 2012.

⁶³ Armenia Demographic and Health Survey 2010. <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR252/FR252.pdf>.

⁶⁴ Armenia Demographic and Health Survey 2005 (ADHS 2010 did not include biometric measurement of anemia).

have never seen a family doctor or paediatrician with an even higher rate in rural areas.⁶⁵ Over the past few years, the health, education, and child protection sectors have focused increasingly on issues related to the health of school-age children. A greater emphasis on integrated services and health promotion to meet the needs of school-age children, and innovation within the health sector will ultimately bridge the gaps in realizing the basic rights of adolescents. In particular, the frequency, scope and mechanisms for regular screenings will be revised, and basic health screenings will be moved to schools to include early detection, referral, screenings and provision of information and basic counselling. In light of integrated social services reform, psychologists and case managers will be linked to schools to work on issues related to school-age children and adolescents.

A child-centred approach is required, particularly for vulnerable children ages 0-6, to remove inequities in the health system to ensure access to health services. This approach will address family conditions that result in malnutrition, developmental delays, disability, violence, maltreatment and neglect. In order to reduce the mortality rate among the most vulnerable families, priority will be given to strengthen paediatric care at the regional level and improving referral mechanisms. Efforts will be directed to provide adequate support to families, including: improved policies and mechanisms that promote quality child care, sound nutrition and the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies, and effective counselling services. The UN will support advocacy for greater funding of the health care system and build capacity for cross-sector collaboration, improved data collection and analysis, strengthened pre- and in-service training of service providers and quality assurance. Support will also be extended to enhance the capacity of health providers to prevent developmental delays and disabilities through detection and intervention at an early age and to orient parents on modern parenting techniques.

To address issues related to adolescents' health and development an integrated approach oriented to equity and based on the health system is required to help to ensure that the health needs of adolescents are met in a timely and comprehensive manner. Health, education and social

protection policies all require strengthening to become child-friendly.

HIV

From 1988 to 31 December of 2014, 1,953 HIV cases had been registered in the country among the citizens of the Republic of Armenia with 334 new cases of HIV infection registered during 2014. The estimated number of people living with HIV in the country is about 4,000. Males comprise 69% of cases and females 31%. 36 cases of HIV infection are reported among children (2%). Approximately 54% of the people living with HIV were between the ages of 25-39 at the time of testing. Over the past ten years the main mode of transmission of HIV has shifted from intravenous drug use to heterosexual transmission. It is estimated that around 3 in 4 cases are associated with migration. Official data shows that up to 95% of pregnant women are tested for HIV, however a recent assessment revealed that more than half of the women included in the assessment were not aware that they had been tested. Overall, advisory services for HIV prevention and the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV are weak, and many families do not receive adequate information about the benefits of testing. There is also a lack of integration of services and a lack of capacity to provide regular services for the prevention and treatment of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases (STIs), particularly for migrants, their sexual partners, and young people. The 2014 Biological and behavioural HIV surveillance study has shown that the knowledge about HIV prevention among youth was 22.4%. Nearly 1 in 3 young people had engaged in high-risk sexual behaviour and in the past 12 months only 4.2% of the surveyed young people were tested for HIV.

HIV education as a part of Healthy Lifestyle course for youth should be implemented and extended at universities and colleges. Access to HIV testing for other groups of population, including high risk groups, should be increased as well. Measuring stigma and discrimination by using People Living with HIV Stigma Index to "know the epidemic" in terms of the prevalence of stigma and discrimination and their impact on the response to HIV is also important to be followed by public awareness activities. Since 2005 interventions have been scaled up considerably and the Gov-

⁶⁵ Arabkir Medical Centre, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, UNICEF and WHO, Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children, 2010.

ernment has improved its institutional capacity to prevent HIV and respond to AIDS.

The objectives of the National AIDS Programme are to reduce the transmission of HIV and to reduce the morbidity and mortality caused by HIV and AIDS. HIV prevention and AIDS treatment, care and support are being provided in accordance with the National HIV/AIDS Treatment and Care Protocols. However, funding for the national programme is less than 20% of the required budget. Support will be provided to strengthen systems for prevention and control of HIV and related infections among women and children to contribute to the achievement of “zero” new HIV infections among children and keeping their mothers alive. The cooperation will also expand the mobile medical team model to provide migrants and their family members with advice and services for the prevention of HIV, STIs, and reproductive health and family planning services.

Non-communicable diseases

More than 85% of deaths registered in Armenia are attributed to non-communicable diseases (NCDs). The major causes of premature death are diseases of the circulatory system, cancer, external injuries and poisoning. From 2007 to 2012, mortality caused by diseases of the circulatory system and cancers increased by 13% and 15%, respectively. This is related to population ageing, with 11% of the population in the 65-plus age group. A National programme to promote healthy lifestyles was approved by the GoA in 2014 and the Ministry of Health has developed a related programme and action plan to control the most prevalent NCDs. One of the targets of national NCD programme is 5% reduction of mortality due to cardiovascular, oncological, pulmonary diseases and from diabetes mellitus by 2020.*

Coordinated efforts across different sectors are needed to improve the prevention and control of NCDs. Educating the general population, especially those at risk due to unhealthy lifestyles, is a first priority. Rates of tobacco use have increased sharply among young people.

Alcohol abuse is not yet a major problem, but increasing use of alcohol has been reported for the youngest age group (16–24).⁶⁶ Promotion

of healthy lifestyles will require closer cooperation between the Government and civil society. The GoA and UN will promote health education and healthy lifestyles in schools and food safety through international instruments, specifically the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity.⁶⁷ To improve the quality of life skills and health education, a training curriculum and resources will be developed and integrated into teacher training institutes.

Major strategies to be employed and outputs expected from UN programmes will include:

1. Strengthened capacity of national institutions to formulate evidence based policies and deliver quality, integrated sexual and reproductive health services.
2. Strengthened national capacity to provide quality maternal and child health services for the most disadvantaged and excluded.
3. Strengthened, equity oriented family support and outreach services for Young Child Health and Wellbeing.
4. A strengthened systems for prevention and control of HIV and related infections among migrant populations, women and children.
5. Strengthened national policies and health planning processes for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (NCDs)
6. An in-service ‘life skills’ training curriculum and teaching resources integrated into all teacher training institutes.

Pillar IV. Environmental Sustainability and Resilience-Building

Outcome 7.

By 2020 Sustainable Development principles and good practices for environmental sustainability resilience building, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and green economy are introduced and applied.

⁶⁶ Report on the results of the national survey on the drug, alcohol and smoking prevalence among the general population of Armenia, 2005.

⁶⁷ It is an international agreement which aims to ensure the safe handling, transport and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health.

