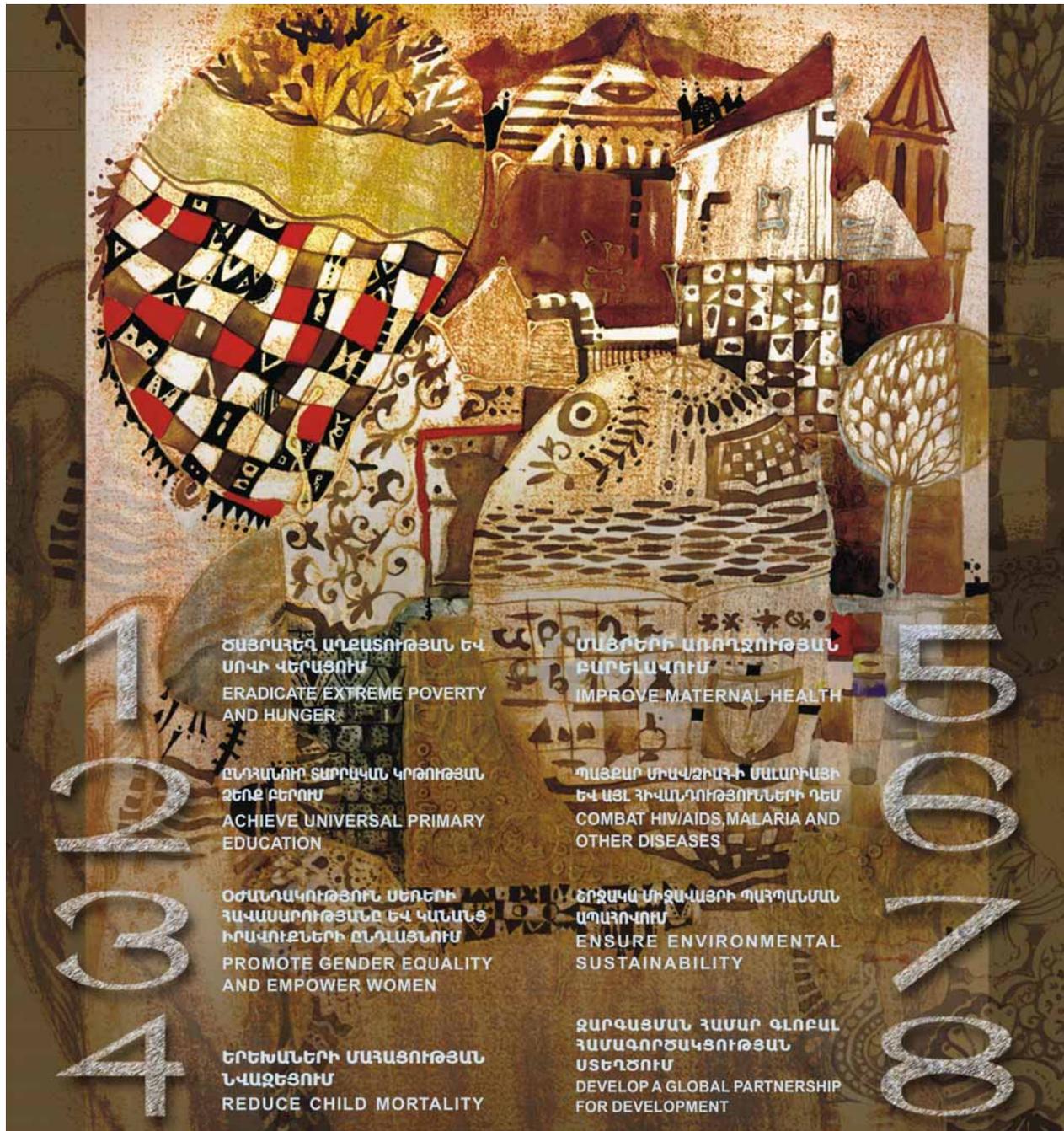


United Nations
Development Assistance
Framework
2005 – 2009
Armenia



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ՇԱՅՐԱՅԵՂ ԱՂՔԱՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԵՎ
 ՍՈՒԿԻ ՎԵՐԱՑՈՒՄ
 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY
 AND HUNGER

ԸՆԴՀԱՆՈՒՄԻ ՏԱՐԻՆԿԱՆ ԿՐԹՈՒԹՅԱՆ
 ՁԵՆԸ ԲԵՐՈՒՄ
 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY
 EDUCATION

ՕՃԱՆՂԱԿՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ, ՍԵՆՏԵՐԻ
 ՀԱՎԱՍՏԱՐՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԵՎ ԳՆԱՆՆԵՐ
 ԻՐԱԿՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԸՆԴՈՒՑՆՈՒՄ
 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY
 AND EMPOWER WOMEN

ԵՐԵՒԱՆՆԵՐԻ ՄԱՅՅՈՒԹՅԱՆ
 ՆՎԱՋԵՑՈՒՄ
 REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

ՄԱՅՐԵՐԻ ԱՌՈՂՋՈՒԹՅԱՆ
 ԲԱՐԵԼԱԿՈՒՄ
 IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

ՊԱՅՔԱՐ ՄԻԱՎԻՉՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԵՎ ԱՅԼ
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 ԵՎ ԵՄ ԶԻՎԱՆՂՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ՂԵՄ
 COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND
 OTHER DISEASES

ԵՂՋՄԿԱՆ ՄԻՋՍՎԱՅՐԻ ՊԱՅՊԱՆՄԱՆ
 ԱՊԱՅՈՒԿՈՒՄ
 ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL
 SUSTAINABILITY

ՀԱՐՈՒՄՆԵՐ ՀԱՄԱՐ ԳԼՈՒԲԱԼ
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 ՄՏԵՂՇՈՒՄ
 DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
 FOR DEVELOPMENT

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UNDAF Preamble

Recognising the extreme hardship the Armenian people have experienced since independence and the positive changes that are continuing to occur in the economic, social, political and environmental spheres;

Concerned that the polarisation of Armenian society, although improving, may undermine social stability in the short and medium term and inhibit sustainable human development;

Embracing the vision of a dignified life embodied in the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals;

Committed to helping the Government and civil society implement the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, reach the Millennium Development Goals and progressively achieve the rights embodied in the Armenian Constitution and the international conventions and treaties acceded to by the country;

Committed to working in tripartite social partnerships with the Government, UN Agencies, civil society and the private sector;

Committed to working collaboratively with bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors under the leadership of the Government to enhance synergies, avoid duplication, mobilise additional resources and build a base for programme sustainability;

Committed to introducing best practices in the management of development programmes and projects by promoting transparent, participatory and cost-efficient modalities;

Committed to ensuring national ownership of UN initiatives;

The United Nations will work to reduce economic, social and political inequality in Armenia by implementing programmes that assist the Government, as a principal duty-bearer, protect the rights of Armenian citizens, create an enabling environment for the progressive achievement of rights and strengthen the capacity of citizens to exercise their full rights.

Prime Minister, Republic of Armenia

UN Resident Coordinator
UNDP Resident Representative
UNFPA Representative

FAO Officer

UNDPI Representative

UNHCR Representative

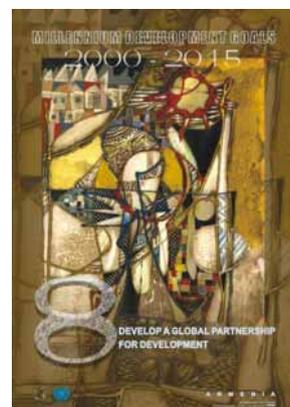
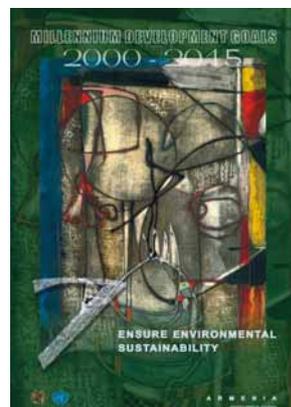
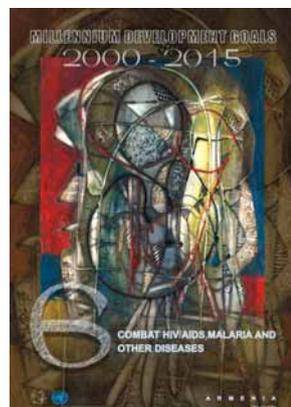
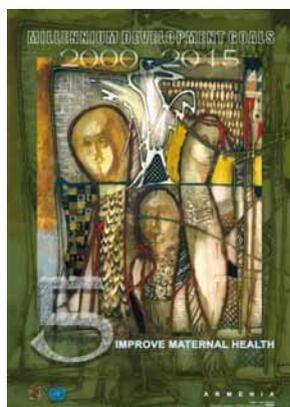
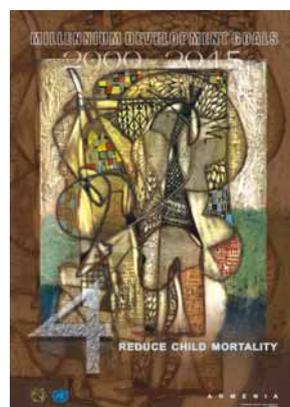
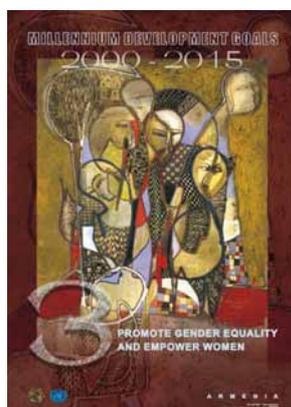
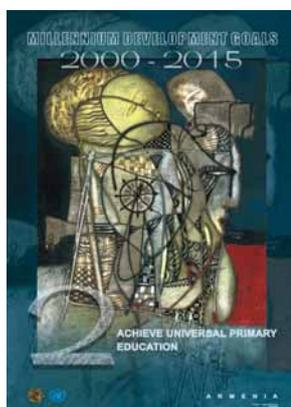
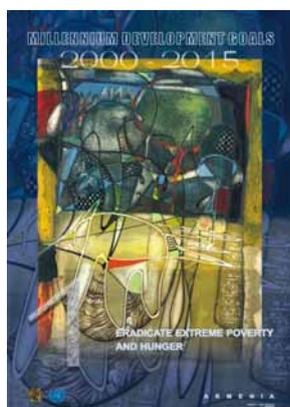
UNICEF Representative

WFP Representative

WHO Officer

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MDG posters based on artwork by Tigran Matulyan

Executive Summary

Immediately after independence, Armenia plunged into a period of deep economic crisis caused by the devastating combination of the 1988 earthquake, armed conflict and an energy crisis. Between 1990-1993, the country's gross domestic product (GDP) contracted to 46.9 percent of its 1990 level, the largest decline in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and one of the sharpest recorded by any country. Within the span of three years, public and private savings were decimated, the economy collapsed, the country became regionally isolated with only one main transport artery and virtually all public systems, including the heating, road and electricity grids, had broken down.

The country began to recover in 1994 with the adoption of a comprehensive reform programme aimed at establishing a liberal market economy and democratic regime. Although starting from an exceptionally low base, Armenia's turn-around has been remarkable. Economic growth has averaged 7.8 percent per year the past eight years, reaching nearly 14 percent during 2003, one of the highest in the world. Government institutions have been restructured and the basic institutions of democracy have helped to reorient relations between the public and private sectors.

Despite this impressive progress, the Government recognises, as indicated in its 2003 Activities Programme, that the interlinked effects of mass impoverishment, declining access to public services, inadequate governance and environmental degradation have polarised Armenian society, leading to cleavages between a small stratum of people able to capture the benefits of growth and a large underclass which struggles to find gainful employment and access quality social services. High rates of emigration caused by workers seeking alternative economic opportunities and continuing corruption threaten to undermine the fabric of Armenian society and increase its vulnerability to exogenous factors.

Recognising the implications of mass impoverishment and social injustice for political stability and national security, the Government of the Republic of Armenia and civil society adopted a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in August 2003 aimed at generating high rates of economic growth and redistributing this growth to social programmes for the poor and socially disadvantaged. By implementing the PRSP, the Government intends to set the foundation for eradicating mass poverty and improving living standards by 2015 in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

In response to an appeal from the Government and civil society to support the national goals embodied in the poverty strategy, the United Nations (UN) has developed an assistance framework for the five-year period from 2005 – 2009 that builds on the positive achievements of the Government and civil society and is in accordance with the targets and strategies outlined in the PRSP. The main aim of the UN in its Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is to **reduce economic, social and political inequality**. To do this, the UN will work in four areas of cooperation: economic equity, social equity, democratic governance and environmental governance. Recognising the threat that inequality poses to Armenian society, and embracing the vision of a dignified life embodied in the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals, the UN is committed to: **reducing the levels of poverty and income inequality; improving the quality and accessibility of basic social services; improving the transparency and accountability of Government institutions; and promoting environmentally sound technologies and effective management of natural resources.**

Sharing the Government's commitment to democracy and recognising the need to integrate human rights into all aspects of its work, the UN has adopted a rights-based approach as the best way of "empowering people to advance their own claims, prevent discrimination and marginalisation, and bridge the accountability deficits that have chronically crippled development progress."¹ In each area of cooperation, the UN will implement programmes and projects that: a) help the Government, as a principal duty-bearer, protect the rights of Armenian citizens; b) create an enabling environment for the progressive achievement of rights; and c) strengthen the capacity of citizens to exercise their rights.

¹ Opening Statement of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Second Inter-Agency Workshop on "Implementing a Human Rights-based Approach in the Context of UN Reform," UNOHCHR, U.S.A., May 2003

Introduction

Purpose: This first United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Armenia is aimed at establishing a common framework for all UN Agencies operating in the country. The UNDAF defines the areas where the UN's collective, coherent and integrated interventions will make a significant and strategic contribution towards addressing the economic, social, governance and environmental challenges facing the country.

Preparation: The UNDAF has been prepared in close cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Armenia and civil society. In September 2003, the Government, UN Agencies and representatives from civil society organisations met in a retreat to define the main priorities of the UN system for the 2005-2009 period. Participants agreed that the UN should focus on the reduction of economic, social and political inequality by developing programmes in compliance with the key national priorities of: a) implementing the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper; b) reaching the Millennium Development Goals; and c) achieving of the rights embodied in the Armenian Constitution and the international conventions and treaties acceded to by the country. By incorporating human rights protection, national development and MDGs into a common operational framework, participants agreed that the UN will be able to support Armenia's main national priorities in a manner that is consistent with the highest international ideals and which supports the country's continuing integration into European and global systems.

Following the retreat, four UNDAF Working Groups were convened under the joint chairmanship of a Government ministry and UN Agency. The Groups, which included representatives from a broad cross-section of Armenian society, met for two months. Each Group focused on one of the four areas of cooperation identified as priorities in the draft Common Country Assessment (CCA). Using the rights-based approach, the Groups elaborated realistic strategies for their area including targeted activities, resource and partnership frameworks and indicators for monitoring progress. The Groups were assisted in their work by an UNDAF resource team that included UN officials and consultants with expertise in the UNDAF process, strategy formulation and monitoring and evaluation.

Principles of Implementation: To ensure that the UNDAF is operationalised in an effective manner and that the UN continues to support the development process by introducing best practices into the management of programmes and projects, the Country Team has adopted a series of principles aimed at ensuring national ownership, achieving maximum impact, transparency and cost-efficiency, and promoting coordination. First, all programmes and projects implemented under the auspices of the UNDAF will be based on a comprehensive analysis of core issues. Second, programmes will be implemented through tripartite social partnerships involving the Government, UN Agencies, civil society and where appropriate, the private sector. Third, the UN will actively seek partnerships among bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors to avoid duplication, enhance synergies, mobilise additional resources and build a base for programme sustainability. The Government will play a leading role in the coordination of these partnerships by participating in Thematic Groups and International Working Groups and by introducing new, effective, transparent and participatory mechanisms for coordinating official development assistance and contributions from the private sector and civil society. Fourth, programmes will be managed on the basis of participatory and transparent arrangements including joint work plans and joint resource agreements.

UNDAF Coordination Unit: Recognising that successful implementation of the UNDAF depends on continuous monitoring and coordination, the UN Country Team will establish an UNDAF Coordination Unit under the UN Resident Coordinator. The UNDAF Unit will be responsible for coordinating all aspects of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system that will be introduced at the beginning of the UNDAF programme cycle. The purpose of this new system will be to: a) establish clear and continuous mechanisms that will help UN Agencies and other development partners assess the strength and weaknesses of their programmes and projects; b) identify the poor and socially disadvantaged groups that should be targeted through the UNDAF and the policies and institutions that need to be improved or developed to ensure effective UNDAF implementation; and c) strengthen the monitoring and evaluation capacities of national actors.

Country Situation

Economic Conditions: Almost immediately after gaining independence, Armenia plunged into a period of deep economic and social crisis resulting in the mass impoverishment of the country's population. By the end of the 1990s, Armenia was one of 54 countries where populations were poorer than they had been a decade earlier. Between 1990-1993, the country's gross domestic product contracted to 46.9 percent of its 1990 level, the largest decline in the Commonwealth of Independent States and one of the sharpest recorded by any country. The drop in real incomes and living standards was directly linked to four factors: 1) rapid and steep declines in the volume of production; 2) removal of subsidies for basic commodities and price liberalisation; 3) unprecedented cutbacks in social expenditures; and 4) very high real unemployment rates.

During the first decade of independence, approximately 370,000 jobs were lost and as much as one-quarter of the country's population left Armenia in search of jobs and better living conditions. The largest losses were in the industrial sector, where privatisation through vouchers without sufficient post-privatisation rehabilitation programmes resulted in long and compulsory administrative leaves for approximately 200,000 workers. Wages for the workers who retained their jobs were so low that the majority of industrial personnel were classified as underemployed in accordance with ILO standards. By the mid-1990s, the real unemployment rate, including hidden unemployment and underemployment, had reached 40 percent of the economically active population, one of the highest recorded in any industrial country. A few years later, when unemployment rates had begun to improve, half of all workers who were still unemployed had been jobless for three years or more and were considered unlikely to obtain gainful employment in the near or medium term.²

Social Conditions: The impact of economic decline, combined with market reform and shock therapy, was so deep that up until 2003 approximately half of the country's population was still poor and one of every seven residents was unable to meet basic survival needs.³ Income inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient, was one of the highest in the world in the late 1990s, having been one of the lowest at the time of independence.⁴

Hardest hit were the elderly, refugees settled in remote villages, children-in-care, the disabled and female-headed households and people living in isolated, agricultural areas or in the earthquake and conflict zones. Old age pensions, other benefits and even average wages were inadequate to cover the minimum subsistence basket for these groups. Surveys conducted at the end of the 1990s indicated that 90 percent of single elderly people were dependent on humanitarian assistance to survive.⁵ Women were much more frequently living under the poverty line than men and children were more likely to be exposed to extreme poverty than any other age or social group.⁶ In the poorest and most socially disadvantaged families, parents were often unable to register their children at birth due to administrative barriers and high transportation costs and many were forced to rely on state institutions as "social safety nets." By 2003, more than 11,000 children, 7.5 percent of the school-age population and seven times more than the number in 1990, had been sent to 53 state boarding schools, the majority of them by parents too poor to provide adequate care. In addition, 80 percent of the 900 children in state orphanages had been admitted by parents from impoverished households.⁷

The combination of declining income levels and the commercialisation of public services led to a sharp contraction in access to health care and education. By the mid-1990s, more than two-thirds of patients could not afford healthcare services. Household surveys indicated that the richest 20 percent of the population consumed on average three times more health services than the lowest 20 percent.⁸ The situation was similar in the education sector where the wealthiest households spent three times more on education services than the poorest families. By the end of the decade, nearly one-third of all

² Labour Market in Armenia, UNDP, ILO, Armenia, 1999, pp. 24-26

³ The National Statistical Service calculates the poverty line as persons living on one US dollar per day, adjusted on the basis of Purchasing Power Parity and as persons consuming less than 2,100 kilocalories per day. The first methodology is used for inter-country comparisons and the second for in-country comparisons. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Government of the Republic of Armenia, Armenia, 2003, p. 25, p. 48

⁴ In 2001, the Gini coefficient for income was 0.535. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Government of the Republic of Armenia, Armenia, 2003, p. 30. For the 1987-1990 period, the coefficient was 0.27. Making Transition Work For Everyone, World Bank, U.S.A., 2000, p. 140

⁵ Social Indicators of Poverty, Ministry of Statistics, UNDP, Armenia, 1998, pp. 82-87

⁶ Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Government of the Republic of Armenia, Armenia, 2003, pp. 39-41

⁷ Social Indicators of Poverty, Ministry of Statistics, UNDP, Armenia, 1998, pp. 50-52

⁸ Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Government of the Republic of Armenia, Armenia, 2003, p. 110

families could no longer pay for supplementary education costs and those who were able were forced to spend their limited funds on school transportation and food. Although virtually all Armenian children attended primary school, only 20 percent participated in pre-school programmes. Attendance rates at primary schools among refugees and minorities were below the national average and 30 percent of these groups had left school by grade ten.⁹

Despite the unprecedented drop in living standards, Government expenditures on social services remained low, actually declining in real terms during the first years of the 2000s. Inadequate budgetary support reflected policy decisions prioritising national security. At the same time, the broader problems of ineffective state administration and unresponsive governing structures contributed to poor delivery rates and were a main factor contributing to a decline in the quality of public services.

Governing Structures: Despite the considerable progress that the Government has made in setting up basic democratic and market institutions and in taking steps to combat corruption, governing structures are still hampered by inefficient public administration and inadequate and inconsistent regulatory frameworks. According to the World Bank's index of "Governance Atmosphere" which covers the effectiveness and quality of governance, rule of law, level of corruption, political stability, and civil liberties, Armenia remains classified as a below-average country. Recent household surveys confirm that the general public perceives Government institutions as inaccessible, overly bureaucratic and lacking in transparency. Surveys among the private sector indicate that although improvements have recently occurred, administrative obstacles and corruption are key barriers to economic growth, inhibiting foreign direct investment and distorting domestic production.¹⁰

The factors underlying poor governance include the limited capacity of public officials to formulate appropriate laws and policies, inconsistent law enforcement and inadequate mechanisms to address violations of citizen's rights. The lack of state capacity contributes to the inefficient delivery of public services at both central and local levels. An additional complicating factor is the lack of awareness among the general public of civil and political rights, resulting in a low level of demand for public services and limited participation in policy debates. The impact of inadequate public services, corruption and other expressions of poor governance is hardest on the poor and socially disadvantaged, who depend on Government institutions for their basic standard of living and are marginalised within the economy and from political life. The failure to establish effective and responsive governing structures is a major factor that contributes to, and prevents serious progress in addressing, the social and political problems threatening Armenian society.