The 2007 National Security Strategy of the Republic of Armenia has recognised the ineffective management and unsustainable use of natural resources as a priority internal threat. The Armenia Prospective Development Strategy for 2014–2025 highlights the need for sustainable and inclusive growth and in particular: access to enhanced economic opportunities in line with sustainable development principles, and the promotion of environmentally-sound technologies and effective management of natural resources. During the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction the government agreed to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. It aims to substantially reduce disaster risks and losses in lives, livelihoods, and health, and to ensure that DRR principles are applied for sustainable development gains in the country. The DRR National Strategy (DRRNS) approved by the government in March 2012 was developed based on the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and its priority directions. Once updated to reflect the Sendai Framework, it will serve as a main guiding strategic document for DRR initiatives in all development sectors. Development of the DRRNS implementation plan 2016–2020 and its realisation, including regular monitoring and evaluation, are considered to be a priority area for GoA-UN cooperation. It is also important to note that DRRNS has already influenced national legislation and policies. For example, the revised Law on Local Self-Governance integrated DRR into planning frameworks and templates and is pending adoption in the Parliament.

During the last decade the county enacted a number of policies, regulations, and programmes based on sustainable development with particular emphasis on improved environmental management. In 2014, Armenia’s ranking in the Environmental Performance Index improved by 2 places to 48. This represents a 14 point increase since 2009. The biggest improvements have been to air quality and water and sanitation (access to drinking water). In 2014 alone, five laws and thirty by-laws were approved, including Environmental Impact Assessments and Environmental Expertise. The Action Plan for Energy Security was approved in July, stating specific timelines and division of responsibilities for promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy. The Law on Local Self-Governance was modified in January integrating climate change adaptation. With gas

prices on the rise, forest protection and energy efficiency (EE) issues are a priority for the government and the public. The first Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action Plan in Armenia for the housing sector was developed. The “Energy Saving and Renewable Energy Development” Law was amended to address energy audit for energy intensive sectors and mandatory norms for minimum energy performance requirement in public procurement. The Third National Communication and Armenia’s first Biennial Update Report to UNFCCC were developed which ensures the commitment of Armenia to update its national greenhouse gas inventory, provide information on progress in greenhouse gas mitigation policies and actions and identify relevant needs. The Protected Area network in Armenia was been increased by over 6,000 ha through introduction of new type of community managed protected area: “Gnishik.”

At the same time, aggressive development of resource intensive sectors and industries was considered an important strategy for mitigating the impact of the global financial crisis. While the approach boosted short term revenues, it was not designed and implemented to address actual environmental and social losses. There are limited policies and measures elaborated in support to the Green Economy programmes, energy efficiency and renewable energy related activities are still limited.

Armenia’s economy can be characterized by high energy intensity and consumption. The country is dependent on the import of hydrocarbons⁶⁸, including for all of its fuel for transport, gas for residential and industrial purposes, and one-third of electricity generation. Unsustainable practices in the use of natural resources include deforestation, poor land use and agriculture practices that lead to soil erosion and loss of habitats and species. There are still major problems with water quality and water supply issues and pollution with hazardous chemicals from industrial processes. There are approximately 8,000 tons of obsolete POPs waste and contaminated soil stored across the country. All of these factors create a significant risk to human health and the environment.

Natural hazards also constitute a significant challenge for the country. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) includes

⁶⁸ Armenia Prospective Development Strategy for 2014–2025 (2014).

Armenia in a group of countries with the highest relative economic loss and the worst economic resilience to natural hazards. The World Bank considers Armenia among the 60 most disaster prone countries in the world with nearly 110 different hazards. Over 80% of the population faces disaster risk⁶⁹ and 2 in 3 children attend schools in earthquake risk areas where school buildings do not comply with earthquake-resistant building codes.

A clean environment, conservation, the optimal use and rehabilitation of natural resources, proper disposal of hazardous waste, disaster risk management and resilience building, and environmental awareness and education are all important elements for sustainable development. GoA and UN cooperation will focus on a cross-sectoral approach to introduce environmentally friendly practices and increase of population resilience.

Major strategies to be employed and outputs expected from the UN programmes will include:

- ▶ Provide policy advice and advocacy to strengthen the links between sustainable environment, disaster risk management and economic development and enhance national capacities to fulfil commitments under ratified multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).
- ▶ Support the development of a national framework for the introduction and implementation of Green Economy policy, introduction of new economic instruments and innovative PPP schemes.
- ▶ Enhance capacity to produce and disseminate on a regular basis statistics according to the UN System on Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA).
- ▶ Strengthen national capacity to develop and implement a National Action Plan for sustainable housing and urban development based on the country profiled developed by the UNECE.
- ▶ Promote innovative clean energy technologies for SMEs and enhance awareness and incentives for entrepreneurs and small

businesses. The local private sector will be presented with opportunities to contribute to business plans for sustainable development and expand investment in clean energy technology in the country.

- ▶ Expand the use of Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) approaches, for the benefit of improved resource productivity (including reduced operational costs and use of materials, energy and water), reduced environmental impact, and improved occupational and community health and safety.
- ▶ Strengthen the capacity of the Government of Armenia to comply with provisions of the Protocol on Water and Health, to assist in the process of preparation of the road map for the ratification of the Protocol and to develop targets and measures to assist Armenian authorities in implementing requirements of the Protocol, thus to promote at national level the protection of life and health of the public both in terms of individual and collective aspects, as well as to improve the management and use of water resources, including the protection of ecosystems, to improve safe water supply and discharge, and to control and reduce water-related diseases.
- ▶ Assist the country to strengthen the capacity to develop national action plan for the forest sector in green economy, national accountability system for the sustainable forest management through the system for evaluation of the management of forests (SEMAFOR).
- ▶ Assist the Government in addressing Climate Change and Energy Efficiency related concerns through: (a) the development of a climate change mitigation policy and establishment of a mitigation measurement, reporting and verification system; (b) promotion of energy efficiency and Minimum Energy Performance standards in national legislation; (c) introduction of Low Carbon Development principles and practices in municipal energy planning, and promotion of an enabling environment for the application of innovative mechanisms; (d) support to the Development of the National Adaptation Action Plan and the imple-

⁶⁹ Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management in Armenia: Global Facility for Disaster Reduction And Recovery "Armenia: Institutional Arrangements for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction", World Bank, 2009.

mentation of adaptation measures in rural communities; e) promote energy and resource efficiency in residential, public and industrial sectors as well assist in promotion of renewable energy.