Environmental Conditions: Contributing to the social and economic problems facing the country are a series of environmental conditions that negatively impact the general health of the population and threaten the future viability of the economy. The result of weak institutional, administrative, regulatory and enforcement mechanisms, these factors include distorted and inefficient exploitation of natural resources, energy instability, massive forest-cutting, extensive pollution of air, water and land, and inadequate waste disposal systems.

Although Armenia has sufficient water to cover demand both now and in the foreseeable future, water resources are distributed unevenly. More than 200,000 people are living in areas where water shortages seriously inhibit regional development while others live in areas where flash flooding occurs regularly, causing serious damage. The availability of drinking and irrigation water is limited in most areas of the country as a result of broken infrastructure and insufficient resources for electricity and maintenance. In the majority of areas outside Yerevan, drinking water is supplied for only two to six hours per day. Inadequate maintenance of the drainage system has caused water logging in large parts of the Ararat Valley, leading to soil salinisation and the reemergence of malaria, which had been earlier eliminated from the country.

Poor land management and the lack of advanced technology have resulted in wide-scale land degradation and contamination. Massive and unlawful cutting during the energy crisis of the early 1990s, when 50 percent of household energy came from fuel-wood, caused extensive damage in heavily forested regions, resulting in deforestation, erosion and soil degradation. Most industrial enterprises are unable to manage their waste adequately, leading to high levels of pollution and the dumping of hazardous contaminants in municipal landfills. Virtually none of the country's landfills have

⁹ Generation At-Risk, Ministry of Education and Science, NSS, UNHCR, UNICEF, Armenia, 2001, pp. 6-14

¹⁰ Sociological Survey on Public Sector Reforms 2001, Armenia Democratic Forum, Armenia, September 2003

been planned or are regularly maintained and no environmental assessments have been conducted. An estimated 900 villages are without any disposal or waste services, putting their populations at increased risk of infectious diseases.

Economic, Social and Political Inequality: In an effort to reverse the country's decline and establish a liberal market regime, the Government introduced comprehensive reforms in the mid-1990s. These reforms, which included the adoption of a macro-economic stability model based on strict fiscal discipline, low inflation and minimum deficits, led to a turn-around in the economy. Between 1996 and 2003, Armenia's GDP annual growth rate averaged 7.8 percent, accelerating in 2001-2003 to more than ten percent and in 2002-2003 to an estimated 13-14 percent. The real unemployment rate decreased from 35-37 percent to 25-26 percent during the same period. The minimum salary was raised from two United States dollars (USD) per month to ten in 1997 and further increased in 2003 to USD 22, in line with the cost of the basic consumer basket. Nominal wages, reflecting improvements in the economy, doubled from USD 35 per month in 1998 to USD 65 in 2003. In 1999, the Government introduced a family benefit system providing direct assistance to approximately 25 percent of the households falling below the poverty level. Along with high economic performance, this factor helped to reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty from about 28 percent of the population in 1996 to 7.4 percent in 2003.

Despite this impressive progress, the Government recognises, as indicated in its Activities Programme adopted in June 2003, the interlinked effects of mass impoverishment, declining access to public services, inadequate governance and environmental degradation have polarised Armenian society, leading to cleavages between a small stratum of people able to capture the benefits of growth and a large underclass which struggles to find gainful employment and access quality social services. High rates of emigration caused by workers seeking alternative economic opportunities and continuing corruption threaten to undermine the fabric of Armenian society and increase its vulnerability to exogenous factors.

Recognising the implications of mass impoverishment and social injustice for political stability and national security, the Government and civil society adopted a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper in August 2003 following extensive consultations with civil society at both the central and local levels. The main objective of the PRSP is to ensure high rates of economic growth and to redistribute this growth through social programmes aimed at poor and socially disadvantaged groups. To ensure implementation of the strategy, the Government has adopted a Medium-Term Public Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for the period of the PRSP from 2004 to 2006 and relevant ministries and state agencies are developing comprehensive action plans based on PRSP strategies and goals. The Government will use the PRSP as a framework for coordinating the contributions and activities of bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors. According to a Government decision, both the Government and civil society will formally review the PRSP every two years and depending on the results of the PRSP monitoring system, will make interim adjustments as necessary.

By implementing the PRSP, the Government hopes to set the foundation for eradicating mass poverty and improving living standards by 2015 in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals. The Government and civil society are committed to concentrating the country's resources on the PRSP and have appealed to the international community to support the national goals embodied in the strategy. In response to this appeal, the United Nations has developed an assistance framework for the five-year period from 2005 to 2009 that builds on the positive achievements of the Government and civil society and is in accordance with the targets and strategies outlined in the PRSP. Although Armenia's macroeconomic conditions have improved steadily since the mid-1990s, the socio-economic and moral-psychological losses of the previous years have been so profound and sizeable that the country's steady growth has not yet translated into the kind of substantive reductions in poverty and inequality that the majority of Armenians expect. Recognising the threat that this inequality poses to Armenian society, and embracing the vision of a dignified life embodied in the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations in Armenia has adopted the overarching goal of **reducing economic, social and political inequality**. In an effort to ensure maximum impact, UN Agencies will focus their activities on four areas of cooperation and, using a rights-based approach, will implement pragmatic, targeted programmes aimed at helping duty-bearers protect the rights of Armenian citizens, creating an enabling environment for the progressive achievement of rights and strengthening the capacity of rights-holders to exercise their rights.

Areas of Cooperation

Economic Equity

The UNDAF is being developed against the background of evident, but as yet small, positive changes that are likely to reduce poverty and economic inequality in the medium term.

- *Record high economic growth rates.* Between 2001-2003, the country's accelerating growth in gross domestic product resulted in an 18-20 percent increase in GDP per capita.¹¹
- *The adoption of the PRSP.* Following the adoption of the PRSP in August 2003, the Government has strengthened and expanded programmes, first introduced in March 2001 through the Interim-PRSP, aimed at building human capital and reducing poverty.
- *The countywide social monitoring and analysis system.* In January 2001, the Government established a countywide social monitoring and analysis system to monitor, analyse, disseminate and raise public awareness on social and poverty issues.
- *The favourable internal political situation.* During 2001-2003, civil society and the Government engaged in a serious and comprehensive dialogue on poverty strengthened by campaigns for local, parliamentary and presidential elections.

In an effort to reinforce and build on these positive developments, and because the issue of poverty and income inequality threatens to undermine social stability in the short and medium term, the UN has identified this as a key area of cooperation for the next five years.

In accordance with the priorities set by the Government, and reflecting extensive consultations with civil society, the UN is committed to reducing the levels of poverty and income inequality in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.

To achieve this goal, the UN will support initiatives that promote socially-oriented and equitable economic growth. The focus of the 18 UN programmes in this area of cooperation will be on helping to ensure that the poor and socially disadvantaged are able to contribute actively to the country's growth and that state revenues are channelled into programmes aimed at reducing poverty. In the area of economic equity, the UN will:

1. **Contribute to socially-oriented and equitable economic growth by helping duty-bearers formulate and implement pro-poor policies and programmes.** Activities and partners will include:
 - Support to the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme, in particular, programmes aimed at preparing regional and community development strategies and strengthening the National Social Monitoring System (NSMS).
 - Support to the Government's Sustainable Economic Development Programme (SEDP), in particular, programmes aimed at meeting World Trade Organisation (WTO) commitments and establishing the conditions necessary for European Union (EU) integration.
 - Support to the Government's National Strategy for Sustainable Agricultural Development (NSSAD), in particular, programmes aimed at promoting agro-based industries and increasing agricultural productivity.
 - Assistance with establishing a Public Investment Framework (PIF), in particular, programmes aimed at attracting investment into labour-intensive sectors of the economy.
 - Assistance with establishing appropriate welfare policies and programmes for socially disadvantaged groups, in particular, policies on housing, at-risk households and social protection.

¹¹ Despite this increase, per capita GDP measured through Purchasing Power Parity in 2003 at USD 2,820 has still not reached the level achieved in 1990 when it was USD 3,282. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Government of the Republic of Armenia, Armenia, 2003, p 48. Human Development Report 2003, UNDP, U.S.A., 2003, p. 279

<i>State Institutions:</i>	Office of President, National Assembly, Office of Prime Minister, Ministry of Finance and Economy, Ministry of Trade and Economic Development, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Culture and Youth Affairs, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of Migration and Refugees, Department of State Property, Department of Employment, National Statistical Service, State Pension Fund, PRSP Steering Committee, PRSP Working Group, Information-Analytical Centre, National Centre for Small and Medium Enterprises (SME), Central Bank, Regional Administrations, Local Authorities
<i>Civil Society:</i>	Academic and Research Institutes, Chambers of Commerce, International Non-governmental Organisations (NGO), Local NGOs and Community- based Organisations (CBO), Mass Media, NRC, OXFAM, Private Sector, Trade Unions, Urban Institute, World Vision
<i>Donors:</i>	DFID, EU, GTZ, IFAD, IMF, IOM, OSCE, SIDA, USAID, USDA, WB, WTO

2. Increase employment and business opportunities for the poor and socially disadvantaged by helping to create an enabling environment that promotes market access. Activities and partners will include:

- Support to the Government's employment and recovery strategy, in particular, programmes aimed at generating jobs, creating conditions at the community level for sustained growth and strengthening the emergency response system.

<i>State Institutions:</i>	Office of Prime Minister, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Culture and Youth Affairs, Department of Employment, Emergency Management Administration, PRSP Steering Committee, PRSP Working Group, National Centre for SMEs, Armenian Development Agency, Armenian Social Investment Fund, Regional Administrations, Local Authorities
<i>Civil Society:</i>	Churches, Educational and Training Institutions, ICBL, International NGOs, Local NGOs and CBOs, Mass Media, Private Sector,
<i>Donors:</i>	DFID, EU, GTZ, SIDA, USAID, US Government, WB

3. Strengthen the capacity of the poor and socially disadvantaged to contribute to the country's growth by raising awareness, enhancing business and public skills and increasing participation in the development of economic policies. Activities and partners will include:

- Organisation of a series of trainings for the poor and socially disadvantaged aimed at strengthening capacities in leadership, decision-making, entrepreneurship and business skills.
- Organisation of a series of seminars, workshops, roundtables and trainings for NGOs and CBOs aimed at strengthening capacities to monitor PRSP implementation and other development strategies and programmes.
- Establishment of thematic networks aimed at strengthening the capacity of the poor and socially disadvantaged to participate in the formulation of socially-oriented policies and programmes.
- Organisation of a series of trainings for at-risk communities aimed at raising awareness of landmines and strengthening capacities to prepare for and respond to disasters.

<i>State Institutions:</i>	Office of President, National Assembly, Office of Prime Minister, Ministry of Finance and Economy, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, National Statistical Service, Emergency Management Administration, PRSP Steering Committee, PRSP Working Group, Information-Analytical Centre, National Centre for SMEs, Armenian Development Agency, Armenian Social Investment Fund, Regional Administrations, Local Authorities
<i>Civil Society:</i>	Educational and Training Institutions, International NGOs, Mass Media, Local NGOs and CBOs, OXFAM, Private Sector
<i>Donors:</i>	DFID, EU, GTZ, SIDA, USAID, USDA, WB

Social Equity

The UNDAF is being developed against the background of positive, but as yet small, changes that are likely to improve the quality, accessibility and affordability of social services in the medium term.

- *The adoption of the PRSP.* Within the framework of the PRSP, the share of education expenditures in the state budget is projected to increase to 12.8 percent in 2006, 14.4 percent in 2009 and 15.7 percent in 2015 at the same time that the percentage of GDP allocated for education is projected to increase to 3.1 percent in 2006, 3.6 percent in 2009 and 4 percent in 2015; the share of health expenditures is projected to increase to 9.2 percent, 10.2 percent and 11.9 percent respectively and the percentage of GDP allocated to health is expected to rise to 1.9 percent, 2.1 percent and 2.5 percent respectively.
- *The consolidation of the social protection system.* In January 1999, the Government introduced the family benefit system aimed at supporting the country's poorest households through direct transfers.
- *The adoption of a strategy to reform and modernise the health sector.* In 2003, the Government increased allocations to the health sector, giving priority to primary health care (PHC) facilities including polyclinics.
- *The adoption of a strategy to reform and modernise the education sector.* In June 2001, the National Assembly approved the "National Plan for Education Development 2001-2005" resulting in a series of reforms including new curricula, the introduction of early childhood programmes and funding mechanisms for alternative services.
- *The adoption of a Law on Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights.* In December 2002, the Government adopted a law promoting access to reproductive health services for all citizens, including youth.

In an effort to reinforce and build on these positive developments, and because the issue of the quality, accessibility and affordability of basic social services is critical for ensuring the well-being of the population, the UN has identified this as a key area of cooperation for the next five years.

In accordance with the priorities set by the Government, and reflecting extensive consultations with civil society, the UN is committed to improving the quality and accessibility of basic social services in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.

To achieve this goal, the UN will support initiatives aimed at consolidating and building human capital. The focus of the 17 UN programmes in this area of cooperation will be on helping to ensure that society's poor and socially disadvantaged groups are able to gain equal access to basic social services. In the area of social equity, the UN will:

1. **Contribute to the well-being of the poor and socially disadvantaged by helping duty-bearers formulate and implement policies and plans aimed at improving social services.** Activities and partners will include:
 - Assistance with establishing a comprehensive national programme on maternal and child health, in particular, programmes aimed at strengthening standards and improving the quality of services.
 - Support to the Government's strategy on primary health care, in particular, programmes aimed at strengthening standards and improving the quality of services.
 - Support to the Government's strategy on reproductive health (RH), in particular, programmes aimed at increasing access to information and improving the quality of services.
 - Support to the Government's National Programmes on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) Prevention, in particular, programmes aimed at implementing the United Nations Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.
 - Assistance with establishing a comprehensive strategy on at-risk children, in particular, programmes aimed at introducing standards of care and improving the quality of services.

- Support to the national registration system, in particular, programmes aimed at developing a unified birth and infant registration system based on international standards.

State Institutions: National Assembly, Office of Prime Minister, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Justice, Department of Police, National Statistical Service, National Inter-ministerial Council on HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Centre for AIDS Prevention

Civil Society: Academic and Research Institutes, Armenian Relief Society, Educational and Training Institutions, Fund for Armenian Relief, International NGOs, Local NGOs and CBOs, Mass Media, MSF-Belgium, NGO Coalition for Children, OSI, Sakharov Armenia Human Rights Centre, World Council of Churches, World Vision

Donors: EU, IOM, OSCE, USAID, WB

2. Increase access to basic services for the poor and socially disadvantaged by helping to create an enabling environment that promotes community-based social programmes.

Activities and partners will include:

- Assistance with strengthening community-based services, in particular, programmes aimed at improving the provision of health and education services for poor and socially disadvantaged children in targeted communities.
- Support to social assistance programmes at the community level, in particular, programmes aimed at improving the nutritional status of the poor and socially disadvantaged.

State Institutions: National Assembly, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Economy, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Trade and Economic Development, National Statistical Service, Department of Migration and Refugees, Centre for Education Reforms, Regional Administrations, Local Authorities

Civil Society: Armenian Red Cross, International NGOs, Local NGOs and CBOs, Kiwanis International, Mass Media, Millennium Children Vaccine Fund, World Vision

Donors: CIDA, EU, Netherlands Government, USAID, WB

3. Strengthen the capacity of the poor and socially disadvantaged to contribute to their own well-being by raising awareness, enhancing skills and increasing participation in the development and provision of social policies and services. Activities and partners will include:

- Organisation of a series of seminars, workshops, roundtables and trainings for parents, youth, families, communities and care-givers aimed at raising awareness about social services and strengthening capacities to participate in social policy development and provision.
- Organisation of a series of seminars, workshops, roundtables and trainings for communities, NGOs, CBOs and at-risk groups aimed at raising awareness on Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV/AIDS prevention and strengthening capacities to participate in the development of STI and HIV/AIDS policies.
- Organisation of a series of seminars, workshops, roundtables and trainings for NGOs and CBOs aimed at strengthening capacities to implement and monitor child-care services.

State Institutions: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Culture and Youth Affairs, National Centre for AIDS Prevention, Local Authorities

Civil Society: Armenian Relief Society, Fund for Armenian Relief, Local NGOs and CBOs, Mass Media, NGO Coalition for Children, World Vision

Donors: USAID, WB

Democratic Governance

The UNDAF is being developed against the background of a number of positive changes that are likely to improve the transparency and effectiveness of governing structures in the medium term.

- *The adoption of the Law on Civil Service.* In January 2002, the Government established a new civil service system, including a Civil Service Commission, to ensure transparency in recruitment, attestation and professional evaluation of civil servants at all levels of Government.
- *The rationalisation of public administration.* Beginning in 1999, the Government embarked on a process of restructuring ministries and state agencies and strengthening public administration by shifting from a four-step governance system to a two-step system based on a functional division between policy formulation and service provision.
- *The adoption of a strategy for public sector modernisation.* During 2004, the Government will launch a comprehensive reform programme aimed at improving the efficiency of public services.
- *The adoption of a National Anti-corruption Strategy.* In December 2003, the Government adopted a national strategy on anti-corruption including new institutional and governance reforms aimed at reducing administrative gaps and ensuring accountability and transparency during policy-making.
- *The adoption of the Law on Local Self-Governance.* In 2002, the Government adopted a new Law on Local Self-Governance granting significant authority to communities.

In an effort to reinforce and build on these positive developments, and because economic, social and political inequalities cannot be overcome unless there are substantial improvements in governance, the UN has identified this as a key area of cooperation during the next five years.

In accordance with the priorities set by the Government and reflecting extensive consultations with civil society, the UN is committed to improving the transparency and accountability of Government institutions in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.

To achieve this goal, the UN will support initiatives aimed at promoting the establishment of an effective and responsive Government. The focus of the 15 UN programmes in this area of cooperation will be on reforming public administration, increasing public access to information and promoting human rights. In the area of democratic governance, the UN will:

1. **Promote transparent, accessible and accountable public administration by helping duty-bearers to establish checks and balances between Government branches and improve the functioning of governing structures.** Activities and partners will include:

- Support to the National Assembly, in particular, programmes aimed at strengthening the oversight functions of the National Assembly and Chamber of Control.
- Support to the Government's decentralisation strategy, in particular, programmes aimed at establishing monitoring mechanisms and improving local policy planning and implementation.
- Support to the Government's public administration reform programme, in particular, programmes aimed at strengthening policy-making functions in pilot ministries.

State Institutions: National Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Local Authorities

Civil Society: Save the Children

Donors: EU, GTZ, USAID, WB

2. **Strengthen the rule of law by helping to create an enabling environment that promotes human rights and a democratic legislative process.** Activities and partners will include:

- Support to the next electoral cycle in 2005-2007, in particular, programmes aimed at training political parties, candidates, local observers and electoral commissions.
- Support to the Government's National Anti-corruption Strategy, in particular, programmes aimed at promoting appropriate lobbying practices.
- Support to the Government's information society strategy, in particular, e-governance programmes aimed at increasing access to information and public participation in the legislative process.
- Support to the Government's human rights strategy, in particular, programmes aimed at implementing the National Human Rights Action Plan and National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC), strengthening the Public Defender's Office, promoting refugee integration and combating human and drug trafficking.

State Institutions: Office of President, National Assembly, Office of Prime Minister, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Finance and Economy, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Culture and Youth Affairs, Department of Police, Department of Migration and Refugees, Department of Passports and Visas, Public Defender's Office, Central Electoral Commission, Territorial Electoral Commissions, Precinct Electoral Commissions, Regional Administrations, Local Authorities

Civil Society: Anti-corruption NGO Coalition, Freedom of Information NGO Coalition, Local NGOs and CBOs, Mass Media, Transparency International, UMCOR

Donors: Council of Europe, DFID, EU, , IOM, OSCE, SDC, USAID, US Government, WB

3. **Strengthen the capacity of civil society to influence Government policies and programmes by raising awareness, enhancing monitoring skills and increasing participation in public affairs.** Activities and partners will include:

- Organisation of a series of seminars, workshops, roundtables and trainings for parents, children, NGOs, CBOs and at-risk groups aimed at raising awareness of human rights and strengthening capacities to monitor and address violations.
- Organisation of a series of seminars, workshops, roundtables and trainings for the private sector, NGOs and CBOs aimed at raising awareness of public affairs and strengthening capacities to monitor the Government's anti-corruption strategy.
- Support to the Government's strategies on drug and human trafficking, in particular, programmes aimed at raising awareness of trafficking among at-risk groups and strengthening capacities to monitor incidents.
- Support to the Government's gender strategy, in particular, programmes aimed at raising awareness of gender-based violence and the role of women in public affairs.

State Institutions: Office of President, National Assembly, Office of Prime Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Urban Development, Department of Police, Public Defender's Office, Commission on Women, Local Authorities

Civil Society: Anti-corruption NGO Coalition, Freedom of Information NGO Coalition, Local NGOs and CBOs, Mass Media, NGO Peace Coalition, Transparency International, UMCOR

Donors: EU, IOM, OSCE, USAID

Environmental Governance

The UNDAF in Armenia is being developed against the background of a number of positive changes that are likely to improve the management of environmental resources in the medium term.

- *The adoption of environmental legislation.* During the past five years, the Government has created an extensive legal framework for protecting and managing the environment by adopting four codes and 14 environmental laws and ratifying international conventions and associated protocols.
- *The adoption of national environmental strategies.* During the past five years, the Government has developed a series of environmental action plans outlining concrete strategies for protecting and managing natural resources.
- *The establishment of a National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD).* In July 2002, the Government established the National Council for Sustainable Development headed by the Prime Minister with responsibility for achieving the goals of Agenda 21 and following-through on the commitments in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

In an effort to reinforce and build on these positive developments, and because the socio-economic development of the country depends on the sustainable use of natural resources and effective environmental management, the UN has identified this as a key area of cooperation for the next five years.

In accordance with the priorities set by the Government, and reflecting extensive consultations with civil society, the UN is committed to promoting environmentally sound technologies and effective management of natural resources in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.