- ▶ Support implementation of a disaster risk reduction (DRR) policy framework and mainstreaming of disaster and climate risk management and resilience building principles and practices into the development agenda at national and local levels.
- ▶ Mainstream sustainable resource management practices using an Ecosystem-Based (including integrated water resource management) Approach and strengthen the management of hazardous chemicals and associated contaminated sites.
- ▶ Build capacity of national emergency services to carry-out multi-hazard risk assessment, mapping of communities and emergency response.
- ▶ Support a cost effective system of resilient schools and childcare institutions that are seismically safe, energy and resource-efficient and inclusive; assist in the adaptation of learning environments to address the needs of children.
- ▶ Provide assistance in developing national programmes for mitigating the negative impact of climate change on the Specially Protected Areas of Armenia.

3. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Resource Requirements

The UNDAF budget provides the GoA, the UNCT, and bilateral and multi-lateral development partners and donors with an overview of the required and available resources to support implementation of the planned outcomes, as well as funding gaps. It is a basis for joint mobilization of re-

sources and contributes to better delivery of GoA and UN system support. Sources of funding from UN Agencies include regular, or core resources and other, or non-core resources that UN Agencies are able to mobilize on the strength of the expected results and strategies. Budgets are indicative and may be subject to changes by the governing bodies of UN Agencies and by internal management decisions. Regular and other resources are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals

Full implementation of the UNDAF will require an estimated total of **\$119,245,000**. This includes \$16,575,000 from regular or core resources and \$28,270,000 from other or non-core resources. The total estimated funding gap is \$74,400,000 which will need to be mobilized over the period of the UNDAF. The overall resource requirements are summarized in the table below:

Resource Mobilization

The UN in Armenia, in cooperation with the GoA, will develop a resource mobilization strategy, in accordance with UNDG guidelines, to address the funding gaps of the UNDAF, including through Government co-financing and/or in-kind support. Building on the shared vision for the UNCT's engagement in Armenia, the joint resource mobilization strategy will:

- Analyze the external development environment and the priorities of development partners working in Armenia.
- Identify potential areas where the UNCT is best positioned to succeed in joint resource mobilization considering its development priorities and comparative advantages.
- Build the capacity of the UNCT in resource mobilization by enhancing their knowledge on relationship management and fundraising.

The strategy will set the framework for joint fundraising initiatives and will be supplemented with agency-specific resource mobilization strategies. It will provide responsibilities and guiding principles, mechanisms for fundraising, indicators and reporting arrangements.

Table: Resource Requirements by UNDAF Outcome (2016–2020)⁷⁰

Areas and Outcomes		Indicative Budget (USD)			
		Regular Resources (Secured)	Other Resources (Secured)	Resources to be Mobilized	Total
Pillar. Equitable, sustainable economic development and poverty reduction					
Outcome 1	UNDP	500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	13,500,000
	FAO	1,400,000	2,600,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
	UNIDO	0	1,210,000	4,000,000	5,210,000
	IOM	0	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
	UNHCR	700,000	100,000	2,000,000	2,800,000
	WFP	0	2,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000
	UNECE	20,000	0	350,000	370,000
	TOTAL	2,620,000	14,410,000	18,850,000	35,880,000
Pillar. Democratic governance					
Outcome 2	UNDP	400,000	0	6,000,000	6,400,000
	UNFPA	450,000	0	300,000	750,000
	IOM	0	0	300,000	300,000
	UNICEF	250,000	0	400,000	650,000
	TOTAL	1,100,000	0	7,000,000	8,100,000
Outcome 3	UNFPA	400,000	0	500,000	900,000
	UNDP	200,000	300,000	2,200,000	2,700,000
	TOTAL	600,000	300,000	2,700,000	3,600,000
Outcome 4	IOM	0	0	3,500,000	3,500,000
	UNHCR	500,000	100,000	10,000,000	10,600,000
	UNDP	100,000	0	3,500,000	3,600,000
	TOTAL	600,000	100,000	17,000,000	17,700,000
Pillar. Social services and inclusion					
Outcome 5	UNICEF	500,000	0	500,000	1,000,000
	UNFPA	300,000	0	300,000	600,000
	WFP	6,000,000	0	12,000,000	18,000,000
	UNHCR	300,000	150,000	2,000,000	2,450,000
	UNESCO	0	0	100,000	100,000
	TOTAL	7,100,000	150,000	14,900,000	22,150,000
Outcome 6	UNICEF	400,000	200,000	800,000	1,400,000
	UNFPA	550,000	0	500,000	1,050,000
	WHO	250,000	0	0	250,000
	UNAIDS	80,000	0	200,000	280,000
	UNHCR	200,000	0	500,000	700,000
	TOTAL	1,480,000	200,000	2,000,000	3,680,000

⁷⁰ The figures are indicative only. They are estimated as of April 2015 and will depend on the availability of regular and other resources from UN Agencies and contributions from donors.

Areas and Outcomes		Indicative Budget (USD)			
		Regular Resources (Secured)	Other Resources (Secured)	Resources to be Mobilized	Total
Pillar. Environmental sustainability and resilience-building					
Outcome 7	UNDP	650,000	12,000,000	5,000,000	17,650,000
	UNICEF	500,000	0	3,000,000	3,500,000
	UNIDO	0	1,010,000	4,100,000	5,110,000
	FAO	600,000	100,000	300,000	1,000,000
	OCHA	500,000	0	0	500,000
	UNECE	160,000	0	315,000	475,000
	TOTAL	2,410,000	13,110,000	12,715,000	28,235,000
GRAND TOTAL					119,245,000

4. COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

A joint national UNDAF Steering Committee (SC) will be established at the strategic level under the leadership of the RoA Prime Minister and the UN Resident Coordinator. The SC will coordinate, guide, and assist the implementation of the UNDAF. UN Agencies, Funds and Programs will prepare country programs, projects, and activities that are consistent with the results and strategies outlined in this framework. The programs will build upon UN comparative advantages, use global best practices to scale-up activities to the national level, and pilot innovative approaches. To strengthen performance and contribute to development results, the UNCT will, wherever relevant, use joint programming to reduce duplication and transaction costs, enhance synergies, and seek complementarity of mandates and cost efficiencies. Through the coordination and implementation arrangements described below, the RoA Government and the Heads of UN Agencies will oversee all strategic and operational aspects of UNDAF implementation, and will monitor its progress.

To ensure efficient planning, coordination, timely delivery, monitoring and evaluation of development results, UNDAF **Results Groups will be formed** at the pillar level by contributing UN Agencies, with participating members from the GoA and civil society partners. They will report to the UNDAF Steering Committee and will ensure a high level of coordination and coherence between the contributions of the GoA, civil society partners, and UN Agencies.