To achieve this goal, the UN will support initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable development (SD). The focus of the 12 UN programmes in this area of cooperation will be on helping to ensure that the country adopts coherent and integrated policies in compliance with global environmental commitments and strategies and promotes community-based environmental management. In the area of environmental governance, the UN will:

1. Promote sustainable development by helping duty-bearers to integrate the principles of sound resource management and environmental protection into national development policies and programmes. Activities and partners will include:

- Assistance with establishing a National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS), in particular, programmes aimed at strengthening the capacity of the National Council on Sustainable Development.

State Institutions: National Assembly, Office of Prime Minister, Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Finance and Economy, Ministry of Education and Science, National Council for Sustainable Development, Regional Administrations, Local Authorities

Civil Society: Academic and Research Institutes, Association for Sustainable Human Development, Educational and Training Institutions, Local NGOs and CBOs, Mass Media, OSI, Yerevan State University

Donors: DFID, EU, OECD, SDC, USAID, WB

2. Strengthen the protection of natural resources by helping to create an enabling environment that promotes sound resource management. Activities and partners will include:

- Assistance with strengthening the financial management of natural resources, in particular, programmes aimed at introducing new financial mechanisms.
- Support to the National Environmental Health Action Plan (NEHAP), in particular, programmes aimed at developing and enforcing safe environmental standards.
- Assistance with restoring the ecological balance of Lake Sevan, in particular, programmes aimed at improving the livelihoods of surrounding communities and reducing pollution.

- Assistance with protecting natural ecosystems and landscapes, in particular, programmes targeted at forests, specially protected areas (SPA) and other regions with rich bio- and agro-diversity.
- Assistance with managing water resources, in particular, programmes aimed at strengthening monitoring and control mechanisms, rehabilitating wastewater treatment plants and preventing transboundary pollution of the Kura-Araks river basin.
- Assistance with preventing land degradation and combating desertification, in particular, programmes aimed at promoting sustainable land management and agricultural practices in remote and impoverished communities.
- Assistance with mitigating the impact of climate change, in particular, programmes aimed at promoting energy efficiency, technology transfers and renewable energy practices and encouraging investment in sustainable energy.

State Institutions: National Assembly, Office of Prime Minister, Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Finance and Economy, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Territorial Administration, State Water Committee, Water Resource Management Agency, Bio-resources Management Agency, ArmForestry, Hydromet, Environmental Impact Centre, Regional Administrations, Local Authorities

Civil Society: Academic and Research Institutes, Local NGOs and CBOs, Mass Media, Private Sector, World Wildlife Fund

Donors: DFID, EU, GTZ, IFAD, JICA, KFW, OECD, OSCE, SDC, SIDA, USAID, USDA, WB

3. Strengthen the capacity of civil society to contribute to sustainable development by raising awareness, enhancing skills and increasing public participation in the development and implementation of policies and programmes on natural resource management. Activities and partners will include:

- Establishment of regional and national networks aimed at promoting public participation in the development of environmental policy, Environmental Impact Assessments and Strategic Environmental Assessments.
- Organisation of a series of seminars, workshops, roundtables and trainings for parents, youth, families and health-service providers aimed at raising awareness of environmental risks and strengthening capacities to address these risks.

State Institutions: Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Regional Administrations, Local Authorities

Civil Society: Academic and Research Institutes, Local NGOs and CBOs, Mass Media, Regional Environmental Centre

Donors: EU, OSCE, WB

Resources

The United Nations Agencies are committed to mobilising funding for the 62 activities in the four areas of cooperation that will be implemented under the auspices of the UNDAF. A significant percentage of the funding for these activities will be provided directly through agency and UN system resources. The remainder will be mobilised through partnerships with bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors and the Government, which will be encouraged to provide direct support from the state budget and channel official development assistance into priority programmes. In addition, the private sector will be encouraged to support specific programmes through the Public-Private Partnership launched in September 2003. As part of its commitment to promoting effective management and donor coordination, the UN will help the Government to more efficiently allocate and manage the resources available for development.

Implementation

To ensure that the UNDAF is implemented in a consistent manner, UN Agencies will prepare country programmes in accordance with the strategies outlined in the framework. Agencies will work together on joint programmes in as many areas as possible. The UN Country Team, composed of the heads of UN Agencies, will oversee all strategic and operational aspects of UNDAF implementation. Committed to effective and cost-efficient programmes and recognising the importance of ensuring national ownership of UN initiatives, Agencies will respect the following principles during implementation:

Analysis: Programmes and projects will be based on a comprehensive analysis of core issues. Relevant and accurate data from official sources, academic institutions and experts will be used to identify underlying factors and the dimensions of the issue and to ensure that programmes are targeted to the poor and socially disadvantaged. Where possible, “White Papers” will be prepared with the intention of introducing alternative models and new policy directions. Analyses will be discussed with the Government and civil society in an effort to broaden national debates on economic, social, governance and environmental issues and strengthen the capacity of national partners to forge consensus and agree on priorities.

Partnerships: Programmes and projects will be implemented through tripartite social partnerships involving the Government, UN Agencies, civil society and where appropriate, the private sector. UN Agencies will work directly under the leadership of, and in close collaboration with the Government, implementing projects through organised groups including community councils, local NGOs, CBOs, business unions, scientific and academic institutions and specialised associations. The aim of this approach will be to establish a “best practice” model for project implementation by: a) strengthening the capacity of Government institutions to facilitate transparent, responsible and open decision-making during implementation; b) strengthening the capacity of organised groups in civil society; c) promoting constructive dialogue between authorities and civil society; and d) ensuring feedback between decision-makers and citizens.

Coordination: UN Agencies will actively seek partnerships among bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors, NGOs and the private sector for programmes and projects implemented under the auspices of the UNDAF. The aim of these partnerships will be to enhance synergies, avoid duplication, mobilise additional resources and build a base for programme sustainability. The Government will play a leading role in the coordination of these partnerships by participating in Thematic and Working Groups and by introducing new, effective, transparent and participatory mechanisms for coordinating official development assistance and contributions from the private sector and civil society.

Management: Programmes and projects will be managed on the basis of participatory and transparent arrangements including joint work plans and joint resource agreements. To ensure efficient use of resources, international standards in recruitment, procurement and financial management will be followed. As part of its commitment to strengthening the capacity of national authorities and civil society, programmes will be implemented with local inputs whenever possible, including Armenia-based colleagues and companies.

Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure that programmes and projects are effectively implemented, an UNDAF monitoring and evaluation system will be established with the aim of: a) using transparent and continuous mechanisms to help UN Agencies, and, if appropriate, other development partners, assess the strength and weaknesses of their programmes and projects; b) identifying the poor and socially disadvantaged groups that should be targeted through the UNDAF and the policies and institutions that need to be improved or developed to ensure effective UNDAF implementation; and c) strengthening the monitoring and evaluation capacities of national actors. The system will depend to a great extent on the quality of, and methodologies used to track the indicators for each of the UNDAF areas of cooperation. The 503 indicators that have been identified to monitor UNDAF implementation are in line with the PRSP and MDG indicators and will be adjusted in parallel with them. Baseline data for the UNDAF indicators will be incorporated into, and regularly tracked at central and local levels through the National Social Monitoring System, which includes the National Statistical Service (NSS) the Government's Monitoring and Analysis (M&A) Units and social support groups. As part of on-going efforts to promote high standards in data collection and analysis, each component of the National System will receive training in advanced social methodologies.

UNDAF Coordination Unit: To ensure that the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation system operates effectively, an UNDAF Coordination Unit will be established to support the UN Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team. The Unit will be responsible for coordinating all aspects of the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation system under the leadership of the Government and in close consultation with partners including: a) preparing the yearly Common Monitoring and Evaluation Plan; b) liaising with the National Statistical Service, the Government's Monitoring and Evaluation Units and social support groups; c) facilitating the meetings of the UNDAF Thematic Technical Groups and the UNDAF Steering Committee; d) collating and analysing the progress reports of the Groups and Committee; e) arranging joint field visits to analyse UNDAF programmes and projects; f) arranging independent surveys and polls to analyse UNDAF programmes and projects; g) preparing the Joint Annual Review, Joint Mid-term Review and Joint Final Review; and h) organising training courses, seminars and workshops on monitoring and evaluation for Government counterparts, local communities and civil society organisations. In addition to the UNDAF Coordination Unit, the monitoring and evaluation system will include the following components.

UNDAF Steering Committee: A high-level UNDAF Steering Committee will be established including senior Government officials, heads of UN Agencies and distinguished members of civil society. The Steering Committee will operate on the basis of a Common Monitoring and Evaluation Plan agreed by UN Agencies and partners at the beginning of each year. The Steering Committee will hold at least two meetings annually to review progress in achieving UNDAF objectives and will produce an annual progress report focusing on the strategies, implementation modalities and coordination mechanisms required to achieve UNDAF objectives in all four areas of cooperation.

Thematic Technical Groups: Four Thematic Technical Groups covering each area of cooperation will be established. The Technical Groups will include representatives from the Government, UN Agencies and civil society organisations and will hold at least four meetings annually to exchange information, review implementation and discuss new developments. Minutes of these meetings will be collated by the UNDAF Unit and submitted to the UNDAF Steering Committee. Each Technical Group will also prepare bi-annual progress reports, focusing on the strategies, modalities and coordination mechanisms required to achieve UNDAF objectives in their area of cooperation.

Joint Annual Reviews: The UNDAF Unit will incorporate the bi-annual reports of the four Thematic Technical Groups and the annual report of the Steering Committee into a Joint Annual Review, which will be presented to the Government, agency headquarters and partners through the UN Resident Coordinator and included in the Annual Report of the Resident Coordinator.

Joint Mid-term Review: A Joint Mid-term Review will be conducted in 2007. The aim of the Mid-term Review will be to provide UNDAF partners with an opportunity to adjust strategies and implementation modalities to ensure that UN programmes and projects remain focused on national priorities and the progressive achievement of MDG goals. The Mid-term Review will be harmonised with the mid-term country programme evaluations conducted by UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and UNFPA.

Joint Final Review: A Joint Final Review will be conducted in 2009. The aim of the Final Review will be to obtain substantive feedback from UNDAF partners on the progress made towards achieving UNDAF objectives in each of the four areas of cooperation. In addition to identifying achievements, the Final Review will also describe obstacles affecting implementation. Best practices emerging from the UNDAF process will be recorded in the Final Review and disseminated broadly in Armenia and through the UN global network. To help lay the groundwork for the next Common Country Assessment and UNDAF, the Final Review will include the following key questions:

- *Impact:* To what degree has the UNDAF contributed to the progressive achievement of the rights in the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and international conventions?
- *Relevancy:* To what degree have UNDAF programmes and projects been coherent with national priorities and to what extent are they relevant for the next UNDAF?
- *Sustainability:* To what degree has the UNDAF strengthened the capacities of national actors and institutions?
- *Coordination:* To what degree has the UNDAF contributed to more complementary and collaborative programming between UN Agencies and between the UN system and key partners including the Government, civil society organisations and bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors?
- *Efficiency:* To what degree have the country programmes of UN Agencies been reshaped or become more effective as a result of UNDAF synergy? How cost-efficient have UNDAF programmes and projects been and which results were achieved at the lowest cost?

Risks and Assumptions: During the monitoring process, special attention will be given to tracking the major risks and assumptions that may jeopardise the achievement of UNDAF objectives including: a) lack of commitment from the Government to implement the strategic programmes supported by the UNDAF, in particular, the PRSP; b) insufficient resource mobilisation; c) the inability of duty-bearers to perform properly their functions; d) lack of capacity in civil society organisations to implement high quality programmes and projects; e) lack of commitment from donors to support the achievement of UNDAF objectives; and f) lack of collaboration among UN Agencies.

ANNEX ONE: Diagramme of Rights-Based Strategy

In accordance with the mandate of the United Nations to promote a culture of human rights and in respect of the strong commitment made by the Government of the Republic of Armenia to progressively achieve the rights embodied in the Armenian constitution and the international conventions and treaties acceded to by the country, the UN will be implementing a fully rights-based strategy during the five years covered by this UNDAF. The strategy will be implemented at three levels: In each area of cooperation, activities will either: 1) help duty-bearers protect the rights of Armenian citizens; 2) create an environment that enables the achievement of rights; or 3) help Armenian citizens to exercise their rights. To ensure that this strategy is clearly understood, the UNDAF has been organised to show the three levels of activity in each of the four areas of cooperation. The following diagramme is a summary of the rights-based strategy. The diagramme on the next page shows the programmatic synergism between the four areas of cooperation.

To reach this goal, the UN will work in four areas of cooperation:

In each of the four areas of cooperation, the UN will work on three levels:

The main goal of the UN system in Armenia is to help reduce economic, social and political inequality.

In the area of **economic equity**, the UN will help to reduce the levels of poverty and income inequality in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.

In the area of **social equity**, the UN will help to improve the quality and accessibility of basic social services in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.

In the area of **democratic governance**, the UN will help to improve the transparency and accountability of Government institutions in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.

In the area of **environmental governance**, the UN will promote environmentally sound technologies and effective management of natural resources in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.

Duty-Bearers

In an effort to help the Government, as a principal duty-bearer, protect the rights of citizens, the UN system will:

- ✓ Contribute to socially-oriented and equitable economic growth by helping duty-bearers formulate and implement pro-poor policies and programmes;
- ✓ Contribute to the well-being of the poor and socially disadvantaged by helping duty-bearers formulate and implement policies and plans aimed at improving social services;
- ✓ Promote transparent, accessible and accountable public administration by helping duty-bearers to establish checks and balances between Government branches and improve the functioning of governing structures;
- ✓ Promote sustainable development by helping duty-bearers to integrate the principles of sound resource management and environmental protection into national development policies and programmes.

Enabling Environment

In an effort to help create an enabling environment for the progressive achievement of rights, the UN system will:

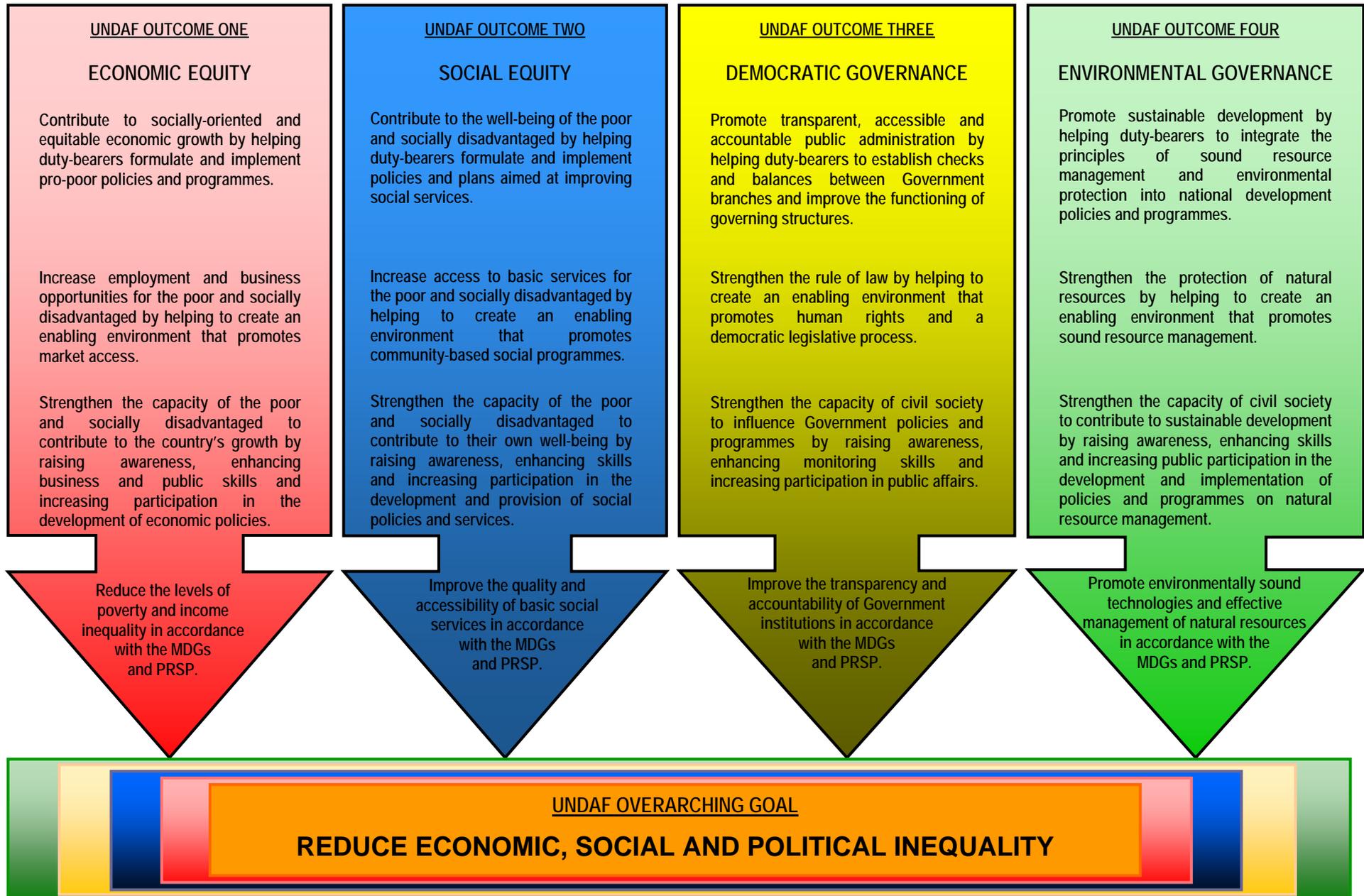
- ✓ Increase employment and business opportunities for the poor and socially disadvantaged by helping to create an enabling environment that promotes market access;
- ✓ Increase access to basic services for the poor and socially disadvantaged by helping to create an enabling environment that promotes community-based social programmes;
- ✓ Strengthen the rule of law by helping to create an enabling environment that promotes human rights and a democratic legislative process;
- ✓ Strengthen the protection of natural resources by helping to create an enabling environment that promotes sound resource management.

Citizens

In an effort to strengthen the capacity of citizens to exercise their rights, the UN system will:

- ✓ Strengthen the capacity of the poor and socially disadvantaged to contribute to the country's growth by raising awareness, enhancing business and public skills and increasing participation in the development of economic policies;
- ✓ Strengthen the capacity of the poor and socially disadvantaged to contribute to their own well-being by raising awareness, enhancing skills and increasing participation in the development and provision of social policies and services;
- ✓ Strengthen the capacity of civil society to influence Government policies and programmes by raising awareness, enhancing monitoring skills and increasing participation in public affairs;
- ✓ Strengthen the capacity of civil society to contribute to sustainable development by raising awareness, enhancing skills and increasing public participation in the development and implementation of policies and programmes on natural resource management.

Diagramme of Programmatic Synergism



ANNEX TWO: Programme Framework¹²

<u>UNDAF OUTCOME ONE</u>			
ECONOMIC EQUITY			
The main goal in this area of cooperation is to reduce the levels of poverty and income inequality in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.			
<i>To achieve this goal, the UN system will work in the following</i>	<i>By supporting these clusters, the UN system aims to reach the following</i>	<i>To achieve the expected outcomes, UN Agencies will implement country programmes aimed at reaching the following</i>	<i>To achieve the expected outputs, UN Agencies will work with the following</i>
PROGRAMME CLUSTERS	COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOMES	COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	PARTNERS
<i>To ensure that the UN system works towards the progressive achievement of the rights embodied in the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and international conventions, agencies will use a rights-based approach to:</i>			
Contribute to socially-oriented and equitable economic growth by helping duty-bearers formulate and implement pro-poor policies and programmes;			
Support to the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme, in particular, programmes aimed at preparing regional and community development strategies and strengthening the National Social Monitoring System.	1.1 Regional and community development strategies and Government budgets are based on the principles of socially-oriented and equitable economic growth.	1.1.1 By 2004, methodologies and mechanisms for preparing socially-oriented budgets are introduced. 1.1.2 By 2006, officials at central and local levels have increased knowledge of and the skills to prepare socially-oriented budgets. 1.1.3 By 2006, officials at central, regional and local levels have increased knowledge of and the skills to design, coordinate and implement socially-oriented regional and community development strategies. 1.1.4 By 2007, three-year, socially-oriented regional and community development strategies are adopted.	UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF Office of Prime Minister Ministry of Finance and Economy Ministry of Territorial Administration Ministry of Education and Sciences Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Culture and Youth Affairs Ministry of Health Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs PRSP Steering Committee PRSP Working Group Regional Administrations Local Authorities Academic and Research Institutes International NGOs Local NGOs and CBOs Mass Media Private Sector DFID, GTZ, IMF, USAID, WB

¹² For the purposes of this UNDAF, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and International Fund for Agricultural Development are regarded as multi-lateral donors and partners.

	<p>1.2 The National Social Monitoring System functions effectively.</p>	<p>1.2.1 By 2006, MDG indicators, including demographic indicators for aging, gender, fertility and migration, are developed and incorporated into the National Social Monitoring System.</p> <p>1.2.2 By 2006, studies are conducted on demographic trends and the labour market and baseline data is incorporated into National Social Monitoring System.</p> <p>1.2.3 By 2009, methodologies for tracking and assessing the sustainability of SMEs are developed and incorporated into the National Social Monitoring System.</p> <p>1.2.4 By 2006, methodologies for tracking and adjusting social expenditures at central and local levels are developed and incorporated into the National Social Monitoring System.</p> <p>1.2.5 By 2006, methodologies for vulnerability analysis and mapping and Rapid Poverty Monitoring (RPM) are developed and incorporated into the National Social Monitoring System.</p> <p>1.2.6 By 2006, methodologies for assessing and monitoring regional and community development strategies are developed and incorporated in the National Social Monitoring System.</p> <p>1.2.7 By 2007, officials at central, regional and local levels have increased knowledge of and the skills to conduct community assessments prepare human development and poverty surveys.</p> <p>1.2.8 In 2005 and 2007, national human development and poverty surveys are incorporated in the two-year review process of the PRSP.</p> <p>1.2.9 By 2007, the PRSP and regional and community development strategies are adjusted regularly in accordance with priorities identified through the National Social Monitoring System.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA, ILO Ministry of Finance and Economy Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Ministry of Education and Sciences Ministry of Health National Statistical Service Department of Migration and Refugees PRSP Steering Committee PRSP Working Group Information-Analytical Centre Regional Administrations Local Authorities Academic and Research Institutes Local NGOs and CBOs Mass Media OXFAM Private Sector DFID, EU, GTZ, IOM, SIDA, WB</p>
<p>Support to the Government's Sustainable Economic Development Programme, in particular, programmes aimed at meeting WTO commitments and establishing the conditions necessary for European Union integration.</p>	<p>1.3 The process of meeting WTO commitments and integrating into the EU is accelerated.</p>	<p>1.3.1 By 2006, studies are conducted identifying the benefits of and the legal, policy and institutional steps necessary for EU integration.</p> <p>1.3.2 By 2006, studies are conducted identifying the benefits of and the legal, policy and institutional steps necessary to meet WTO commitments.</p> <p>1.3.3 By 2007, legislative and policy frameworks for meeting WTO commitments are adopted.</p> <p>1.3.4 By 2008, a national action plan for integrating to the EU is adopted.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, UNIDO Office of President National Assembly Office of Prime Minister Ministry of Trade and Economic Development Ministry of Finance and Economy Ministry of Agriculture Academic and Research Institutes International NGOs Local NGOs and CBOs Private Sector EU, USAID, WB, WTO</p>

<p>Support to the Government's National Strategy for Sustainable Agricultural Development, in particular, programmes aimed at promoting agro-based industries and increasing agricultural productivity.</p>	<p>1.4 Access to agro-based employment opportunities and agricultural services in impoverished communities is increased.</p>	<p>1.4.1 By 2006, studies are conducted identifying the legal, policy and institutional steps necessary to revitalise agro-based industries and increase agricultural productivity, particularly in impoverished communities.</p> <p>1.4.2 By 2006, Government officials at central, regional and local levels have increased knowledge of and the skills to design, implement and coordinate agricultural development policies, programmes and projects.</p> <p>1.4.3 By 2007, the National Strategy for Sustainable Agricultural Development is adjusted in accordance with priorities identified through the National Social Monitoring System.</p> <p>1.4.4 By 2007, methodologies and mechanisms for supporting agro-based industries are introduced.</p> <p>1.4.5 By 2008, Government officials at central, regional and local levels and rural communities have increased knowledge of and the skills to increase productivity in sectors with high export potential.</p> <p>1.4.6 By 2009, partnerships between local and foreign investors are launched in rural and agricultural sectors with high export potential.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, FAO Office of Prime Minister Ministry of Agriculture PRSP Steering Committee PRSP Working Group Academic and Research Institutes Local NGOs and CBOs DFID, EU, GTZ, IFAD, USDA, USAID, WB</p>
<p>Assistance with establishing a Public Investment Framework, in particular, programmes aimed at attracting investment into labour-intensive sectors of economy.</p>	<p>1.5 Local and foreign direct investment into labour-intensive sectors is increased.</p>	<p>1.5.1 By 2006, a Public-Private Council is established.</p> <p>1.5.2 By 2007, business forums under the Public-Private Council identify labour-intensive sectors of economy and the legal, policy and institutional steps necessary to revitalise and channel investment into these sectors.</p> <p>1.5.3 By 2008, a Public Investment Framework is adopted and incorporated into the PRSP, SEDP and MTEF.</p> <p>1.5.4 By 2009, partnerships between local and foreign investors in labour-intensive sectors are launched.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, UNIDO Office of President National Assembly Office of Prime Minister Ministry of Trade and Economic Development Ministry of Finance and Economy Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Foreign Affairs Chambers of Commerce Local NGOs and CBOs Mass Media Private Sector EU, GTZ, USAID, WB</p>

<p>Assistance with establishing appropriate welfare policies and programmes for socially disadvantaged groups, in particular, policies on housing, at-risk households and social protection.</p>	<p>1.6 Access to suitable housing for the poor and socially disadvantaged is increased.</p>	<p>1.6.1 By 2006, studies are conducted identifying the housing needs of the poor and socially disadvantaged including refugees, pensioners and families with more than three children. 1.6.2 By 2007, a national action plan, including housing for the poor and socially disadvantaged, is adopted and incorporated into the PRSP. 1.6.3 By 2008, housing partnerships between the public and private sectors are launched in pilot communities.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, UNHCR, HABITAT National Assembly Ministry of Urban Development Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Ministry of Economy and Finance PRSP Steering Committee PRSP Working Group Department of State Property Department of Migration and Refugees Regional Administrations Local Authorities Local NGOs and CBOs Private Sector Urban Institute NRC, SDC, USAID, WB</p>
	<p>1.7 Access to appropriate social protection services for at-risk households is increased.</p>	<p>1.7.1 By 2006, studies are conducted identifying the needs of at-risk households. 1.7.2 By 2007, a national action plan for at-risk households is adopted and incorporated into the PRSP. 1.7.3 By 2008, guidelines and protocols for identifying, registering and supporting at-risk households are developed.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Ministry of Health Ministry of Territorial Administration Ministry of Finance and Economy National Statistical Service PRSP Steering Committee PRSP Working Group Local NGOs and CBOs EU</p>
	<p>1.8 Access to pensions is increased.</p>	<p>1.8.1 By 2006, Government officials at central, regional and local levels have increased knowledge of and the skills to manage the new public pension system. 1.8.2 By 2007, a national policy on ageing is adopted. 1.8.3 By 2007, appropriate private pension schemes and the legal, policy and institutional steps necessary to establish these systems are identified. 1.8.4 By 2008, legislative and policy frameworks for private pension schemes are adopted.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, UNHCR, ILO Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Ministry of Finance and Economy Ministry of Health Ministry of Trade and Economic Development Ministry of Agriculture State Pension Fund Department of Employment Local NGOs and CBOs Private Sector Trade Unions SIDA, USAID, WB</p>

Increase employment and business opportunities for the poor and socially disadvantaged by helping to create an enabling environment that promotes market access;

<p>Support to the Government's employment and recovery strategy, in particular, programmes aimed at generating jobs, creating conditions at the community level for sustained growth and strengthening the emergency response system.</p>	<p>1.9 Employment opportunities are generated and public infrastructures are rehabilitated through public work schemes.</p>	<p>1.9.1 By 2006, studies are conducted identifying public works models and other labour-absorbing mechanisms, including schemes to rehabilitate social, cultural and public infrastructures.</p> <p>1.9.2 By 2008, public works schemes are established under the auspices of the PRSP and Family Allowance State System (FASS), particularly for former employees in the health and education sectors.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, ILO, UNESCO, WFP Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Ministry of Finance and Economy Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Culture and Youth Affairs Ministry of Health Ministry of Education and Sciences Ministry of Territorial Administration PRSP Steering Committee PRSP Working Group Department of Employment Churches Educational and Training Institutions Local NGOs and CBOs Mass Media Private Sector USAID, WB</p>
	<p>1.10 Employment opportunities for the poor and socially disadvantaged are generated through Business Information Centres (BIC) and SMEs.</p>	<p>1.10.1 By 2007, studies are conducted identifying the legal, policy and institutional steps necessary to create and sustain SMEs in impoverished communities.</p> <p>1.10.2 By 2008, mechanisms for creating and sustaining SMEs in impoverished communities including BICs, community-based micro-financing institutions (CB-MFI), and cooperatives are introduced in pilot communities.</p> <p>1.10.3 By 2008, members of BICs, micro-financing institutions, funds and cooperatives have increased knowledge of and the skills to identify and channel support to business-oriented poor and socially disadvantaged including female-headed households and graduates of orphanages and boarding schools.</p>	<p>UN Agency: UNDP National Assembly Ministry of Trade and Economic Development Ministry of Finance and Economy Ministry of Territorial Administration Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Regional Administrations National Centre for SME Armenian Social Investment Fund Central Bank Local Authorities Local NGOs and CBOs Private Sector World Vision DFID, EU, GTZ, IOM, OSCE, SIDA, USAID</p>

	<p>1.11 Employment opportunities for poor and socially disadvantaged youth are generated through training and public private partnerships.</p>	<p>1.11.1 By 2006, officials at central, regional and local levels and members of the private sector have increased knowledge of child labour.</p> <p>1.11.2 By 2007, business forums under the Public-Private Council identify economic opportunities for poor and socially disadvantaged youth, including youth with disabilities and refugee youth.</p> <p>1.11.3 By 2008, training programmes and jobs for poor and socially disadvantaged youth are established through public private partnerships.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Ministry of Culture and Youth Affairs Department of Migration and Refugees Department of Employment National Centre for SMEs Local NGOs and CBOs Private Sector World Vision DFID, USAID</p>
	<p>1.12 Employment opportunities are generated and public infrastructures are rehabilitated in impoverished urban and rural communities through food-for-work schemes and public private partnerships.</p>	<p>1.12.1 By 2006, studies are conducted identifying priority repairs of social, cultural and public infrastructure in impoverished communities.</p> <p>1.12.2 By 2006, food-for-work schemes to rehabilitate social infrastructures and increase agricultural production are implemented in impoverished areas.</p> <p>1.12.3 By 2006, public private partnerships are launched to rehabilitate priority social, cultural and public infrastructures in impoverished communities.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: WFP, UNHCR, UNDP Ministry of Territorial Administration Ministry of Health Ministry of Education and Science Ministry of Agriculture Regional Administrations Local Authorities International NGOs Local NGOs and CBOs DFID, EU, GTZ</p>
	<p>1.13 The process of post-conflict recovery in targeted communities is accelerated.</p>	<p>1.13.1 By 2007, a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) is conducted and the results are integrated into the international database.</p> <p>1.13.2 By 2008, a national strategy for landmine victims is adopted.</p> <p>1.13.3 By 2009, agricultural lands in targeted communities are cleaned of landmines.</p> <p>1.13.4 By 2007, officials in targeted border areas have increased knowledge of and the skills to prevent and address damage caused by Unexploded Ordnances (UXO).</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF Office of Prime Minister Ministry of Defence Local Authorities ICBL Local NGOs and CBOs Government of United States</p>

	1.14 The national emergency response system functions effectively.	1.14.1 By 2007, officials in targeted communities have increased knowledge of and the skills to implement disaster preparedness mechanisms. 1.14.2 By 2007, national contingency plans for natural and human disasters are developed and adopted. 1.14.3 By 2008, centres for training emergency specialists are established in targeted communities. 1.14.4 By 2009, members of special disaster units in targeted communities have increased knowledge of and the skills to rescue victims of disasters.	UN Agencies: UNDP, UNHCR Emergency Management Administration Local Authorities
Strengthen the capacity of the poor and socially disadvantaged to contribute to the country's growth by raising awareness, enhancing business and public skills and increasing participation in the development of economic policies.			
Organisation of a series of trainings for the poor and socially disadvantaged aimed at strengthening capacities in leadership, decision-making, entrepreneurship and business skills.	1.15 The poor and socially disadvantaged in targeted communities participate actively in generating employment opportunities.	1.15.1 By 2007, the poor and socially disadvantaged, in particular women and adolescent girls, in targeted communities have increased knowledge of and the skills to establish and sustain their own businesses. 1.15.2 By 2006, the poor and socially disadvantaged in targeted communities have increased knowledge of and the skills to formulate and implement public work schemes.	UN Agencies: UNDP, WFP Ministry of Territorial Administration Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Ministry of Agriculture Regional Administrations Armenian Development Agency National Centre for SMEs Armenian Social Investment Fund Local Authorities Educational and Training Institutions Local NGOs and CBOs Private Sector EU, GTZ , USAID, USDA, WB

<p>Organisation of a series of seminars, workshops, roundtables and trainings for NGOs and CBOs aimed at strengthening capacities to monitor the PRSP and other development strategies and programmes.</p>	<p>1.16 The PRSP and other socio-economic programmes are monitored effectively by local NGOs and CBOs.</p>	<p>1.16.1 By 2007, local NGOs and CBOs have increased knowledge of and the skills to monitor and assess PRSP programmes and policies. 1.16.2 By 2008, social support groups composed of local NGOs and CBOs are established and contribute to the National Social Monitoring System.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR Ministry of Finance and Economy National Statistical Service PRSP Steering Committee PRSP Working Group Information-Analytical Centre Regional Administrations Local NGOs and CBOs Mass Media OXFAM DFID, EU, GTZ, SIDA, USAID, WB</p>
<p>Establishment of thematic networks aimed at strengthening the capacity of the poor and socially disadvantaged to participate in the formulation of socially-oriented policies and programmes.</p>	<p>1.17 The poor and socially disadvantaged participate actively in the development of socially-oriented policies and programmes.</p>	<p>1.17.1 By 2007, Information and communication Technologies (ICT) networks on socio-economic theory and practice are established in targeted communities. 1.17.2 By 2008, on-line public opinion polls and surveys are conducted identifying the needs and perceptions of the poor and socially disadvantaged. 1.17.3 By 2008, mechanisms for involving thematic networks in the development of socially-oriented policies are introduced. 1.17.4 By 2009, the poor and socially disadvantaged have increased knowledge of their rights to economic security and contribute to the development of socially-oriented policies and programmes.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR Office of President National Assembly Office of Prime Minister Ministry of Finance and Economy PRSP Steering Committee PRSP Working Group Information-Analytical Centre Regional Administrations International NGOs Local NGOs and CBOs Private Sector DFID, EU, GTZ, SIDA, USAID, WB</p>
<p>Organisation of a series of trainings for at-risk communities aimed at raising awareness of landmines and strengthening capacities to prepare for and respond to disasters.</p>	<p>1.18 At-risk communities participate actively in mitigating the damage caused by disasters.</p>	<p>1.18.1 By 2007, the general public in at-risk communities have increased knowledge of and the skills to prevent and address damage caused by UXOs. 1.18.2 By 2007, the general public in at-risk communities have increased knowledge of and the skills to participate in disaster preparedness and response programmes.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF Ministry of Defence Emergency Management Administration Regional Administrations Local Authorities Local NGOs and CBOs Private Sector USAID</p>

UNDAF OUTCOME TWO

SOCIAL EQUITY

The main goal in this area of cooperation is to improve the quality and accessibility of basic social services in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.

<i>To achieve this goal, the UN system will work in the following</i>	<i>By supporting these clusters, the UN system aims to reach the following</i>	<i>To achieve the expected outcomes, UN Agencies will implement country programmes aimed at reaching the following</i>	<i>To achieve the expected outputs, UN Agencies will work with the following</i>
PROGRAMME CLUSTERS	COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOMES	COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	PARTNERS

To ensure that the UN system works towards the progressive achievement of the rights embodied in the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and international conventions, agencies will use a rights-based approach to:

Contribute to the well-being of the poor and socially disadvantaged by helping duty-bearers formulate and implement policies and plans aimed at improving social services;

Assistance with establishing a comprehensive national programme on maternal and child health, in particular, programmes aimed at strengthening standards and improving the quality of services.	2.1 Access to high quality maternal and child health services is increased, particularly for the poor and socially disadvantaged.	2.1.1 By 2005, a national action plan for promoting Mother and Child Health (MCH), with an emphasis on services for the poor and socially disadvantaged, is adopted. 2.1.2 By 2008, guidelines and protocols on Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI), well-child care, safe motherhood, essential newborn care, youth friendly health services, Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) and nutrition are developed. 2.1.3 By 2009, health-service providers have increased knowledge of and the skills to deliver quality MCH and youth-friendly services.	UN Agencies: UNICEF, WHO Ministry of Health Ministry of Education and Science Ministry of Defence International NGOs Local NGOs and CBOs USAID
Support to the Government's strategy on primary health care, in particular, programmes aimed at strengthening standards and improving the quality of services.	2.2 Access to high quality primary health care is increased, particularly for youth and socially disadvantaged.	2.2.1 By 2006, the national action plan on primary health care is updated. 2.2.2 By 2007, a policy framework for implementing the national action plan is adopted. 2.2.3 By 2008, guidelines and protocols on primary health care are updated. 2.2.4 By 2008, health-service providers have increased knowledge of and the skills to deliver quality primary health services.	UN Agencies: WHO, UNICEF Ministry of Health Ministry of Education and Science Educational and Training Institutions International NGOs Local NGOs and CBOs WB

<p>Support to the Government's strategy on reproductive health, in particular, programmes aimed at increasing access to information and improving the quality of services.</p>	<p>2.3 Access to high quality reproductive health services is increased, particularly for youth and socially disadvantaged.</p>	<p>2.3.1 By 2006, legislative and regulatory frameworks for implementing the Law on Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights are adopted. 2.3.2 By 2006, a national action plan for implementing the National Reproductive Health Programme, including a comprehensive Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) strategy, is adopted. 2.3.3 By 2008, health-service providers have increased knowledge of and the skills to deliver quality RH services.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF Ministry of Health Ministry of Education and Science Ministry of Defence National Centre for AIDS Prevention Educational and Training Institutions WB</p>
<p>Support to the Government's National Programme on HIV/AIDS Prevention, in particular, programmes aimed at implementing the United Nations Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>2.4 Access to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment services is increased.</p>	<p>2.4.1 By 2006, members of the Inter-Faction/Inter-Standing Committee Parliamentarian Group on HIV/AIDS have increased knowledge of and the skills to formulate appropriate legislation on HIV/AIDS. 2.4.2 By 2006, officials and health-service providers at central, regional and local levels have increased knowledge of and the skills to design and implement HIV/AIDS prevention programmes. 2.4.3 By 2006, mechanisms for coordinating HIV/AIDS programmes by the National Inter-Ministerial Council and regional multi-sectoral councils on HIV/AIDS are introduced. 2.4.4 By 2007, methodologies and mechanisms for implementing a HIV/AIDS national monitoring system are introduced. 2.4.5 By 2007, a HIV/AIDS prevention programme for Uniformed Services is implemented. 2.4.6 By 2009, health-service providers at central, regional and local levels have increased knowledge of and the skills to prevent mother-to-child HIV transmission and ensure safe blood transfusions. 2.4.7 By 2009, access to HIV/AIDS combined antiretroviral therapy, prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections is expanded for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, UNDPI, UNESCO, UNODC, WFP, ILO National Assembly Office of Prime Minister Ministry of Health Ministry of Defence Ministry of Justice Department of Police National Inter-Ministerial Council on HIV/AIDS Prevention National Centre for AIDS Prevention Local NGOs and CBOs MSF-Belgium OSI World Council of Churches World Vision IOM, WB</p>
<p>Assistance with establishing a comprehensive strategy on at-risk children, in particular, programmes aimed at introducing standards of care and improving the quality of services.</p>	<p>2.5 Access to quality care for at-risk children including children with disabilities, abused children, street children, children from disadvantaged households, and children in residential care institutions is increased.</p>	<p>2.5.1 By 2007, guidelines and protocols for at-risk children covering the prevention, identification, registration, referral and treatment of abused and neglected children and the early identification and programmes for children with disabilities are developed. 2.5.2 By 2008, officials, service providers and care-givers for at-risk children have increased knowledge of and skills to deliver appropriate services. 2.5.3 By 2009, at-risk children and children with disabilities are identified and receive appropriate legal, psychosocial, health and rehabilitation services.</p>	<p>UN Agency: UNICEF Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Ministry of Education and Science Ministry of Health Ministry of Justice Department of Police Armenian Relief Society Fund for Armenian Relief Academic and Research Institutes EU, IOM, OSCE</p>

Support to the national registration system, in particular, programmes aimed at developing a unified birth and infant death registration system based on international standards.	2.6 Access to the national registration system, particularly for new-born and unregistered children, is increased.	2.6.1 By 2006, the WHO definition of live births and stillbirths is incorporated into the national registration system and administrative barriers affecting birth and infant death registration are removed. 2.6.2 By 2006, a unified birth and infant death registration system is established. 2.6.3 By 2007, health-care providers have increased knowledge of and the skills to classify and register infant deaths based on the WHO definition.	UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO Ministry of Health Ministry of Justice Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Ministry of Territorial Administration National Statistical Service Mass Media NGO Coalition for Children Sakharov Armenia Human Rights Centre International NGOs USAID
Increase access to basic services for the poor and socially disadvantaged by helping to create an enabling environment that promotes community-based social programmes;			
Assistance with strengthening community-based services, in particular, programmes aimed at improving the provision of health and education services for poor and socially disadvantaged children in targeted communities.	2.7 Under-six children in targeted communities benefit from comprehensive Early Childhood Development (ECD) services.	2.7.1 By 2005, a policy framework for expanding ECD services is adopted. 2.7.2 By 2005, ECD curriculum and methodologies are developed. 2.7.3 By 2006, pre-school children in targeted communities receive ECD services, including psychosocial stimulation. 2.7.4 By 2009, targeted villages contribute to the maintenance and operation of ECD services.	UN Agency: UNICEF Ministry of Education and Sciences Ministry of Territorial Administration Local Authorities Armenian Red Cross Mass Media Government of Netherlands
	2.8 At least 90 percent of children benefit from timely vaccinations, including new and underused antigens.	2.8.1 By 2006, a national action plan for ensuring sustainable vaccinations and a national strategy for eliminating measles are adopted. 2.8.2 By 2007, health-service providers have increased knowledge of and the skills to use safe injection techniques. 2.8.3 By 2007, immunisation monitoring and surveillance systems are strengthened.	UN Agencies: UNICEF, WHO Ministry of Health Millennium Children Vaccine Fund CIDA
	2.9 Children in at least 50 percent of schools are represented on school councils.	2.9.1 By 2007, guidelines and protocols on child-friendly school environments are developed. 2.9.2 By 2008, school administrators and teachers have increased knowledge of and the skills to provide a supportive learning environment.	UN Agency: UNICEF Ministry of Education and Sciences Local Authorities

	2.10 At least 50 percent of children in primary and secondary schools benefit from needs-based and life-skills programmes.	2.10.1 By 2007, child-centred and needs-based teaching methods are incorporated into the national education strategy. 2.10.2 By 2008, school administrators and teachers in targeted communities have increased knowledge of and the skills to provide needs-based and life-skill programmes. 2.10.3 By 2009, mechanisms for monitoring school dropouts and chronic absenteeism are strengthened.	UN Agency: UNICEF National Assembly Ministry of Education and Sciences National Statistical Service Centre for Education Reforms Local Authorities WB
	2.11 School-age children from culturally-different and socially disadvantaged backgrounds benefit from age-appropriate and culturally-sensitive learning materials.	2.11.1 By 2007, age-appropriate, gender-sensitive and culturally-relevant learning materials for minority and refugee children and children with disabilities are introduced into the education system. 2.11.2 By 2008, school administrators and teachers have increased knowledge of and the skills to provide age-appropriate, gender-sensitive and culturally-relevant learning materials for minority and refugee children and children with disabilities.	UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR Ministry of Education and Sciences National Statistical Service Department of Migration and Refugees Local Authorities Armenian Red Cross
	2.12 Reproductive-aged populations benefit from reproductive health services.	2.12.1 By 2007, mobile RH and emergency obstetric care teams are established. 2.12.2 By 2007, a RH information management system is established linking RH centres and primary level health-service providers. 2.12.3 By 2009, family doctors have increased knowledge of and the skills to provide reproductive health skills.	UN Agencies: UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF Ministry of Health Ministry of Education and Sciences Regional Administrations Local Authorities Local NGOs and CBOs International NGOs EU, USAID
Support to social assistance programmes at the community level, in particular, programmes aimed at improving the nutritional status of the poor and socially disadvantaged.	2.13 School-age children and the poor and socially disadvantaged in targeted communities benefit from direct food assistance.	2.13.1 During 2004-2006, female-headed households with three or more children, households with orphans and elderly people and households with single elderly pensioners receive food assistance. 2.13.2 During 2004-2006, under-six children in urban and rural communities participate in school feeding programmes. 2.13.3 During 2004-2006, school-age children in targeted communities participate in school feeding programmes.	UN Agency: WFP Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Local Authorities World Vision

	2.14 Micronutrient deficiencies decline.	2.14.1 By 2006, legislation on Universal Salt Iodisation (USI) and a national action plan for Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) prevention are adopted. 2.14.2 By 2006, guidelines and protocols on Iodine Deficiency Anaemia (IDA) prevention are developed. 2.14.3 By 2007, USI monitoring and surveillance systems are strengthened. 2.14.4 By 2008, health-service providers have increased knowledge of IDD/IDA prevention.	UN Agency: UNICEF Ministry of Health Ministry of Territorial Administration Ministry of Trade and Economic Development Ministry of Finance and Economy Kiwanis International USAID
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Strengthen the capacity of the poor and socially disadvantaged to contribute to their own well-being by raising awareness, enhancing skills and increasing participation in the development and provision of social policies and services.