UNDAF Steering Committee

The UNDAF Steering Committee (SC) will provide overall strategic guidance during implementation of the UNDAF, including monitoring, reporting and evaluation. It will serve an advisory function and endorse strategic decisions with regard to implementation of the UNDAF.

The SC will be co-chaired by a representative of the RoA Prime Minister's Office and the UN Resident Coordinator in Armenia. Other members will comprise key Government partners, including line ministries relevant to the 2016-2020 UNDAF, UNCT members and other UN Agencies as necessary. The Committee will ensure participation of the civil society and private sector partners as necessitated by the SC agenda. The SC will remain operational throughout this UNDAF cycle and will meet as per agreed schedule to ensure the implementation of the following key functions:

- ▶ Review overall performance of the UNDAF and gauge the extent to which results are contributing to the national priorities.
- ▶ Consider major constraints and lessons from implementation, future risks and good practices that can be taken to scale and make decisions thereon.
- ▶ Review and approve adjustments to expected results, strategies and resources to better align UN and GoA resources for greater impact.

- ▶ Advocate and to provide guidance on resource mobilisation for the implementation of the UNDAF in Armenia.
- ▶ Agree on and oversee a final evaluation of the UNDAF to be conducted at dates agreed by SC members.

The work of the SC will be supported by the UN Resident Coordinator’s (RC) Office acting as Secretariat.

Results Groups

Results Groups (RG) are a key mechanism to support effective implementation of the UNDAF through joint monitoring and progress reporting for the expected outcomes. RGs will provide information exchange, track and report on progress against planned activities and results, and identify lessons, good practices, and needed adjustments to overall results, strategies, and resource allocations.

The RGs will be formed at the pillar level, based on agreement between the GoA and UNCT, to ensure efficient planning and coordination and the timely delivery of development results. They will be co-chaired by a Head or delegated deputy of a UN Agency and a senior representative from the relevant GoA Ministry. Members will consist of staff of Government ministries, departments, and state agencies, representatives of civil society organisations involved in implementation, and UN Agencies contributing to the outcome. The Co-Chair representing a UN Agency will be responsible for ensuring secretariat support to the Result Group. The Results Groups will meet regularly and will operate on the basis on annual workplans to be approved by UNCT and UNDAF SC in the beginning of the year. During implementation, RG meetings will be held at least twice yearly, in advance of SC meetings. More frequent meetings can be convened by the co-chairs, as necessary. The RGs are responsible to:

- ▶ Monitor progress towards the achievement of UNDAF outcomes, using agreed indicators, and track the extent to which these results contribute to national priorities.
- ▶ Collect data for outcome indicators and identify and propose solutions to address data gaps.

- ▶ Consider major constraints and lessons from implementation, future risks and good practices that can be taken to scale and make decisions thereon and present them to the SC.
- ▶ Review and propose adjustments to expected results, strategies and resources to the SC.
- ▶ Review implementation progress and report on the progress to the SC.

At the end of the year the Results Groups will conduct Annual Progress Review of the respective UNDAF pillars. A web-based UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation tool developed by the UNRC Office will be used to track/monitor progress against baseline data. The UNRC Office will prepare a joint Annual Progress Report, which will collate the reviews of the RGs. The Annual Progress Reviews consolidated into an Annual Progress Report will be reflected in UNRC and UNDAF Annual Progress Reports. The Annual Progress Report will be presented, discussed and analysed at the Steering Committee meeting with the aim to provide further guidance on effective implementation of the UNDAF.

The activities of the UNDAF Results Groups, whenever possible, will be coordinated with the work of the national coordination mechanisms⁷¹ through the institutional set-up of the National Directors and co-chairing of the UNDAF Theme groups by the relevant Ministry focal points.

Operations Management Team

Cooperation between the UN agencies at the level of operations will be carried out by the Operations Management Team (OMT) through the framework of common services. The latter aims at promoting efficiencies in UN procurement, maximising the use of funds in support of differing agency mandates and operations, and acquiring locally procured commodities and services more

⁷¹ Some of the key national mechanisms include the National Council on Sustainable Development under the Prime Minister’s Office, National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction; RoA Council on Men and Women Equality; the Small and Medium-Size Enterprise Development Council of the Republic of Armenia; National Youth Policy Council under the Prime Minister’s Office; Integrated Social Service System Management Council; Anti-corruption Council under the Prime Minister’s Office; Armenia Country Coordination Mechanism fighting HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria and others.

effectively and efficiently through collaboration, thereby reducing transaction costs and improving value for money.

The OMT provides support and advice to the UNCT on efforts to harmonize business operations and contribute to the delivery of UNDAF results. The Team will pursue higher quality, more effective, and cost-efficient common services in procurement, human resources, ICT, finance, logistics and transport. This is meant to strengthen the common services by consolidating the various resources, capacities and capabilities of the UN Agencies resident in the country. Significant savings in investments, operating costs and time, as well as improvement in efficiencies and delivery of these services will be achieved through joint initiatives in these common areas. Common procurement will result in a number of long-term agreements (LTAs) concluded by lead agencies to be used by everyone, providing an overall gain in procurement time, service costs, and management efficiency. The OMT is functioning under the guidance of the UNCT, is chaired by the UNDP Operations Manager and consists of each UN Agency's most senior Operations or Administrative Officer. The OMT's responsibilities are to:

- ▶ Implement common business solutions, such as common procurement systems for tendering and bidding, LTAs for joint procurement, common ICT platforms, banking arrangements, office security and cleaning services.
- ▶ Make assessments and recommendations to the UNCT on any activities requiring their approval for joint initiatives aimed at increasing the effectiveness of existing common services and premises, monitor and report to the UNCT about progress to achieve higher quality, more effective, and cost-efficient business support services. The OMT will set up a monitoring system, which would encompass baseline information with regard to current status of the common services/business operations along with indicators and set targets. The monitoring system will help to assess and report progress in terms of cost savings and efficiency gains; and
- ▶ Communicate effectively about the aims and expected results of common business solutions to all UN staff and concerned country partners.

Communications Group

UN Communication Group (UNCG) will continue to operate in recognition of the need, value and significant contribution communications and advocacy play in achieving the UNDAF outcomes and promoting the image of a strong and unified UN system in Armenia. The UNCG will promote and raise awareness on UN values, standards and norms, strengthen inter-agency cooperation in communications and increase the positive image and media profile of UN work at the country level. It will do this by speaking through unified messages, promoting awareness and understanding of the UN's contribution to national development process through the UNDAF, as well as promoting partnerships with key stakeholders. The objectives of the UNCG are to:

- ▶ Provide leadership in communications and advocacy for the UNCT.
- ▶ Identify new and creative ways to show how UN-supported programmes are delivering results, with an emphasis on inter-agency cooperation; and
- ▶ Promote a coherent image of the United Nations in Armenia.