Organisation of a series of seminars, workshops, roundtables and trainings for parents, youth, families, communities and care-givers aimed at raising awareness about social services and strengthening capacities to participate in social policy development and provision.	2.15 Parents, youth, families, communities and care-givers participate actively in the development of social policies and the provision and monitoring of health, protection and education services.	2.15.1 By 2008, parents, families and care-givers have increased knowledge of their rights to maternal and child health and local services. 2.15.2 By 2008, parents, families and care-givers have increased knowledge of and the skills to prevent common childhood illnesses and follow correct immunisation and nutrition practices. 2.15.3 By 2008, parents, youth and families have increased knowledge of their rights to education, particularly child rights to education, and the skills to help create child-friendly school environments. 2.15.4 By 2008, vulnerable families and children have increased knowledge of their rights to protection and the alternative care services available locally. 2.15.5 By 2008, parents and families have increased knowledge of the birth registration process and local registration centres. 2.15.6 By 2008, parents, families and care-givers monitor child development using well-child practices. 2.15.7 By 2008, reproductive-age populations have increased knowledge of RH and local services. 2.15.8 By 2009, parents, families and care-givers have increased knowledge of and the skills to participate in the development of social programmes at central and community levels.	UN Agencies: UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, WFP, UNDP Ministry of Health Local Authorities Local NGOs and CBOs World Vision USAID, WB
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<p>Organisation of a series of seminars, workshops, roundtables and trainings for communities, NGOs, CBOs and at-risk groups aimed at raising awareness on STI and HIV/AIDS prevention and strengthening capacities to participate in the development of STI and HIV/AIDS policies.</p>	<p>2.16 Youth and at-risk people participate actively in community-based prevention programmes for STI and HIV/AIDS and the development of STI and HIV/AIDS policies.</p>	<p>2.16.1 By 2007, youth and workers in high-risk sectors have increased knowledge of STI and HIV/AIDS prevention methods and the skills to serve as peer outreach workers within their own communities and participate in the development of HIV/AIDS programmes at central and community levels.</p> <p>2.16.2 By 2007, the general public has increased knowledge of and the skills to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP Ministry of Health Ministry of Culture and Youth Affairs National Centre for AIDS Prevention Local NGOs and CBOs World Vision</p>
<p>Organisation of a series of seminars, workshops, roundtables and trainings for NGOs and CBOs aimed at strengthening capacities to implement and monitor child-care services.</p>	<p>2.17 Child-care services are monitored effectively by NGOs and CBOs.</p>	<p>2.17.1 By 2009, NGOs and CBOs have increased knowledge of and the skills to implement and monitor programmes for at-risk children and report regularly to child protection bodies and local authorities.</p>	<p>UN Agency: UNICEF Ministry of Education and Sciences Armenian Relief Society Fund for Armenian Relief Local NGOs and CBOs Mass Media NGO Coalition for Children</p>

UNDAF OUTCOME THREE

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

The main goal in this area of cooperation is to improve the transparency and accountability of Government institutions in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.

<i>To achieve this goal, the UN system will work in the following</i>	<i>By supporting these clusters, the UN system aims to reach the following</i>	<i>To achieve the expected outcomes, UN Agencies will implement country programmes aimed at reaching the following</i>	<i>To achieve the expected outputs, UN Agencies will work with the following</i>
PROGRAMME CLUSTERS	COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOMES	COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	PARTNERS

To ensure that the UN system works towards the progressive achievement of the rights embodied in the Constitutions of the Republic of Armenia and international conventions, agencies will use a rights-based approach to:

Promote transparent, accessible and accountable public administration by helping duty-bearers to establish checks and balances between Government branches and improve the functioning of governing structures;

Support to the National Assembly, in particular, programmes aimed at strengthening the oversight functions of the National Assembly and Chamber of Control.	3.1 National Assembly councils and commissions and the Chamber of Control function effectively.	3.1.1 By 2007, National Assembly councils and commissions have increased knowledge of and the skills to participate fully in advanced parliamentary practices and professional law-making, research and analysis. 3.1.2 By 2008, an administrative framework is adopted to strengthen oversight of the state budget by the Chamber of Control. 3.1.3 By 2009, members of the Chamber of Control have increased knowledge of and the skills to monitor the state budgetary process.	UN Agency: UNDP National Assembly EU, GTZ, USAID
Support to the Government's decentralisation strategy, in particular, programmes aimed at establishing monitoring mechanisms and improving local policy planning and implementation.	3.2 Municipal services are implemented and monitored effectively.	3.2.1 By 2009, mechanisms for monitoring delivery of public services are introduced at central, regional and local levels. 3.2.2 By 2009, members of local self-governing bodies have increased knowledge of and the skills to design, manage and monitor municipal services.	UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF Ministry of Territorial Administration Local Authorities Save the Children EU, GTZ, USAID
Support to the Government's public administration reform programme, in particular, programmes aimed at strengthening policy-making functions in pilot ministries.	3.3 Policies in pilot ministries are developed effectively and transparently.	3.3.1 By 2005, policy analysis and formulation units (PAFU) are established in three pilot ministries. 3.3.2 By 2006, officials in three pilot ministries have increased knowledge of and the skills to analyse and formulate policy. 3.3.3 By 2007, legislation on the policy-making cycle is adopted.	UN Agency: UNDP National Assembly Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Energy Ministry of Nature Protection WB

Strengthen the rule of law by helping to create an enabling environment that promotes human rights and a democratic legislative process;

<p>Support to the next electoral cycle in 2005-2009, in particular, programmes aimed at training political parties, candidates, local observers and electoral commissions.</p>	<p>3.4 The 2005-2009 elections are administered effectively and transparently.</p>	<p>3.4.1 By 2005, electoral guidelines and observation methodologies are developed. 3.4.2 By 2005, members of electoral commissions at central, regional and local levels have increased knowledge of and the skills to implement electoral procedures. 3.4.3 By 2005, training facilities for local observers and political parties and candidates are established. 3.4.4 By 2005, all observers have increased knowledge of and the skills to implement correct observation procedures. 3.4.5 By 2005, political parties and candidates have increased knowledge of and the skills to manage transparent electoral campaigns.</p>	<p>UN Agency: UNDP Central Electoral Commission Territorial Electoral Commissions Precinct Electoral Commissions Local NGOs and CBOs Mass Media OSCE, USAID</p>
<p>Support to the Government's National Anti-corruption Strategy, in particular, programmes aimed at promoting appropriate lobbying practices.</p>	<p>3.5 Public access to legislative and executive bodies is increased.</p>	<p>3.5.1 By 2007, legislation and policy frameworks on lobbying are adopted. 3.5.2 By 2008, members of the National Assembly and officials at central, regional and local levels have increased knowledge of and the skills to implement lobbying practices.</p>	<p>UN Agency: UNDP Office of President National Assembly Office of Prime Minister Ministry of Justice Ministry of Trade and Economic Development Public Defender's Office Anti-corruption NGO Coalition Freedom of Information NGO Coalition Local NGOs and CBOs Transparency International</p>
<p>Support to the Government's information society strategy, in particular, e-governance programmes aimed at increasing access to information and public participation in the legislative process.</p>	<p>3.6 Public access to the legislative process is increased.</p>	<p>3.6.1 By 2006, interactive e-governance systems are established at central and local levels. 3.6.2 By 2007, mechanisms for disseminating information at central and local levels of Government are strengthened. 3.6.3 By 2007, officials at central and local levels have increased knowledge of and the skills to manage interactive e-governance systems and ensure timely dissemination of information on legislative issues.</p>	<p>UN Agency: UNDP Ministry of Territorial Administration Regional Administrations DFID, EU, USAID</p>

Support to the Government's human rights strategy, in particular, programmes aimed at implementing the National Human Rights Action Plan and National Plan of Action for Children, strengthening the Public Defender's Office, promoting refugee integration and combating human and drug trafficking.	3.7 Public institutions protect and promote human rights effectively.	3.7.1 By 2006, a National Human Rights Action Plan is adopted. 3.7.2 By 2007, methodologies and textbooks covering all economic, social and political rights are developed. 3.7.3 By 2007, central and local authorities have increased knowledge of and the skills to implement National Plan of Action for Children. 3.7.4 By 2008, educators have increased knowledge of and the skills to teach human rights. 3.7.5 By 2009, curricula incorporating economic, social and political rights are introduced at all levels of the education system.	UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR National Assembly Ministry of Finance and Economy Ministry of Territorial Administration Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Ministry of Health Ministry of Education and Sciences Ministry of Justice Department of Police Ministry of Culture and Youth Affairs Public Defender's Office Local Authorities Mass Media OSCE
	3.8 The Public Defender's Office functions independently and effectively.	3.8.1 By 2006, operating procedures for the Public Defender's Office are adopted. 3.8.2 By 2006, members of Public Defender's Office have increased knowledge of and the skills to analyse and respond to violations of human rights and transgressions by public officials.	UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNDP National Assembly UMCOR IOM, OSCE
	3.9 Access to high quality services for refugees is increased.	3.9.1 During 2005-2009, at-risk refugee households receive direct support, legal counselling and representation. 3.9.2 By 2007, legislation on refugee acquisition of citizenship is amended and harmonised with international standards. 3.9.3 By 2007, a legal framework for ensuring refugee integration, including access to housing, vocational training and job opportunities is introduced. 3.9.4 By 2007, refugees participate in Armenian language and vocational training courses.	UN Agencies: UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF National Assembly Ministry of Justice Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Ministry of Urban Development Department of Migration and Refugees Department of National Security Passport and Visa Department Local NGOs Council of Europe, DFID, EU, IOM, OSCE, SDC, WB

	3.10 Access to high quality services for asylum-seekers is increased.	3.10.1 During 2005-2009, asylum-seekers receive legal counselling and representation. 3.10.2 By 2006, a national asylum framework fully compatible with international standards is introduced. 3.10.3 By 2007, officials have increased knowledge of and the skills to implement advanced asylum procedures. 3.10.4 By 2008, internal administration asylum procedures are introduced. 3.10.5 By 2009, a referral system for asylum-seekers and refugees is established in Yerevan.	UN Agency: UNHCR National Assembly Ministry of Justice Department of Migration and Refugees Department of National Security IOM
	3.11 Public institutions combat human and drug trafficking effectively.	3.11.1 By 2005, Regional Anti-Trafficking Programme Centres (RAP) are established in targeted communities. 3.11.2 By 2007, legislative and policy frameworks on drug and human trafficking are harmonised regionally and adopted. 3.11.3 By 2007, control units are established at entry points and targeted border areas. 3.11.4 By 2007, officials at central, regional and local levels have increased knowledge of and the skills to combat drug and human trafficking.	UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Justice Department of Migration and Refugees Department of Police Local NGOs and CBOs UNCOR Government of United States, IOM, OSCE
Strengthen the capacity of civil society to influence Government policies and programmes by raising awareness, enhancing monitoring skills and increasing participation in public affairs.			
Organisation of a series of seminars, workshops, roundtables and training for parents, children, NGOs, CBOs and at-risk groups aimed at raising awareness of human rights and strengthening capacities to monitor and address violations.	3.12 Human rights violations are monitored effectively by civil society.	3.12.1 By 2006, parents, children, local NGOs and CBOs have increased knowledge of and the skills to monitor and refer violations of human rights, including child rights, to local authorities and protection bodies. 3.12.2 By 2006, parents, children, local NGOs and CBOs have increased knowledge of and the skills to access the Public Defender's Office. 3.12.3 By 2007, asylum-seekers and refugees have increased knowledge of their rights and the services available in their communities.	UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR National Assembly Local Authorities Local NGOs and CBOs Mass Media

<p>Organisation of a series of seminars, workshops, roundtables and trainings for the private sector, NGOs and CBOs aimed at raising awareness of public affairs and strengthening capacities to monitor the Government's anti-corruption strategy.</p>	<p>3.13 The National Anti-corruption Strategy is monitored effectively by civil society.</p>	<p>3.13.1 By 2006, a civil society network for monitoring the National Anti-corruption Strategy is established. 3.13.2 By 2007, members of the civil society network have increased knowledge of and the skills to monitor the National Anti-corruption Strategy. 3.13.3 By 2007, interest groups in the private sector have increased knowledge of anti-corruption practices and business ethics.</p>	<p>UN Agency: UNDP Office of President National Assembly Office of Prime Minister Public Defender's Office Anti-corruption NGO Coalition Freedom of Information NGO Coalition Local NGOs and CBOs Mass Media Transparency International OSCE, USAID</p>
<p>Support to the Government's strategies on drug and human trafficking, in particular, programmes aimed at raising awareness of trafficking among at-risk groups and strengthening capacities to monitor incidents.</p>	<p>3.14 At-risk groups participate actively in prevention and monitoring of human and drug trafficking.</p>	<p>3.14.1 By 2006, a civil society network for monitoring drug and human trafficking is established. 3.14.2 By 2008, at-risk groups, NGOs and CBOs have increased awareness of and the skills to prevent and monitor drug and human trafficking.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Department of Police Mass Media UMCOR EU, IOM</p>
<p>Support to the Government's gender strategy, in particular, programmes aimed at raising awareness of gender-based violence and the role of women in public affairs.</p>	<p>3.15 Gender-based violence is reduced and women participate actively in political processes at all levels.</p>	<p>3.15.1 By 2007, the general public has increased knowledge of the importance of women in decision-making and peace-building activities. 3.15.2 By 2007, the general public has increased knowledge of and the skills to prevent and refer cases of gender-based violence to local authorities and protection bodies. 3.15.3 By 2007, women leaders have increased knowledge of and the skills to participate fully in political elections, negotiations and conflict resolution activities.</p>	<p>UN Agency: UNIFEM Office of Prime Minister Commission on Women Mass Media NGO Peace Coalition OSCE, USAID</p>

UNDAF OUTCOME FOUR

ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

The main goal in this area of cooperation is to promote environmentally sound technologies and effective management of natural resources in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.

<i>To achieve this goal, the UN system will work in the following</i>	<i>By supporting these clusters, the UN system aims to reach the following</i>	<i>To achieve the expected outcomes, UN Agencies will implement country programmes aimed at reaching the following</i>	<i>To achieve the expected outputs, UN Agencies will work with the following</i>
PROGRAMME CLUSTERS	COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOMES	COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	PARTNERS

To ensure that the UN system works towards the progressive achievement of the rights embodied in the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and international conventions, agencies will use a rights-based approach to:

Promote sustainable development by helping duty-bearers to integrate the principles of sound resource management and environmental protection into national development policies and programmes;

Assistance with establishing a National Sustainable Development Strategy, in particular, programmes aimed strengthening the capacity of the National Council on Sustainable Development.	4.1 Government growth strategies and plans are based on the principles of sustainable development.	<p>4.1.1 By 2006, sustainable development indicators are developed for forestry, water sanitation, land degradation, biodiversity, energy efficiency, air quality control and waste disposal.</p> <p>4.1.2 By 2006, a National Sustainable Development Strategy including indicators is adopted.</p> <p>4.1.3 By 2006, the National Council for Sustainable Development and sectoral ministries has increased knowledge of sustainable development principles and the skills to integrate these into sectoral plans and programmes.</p> <p>4.1.4 By 2007, methodologies for integrating sustainable development principles into sectoral and ministerial plans are developed.</p> <p>4.1.5 By 2008, monitoring mechanisms for tracking and adjusting sustainable development strategies at central, regional and local levels are introduced.</p>	<p>UN Agency: UNDP National Assembly Office of Prime Minister Ministry of Nature Protection Ministry of Finance and Economy National Council for Sustainable Development Regional Administrations Local Authorities Academic and Research Institutes Association for Sustainable Human Development Local NGOs and CBOs Yerevan State University DFID, EU, OECD, SDC, USAID, WB</p>
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	4.2 The national education system promotes the principles of sustainable development effectively.	4.2.1 By 2005, a national action plan for supporting the UN Decade on Education for Sustainable Development is adopted. 4.2.2 By 2005, methodologies and textbooks on sustainable development are developed. 4.2.3 By 2006, educators have increased knowledge of and the skills to teach sustainable development principles. 4.2.4 By 2009, curricula incorporating sustainable development principles are introduced at all levels of the education system.	UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO Ministry of Nature Protection Ministry of Education and Sciences Regional Administrations Local Authorities Educational and Training Institutions Local NGOs and CBOs Mass Media OSI EU, WB
Strengthen the protection of natural resources by helping to create an enabling environment that promotes sound resource management;			
Assistance with strengthening the financial management of natural resources, in particular, programmes aimed at introducing new financial mechanisms.	4.3 Funding mechanisms for environmental protection function effectively.	4.3.1 By 2006, methodologies for evaluating the environmental costs of economic activities are developed. 4.3.2 By 2007, an Environmental Fund is established and receives regular support from the state budget. 4.3.3 By 2007, mechanisms for debt-for-nature swaps are introduced.	UN Agencies: UNDP, UNECE National Assembly Office of Prime Minister Ministry of Nature Protection Ministry of Finance and Economy Ministry of Justice OECD, USAID, WB
Support to the National Environmental Health Action Plan, in particular, programmes aimed at developing and enforcing safe environmental standards.	4.4 Public institutions combat environmental health hazards effectively.	4.4.1 By 2006, legislative and regulatory frameworks for protecting environmental health are adopted. 4.4.2 By 2007, a policy framework for ensuring a safe environment for children and their families is adopted. 4.4.3 By 2007, guidelines on safe disposal of medical waste are incorporated into the national policy on waste management. 4.4.4 By 2007, guidelines on sanitation and enforcement mechanisms are introduced. 4.4.5 By 2007, mechanisms for prevention of and timely response to food and water-borne diseases are introduced. 4.4.6 By 2007, mechanisms for prevention of and timely response to environmental hazards are introduced. 4.4.7 By 2008, schools and health facilities know how to respond to emergency situations caused by environmental hazards.	UN Agencies: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNEP, UNECE National Assembly Office of Prime Minister Ministry of Health Ministry of Nature Protection Ministry of Education and Sciences Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Urban Development Academic and Research Institutes Local NGOs and CBOs Mass Media DFID, EU, SIDA, USAID, WB

<p>Assistance with restoring the ecological balance of Lake Sevan, in particular, programmes aimed at improving the livelihoods of surrounding communities and reducing pollution.</p>	<p>4.5 Lake Sevan is managed and conserved effectively.</p>	<p>4.5.1 By 2007, a national action plan for the restoration of Lake Gilli is adopted. 4.5.2 By 2008, mechanisms for community involvement in the management of Lake Sevan and Lake Gilli are introduced. 4.5.3 By 2009, the biological diversity of Lake Sevan is improved through preservation and further growth of the fish population, water pollution control and lakeside management. 4.5.4 By 2009, the Lake Gilli ecosystem is rehabilitated. 4.5.5 By 2009, eco-tourism in Lake Gilli and Lake Sevan coastal zone generates livelihoods in surrounding communities.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, FAO Ministry of Nature Protection Ministry of Territorial Administration Regional Administrations Local Authorities Academic and Research Institutes Local NGOs and CBOs Mass Media DFID, GTZ, USAID, WB</p>
<p>Assistance with protecting natural ecosystems and landscapes, in particular, programmes targeted at forests, specially protected areas and other regions with rich bio- and agro-diversity.</p>	<p>4.6 Bio-diverse resources are managed and conserved effectively.</p>	<p>4.6.1 By 2005, legislative and regulatory frameworks for managing specially protected areas are adopted. 4.6.2 By 2006, the Cartagena Protocol and legislation for bio-safety management are adopted. 4.6.3 By 2007, indicators and mechanisms for monitoring areas with biodiversity are developed. 4.6.4 By 2007, guidelines for managing forests and standards on sanitary cutting and reforestation are developed. 4.6.5 By 2007, initiatives for in-situ conservation of genetic plant resources and wild relatives of domestic species are implemented. 4.6.6 By 2008, initiatives for sustainable use of medicinal herbs by rural communities are implemented.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UNECE Ministry of Nature Protection Ministry of Health Ministry of Agriculture Bio-resources Management Agency ArmForestry Regional Administrations Local Authorities Academic and Research Institutes Local NGOs and CBOs World Wildlife Fund DFID, EU, KFW, SDC, SIDA</p>
<p>Assistance with managing water resources, in particular, programmes aimed at strengthening monitoring and control mechanisms, rehabilitating wastewater treatment plants and preventing trans-boundary pollution of the Kura-Araks river basin.</p>	<p>4.7 Water resources are managed effectively.</p>	<p>4.7.1 By 2007, a National Water Programme for promoting sustainable management of water resources is adopted. 4.7.2 By 2008, personnel in monitoring centres and laboratories have increased technical knowledge of and the skills to evaluate the quality of drinking water. 4.7.3 By 2009, water pipes are rehabilitated in remote and impoverished communities. 4.7.4 By 2009, waste-water treatment plants are rehabilitated.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, WHO, WFP Ministry of Nature Protection Ministry of Health Water Resource Management Agency Hydromet Environmental Impact Centre State Water Committee Local Authorities Academic and Research Institutes EU, KFW, USAID, WB</p>

	4.8 The Kura-Araks river basin is managed effectively.	4.8.1 By 2005, the Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Programme for Kura-Araks River Basin are adopted. 4.8.2 By 2009, control mechanisms and regional cooperation forums for reducing pollution are established.	UN Agency: UNDP Ministry of Nature Protection Water Resource Management Agency Environmental Impact Centre State Water Committee Local Authorities Academic and Research Institutes Local NGOs and CBOs EU, OSCE, SIDA, USAID, WB
Assistance with preventing land degradation and combating desertification, in particular, programmes aimed at promoting sustainable land management and agricultural practices in remote and impoverished communities.	4.9 Public institutions combat land degradation and desertification effectively.	4.9.1 By 2005, legislative and regulatory frameworks for reducing land degradation and desertification are adopted. 4.9.2 By 2006, legislative and regulatory frameworks for protecting soil fertility are adopted. 4.9.3 By 2006, organic farming practices are introduced in remote and impoverished communities. 4.9.4 By 2007, mechanisms for involving communities in the management of hayfield pastures and meadows are introduced. 4.9.5 By 2007, pilot projects to promote sustainable land management practices are implemented in remote and impoverished communities. 4.9.6 By 2009, minimum or zero land tillage practices are introduced in remote and impoverished communities.	UN Agencies: UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UNECE, UNCCD Ministry of Nature Protection Ministry of Agriculture Bio-resources Management Agency ArmForestry Regional Administrations Local Authorities Academic and Research Institutes Local NGOs and CBOs GTZ, IFAD, USDA, WB
Assistance with mitigating the impact of climate change, in particular, programmes aimed at promoting energy efficiency, technology transfers and renewable energy practices and encouraging investment in sustainable energy.	4.10 Public institutions help to mitigate effectively the impact of climate change.	4.10.1 By 2007, legislation for promoting environmentally sound technology transfer and energy investments is adopted. 4.10.2 By 2007, legislative and policy frameworks for strengthening the role of condominium associations are adopted. 4.10.3 By 2007, a climate technology transfer centre is established. 4.10.4 By 2007, an advisory centre for managing heat and hot water supply services is established. 4.10.5 By 2009, non-ozone non-depleting technologies are introduced. 4.10.6 By 2009, renewable energy initiatives are expanded in remote and mountainous regions. 4.10.7 By 2009, service providers and local manufacturers have increased knowledge of and the skills to develop energy investment proposals.	UN Agencies: UNDP, UNIDO Ministry of Nature Protection Ministry of Energy Ministry of Urban Development Ministry of Territorial Administration Regional Administrations Local Authorities Academic and Research Institutes Local NGOs and CBOs Private Sector EU, JICA, KFW, USAID, WB

Strengthen the capacity of civil society to contribute to sustainable development by raising awareness, enhancing skills and increasing public participation in the development and implementation of policies and programmes on natural resource management.