UNCG is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator. Membership includes the communications specialists and media focal points from the UN agencies, funds and programmes at the country level. The UN Department of Information serves as the secretariat of the group.

To reach its objectives, UNCG will prepare an annual work plan based on the priorities for joint communications and advocacy identified by the UNCT. The UNCG will also develop a joint UN Communications and Advocacy Strategy in line with the thematic and programmatic priorities of the 2016-2020 UNDAF, and in support of the application and implementation of SDGs in the country. Resources for joint communications activities will be made available through cost sharing by the UNCT.

5. MONITORING, REPORTING, AND EVALUATION

To ensure that results and strategies planned in this UNDAF are relevant and implemented successfully, an effective monitoring and evaluation system will be established. It will be based on the aforementioned UNDAF implementation structures with the aim of: a) using transparent and continuous mechanisms to help UN Agencies and, if appropriate, other development partners to track the achievement of results from their contributing programs and projects; b) strengthen the monitoring and evaluation capacity of national partners. The monitoring and evaluation system in the UNDAF includes the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, UNDAF Results Matrix, UNDAF annual/biennial Work Plans and Reviews and Evaluation. The monitoring and evaluation will be done against the baseline data for outcomes and indicators provided in the UNDAF Results Matrix. The UNCT also commits to increasingly strengthen and use the national data and reporting systems.

At each step in the monitoring and evaluation system, ownership and leadership by the GoA is essential to sustain the demand for performance information about the UNDAF and to use performance information for learning, managing and adjusting strategy and resources for greater impact.

UNDAF Annual Review

An UNDAF Annual Review Meeting will be conducted and a joint Annual Progress Report will be presented. It will consolidate the progress reports from each UNDAF Results Group through Annual Progress Reviews, in accordance with joint work plans. Performance information from both Annual Progress Reviews and joint Annual Progress Reports⁷² will be reflected in UNRC annual reports and those of contributing UN Agencies. The joint Annual Progress Report will be presented,

discussed and analysed at the UNDAF Steering Committee meeting with the aim to provide further guidance on effective implementation of the UNDAF.

UNDAF Evaluation

An independent UNDAF evaluation will be conducted in the penultimate year of the programming cycle, in line with the standards and guidance documents of the UN Evaluation Group (UNEG). The aim of the evaluation will be to obtain substantive feedback from the UNDAF partners on the progress and impact achieved against expected UNDAF results. In addition to identifying achievements, the evaluation will reveal obstacles, which have had affected implementation of the UNDAF. Best practices and lessons learned which emerged from the UNDAF process will be disseminated through the national and global UN networks. The evaluation will be commissioned by the UNCT and discussed at the UNDAF Steering Committee. The UNCT envisages and commits agency cost-sharing for up to 30,000 USD for and international consultant to carry out the evaluation. If need be, additional funding will be provided through the UNRC Fund budget. The day-to-day management and coordination of the Evaluation will be done by the UNRC Office with the support of Agencies' focal points.

Risks and Assumptions

During the monitoring process special attention will be given to tracking major risks and assumptions that may jeopardise the achievement of UNDAF expected results, including: a) the impact of the global financial crises on the economy; b) continued relevance of the Armenia Prospective

⁷² The progress update will follow the UNDG Standard Operational Format and Guidelines for Reporting Progress on UNDAF.

Development Strategy for 2014-2025 toward the progressive achievement of the Post-2015 Agenda / SDGs; c) possible further escalation of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict; d) the risk of natural disasters and their possible aggravation as a result of climate change or unsustainable use of natural resources; e) the inability of the duty-bearers to perform properly their functions; f) lack of capacity or commitment of the national institutions and civil society organisations to implement high quality programs and projects; g) lack of sufficient resources for the implementation of the UNDAF, including commitment from donors; h) lack of sufficient collaboration amongst UN Agencies; i) an unexpected influx of large numbers of refugees, internally displaced people, labour migrants as a consequence of deterioration of the geopolitical situation in the region.

ANNEX A. UNDAF ARMENIA RESULTS MATRIX 2016-2020

UNDAF Armenia Results Matrix 2016-2020

Pillar I. Equitable, sustainable economic development and poverty reduction

National development goals: Growth of employment¹ – Increase in employment through creation of quality and well-paid jobs is recognized as the main objective of ADS. By 2021, the Government aims to ensure employment growth of around 135,000.

SDGs²: 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; 8.5 by 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value; 8.6 by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training at all levels.

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	Contributing UN Agencies and Partners	Indicative Resources 2016-2020 (USD) ³
<p>Outcome 1. By 2020, Armenia's competitiveness is improved and people, especially vulnerable groups*, have greater access to sustainable economic opportunities.</p> <p><i>*Vulnerable groups most relevant for this outcome are: poor, women, youth, refugees, returning migrants, people prone to migration, people with disabilities, rural population in remote areas</i></p>	<p>1.1 No. of improved policies to promote decent work and improve business environment, in line with sustainable development principles adopted</p> <p>BASELINE: 0</p> <p>TARGET: 5 policies improved and adopted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoA reports - UN Agency programme reports - Periodic qualitative assessment of new policies 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government is committed and sufficient resources made available for development and implementation of the socio-economic reforms <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Worsening global and regional economic situation - Regional instabilities 	<p>UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, ILO, IOM, WFP, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNECE, UNCTAD</p> <p>Key government partners: Ministries of Economy, Finance, Agriculture, Energy, Territorial Administration and Emergency Situations, Diaspora, Labour and Social Affairs, Culture, Education and Science</p> <p>Other partners: National Statistical Service, SME DNC, Armenian Development Foundation, State Migration Service, State Employment Agency, Trade Unions, regional and local authorities, business associations, NGOs, financial institutions.</p>	<p>Regular Resources: \$ 2,970,000</p> <p>Other Resources: \$ 14,410,000</p> <p>Resources to be mobilized: \$ 18,500,000</p> <p>Total: \$ 35,880,000</p>

¹ Armenia Prospective Development Strategy for 2014-2025 (2014), Priority 1, pg. 15.

² Sustainable Development Goals and targets, <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>, Sept 2014.

³ Budgets are indicative and may be subject to changes by the governing bodies of UN Agencies and by internal management decisions. Regular and other resources are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals.

UNDAF Armenia Results Matrix 2016-2020					
Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	Contributing UN Agencies and Partners	Indicative Resources 2016-2020 (USD)
	<p>1.2 Global Competitiveness Index rank</p> <p>BASELINE [2014]: Rank: 85/144</p> <p>TARGET: 80/144</p> <p>1.3 Poverty rate</p> <p>BASELINE [2013]: Total: 32 % Male: 31.7% Female: 32.2% Young people (15-17): 35.4%</p> <p>TARGET: 27% 27% 27% 30%</p> <p>1.4 Unemployment rates (disaggregated by sex, age and regions)</p> <p>BASELINE [2013]: Total: 16.2 Male: 14.4 Female: 18.1 Urban: 23.4 Rural: 6 Young people (15-24): 36</p> <p>TARGET: 13 12 15 19 5 30</p> <p>1.5 Per capita average monthly gross income level of rural population</p> <p>BASELINE [2013] Average monthly income per capita: 41,514 AMD</p> <p>TARGET: Average monthly income per capita: 51,500 AMD</p> <p>1.6 N° New startups established and operational</p> <p>BASELINE: 0</p> <p>TARGET: 80</p>	<p>- The Global Competitiveness Report</p> <p>- National Statistical Service (NSS), Social Snapshot and poverty in Armenia</p> <p>- NSS, Social Snapshot and poverty in Armenia - ILO, Global Employment Trends</p> <p>- Social Snapshot and Poverty Report 2014</p> <p>- SME DNC Annual Report - Project Progress Reports</p>			

UNDAF Armenia Results Matrix 2016-2020

Pillar II. Democratic governance

National development goals: Institutional modernisation of the public administration and governance⁴ – Activities aimed at institutional modernization of the public administration system will adhere to the adopted fundamental policies and will be geared at improving the public efficiency, growth of public resources and their targeted use, improvement of service quality and accessibility, reduction of corruption, transparency of decision-making, and increased civil society participation in these processes.

SDGs: 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; 16.2 16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; 16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

SDGs: 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; 5.1 end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere; 5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation; 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.

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	Contributing UN Agencies and Partners	Indicative Resources 2016-2020 (USD)
<p>Outcome 2. By 2020, people benefit from improved systems of democratic governance and strengthened protection of human rights.</p> <p><i>Vulnerable groups most relevant for this outcome are: women; youth; minority groups; children; people with disabilities</i></p>	<p>2.1 % UN human rights treaty mechanisms recommendations implemented</p> <p>BASELINE: 2014-17 HR Action Plan aligned with UN recommendations by 65%; Second iteration of HR Action Plan 2017-2020 (tentative) aligned with UN recommendations by 85%</p> <p>TARGET: 2014-17 HR Action Plan implemented by at least 70%; Second iteration HR Action Plan for 2017-2020 implemented by at least 80%</p> <p>2.2 Corruption Perception Index rank and score</p> <p>BASELINE [2014]: Rank: 94/175 Score: 37/100 [0 is highly corrupt]</p> <p>TARGET: 60-70/175 43-48/100</p> <p>2.3 Voice and Accountability rank from the World Governance Index</p> <p>BASELINE [2013]: Percentile Rank: 29.4/100</p> <p>TARGET: 60/100</p> <p>2.4 N° of policies and policy implementation mechanisms established and aligned with international standards (in anti-corruption/OGP human rights, population development)</p> <p>BASELINE: 8</p> <p>TARGET: 10 (both updated and new)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of GoA reports to Treaty Body mechanisms - Annual and ad hoc reports of HR Defender, national and alternative reports to UN HR Mechanisms - Programme reports - Transparency International Corruption Perception Index - World Bank World Governance Indicators [Note: ADS target for V&A is 75/100 by 2021] - GoA reports - ENP implementation reports UNCAC, OECD and GRECO reports, OGP website Programme reports 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modernization of governance system at all levels is high on government's agenda - The Government is committed to further protect and promote human rights in Armenia <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in the political and socio-economic situation - Varying level of initial capacities of different state institutions concerned - Increased discrimination and stigma towards vulnerable groups from certain groups of the population. 	<p>UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, IOM, UNESCO, DPI</p> <p>Key government partners: Office of RA President, RA National Assembly, Office of RA Prime-Minister; Ministries of Justice, Territorial Administration and Emergency Situations, Education and Science, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Youth and Sports, Labour and Social Affairs; as well as Local Authorities</p> <p>Other partners: Human Rights Defender's Office, RA Police, Office of the Prosecutor General, National Statistical Service, the Judicial Academy, Civil Service Council, Public Administration Academy, international organizations, civil society organizations and think tanks.</p>	<p>Regular Resources: \$ 1,100,000</p> <p>Other Resources: \$ 0</p> <p>Resources to be mobilized: \$ 7,000,000</p> <p>Total: \$ 8,100,000</p>

4 Armenia Prospective Development Strategy for 2014-2025 (2014), Priority 4, pg. 15.

UNDAF Armenia Results Matrix 2016-2020

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	Contributing UN Agencies and Partners	Indicative Resources 2016-2020 (USD)
<p>Outcome 3. By 2020, Armenia has achieved greater progress in reducing gender inequality and women are more empowered and less likely to suffer domestic violence.</p> <p><i>Vulnerable groups most relevant for this outcome are: women, especially young women and women in rural areas</i></p>	<p>3.1 N° and quality of new or improved laws, policies, action plans adopted to reduce gender inequality, gender-based violence and promote women empowerment</p> <p>BASELINE: 1 (GE Law) TARGET: 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of GoA reports to Treaty Body mechanisms - Alternative reports to UN HR Mechanisms - Periodic qualitative policy review against national and international standards - Programme reports - Government budget reports; % planned budget expenditure for new laws, policies, action plans 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoA is committed to further advance gender equality in Armenia - Adequate budget allocation for law and policy implementation <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Varying level of initial capacities of different state institutions concerned - Strong negative attitude towards gender-related issues from certain groups of the population 	<p>UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO</p> <p>Key government partners: Office of the RA Prime-Minister, RA National Assembly and Local Authorities, Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Territorial Administration and Emergency Situations, Labour and Social Affairs, Defense</p> <p>Other partners: Human Rights Defender's Office, RA Police, faith-based organizations and key women's organizations and civil society organizations promoting gender equality and women's rights.</p>	<p>Regular Resources: \$ 600,000</p> <p>Other Resources: \$ 300,000</p> <p>Resources to be mobilized: \$ 2,700,000</p> <p>Total: \$ 3,600,000</p>
	<p>3.2 % of outputs/targets in the strategies/policies achieved</p> <p>BASELINE: 10-15 TARGET: 50</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GOA reports - NSS reports on "Women and Men in Armenia," other statistical data - CEC website 			
	<p>3.3 % Decision making positions (executive, legislative and judicial) occupied by women at national and local levels increased.</p> <p>BASELINE: [2013] Legislative: 11 Judicial: 24 Executive: 14 Community heads: 1.9 Council members: 8.6 TARGET: 14 30 18 3 15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police reports on the number of cases - NGO reports 			
	<p>3.4 Availability of an improved, operational system for legal protection of victims of domestic violence</p> <p>BASELINE: N TARGET: Y</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global Gender Gap report and index, World Economic Forum 			
	<p>3.5 Global Gender Gap index scores</p> <p>BASELINE: [2014] Total 0.662 Economic Participation: 0.648 Political Empowerment: 0.068 Health & Survival: 0.933 TARGET: [2020] 0.666 0.660 0.072 0.946</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoA statistics 			
	<p>3.6 Sex ratio at birth</p> <p>BASELINE: 113 TARGET: 110</p>				