<p>Establishment of regional and national networks aimed at promoting public participation in the development of environmental policy, Environmental Impact Assessments and Strategic Environmental Assessments.</p>	<p>4.11 Local NGOs and CBOs participate actively in developing, monitoring and evaluating environmental policies and programmes.</p>	<p>4.11.1 By 2007, a NGO environmental network and environmental e-forums are established. 4.11.2 By 2009, the NGO environmental network has increased knowledge of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation for sustainable development and other international environmental conventions and treaties and the skills to participate in assessments, policy development and management of natural resources.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, UNESCO Ministry of Nature Protection Ministry of Territorial Administration Regional Administrations Local Authorities Academic and Research Institutes Local NGOs and CBOs Mass Media Regional Environmental Centre EU, OSCE, WB</p>
<p>Organisation of a series of seminars, workshops, roundtables and trainings for parents, youth, families and health-service providers aimed at raising awareness of environmental risks and strengthening capacities to address these risks.</p>	<p>4.12 Parents, youth, families, communities and health-service providers participate actively in promoting safe environments.</p>	<p>4.12.1 By 2007, parents, youth, families and communities have increased knowledge of healthy lifestyles and understand the importance of personnel hygiene. 4.12.2 By 2007, health-service providers and children have increased knowledge of and the skills to address environmental risk factors.</p>	<p>UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF Ministry of Nature Protection Ministry of Territorial Administration Ministry of Justice Regional Administrations Local Authorities Academic and Research Institutes Local NGOs and CBOs Mass Media EU, OSCE, WB</p>

ANNEX THREE: Resource Framework¹³

UNDAF OUTCOMES	<u>OUTCOME I</u> Economic Equity Reduce the levels of poverty and income inequality in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.	<u>OUTCOME II</u> Social Equity Improve the quality and accessibility of basic social services in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.	<u>OUTCOME III</u> Democratic Governance Improve the transparency and accountability of Government institutions in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.	<u>OUTCOME IV</u> Environmental Governance Promote environmentally sound technologies and effective management of natural resources in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.	Estimated UN Agency Resources (USD)
UNDP	7,300,000	872,000	9,100,000	8,000,000	25,272,000
UNHCR	1,250,000	750,000	750,000		2,750,000
UNICEF	500,000	3,865,000	1,000,000	100,000	5,465,000
WFP	680,600	5,484,000		65,000	6,229,600
UNFPA	350,000	800,000	150,000		1,300,000
UNDPI					
WHO		210,000		70,000	280,000
FAO	600,000			690,000	1,290,000
UNEP				3,350,000	3,350,000
UNIDO				500,000	500,000
ILO					
TOTAL	10,680,600	11,981,000	11,000,000	12,775,000	46,436,600

¹³ For the purposes of this UNDAF, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and International Fund for Agricultural Development are regarded as multi-lateral donors and partners.

ANNEX FOUR: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework¹⁴

UNDAF OUTCOME ONE			
ECONOMIC EQUITY			
The main goal in this area of cooperation is to reduce the levels of poverty and income inequality in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.			
Programme Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks
<p>1.1 Regional and community development strategies and Government budgets are based on the principles of socially-oriented and equitable economic growth.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the number of people living below the poverty, extreme poverty and food lines at regional level and in urban and rural areas • Percentage decrease in the Gini coefficient at national and regional levels and in urban and rural areas • Percentage increase in the Human Development Index (HDI) at national level • Percentage decrease in the Human Poverty Index (HPI) at national level <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in per capita budget expenditures by community • Percentage increase in the share of social expenditures in state and community budgets <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of regional and community socially-oriented development strategies developed and adopted • Number of seminars, workshops and roundtables conducted on socially-oriented and equitable economic growth • Number of officials and civil society representatives trained on socially-oriented and equitable economic growth <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the PRSP was adopted by the Government in August 2003, regional and community development strategies and budgets are not yet adjusted in accordance with the principles of socially-oriented equitable growth.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • Official Bulletin of RA • MFE data and records • NSMS data • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global HDR • National HDR • PRSP and MTEF reviews and reports • AST bulletins • IACER periodicals • Regional and Community Three-Year Programmes <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency website • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of macroeconomists trained in socially-oriented and equitable economic growth • Lack of coordination between bodies responsible for economic and social strategies and between central and local authorities • Insufficient technical capacity of Regional Governments and communities to develop strategies, policies and budgets • Unpredicted changes in the national development agenda as a result of 2008 Presidential elections • Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for socially-oriented strategies

¹⁴ To ensure effective operationalisation of the UNDAF, a Coordination Unit will be established. One of the main responsibilities of the Unit will be to work under the leadership of the Government and in close consultation with partner to monitor UNDAF programmes. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation calendar will be prepared by the Unit annually. The indicators and baselines presented in this Framework will be reviewed during the preparation of the first calendar and adjusted as required throughout the UNDAF cycle.

<p>1.2 The National Social Monitoring System functions effectively.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the nominal and real value of the poverty and food lines • Percentage increase in the nominal and real value of minimum wage, pension and family allowance • Percentage decrease in the number of people receiving wages and pensions below the poverty and food lines • Percentage decrease in the number of households receiving support through the FASS <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PRSP strategies, policies and programmes reviewed and adjusted on the basis of NSMS data, findings and impact assessments • Number of regional and community strategies, policies and budgets adjusted on the basis of NSMS data, findings and impact assessments <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of methodologies for monitoring, mapping and assessing MDGs and PRSP at national, regional and community levels developed and incorporated into the NSMS • Number of baseline MDG, human poverty and human development indicators developed and incorporated into the NSMS • Number of seminars, workshops and roundtable discussions conducted on NSMS methodologies • Number of officials and civil society representatives trained on monitoring, analysis, evaluation and impact assessment • Number of reports, articles and information bulletins prepared and published based on NSMS data and findings • Number of effectively functioning Monitoring and Analysis Units established at all levels of governance <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although a Social Monitoring and Analysis System has been operational since June 2001, the System does not yet have the capability to monitor pro-poor policies and socio-economic, poverty and vulnerability indicators at national, regional and community levels.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • Official Bulletin of RA • MFE data and records • MLSA data and records • NSMS data • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data • NGO data • UN Agency data • EU, WB, IMF data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRSP and MTEF reviews and reports • AST bulletins • IACER periodicals • NGO reports • UN Agency reports • Donor reports • Regional and Community Three-Year Programmes <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of reliable statistics and disaggregated data, particularly on migration and employment • Insufficient technical capacity of central and local authorities to monitor qualitative indicators • Insufficient institutional capacity to establish and maintain administrative databases • Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets to support the NSMS • Lack of commitment of communities to the NSMS • Lack of national bodies, institutes and independent experts trained in MAEIA • Lack of methodological materials and curricula to train civil servants and members of civil society on MAEIA
<p>1.3 The process of meeting WTO commitments and ascending into the EU is accelerated.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the ratio of exports to imports at national level • Percentage increase in the share of exports in foreign trade and in GDP • Percentage decrease in the share of the current account deficit in GDP <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the share of exports to EU countries in total exports • Number of WTO and EU related laws and governmental decisions adopted 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • Official Bulletin of RA • MTED data and records • MFE data and records • WTO and EU data and records 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient institutional capacity to conduct strategic analysis of global and regional geopolitics • Insufficient institutional capacity to develop recommendations in accordance with international standards and requirements

	<p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of recommendations on legal, policy and institutional reform incorporated into the national action plan for integrating into the EU • Number of recommendations on legal, policy and institutional reform incorporated into the legislative and policy frameworks for meeting WTO commitments <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although Armenia acceded to the WTO in 2002 and is committed to taking steps toward EU integration, institutional reforms are still required to meet WTO commitments and detailed studies are needed to identify the concrete legal, policy and institutional steps for EU integration.</p>	<p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRSP reviews and reports • MTED reports • EU and WTO reports and bulletins • UNDP, UNIDO, UNCTAD reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpredicted political developments in EU, CIS and WTO countries
<p>1.4 Access to agro-based employment opportunities and agricultural services in impoverished communities is increased.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the number of people living below the poverty and food lines and in the Gini coefficient in rural areas • Percentage increase in the ratio of agricultural production sales to gross agricultural output <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the volume of agro-exports • Percentage increase in the volume of investment in agriculture and agribusiness • Percentage and numerical increase in jobs created in agro-based industries <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of recommendations on legal, policy and institutional mechanisms to revitalise agro-based industries and support agricultural services developed and incorporated into the PRSP and NSSAD • Number of officials trained on the design, implementation, monitoring and coordination of agricultural development policies, programmes and projects <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the Government has adopted a National Strategy for Sustainable Agricultural Development, an action plan for implementation is still not complete.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2003, the status of 7,000 individual farms were tracked in the MOA's database 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • Official Bulletin of RA • MOA data and records • NSMS data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRSP reviews and reports • MOA reports • UNDP, FAO, IFAD reports • WB, EU, USDA reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of the Government to approve the NSSAD • Lack of coordination between bodies responsible for agricultural and industrial development and between central and local authorities • Insufficient institutional capacity to develop agricultural and industrial strategies, policies and budgets at regional and community levels • Insufficient technical capacity of Ministry of Agriculture to monitor and coordinate agricultural policies, programmes and projects at regional and community levels • Limited access of agricultural communities to information on markets and agricultural services

<p>1.5 Local and foreign direct investment into labour-intensive sectors is increased.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the real and official unemployment rates at national level • Percentage increase in the volume of total and foreign direct investments • Percentage increase in the volume of public investments <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the volume of total and foreign investments in labour-intensive sectors • Percentage increase in the share of labour-intensive sectors in GDP <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of programmes and projects implemented under the PIF • Number of business forums conducted on legal, policy and institutional reforms • Number of joint activities implemented through partnerships between local and foreign investors in labour-intensive sectors <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the PRSP and MTEF identified priority sectors for public investment, a comprehensive, long-term PIF aimed at attracting foreign and direct investment into labour-intensive sectors has not yet been established.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2003, allocations for investment were 3 percent of GDP 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • Official Bulletin of RA • MFE data and records • MTED data and records <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRSP and MTEF reviews and reports • MTED reports • MFE reports • Public-Private Council reports • Business Forum reports • UNCTAD World Investment report <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of the Government and private sector to establish Private-Public Council • Reluctance of the private sector to invest in labour-intensive sectors • Insufficient institutional capacity to establish partnerships between local and foreign businesses and investors and Government ministries • Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for PIF
<p>1.6 Access to suitable housing for the poor and socially disadvantaged is increased.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the number of households living below the poverty and food lines at national and regional levels • Percentage increase in the Human Security Index (HSI) at national and regional levels <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of poor and socially disadvantaged households, including refugees and former refugees living in sub-standard and temporary accommodations, receiving adequate apartments or houses <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of surveys and studies conducted assessing housing demand and conditions • Number of concept and policy papers on housing for poor and socially-disadvantaged households developed and adopted <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although extensive reconstruction and rehabilitation of housing stock has occurred, particularly in the earthquake zone, a national housing strategy has not yet been adopted and approximately 30,000 families are still living in inadequate accommodation.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • Official Bulletin of RA • MUD data and records • DMR data and records • MLSA data and records • NSMS data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRSP and MTEF Reviews and reports • MUD reports • DMR reports • AST bulletins • IACER periodicals 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information on the status of housing stock • Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for housing programmes • Decrease of international support for housing programmes

	<p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1995-2003, 13,000 households received new apartments through housing programmes • In 2003, more than 10,000 refugees were living in temporary shelters 	<p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	
1.7 Access to appropriate social protection services for at-risk households is increased.	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the number of vulnerable groups living below the poverty and food lines at national and regional levels • Percentage decrease in the number of children and households with children living below the poverty and food lines at national and regional levels <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of at-risk households covered by the national action plan on at-risk households • Percentage increase in the number of children with disabilities included in the social protection system and reintegrated with families <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of studies and needs assessments conducted identifying at-risk households • Number of protocols and guidelines on identifying, registering, supporting and monitoring at-risk households developed and adopted <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs regularly updates the disability database, information on at-risk families remains uneven, inhibiting proper targeting of social and protection programmes.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2003, more than 10,000 disabled children were registered in MLSS disability database • In 2003, more than 11,000 children attended residential care institutions 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • Official Bulletin of RA • MLSA data and records • MOH data and records • NSMS data • UNICEF data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRSP and MTEF Reviews and reports • MLSA reports • MOH reports • AST bulletins • UNICEF, UNDP, WB, DFID reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of central and regional Governments and communities to implement targeted social protection programmes • Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for specific and targeted social protection programmes • Insufficient institutional capacity to identify and support disabled children and families at-risk
1.8 Access to pensions is increased.	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the number of pensioners living below the poverty and food lines at national and regional levels • Percentage decrease in the number of pensioners receiving pension below the poverty and food lines <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the share of pensions in GDP • Percentage increase in the nominal and real value of average public pensions 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • Official Bulletin of RA • MLSA data and records • State Pension Fund data and records 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for public pension reforms • Reluctance of the private sector to invest in private pension schemes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the number of people participating in private pension schemes <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of legislative and policy frameworks to improve pension systems developed and adopted Number of private pension schemes developed and introduced Number of officials trained on management of the public pension system <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the Government has begun to reform the public pension system, further restructuring is required and private pension schemes have not yet been established.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2003, approximately 400,000 aged people received public pensions In 2003, the average pension was less than 12 USD per month 	<p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRSP and MTEF reviews and reports MLSA reports AST bulletins IACER periodicals UNDP and UNFPA reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government websites UN Agency websites Donor websites NGO websites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reluctance of the general public to participate in private pension schemes Insufficient institutional capacity to regulate private pensions systems
<p>1.9 Employment opportunities are generated and public infrastructures are rehabilitated through public work schemes.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage decrease in the official and real unemployment rates at national and regional levels and in urban and rural areas Percentage increase in the share of tourism sector in GDP <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the number of employed economically-active people at national and regional levels and in urban and rural areas Percentage decrease in the number of unemployed included in the FASS <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of models and schemes for public work and other labour-absorbing mechanisms developed and introduced Number of unemployed involved in public work schemes Number of public infrastructures rehabilitated through public work schemes Number of families included in the FASS participating in public work schemes <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although a Law on Employment was adopted in 1997 and mechanisms for organising and regulating public work schemes have been introduced, only a small percentage of unemployed and FASS recipients participate in these schemes.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2003, 125,700 unemployed were officially registered in the Republican Service for Labour and Employment In 2003, 139,000 families received a monthly average allowances of USD 13.5 through FASS 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSS data Official Bulletin of RA MLSA data and records MTED data and records FASS data NSMS data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRSP and MTEF reviews and reports MLSA reports Department of Employment reports AST bulletins IACER periodicals <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government websites UN Agency websites Donor websites NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reluctance of families receiving FASS to participate in public works Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for public works

<p>1.10 Employment opportunities for the poor and socially disadvantaged are generated through Business Information Centres and SMEs.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage decrease in the number of economically-active people living below the poverty and food lines at national and regional levels Percentage decrease in the Gini coefficient in urban areas and small and medium towns <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the share of SMEs gross output in GDP Percentage increase in the ratio of SMEs located in regions to the total number of SMEs <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of credit mechanisms developed and incorporated into the national policy on SMEs Number of BICs and CB-MFIs established in impoverished communities Number of trainings on business skills conducted by BICs Number of SMEs established in communities with BICs <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although a national strategy on SMEs was adopted by the Government in 2001, only a few supporting mechanisms and institutions have been established and impoverished communities and households still lack access to micro-credit.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2003, approximately USD 500,000 was allocated in the state budget to support SME creation in impoverished communities 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSS data Official Bulletin of RA MTED data National Centre for SME data Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRSP and MTEF reviews and reports MTED reports AST bulletins IACER periodicals UNDP, IOM, WB, EU reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government websites UN Agency websites Donor websites NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient institutional and technical capacity in impoverished communities to support SMEs and BICs Insufficient technical capacity of central and local authorities to establish and manage micro-financing mechanisms. Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets to support SMEs and BICs
<p>1.11 Employment opportunities for poor and socially disadvantaged youth are generated through training and public private partnerships.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage decrease in the number of youth living below the poverty and food lines at national and regional levels Percentage decrease in the real and official unemployment rates for youth at national and regional levels <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the number of jobs created for poor and socially disadvantaged youth Number of jobs created through public-private partnerships for youth <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of mechanisms on child labour and youth employment developed and incorporated into the Labour Code Number of trainings on working regulations conducted for officials Number of poor and socially disadvantaged youth receiving vocational training 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSS data Official Bulletin of RA MCYA data and records MLSA data and records NSMS data National Centre for SME data Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRSP and MTEF review and reports MTED reports National Centre for SME reports MCYA reports 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of commitment of the Government and private sector to establish Private-Public Council Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for youth employment Lack of coordination between bodies responsible for youth affairs, micro-finance, job creation and regional development Insufficient institutional and technical capacity in impoverished communities to support SMEs and BICs

	<p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the Government is committed to increasing job opportunities for youth and ensuring good labour practices, the Labour Code is not yet approved and statistics on child labour are not available.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2003, 50.3 percent of youth aged 17-22 were poor and 15.6 percent were very poor • In 2003, approximately 42 percent of urban youth aged 15-24 were under or unemployed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLSA reports • Regional Government data <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	
<p>1.12 Employment opportunities are generated and public infrastructures are rehabilitated in impoverished urban and rural communities through food-for-work schemes and public private partnerships.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the per capita and per household income in rural areas and small and medium towns • Percentage increase in the share of wages in the total income of poor and very poor households at national and regional levels • Percentage increase in the share of non-farm income in the total income of rural households <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the income of urban and rural households participating in food-for-work schemes <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of social, cultural and public infrastructures identified for rehabilitation in impoverished communities • Number of social, cultural and public infrastructures rehabilitated in impoverished communities • Number of community members participating in food-for-work schemes in impoverished communities <p><u>Baseline:</u> Since 2001, food-for-work schemes have been implemented in impoverished communities, particularly for participants in FASS, aimed at meeting urgent needs and repairing infrastructure.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • NSMS data • MLSA data • Municipal Administration data • Regional Government data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLSA reports • Regional Government reports • AST bulletins • IACER periodicals • WFP reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of local authorities and the private sector to establish private public partnerships • Reluctance of local authorities to include beneficiaries in the food-for-work schemes • Decrease in international support to food programmes
<p>1.13 The process of post-conflict recovery in targeted communities is accelerated.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the number of people living below the poverty and food lines in border areas • Percentage increase in the HSI at national and regional levels • Percentage increase in the volume of agricultural production at national and regional levels 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • MOD data and records • MOA data and records • NSMS data • State Cadastre data • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpredicted emergency situations in border areas • Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for landmine clearance • Decrease in international support for landmine clearance

	<p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the area of agricultural lands in targeted communities cleared of landmines • Percentage increase in the area of cultivated agricultural land in targeted communities cleared of landmines <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of findings and data from Landmine Impact Survey integrated into the international database • Number of officials trained on prevention and addressing damage caused by UXOs <p><u>Baseline:</u> According to the Combined Survey of Poorest Communities conducted in 2002, 60 – 100 percent of agricultural land in impoverished border communities is unusable due to mine infestation.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2002, up to 50 percent of agricultural land in 46 rural communities in four marzes was mine infested 	<p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOD reports • MOA reports • Regional Government reports • AST bulletins • UN Agency reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	
<p>1.14 The national emergency response system functions effectively.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the HSI at national and regional levels <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in allocations in state and community budgets for national emergency response system • Percentage increase in the number of special disaster units • Percentage increase in the number of communities participating in the national emergency response system <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of officials and community members trained on disaster preparedness in targeted communities • Number of training centres established in targeted communities • Number of rescue trainings conducted in targeted communities <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the EMA was established in 1992 and a number of rescue groups have been formed, no countrywide network of special disaster units has been established and programmes in public awareness and preparedness are still required.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • Official Bulletin of RA • MFE data • EMA data • NSMS data • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMA reports • AST bulletins • UN Agency reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for emergency response systems • Insufficient technical capacity of EMA and local communities in disaster management