UNDAF Armenia Results Matrix 2016-2020

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	Contributing UN Agencies and Partners	Indicative Resources 2016-2020 (USD)
<p>Outcome 4. By 2020, migration, border, and asylum management systems are strengthened to promote and protect the rights of migrants and displaced people, especially women and girls.</p>	<p>4.1 No. of legislative amendments serving improved migration and asylum laws that are in line with international and regional standards</p> <p>BASELINE: 0 TARGET: 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official Guide on legislation - SMS reports - IOM and UNHCR reports - EU reports 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modernization of government system at all levels is high on government's agenda - Adequate budget allocation for border management and asylum services¹ - Receptive approach towards displaced persons is maintained <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in the political and socio-economic situation - Conflict in the wider region resulting in displacement - Insufficient level of donor coordination 	<p>UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNHCR, IOM, UNDP</p> <p>Key government partners: RA National Assembly, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Diaspora, Health, Territorial Administration, and Emergency Situations, Labor and Social Affairs and Diaspora</p> <p>Other partners: State Employment Agency, National Statistical Service, State Migration Service, RA Police, the National Security Service, Office of the Prosecutor General, Justice Academy, School of Advocates, Chamber of Advocates, trade unions, Union of Entrepreneurs, Regional and Local Authorities, NGOs and think tanks.</p>	<p>Regular Resources: \$ 600,000</p> <p>Other Resources: \$ 100,000</p> <p>Resources to be mobilized: \$ 17,000,000</p> <p>Total: \$ 17,700,000</p>
	<p>4.2 Availability of quality mechanisms to secure effective referral to available services</p> <p>BASELINE: N TARGET: Y</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoA reports - EU MS reports on implementation of readmission agreement/implementation of voluntary return - Feedback from returning migrants and asylum seekers 			
	<p>4.3 Availability of an Integration strategy and action plan</p> <p>BASELINE: N TARGET: Y</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoA reports - UNHCR reports 			
	<p>4.4 No. of displaced persons receiving refugee status, other forms of residence status and/or get naturalised (to be gender and age disaggregated)</p> <p>BASELINE: 0 TARGET: 10,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SMS statistical reports - Police statistical reports - IOM and UNHCR reports 			
	<p>4.5 Presence of an integrated and modernized border management system at 3 Border Crossing Points, in line with international IBM standards[*]</p> <p>BASELINE: N TARGET: Y</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoA reports - Programme reports 			
	<p>4.6 Comprehensive and streamlined Counter-trafficking Assessment Tool is available for the government and non-government stakeholders in Armenia</p> <p>BASELINE: N TARGET: Y</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoA reports - IOM reports 			

^{*} Standards relate to: Veterinary-Phytosanitary and Sanitary-Quarantine control equipment and IT infrastructure

UNDAF Armenia Results Matrix 2016-2020

Pillar III. Social services and inclusion

National development goals: Improvement of social protection systems⁵ – Activities aimed at improvement of the social protection system will be geared at improvement of the effectiveness of current systems (including improvement of the targeting) and creation of the basis for financial stability in the long-term, ensuring provision of comprehensive social guarantees, essential reduction of social risks and reduction of poverty.

SDGs: 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all; 4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes; 4.8 build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	Contributing UN Agencies and Partners	Indicative Resources 2016-2020 (USD)
<p>Outcome 5. By 2020, vulnerable groups* have improved access to basic education and social protection services and participate in their communities.</p> <p><i>* Vulnerable groups most relevant for this outcome are: children with special needs, children of school age, users of social services</i></p>	<p>5.1 % of schools delivering quality life-skills education adequately trained teachers and sufficient financial resources</p> <p>BASELINE: [2015] 45 TARGET: [2020] 90</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoE reports - Programme reports - Surveys/assessments 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law on Education is enforced with a special provision on inclusive education 2. Adequate budget allocation, policy guidance to integrate social services delivery in all regions/districts, per Law on Social Assistance <p>Risks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased discrimination and stigma towards persons with disabilities 2. Global downturn of economy 3. Vulnerable groups of population avoid use of social services due to perceived barriers 	<p>UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, WFP, ILO, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNAIDS, UNDP</p> <p>Key government partners: Ministries of Health, Culture, Education, Labour and Social Affairs</p> <p>Other partners: Local health authorities and civil society organizations.</p>	<p>Regular Resources: \$ 7,100,000</p> <p>Other Resources: \$ 150,000</p> <p>Resources to be mobilized: \$ 14,900,000</p> <p>Total: \$ 22,150,000</p>

⁵ Armenia Prospective Development Strategy for 2014-2025 (2014), Priority 3, pg. 15.

UNDAF Armenia Results Matrix 2016-2020

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	Contributing UN Agencies and Partners	Indicative Resources 2016-2020 (USD)
5.2 % of children with disabilities using rehabilitation services	BASELINE: [2012] 23 TARGET: [2020] 40	- MoH reports			
5.3 % of children with disabilities not attending school	BASELINE: [2012] 18 Rural: 23 Regional urban: 18 Yerevan: 13 TARGET: [2020] 10	- "Pyunik" database - School Management System			
5.4 % of primary-grade schools covered under the National school feeding programme	BASELINE: [2014] 12 TARGET: [2020] 85	- MoE reports - Programme reports - Assessments - Education statistics portal reports			
5.5 Availability of a Government mechanism to identify needs and services of vulnerable adolescents and young people	BASELINE: [2015] N TARGET: [2020] Y	- MOE, MOH, MOLSI reports - Needs assessment - Surveys/research			
5.6 N° of children with special education needs enrolled in inclusive schools	BASELINE: [2014] 3,000 TARGET: [2020] 6,000	- MoE reports - Programme reports			
5.7 % of extremely poor families reached by family benefits	BASELINE: [2013] 66 TARGET: [2020] 85	- NSS reports, based on MoLSI data - Programme reports			
5.8 Availability of a data collection and monitoring system to track access to social protection services for vulnerable groups	BASELINE: [2015] N TARGET: [2020] Y	- Government report Assessment			

UNDAF Armenia Results Matrix 2016-2020					
Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	Contributing UN Agencies and Partners	Indicative Resources 2016-2020 (USD)
Outcome 6. By 2020, quality health services are accessible to all, including especially vulnerable groups*.	6.1 Private household out-of-pocket expenditure as a proportion of total health expenditure BASELINE: [2013] 53% TARGET: [2020] 43%	- MoH reports, based on MoLSI data - Programme reports	Assumptions: - GoA is committed to further advance gender equality in Armenia - Adequate budget allocation for law and policy implementation Risks: - Varying level of initial capacities of different state institutions concerned - Strong negative attitude towards gender-related issues from certain groups of the population	UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO, UNAIDS Key government partners: Ministry of Health and local health authorities Other partners: Institute of Perinatology and Obstetrics and Gynecology, National Statistical Service, State Medical University, National AIDS Center, National Institute of Health, National Center for Disease Control and Prevention SNCO, and NGOs	Regular Resources: \$ 1,480,000 Other Resources: \$ 200,000 Resources to be mobilized: \$ 2,000,000 Total: \$ 3,680,000
	6.2 Infant mortality rate per 1,000 BASELINE: [2012] 10.8 TARGET: [2020] below 10 sustained	- MoH report [Health 2020 indicator 5]			
	6.3 % of children under 1 fully immunized BASELINE: [2014] 93 TARGET: [2020] 95	- MoH reports - DHS 2010, 2015, 2020 - NSS reports (ILCS)			
	6.4 Stunting level in girls and boys under five BASELINE: [2010] 19 TARGET: [2020] 11 Boys: 20 Girls: 18	- MoH reports - Programme reports - DHS			
	6.5 Prevalence of modern contraceptive methods among women (15-49) BASELINE: [2020] Total: 27% TARGET: [2020] 32% Poorest 20% quintile of population	- MoH reports - National AIDS center reports - UNAIDS report			
	6.6 Mortality per 100,000 population due to cardiovascular diseases BASELINE: [2012] Total: 441 TARGET: [2020] 419	- MoH reports - Programme reports - Health System Performance - Assessment - NSS data			
	6.7 N° of new HIV cases among children BASELINE: [2013] 5 TARGET: [2020] 0	- MoH reports - National AIDS center reports - UNAIDS report			
	6.8 HIV prevalence among migrants BASELINE: [2014] 0.4 TARGET: [2020] 0.4	- BBS - National AIDS center reports			

*Vulnerable groups most relevant for this outcome are: poor and extremely poor families; children aged 0-5; children with disabilities; women of reproductive age; displaced populations.

UNDAF Armenia Results Matrix 2016-2020

Pillar IV. Environmental sustainability and resilience-building

National development goals: Protection of balanced environment through a resource efficient economy⁶ – Activities aimed at protection of the balanced environment will include improvement of the legislative and development of the normative frameworks of environmental policy, promotion of the introduction of environmentally friendly and resource saving technologies, development of incentive mechanisms for environmentally friendly operations, energy and resource preserving incentives, gradual increase of environmental protection and nature use fees (revision of nature use charges), promotion of energy efficiency in all sectors, transition to ‘green economy’. Improvement of quality indicators of the existing forests and founding new forests, implementation measures of international complementation of International Convention principles including climate change, land degradation and biodiversity.

Emergency prevention⁷ – Activities aimed at emergency prevention will be geared towards comprehensive identification and assessment of risks and development of the disaster early warning system, reduction of risk factors, development and implementation of scientific, technical and targeted programs.

SDGs: 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; 13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries; 13.2 integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning; 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities.

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	Contributing UN Agencies and Partners	Indicative Resources 2016-2020 (USD)
<p>Outcome 7.</p> <p>By 2020 Sustainable Development principles and good practices for environmental sustainability resilience building, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and green economy are introduced and applied.</p>	<p>7.1 Number of innovative tools/approaches introduced to promote environmental sustainability and resilience principles</p> <p>BASELINE: 0</p> <p>TARGET: 20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official government website http://www.arlis.am/ - Official reports. UN web sites. 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued GoA and society support for environmental sustainability, green economy, and development, and GhG reductions - Continued GoA commitment to meeting agreements in ratified MEAs - Adequate State budget allocations, esp. for national and regional DRR and CC investments, and for municipal and community initiatives 	<p>UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, UNECE</p> <p>Key government partners: Ministries of Nature Protection, Energy and Natural Resources, Economy, Agriculture, Territorial Administration and Emergency Situations, Urban Development; Regional and Local Authorities</p> <p>Other partners: National Statistical Service, State Committee on Real Estate Cadastre, DRR National Platform, SME DNC, Armenian Development Foundation, business associations, financial institutions, international and local NGOs.</p>	<p>Regular Resources: \$ 2,725,000</p> <p>Other Resources: \$ 13,110,000</p> <p>Resources to be mobilized: \$ 12,400,000</p> <p>Total: \$28,235,000</p>

⁶ Armenia Prospective Development Strategy for 2014-2025 (2014), pg. 129.

⁷ Government of Armenia Program 2014-2017, Section 2.5.5, pg. 72. DRR National Strategy, Chapter 5, Para 36.

UNDAF Armenia Results Matrix 2016-2020

Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	Contributing UN Agencies and Partners	Indicative Resources 2016-2020 (USD)
	<p>7.2 Number of communities benefiting from innovative disaster risk reduction/resilience measures and practices</p> <p>BASELINE: 0</p> <p>TARGET: 500</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official website of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Emergency Situations: http://www.mta.gov.am/en/ - National Platform on DRR website http://www.arnap.am/ - National official reports. 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change in the internal and external political priorities - Global downturn of economy - Regional conflict 		
	<p>7.3 Number of hectares of rehabilitated landscapes and areas demonstrating sustainable use practices</p> <p>BASELINE: 0</p> <p>TARGET: 20,000 ha</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official government web site http://www.mta.gov.am/en/ - Official reports. UN web sites. 			
	<p>7.4 Number of policy documents/legal acts for, and CO2 equivalent emission reduction from application of climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>BASELINE: 0</p> <p>TARGET: 10 policy documents/legal acts 90 kton CO₂ equivalent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official government web site http://www.arlis.am/ - www.nature-ic.am - National official reports. UN web sites. 			
	<p>7.5 Number of people and enterprises benefiting from application of green technologies and green jobs</p> <p>BASELINE: 0 0</p> <p>TARGET: 80 people 550 enterprises</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official reports, articles, websites - www.unido.org/ www.am.undp.org - Small grants programme web site http://www.sgp.am/ 			