<p>1.15 The poor and socially disadvantaged in targeted communities participate actively in generating employment opportunities.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the number of women living below the poverty and food lines at national and regional levels • Percentage increase in the Gender Development Index (GDI) at national and regional levels • Percentage increase in the income of women-headed households at national and regional levels <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of businesses established by poor and socially disadvantaged, particularly women and adolescent girls, in targeted communities <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trainings on public work schemes and business opportunities conducted in targeted communities • Number of community members, particularly women and adolescent girls, participating in trainings on business skills • Number of community members participating in formulation and implementation of public work schemes, particularly women and adolescent girls, in targeted communities <p><u>Baseline:</u> According to the results of a series of community needs assessments and surveys conducted during 2000-2003, one of the main obstacles for overcoming poverty, particularly among women and adolescent girls, is the lack of knowledge and appropriate skills for establishing and sustaining their own businesses.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • NSMS data • National Centre for SME data • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National HDR • PRSP review and reports • Regional Government reports • AST bulletins • UN Agency reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient institutional and technical capacity of communities to generate employment opportunities • Lack of adequate business environment for sustainable private business • Limited access of the poor and socially disadvantaged to information on markets, prices, technology and services
<p>1.16 The PRSP and other socio-economic programmes are monitored effectively by local NGOs and CBOs.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the Social Activeness Index (SAI) at national and regional levels • Percentage increase in the Public Confidence Index (PCI) at national and regional levels <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of NGOs and CBOs participating in monitoring and assessing of PRSP policies and programmes • Percentage increase in the number of indicators and findings developed by social support groups incorporated into the NSMS for PRSP monitoring <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of social support groups contributing to the NSMS • Number of trainings conducted on RPM • Number of participants from social support groups trained on NSMS and RPM • Number of surveys conducted by trained social support groups incorporated in the PRSP reviews and reports 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRSP Steering Committee records • PRSP Working Group records • NSMS data • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRSP reviews and reports • Regional Government reports • AST bulletins • IACER periodicals • UNDP, WB, DFID, EU reports 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of the Government to incorporate the data and findings of NGOs and CBOS into the PRSP • Limited access of NGOs and CBOs to official data, records and reports • Insufficient institutional and technical capacity of NGOs and CBOs to monitor the PRSP

	<p><u>Baseline:</u> Although NGOs and CBOs participated in the elaboration of the PRSP, the technical monitoring skills of these organisations require strengthening to ensure effective implementation and adjustment of the Strategy.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2003, 18 local NGOs were trained on RPM and household surveys • In 2003, the first social support network composed of local NGOs and CBOs was established to support the regional Monitoring and Analysis Units 	<p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	
<p>1.17 The poor and socially disadvantaged participate actively in the development of socially-oriented policies and programmes.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the SAI at national and regional levels • Percentage increase in the Technology Achievement Index (TAI) at national and regional levels <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of socially-oriented policies and programmes developed and adopted in consultation with the poor and socially disadvantaged • Percentage increase in the number of people participating in policy formulation and decision making processes at all levels of governance <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of on-line networks on socio-economic issues established in targeted communities • Number and frequency of on-line public opinion polls and surveys conducted on the needs and perceptions of the poor and socially disadvantaged • Number of mechanisms introduced for involving thematic networks in the development of socially-oriented policies <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although NGOs and CBOs were involved in the elaboration of the PRSP, participation of poor and socially disadvantaged households was limited and virtually no mechanisms exist to ensure their future participation in the development of social and economic policies.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2002-2003, more than 50 seminars with NGOs and CBOs were held during the formulation of the PRSP and more than 60 of the 100 written comments received from NGOs and CBOs were incorporated in the final version of the PRSP 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRSP Steering Committee records • PRSP Working Group records • NSMS data • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRSP reviews and reports • Regional Government reports • AST bulletins • IACER periodicals • UNDP, WB, DFID, EU reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate communication infrastructure • Lack of access to ICT networks for the poor and socially disadvantaged • Lack of on-line information and analytical and policy materials in native language

<p>1.18 At-risk communities participate actively in mitigating the damage caused by disasters.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the HSI at national and regional levels <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of at-risk communities prepared technically and professionally for disaster response • Percentage increase in state budget allocations for emergency response systems <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trainings conducted in at-risk communities on UXOs and disaster preparedness and response <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the EMA was established in 1992 and a number of mine awareness and disaster preparedness activities have been conducted, there is a need for regular training in at-risk communities.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • MFE data and records • EMA data and records • NSMS data • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMA reports • AST bulletins • UNDP reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for emergency response systems • Insufficient technical capacity of EMA and local communities to coordinate disaster preparedness programmes
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UNDAF OUTCOME TWO

SOCIAL EQUITY

The main goal in this area of cooperation is to improve the quality and accessibility of basic social services in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.

Programme Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks
<p>2.1 Access to high quality maternal and child health services is increased, particularly for the poor and socially disadvantaged.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage decrease in the maternal mortality and morbidity rates at national level Percentage decrease in the infant and child mortality and morbidity rates at national level <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the number of maternal and child health cases referred to secondary and tertiary levels Percentage decrease in the case specific morbidity rate Percentage decrease in the number of delivery complications Percentage decrease in the number of home deliveries Percentage increase in the number of visits to PHC facilities <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of health care providers trained on Promoting Effective Prenatal Care (PEPC), IMCI, Well Child Care (WCC), Expanded Programme for Immunisation (EPI), Essential Newborn Care (ENC), and Breast Feeding (BF) Number of women, especially from the poorest households, receiving quality antenatal and emergency obstetric care Number of visits paid to antenatal clinic during pregnancy <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the main indicator values including Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), anaemia and home deliveries are relatively low, the number of prenatal visits averages 4.9 and access to quality MCH services remains limited.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2002, the MMR was 18.8 per 100,00 live births In 2000, 11 percent of children had acute respiratory infections (ARI) and 8 percent had diarrhoeal diseases In 2001, the prevalence rate of IDA was 24 percent In 2000, the proportion of home deliveries was 8.5 percent 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSS data DHS data MOH data and records Centre for Disease Control records NSMS data Regional Government data Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDG reports PRSP reviews and reports MOH reports Centre for Disease Control reports Regional Government reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government websites UN Agency websites Donor websites NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate resources allocated state budgets for MCH services Insufficient technical capacity of health-service professionals to provide MCH services Inadequate provision of drugs and supplies Inadequate provision of Basic Benefit Packages

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2001, the number of visits to PHC facilities was 1.8 visit per person per year • In 2000 the infant home deliveries composed 22.4% of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) 		
<p>2.2 Access to high quality primary health care is increased, particularly for youth and socially disadvantaged.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the accessibility of PHC at national and regional levels • Percentage increase in the share of health care expenditures in GDP <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in state budget allocations for PHC • Percentage increase in the ratio of PHC targeted funds to the state budget allocations for health sector <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of healthcare providers trained on PHC • Number of PHC services conforming to Youth-Friendly Service (YFS) standards • Number of referrals to PHC services registered <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although there is a positive trend in state budget allocations for public health care, in particular primary health care, the quality of and access to PHC services requires improvement.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2002, allocations for health services were 6 percent of state budget expenditures and 1.18 percent of GDP • In 2001, the number of visits to PHC facilities was 1.8 visit per person per year • In 2001, there were 456 PHC facilities 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • DHS data • MOH data • MFE data • NSMS data • Centre for Disease Control records <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDG reports • PRSP and MTEF reviews and reports • MOH reports • Centre for Disease Control reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for PHC services • Insufficient institutional capacity of MOH to develop PHC policies • Insufficient technical capacity of health-service providers to deliver PHC services • Inadequate provision of drugs and supplies • Inadequate provision of Basic Benefit Packages
<p>2.3 Access to high quality reproductive health services is increased, particularly for youth and socially disadvantaged.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in accessibility to Reproductive Health services <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in state budget allocations for RH services • Percentage increase in the ratio of the RH targeted funds to state budget allocations for health care <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in men, women, and young people trained on RH, STI/HIV/AIDS and healthy lifestyle issues • Number of schools incorporating RH issues in healthy lifestyle curriculum • Number of primary Service Delivery Points (SDP) and family doctors conforming to YFS standards 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • DHS data • MFE data • MOH data and records • NSMS data • KAPS data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOH reports • UN Agency reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of central and local authorities to implement the Law on RH and RR • Insufficient technical capacity of relevant ministries to develop legislative frameworks • Persistent discrimination against STI and HIV/AIDS carriers and family members

	<p><u>Baseline:</u> Although a number of RH policy and strategy frameworks have been adopted, these frameworks have not yet been operationalised and YFSs are virtually non-existent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor websites • NGO websites 	
<p>2.4 Access to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment services is increased.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate and Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT) cases at national level • Percentage increase in the ratio of HIV/AIDS targeted funds to state budget allocations for health care <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the HIV prevalence rate among at-risk groups (intravenous drug users, sex workers, men having sex with men, migrants, prisoners) • Percentage increase in the number of children born from HIV positive mothers who are not infected with HIV • Percentage increase in the number of people with advanced HIV infection receiving ARV combination therapy • Percentage decrease in the HIV prevalence rate in 15-24 age group <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of legislative and regulatory acts on HIV/AIDS prevention developed and adopted • Number of officials and health care service providers trained on HIV/AIDS prevention and strategic planning • Number of methodologies and mechanisms for HIV/AIDS monitoring developed and introduced into the NSMS • Number of MCH clinics fully integrating PMTCT services <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although an institutional framework for a multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS has been established and HIV/AIDS prevention programmes have been formulated at national and regional levels, additional programmes and public awareness initiatives on HIV prevention among at-risk groups and the general population are required.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOH data and records • MFE data • National Centre for AIDS Prevention data and records <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDG reports • MOH reports • National Centre for AIDS Prevention reports • WHO reports • UNAIDS Annual AIDS epidemic updates <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient institutional capacity of relevant ministries to address HIV/AIDS as a multi-sectoral issue • Insufficient technical capacity of health-service professionals to provide voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) services • Resistance of pregnant women to participate in VCT programmes • Shortage of test systems and preventive medicines • Rapid increase of HIV prevalence rate in neighbouring countries

<p>2.5 Access to quality care for at-risk children including children with disabilities, abused children, street children, children from disadvantaged households, and children in residential care institutions is increased.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage decrease in the number of children living below the poverty and food lines at national and regional levels Percentage decrease in the number of households with children living below the poverty and food lines at national and regional levels <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the enrolment rate of disabled children in the FASS Percentage increase in the nominal and real value of average family allowance for families with children <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of child protection policies and guidelines developed and adopted Number of care-providers following standards of care for at-risk children Number of at-risk children and children with disabilities receiving legal, psychological, health and rehabilitation services <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although common forms of child abuse are documented and community alternative centres for children at-risk and their families are operating, Government policies on families at-risk, a de-institutionalisation strategy and standards of care for children in institutions have not yet been adopted and child protection national and local bodies are not yet established.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2003, 11,000 children were in boarding schools and 900 in orphanages In 2003, approximately 10,000 children with disabilities were included in the MLSA database In 2003, more than 200 "street children" were included in the MLSA database 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSS data MLSA data and records NSMS data Commission of Minors (COM) records Regional Government data Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MLSA reports MES reports AST bulletins UN Agency reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government websites UN Agency websites Donor websites NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of commitment of the Government to develop a policy for children in residential care institutions Lack of national and local child protection bodies Lack of commitment of COMs and local authorities to protect at-risk children Insufficient technical capacity of care providers to protect at-risk children
<p>2.6 Access to the national registration system, particularly for newborn and unregistered children, is increased.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage decrease in the infant mortality rate at national level <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage decrease in discrepancies between official rate and DHS data on infant mortality Percentage increase in the number of registrations of newborn children and infant deaths <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of health care providers trained on revised birth registration system and WHO definition on live births Number of workshops on revised infant birth/death registration mechanisms conducted 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSS data DHS data MOH data and records MOJ data and records Regional Government data Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDG reports MOH reports MOJ reports UNICEF reports 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of coordination between bodies responsible for national registration Insufficient technical capacity of responsible staff to administer new registration approaches Reluctance of health personnel to follow correct IMR procedures

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Civil Acts Registration Body (CARB) and NSS staff trained on revised infant birth/death registration mechanisms. • Number of legislative acts developed and adopted for improvement of infant birth/death registration mechanisms <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although there is an awareness of new registration approaches, the national registration system is still not in full accordance with international standards.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2000, DHS reported that the IMR was 36 per 1000 live births; the Ministry of Health reported that the IMR for the same period was 15 per 1000 live births 	<p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	
<p>2.7 Under-six children in targeted communities benefit from comprehensive Early Childhood Development services.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the enrolment rate of under-six children at national and regional levels and in urban and rural areas <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ECD policies developed and adopted • Number of national standards on ECD developed and adopted <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households and children participating in ECD programmes in targeted communities • Number of communities participating in ECD programmes <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although policies and national standards on ECD were revised and an ECD curriculum adopted in 2003, regulations, standards and curriculum on ECD are not yet available.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2003, five communities in one marz were participating in ECD programmes 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • DHS data • NSMS data • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MES reports • AST bulletins • Regional Government reports • UNICEF reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient technical capacity of service providers to promote early childhood development
<p>2.8 At least 90 percent of children benefit from timely vaccinations, including new and underused antigens.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the case specific morbidity and mortality rates from vaccine-preventable diseases at national level <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the share of Government contributions in total vaccine procurement • Percentage increase in the number of children receiving timely vaccinations • Percentage increase in the rate of usage of selected antigens 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • DHS data • MOH data • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data • UNICEF, WHO data 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for vaccine procurement • Insufficient technical capacity of health-service professionals to follow proper vaccine procedures • Decrease in international support for vaccine procurement

	<p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative framework for National Immunisation Programme (NIP) developed and adopted • Number of Adverse Effect Following Immunisation (AEFI) reports completed • Number of health care facilities provided in a timely fashion with EPI vaccines, cold chain and safety injection supplies • Number of health care providers trained on basic principles of EPI <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the vaccination coverage rate is high, all vaccines are procured by international agencies.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2002, the coverage rate for all and selected antigens was >95% • In 2002, the number of measles cases was 40 • In 2002, the number of morbidity cases included 3 from Pertussis, 0 from Polio, 1,759 from Mumps, and 1,318 from Rubella • In 2002, the number of mortality cases from these diseases was 0 • In 2002 the number of AEFIs was 19 	<p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOH reports • Centre for Disease Control reports • UNICEF, WHO reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	
<p>2.9 Children in at least 50 percent of schools are represented on school councils.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the enrolment rates at national and regional levels and in urban and rural areas • Percentage increase in the school-life expectancy rate at national and regional levels <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of schools with students participating in self-governance bodies • Percentage increase in the number of schoolchildren participating in school councils <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of regulations on school self-governance developed and adopted • Number of child-friendly schools established <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the concept of child-friendly school environments has been widely discussed, the process of developing the normative base for school self-governance began only in 2003.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • MES data • NSMS data • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data • School Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MES reports • Centre for Education Reforms reports • WB reports • UNICEF reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reluctance of education professionals to introduce child friendly environments

<p>2.10 At least 50 percent of children in primary and secondary schools benefit from needs based and life-skills programmes.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in enrolment rates at national and regional levels and in urban and rural areas • Percentage decrease in the real unemployment rate for 16-18 age group <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of employed 16-18 year olds • Percentage increase in the number of school graduates employed within the first year <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of school administrators and teachers trained in interactive methodologies • Number of schools implementing life-skills programmes • Number of children involved in life-skills programmes <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the life-skills concept is widely discussed, the process of incorporating it into school programs has only just begun.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2003, life-skills were incorporated in grades 1-7 in 300 schools • By 2002, 600 teachers were trained in interactive methodologies • By 2002, 16 percent of children were participating in life-skills 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • NSMS data • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data • School Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MES reports • Centre for Education Reforms reports • WB reports • UNICEF reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient technical capacity of MES to provide adequate teacher training • Reluctance of education professionals and MES to include life-skills in the curriculum review
<p>2.11 School-age children from culturally different and socially disadvantaged backgrounds benefit from age-appropriate and culturally-sensitive learning materials.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the enrolment rate at national and regional levels and in urban and rural areas • Percentage increase in accessibility to primary and general education at national and regional levels and in urban and rural areas • Percentage increase in the school-life expectancy rate at national and regional levels and in urban and rural areas <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of refugee, national minority schoolchildren and children with disabilities enrolled in schools • Percentage increase in the attendance rate of refugee, national minority schoolchildren and children with disabilities in schools <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of the age-appropriate and culturally-sensitive learning materials developed, adopted and published • Number of refugee, national minority schoolchildren and children with disabilities receiving age-appropriate and culturally-sensitive learning materials 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • MES data • MLSA data • DMR data and records • NSMS data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MES reports • MLSA reports • AST bulletins • UNICEF, UNHCR reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reluctance of central and local officials to include vulnerable groups in the development of learning materials

	<p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the issue of culturally-different and socially disadvantaged school children was addressed by the Government in the programme for the optimisation of education system, implementation has been delayed and monitoring mechanisms have not yet been established.</p>		
2.12 Reproductive-aged populations benefit from reproductive health services.	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in accessibility of health care services at national and regional levels and in urban and rural areas • Percentage decrease in the maternal mortality rate at national level • Percentage increase in the contraceptive prevalence rate at national level <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of reproductive age population with access to high-quality integrated RH services and information • Percentage decrease in the number of abortions • Percentage decrease in STI incidence <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of primary SDPs and family doctors conforming to youth-friendly service standards • Number of health providers trained on PEPC strategy • Number of visits to RH SDP registered per person per year • Number of health providers applying up-to-date standards of RH service delivery • Number of mechanisms and regulations to ensure uninterrupted supply of RH commodities for the population introduced <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the CPR has grown from less than one percent in 1996 to 22 percent in 2000, unreliable and traditional methods are widely practiced and 51 percent of pregnancies terminate in abortion.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • DHS data • MOH data and records • NSMS data • National Centre for AIDS Prevention records <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOH reports • AST bulletins • National Centre for AIDS Prevention reports • UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of the Government to implement sexual and reproductive health (SRH) programmes • Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for SRH • Insufficient technical capacity of health-service professionals to apply WHO standards in SRH programmes
2.13 School-age children and the poor and socially disadvantaged in targeted communities benefit from direct food assistance.	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the number of children and households with school-age children living below poverty and food lines at national and regional levels and in urban and rural areas • Percentage increase in the enrolment rate in schools at national and regional levels and in urban and rural areas <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the share of household expenditures on food in total household expenditures • Percentage increase in the attendance rate of children in schools 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • DHS data • MES data • NSMS data • Municipal Administration data • School Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MES reports • AST bulletins 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient quantity of food commodities to allocate for project activities • Insufficient technical capacity of implementing partners to distribute food assistance

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage decrease in the malnutrition rate for school-age children <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of schools benefiting from direct food assistance programme Number of schoolchildren benefiting from direct food assistance <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although school enrolment rates are high, attendance rates, access to and the quality of education are declining.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2002-2003, enrolment rates for girls declined by 9.8 percent and by 6.25 percent for boys In 2000, the child malnutrition rate ranged from 8-32 percent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Government data WFP reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government websites UN Agency websites Donor websites NGO websites 	
2.14 Micronutrient deficiencies decline.	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage decrease in the incidence and prevalence rates of IDD and IDA for children and women <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the number of households using adequately iodised salt Percentage increase in the urinary iodine median rate Number of nutrition standards for children aged 0 to 3 and pregnant women revised and adopted <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of workshops conducted on micronutrient deficiencies Number of health care providers trained on IDD, IDA and correct nutrition practices <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the issue of micronutrient deficiency is widely discussed, legislation on USI is not yet approved and coordination remains ad-hoc.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2000, 84 percent of the population used iodised salt In 2000, the IDA rate for children was 24 percent In 2000, the IDA rate for women was 12 percent 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOH data and records NNS data DHS data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOH reports UNICEF, WHO reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government websites UN Agency websites Donor websites NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of commitment of the Government to improve legislative framework for USI and IDA programmes Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for USI and IDA programmes Lack of coordination between bodies responsible for USI and IDA

<p>2.15 Parents, youth, families, communities and care-givers participate actively in the development of social policies and the provision and monitoring of health, protection and education services.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in accessibility of primary health care at national and regional levels and in urban and rural areas • Percentage decrease in the morbidity rate at national and regional levels and in urban and rural areas <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of families and children knowledgeable about alternative care services • Percentage increase in the number of timely referrals to PHC services • Percentage increase in the number of timely referrals for ARI and Chronic Diarrhoeal Diseases (CDD) <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of families and children trained on health protection • Number of women, men and young people trained to participate in the development of social policies • Number of parental education materials developed, adopted and published • Number of health care service providers trained on parental education <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although social policies are debated and adopted by the National Assembly and Government, participation of beneficiary groups in formulation and implementation of these social policies is extremely limited.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • DHS data • MOH data and records • NSMS data • KAPS data • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOH reports • Regional Government reports • UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reluctance of parents to seek MCH services in a timely fashion • Reluctance of families and children to seek protection and social assistance • Reluctance of central and local authorities to include beneficiaries in the development of social policies
<p>2.16 Youth and at-risk people participate actively in community-based prevention programmes for STI and HIV/AIDS and the development of STI and HIV/AIDS policies.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the STI/HIV/AIDS prevalence rate among youth and at-risk people at national level <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the number of STI/HIV/AIDS cases among youth and at-risk people • Number of STI/HIV/AIDS policies and programmes addressing the needs of youth and at-risk people developed and adopted <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of young people knowledgeable about preventing transmission of STI/HIV/AIDS • Number of YFSs established 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHS data • MOH data • KAPS data • National Centre for AIDS Prevention data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOH reports • National Centre for AIDS Prevention reports • UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, World Vision reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reluctance of at-risk groups to adopt safe sex practices • Persistent discrimination against STI/HIV/AIDS carriers and family members

	<p><u>Baseline:</u> Although HIV Surveillance Reports indicate that 99 percent of the population is knowledgeable about HIV transmission, awareness on HIV/AIDS related issues among at-risk groups and youth requires strengthening.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2001, 58 percent of young people indicated that they knew nothing about HIV/AIDS and 42 percent indicated that they have very little information • In 2000, 64 percent of Intravenous Drug Users indicated that they were knowledgeable about HIV transmission • In 2000-2002, 99 percent of youth indicated that they were knowledgeable about sexual modes of HIV transmission, 88.5 about HIV transmission through infected syringes or needle and 85 percent about MTCT • In 2003, only Syunik marz had a peer education network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	
<p>2.17 Child-care services are monitored effectively by NGOs and CBOs.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the SAI <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of policies and programmes formulated by NGOs and CBOs developed and adopted • Percentage increase in the number of NGOs and CBOs involved in the NSMS <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of NGOs and CBOs trained on NSMS and RPM • Number of NGOs and CBOs representatives participating in monitoring of child-care services • Number of child rights violation cases reported by NGOs and CBOs • Number of referrals of vulnerable families to community centres registered <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the Government is committed to child rights, monitoring of child-care services remains limited.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • NSMS data • Municipal Administration data • Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) Committee concluding observations <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLSA reports • MFA Reports on Convention on the Rights of the Child • NGO Coalition for Children Alternative Report on the CRC <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of coordination between bodies responsible for child rights and protection • Reluctance of central and local authorities to include civil society organisations in child rights programmes • Limited access of NGOs to institutions for children at-risk

UNDAF OUTCOME THREE

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

The main goal in this area of cooperation is to improve the transparency and accountability of Government institutions in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.

Programme Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks
<p>3.1 National Assembly councils and commissions and the Chamber of Control function effectively.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the number of positive evaluations by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the number of Chamber of Control recommendations implemented Percentage increase in the ratio of implemented Chamber of Control recommendations to the total number of recommendations Percentage increase in the ratio of legislative initiatives drafted by NA councils and commissions to the total number of legislative initiatives Number of laws developed, reviewed and adopted in conformity with international standards <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of parliamentarians and NA experts trained on advanced parliamentary practices and law-making Number of oversight cases reviewed by the Chamber of Control Number of the Chamber of Control staff trained on monitoring of state budgetary process <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although National Assembly commissions and the Chamber of Control function, at least 40 percent of newly adopted and amended laws lack internal consistency and oversight activities conducted by the Chamber of Control have only limited impact.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official Bulletin of RA Constitutional Court protocols <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council of Europe reports Venice Commission reports Chamber of Control reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA website Chamber of Control website Government website IRTEK website 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of constitutional and legislative acts limiting the mandate of the Chamber of Control Lack of commitment of the Government to public sector reform Inadequate follow-up by the Government on Chamber of Control recommendations
<p>3.2 Municipal services are implemented and monitored effectively.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved ranking in the Democratisation Index (DI) Percentage increase in the PCI at national and regional levels Percentage increase in the SAI at national and regional levels <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the number of positive evaluations in public opinion surveys on service delivery conducted at community level 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSS data NSMS data Public opinion surveys Regional Government data Municipal Administration data 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of commitment of local authorities to adopt and enforce legislation on municipal services Insufficient institutional capacity of local self-governance bodies to deliver public services

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the ratio of public services offered by municipal administration to the total number of delegated services • Percentage increase in the share of community budget allocations for public services to total community budgets • Percentage increase in the ratio of citizen complaints addressed by municipal administration to the total number of complaints received <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local self-governance staff trained on policy planning and implementation, including public service delivery • Number of household surveys conducted on the quality of public service delivery <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although a Law on Municipal Services was adopted in 2004, at least 80 percent of municipal services are still not delivered in a timely fashion.</p>	<p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Government reports • Public Service Regulatory Commission reports • WB reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources allocated state budgets for quality control in public service delivery
<p>3.3 Policies in pilot ministries are developed effectively and transparently.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved ranking in the DI • Percentage increase in the PAI at national level <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of normative acts developed and adopted on the basis of recommendations made by PAFUs • Number of mid- and long-term programmes developed and adopted by pilot ministries <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of laws and procedures regulating the policy making-cycle developed and adopted • Number of analytical papers and policy statements developed by PAFUs • Number of officials in pilot ministries trained on policy analyses and formulation <p><u>Baseline:</u> Approximately 60 percent of policy decisions made in ministries and other state agencies are ad-hoc.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official Bulletin of RA • NA records • NSMS data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFA reports • MNP reports • MOE reports • Nations In Transit reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • IRTEK website 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of the Government to review and restructure policy-making procedures • Insufficient technical capacity of pilot ministries to develop policies
<p>3.4 The 2005-2009 elections are administered effectively and transparently.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved ranking in the Freedom House index • Improved ranking in the DI • Percentage increase in the SAI at national and regional levels <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the ratio of positive evaluations of the 2005-2009 elections to the total number of international and local evaluations 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • NSMS data • CEC data and records <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and international election observation mission reports 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of the Government to conduct free and fair elections • Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for administering elections

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage decrease in the number of inaccuracies reported in the electoral process Percentage increase in the number of local observation reports <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of electoral commission members trained on legislation of elections Number of local observers trained on legislation of elections Number of party list candidates trained on legislation of elections <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although 27 local observer groups were accredited by the CEC in the 2003 elections, only a handful received pre-election training.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEC training handbooks CEC pre- and post-election studies Nations in Transit reports Freedom House reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEC website UN Agency websites Donor websites NGO websites 	
3.5 Public access to the legislative process is increased.	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved ranking in the DI Percentage increase in the PCI at national and regional level <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the number of adopted laws lobbied by interest groups <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on Lobbying developed and adopted Number of workshops on the Law on Lobbying conducted Number of parliamentarians and officials trained on the Law on Lobbying <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although a National Anti-corruption Strategy was adopted in December 2003, no legal mechanisms are established yet to provide direct public participation in policy processes.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSS data NSMS data Official Bulletin of RA <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of Prime Minister reports Public Defender reports NA commission and council reports WB reports Nations In Transit reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government websites NA website NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reluctance of the Government and the National Assembly to implement the Law on Lobbying Insufficient technical capacity of responsible officials to implement the Law on Lobbying
3.6 Public access to legislative and executive bodies is increased.	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved ranking in the Digital Access Index (DAI) at national and regional levels Percentage increase in the TAI at national and regional levels Percentage increase in the SAI at national and regional levels Improved ranking in the DI <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the number of people accessing e-Governance systems and public information delivery facilities 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSS data NSMS data Regional Government data Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of Prime Minister reports MTA reports Regional Government reports 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate communication infrastructure Insufficient technical capacity of central and local authorities to deliver public information Insufficient institutional capacity of ministries to deliver public information

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the number of requests and responses channelled through e-Governance systems and public information delivery facilities Number of municipal administrations offering public services on-line <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of e-Governance systems introduced at central and local levels Number of officials trained on the e-Governance system <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Although a Freedom of Information Law was adopted in November 2003, approximately 90 percent of decisions and laws adopted by the National Assembly and the Government are done without public discussion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Telecommunication Development reports Nations In Transit reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government websites UN Agency websites NGO websites 	
<p>3.7 Public institutions protect and promote human rights effectively.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved ranking in the Freedom House index Improved ranking in the DI <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Strategy on Human Rights (NSHR) developed and adopted <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of mechanisms for implementing NSHR developed and introduced Number of mechanisms for implementing National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC) developed and introduced Number of central and local authorities trained on implementation of NPAC Number of teachers trained on human rights Number of education institutions incorporating human rights curriculum in their programmes <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Although the Government is strongly committed to the progressive achievement of human rights, a comprehensive national human rights strategy is not yet in place.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official Bulletin of RA MES data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MES HR training handbooks MES reports Human Rights Watch reports Freedom House reports Nations In Transit reports Public Defender reports UNICEF reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government websites UN Agency websites Donor websites NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of commitment of the Government to implement National Human Rights Action Plan Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan Insufficient technical capacity of central and local authorities to monitor implementation of National Plan of Action for Children Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for monitoring the National Action Plan for Children Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for human rights education
<p>3.8 The Public Defender's Office functions independently and effectively.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved ranking in the Freedom House index Improved ranking in the DI 	<p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Defender reports Freedom House reports Nations In Transit reports 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of commitment of the Government to make constitutional changes adjusting the status of Public Defender

	<p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the ratio of human rights cases successfully addressed by the Public Defender to the total number of cases • Percentage increase in the number of cases brought to the Public Defender <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of operational procedures for the Public Defender developed and introduced • Number of Public Defender staff trained on operational procedures <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the Public Defender was established in 2004, the legal framework for the office does not yet fully meet international standards.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of the Government to enforce Public Defender decisions
<p>3.9 Access to high quality services for refugees is increased.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the HSI <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of refugees receiving Armenian citizenship • Percentage increase in the number of refugees receiving adequate housing • Percentage decrease in the number of unemployed refugees at national and regional levels <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of at-risk refugee households receiving adequate levels of direct social support • Number of refugees trained on language and vocational courses <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the Government is strongly committed to integrating refugees, a significant number of refugees require housing and training and the law on acquiring citizenship requires amendment to meet international standards.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • MLSS data • DMR data • NSMS data • UNHCR data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DMR reports • Passport and Visa Department reports • MLSS reports • UNHCR reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Agency websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reluctance of refugees to become citizens and integrate into society • Inadequate resources allocated in budgets for refugee services
<p>3.10 Access to high quality services for asylum-seekers is increased.</p>	<p><u>Impact indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of positive country evaluations by Human Rights Watch • Percentage increase in the number of positive country evaluations by Amnesty International <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the share of registered asylum-seekers in the total number of asylum-seekers 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DMR data • UNHCR data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOD reports • DMR reports • Police Department reports • Human Rights Watch reports • Amnesty International reports 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient institutional capacity of responsible ministries and departments to provide quality asylum services • Insufficient technical capacity of responsible officials to provide quality asylum services

	<p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Government officials trained on advanced asylum procedures • Number of refugees and asylum-seekers receiving legal counselling and representation • Number of advanced asylum procedures developed and adopted <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the Government has asylum procedures in place, information on asylum seekers and their access to the national asylum system is not collected regularly.</p>		
3.11 Public institutions combat human and drug trafficking effectively.	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved ranking in the country's human trafficking status by the US State Department <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the number of illegal drug users • Percentage decrease in the number of human trafficking victims <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of laws and by-laws on combating drug and human trafficking developed and adopted • Number of officials trained on preventing and monitoring of trafficking • Number of victims of human trafficking receiving assistance in Regional Anti-trafficking Programme Centres • Number of drug trafficking prevention cases reported by border control units <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the Government has adopted action plans to combat human and drug trafficking, public officials still lack the capacity to fully implement the plans.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DMR data • Police Department data • Customs Department data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Department reports • MFE reports • Anti-trafficking Commission reports • US State Department Trafficking in Persons Report 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of the Government to pursue consistent anti-drug and anti-human trafficking policies • Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for preventing and combating drug and human trafficking
3.12 Human rights violations are monitored effectively by civil society.	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved ranking in the Freedom House index • Percentage increase in the number of positive country evaluations by Human Rights Watch • Percentage increase in the number of positive country evaluations by Amnesty International • Percentage increase in the SAI at national and regional levels <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of refugees and asylum-seekers using services available in their communities • Percentage decrease in the number of human rights violations, including child rights 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSMS data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Defender reports • UNICEF reports • Human Rights Watch reports • Amnesty International reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of the Government to improve human rights • Lack of commitment of civil society to monitor human rights violations

	<p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of parents, children, NGOs and CBOs trained on monitoring of human rights violations • Number of parents, children, NGOs and CBOs accessing the Public Defender's Office • Number of cases of human rights violations, including child rights, reported by parents, children, local NGOs and CBOs • Number of asylum-seekers and refugees trained on social and political rights <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the Government is strongly committed to the progressive achievement of human rights, human rights violations are not monitored systematically by civil society.</p>		
<p>3.13 The National Anti-corruption Strategy is monitored effectively by civil society.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved ranking in the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) • Percentage decrease in the State Capture Index (SCI) at national level <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the ratio of poor governance practices reviewed by the Government to the total number reported by civil society • Number of National Anti-corruption Strategy monitoring indicators incorporated into the NSMS • Number of stories on corruption covered by the media <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of methodologies and mechanisms on monitoring of National Anti-corruption Strategy implementation developed and introduced • Number of civil society members trained on anti-corruption monitoring • Number of private sector interest groups trained on anti-corruption practices and business ethics <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although several civil society networks monitor corruption, the networks are concentrated only in Yerevan and do not have adequate professional training.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official Bulletin of RA • NSMS data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of Prime Minister reports • EBRD Transition Reports • Transparency International reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of the Government to implement the National Anti-corruption Strategy • Lack of commitment of civil society to monitor implementation of the National Anti-corruption Strategy
<p>3.14 At-risk groups participate actively in prevention and monitoring of human and drug trafficking.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved ranking in the country's human trafficking status by the US State Department <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the ratio of human and drug trafficking cases addressed by the Government to the total number reported by civil society 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Department data • Customs Department data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Department reports 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of the Government to pursue consistent anti-drug and anti-human trafficking policies

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of stories on drug and human trafficking covered by the media <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of methodologies and mechanisms on drug and human trafficking monitoring developed and introduced • Number of at-risk group members, NGOs and CBOs trained on drug and human trafficking monitoring and prevention <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the Government has adopted action plans to combat human and drug trafficking, mechanisms for the participation of civil society in monitoring and prevention have not yet been established.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFE reports • Anti-trafficking Commission reports • US State Department Trafficking in Persons Report <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of civil society to monitor human and drug trafficking • Persistent discrimination against victims of trafficking
<p>3.15 Gender-based violence is reduced and women participate actively in political processes at all levels.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the GDI at national level • Improved ranking in the DI • Percentage increase in the number of positive country evaluations by Human Rights Watch <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of women candidates running for local, parliamentary and presidential elections • Percentage increase in the number of women elected to community councils and NA • Percentage increase in the ratio of women elected to the total number of women candidates running for community councils and NA • Percentage increase in the number of women appointed to senior decision making levels • Percentage increase in the number of women leaders and women's groups participating in conflict resolution processes • Percentage increase in the ratio of cases of gender- based violence addressed by local authorities and protection bodies to the total number of cases reported • Number of stories on cases of gender- based violence covered by the media <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of officials and civil society representatives trained on gender issues • Number of women leaders trained on leadership, policy making, political campaigning, conflict resolution and peace building issues <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the Government has adopted a national gender strategy, no data is systematically gathered on gender-based violence and information on women's role is analysed only sporadically.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • Official Bulletin RA • NSMS data • MLSA data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National HDR • National Committee on Gender Development reports • CEC reports • Local and international election observation missions reports • Police Department reports • Nations In Transit reports • Human Rights Watch reports • WB reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • CEC website • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of the Government to pursue consistent gender policies • Inadequate resources allocated in state budgets for reducing gender- based violence • Persistent gender discrimination • Limited number of women leaders in politics

UNDAF OUTCOME FOUR

ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

The main goal in this area of cooperation is to promote environmentally sound technologies and effective management of natural resources in accordance with the MDGs and PRSP.

<u>Programme Outcomes</u>	<u>Indicators and Baselines</u>	<u>Sources of Verification</u>	<u>Risks</u>
<p>4.1 Government growth strategies and plans are based on the principles of sustainable development.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the Sustainable Development Index (SDI) and HDI at national level <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sectoral strategies and plans incorporating SD principles developed and adopted Number of policies based on recommendations from the NCSD <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of officials, parliamentarians and NCSD members trained on SD principles Number of workshops and seminars conducted on SD principles and the NSDS <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the National Council for Sustainable Development was established in July 2002, an NSDS has not yet been developed and SD principles are not yet fully integrated into sectoral plans and strategies.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSS data Official Bulletin of RA MNP data and records NCSD records <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDG reports MNP reports NHD reports Global HDR NCSD reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government websites NCSD website UN Agency websites Donor websites NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of commitment of the Government to develop and approve a NSDS Lack of commitment of central authorities to integrate environmental concerns into sectoral strategies and plans Insufficient technical capacity of central and local authorities to develop NSDS enforcement mechanisms
<p>4.2 The national education system promotes the principles of sustainable development effectively.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the SDI at national level <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the number of education institutions with courses on SD Percentage increase in the number of students in secondary and tertiary education institutions that have taken courses on SD 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSS data Official Bulletin of RA MNP data and records MES data and records NCSD data and records <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MNP reports MES reports 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of commitment of central and local authorities to mainstream environmental education into the secondary education system Inadequate financial resources allocated in state budgets for environmental education and training

	<p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of legislative and regulatory acts developed and adopted to promote SD principles in the education system • Number of teachers trained on SD principles • Number of publications on SD developed and published • Number of seminars and workshops conducted on environmental education <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although a Law on Environmental Education and Public Awareness was adopted in 2001, implementation has been delayed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCS D reports • UN Agency reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	
<p>4.3 Funding mechanisms for environmental protection function effectively.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the Ecological Situation Index (ESI) at national and regional levels • Percentage increase in the HSI at national and regional levels • Percentage increase in the share of allocations for environmental protection in GDP <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in state budget allocations for environmental protection • Percentage increase in the ratio of budget expenditures for nature protection to the total revenue from natural resources • Percentage increase in the volume of investments channelled through the National Environmental Fund (NEF) <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of programmes developed and funded through the NEF • Number of financial mechanisms on nature protection introduced • Number of officials trained on new financial mechanisms for nature protection <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although national legislation regulating environmental governance has been adopted, no provisions for establishing a NEF have been developed.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2003, allocations for environmental protection were 0.28 percent of GDP 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • Official Bulletin of RA • MFE data • MNP data and records • NSMS data • NCS D data and records <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDG reports • PRSP reviews and reports • MNP reports • National HDR • AST bulletins • NCS D reports • Regional Government reports • UNDP, UNEP, WB reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial resources allocated in state budgets for nature protection • Inefficient use of environmental funds and budgetary resources for nature protection • Lack of commitment of the Government to establish a NEF

<p>4.4 Public institutions combat environmental health hazards effectively.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage decrease in the morbidity rate caused by environmental health hazards at national level <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage decrease in the number of water-borne and food-borne incidents Percentage decrease in the level of medical waste in public garbage sites Number of injuries among children and their families caused by environmental hazards <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of environmental health global and regional initiatives incorporated into the NEHAP Number of educators and health professionals trained on environmental health <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the NEHAP was approved by the Government in August 2002, implementation has been delayed.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSS data MNP data MOH data and records DHS data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOH reports MNP reports UNICEF, WHO reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government websites UN Agency websites Donor websites NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient institutional and technical capacity of specialised institutions to monitor environmental health Lack of coordination between bodies responsible for environmental health
<p>4.5 Lake Sevan is managed and conserved effectively.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the water level of Lake Sevan Percentage increase in the number of people living below the poverty and food lines in the Lake Sevan basin <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the number of fish in Lake Sevan Percentage increase in the number of monitored and improved water quality indicators (BOD₅, N and P content) Percentage increase in the share of income from recreational activities in the total income of households in the Lake Sevan basin <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of initiatives supporting rehabilitation and management of Lake Gilli Number of communities involved in Lake Sevan basin management Number of officials and civil society representatives trained on Lake Sevan basin integrated management <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the Lake Sevan Action Programme was adopted in 1998 and the Law on Lake Sevan was adopted in 2001, integrated basin management has been delayed due to lack of resources and weak institutional capacity.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSS data MNP data and records Regional Government data Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MNP reports Regional Government reports UNDP, UNEP, WB reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government websites UN Agency websites Donor websites NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of commitment of environmental authorities at central level to decentralise management of Lake Sevan National Park Insufficient technical capacity of local communities to manage environmental and recreational activities

	<p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2003, the water level of Lake Sevan was 1,897.24 metres • Since 2001, the water level of Lake Sevan has increased by 92 centimetres 		
4.6 Bio-diverse resources are managed and conserved effectively.	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the amount of forest-covered areas at national and regional levels • Percentage increase in the ratio of specially protected areas to the total territory of the country <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the amount of illegally-cut forest • Percentage increase in the number of newly established SPAs • Percentage increase in the number of species recorded in the Red Book <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of SPAs registered with verified boundaries • Number of new SPAs identified and registered • Number of risk assessments conducted on bio-safety <p><u>Baseline:</u> A Capacity Needs Assessments in Bio-diversity conducted in 2003 recommended the strengthening of legislative and institutional frameworks and the development of monitoring indicators.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2003, 10 percent of the country's territory was reserved for SPAs • By 2003, 60 percent of the country's biodiversity was located in SPAs 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • Official Bulletin of RA • MNP data and records • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNP reports • Regional Government reports • UNDP, UNEP, WB reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of central and local authorities to implement the UNCBD • Inadequate financial resources allocated in state budgets for SPA management
4.7 Water resources are managed effectively.	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the accessibility of safe drinking water at national and regional levels • Percentage increase in the accessibility of safe irrigation water resources at national level <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of monitored and improved water quality indicators • Number of regulatory acts on water management developed and adopted • Percentage increase in the area covered by rehabilitated mechanical and biological treatment plants <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of water quality control measures introduced • Number of sustainable watershed management plans developed and adopted 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • NSMS data • MNP data and records • Water Management State Committee data • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDG reports • MNP reports 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient institutional capacity of central and local authorities to manage water resources • Insufficient technical capacity of the Environmental Impact Monitoring Centre to monitor water quality

	<p><u>Baseline:</u> Although a Water Code was adopted in 2002 and a number of Water Management Projects have been implemented, Government agencies and ministries require assistance to monitor and manage water resources.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2003, no water treatment plants were operating properly in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Impact Monitoring Centre Reports • Regional Government reports • National HDR • AST bulletins • UNDP, WB, IFAD reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	
4.8 The Kura-Araks river basin is managed effectively.	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the trans-boundary pollution rate of Kura-Araks river basin <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of monitored water quality indicators • Number of regional agreements on joint monitoring of Kura-Araks river basin developed and adopted by riparian countries <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of initiatives launched to develop a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for Kura-Araks river basin management • Number of regional discussions and meetings conducted on SAP development • Number of state and civil society institutions involved in the regional river basin management <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although a number of water management projects have been implemented in the South Caucasus countries, there is no coherent management of the Kura-Araks river basin.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • Official Bulletin of RA • MNP data and records • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNP reports • Regional Government reports • UN Agency reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of political commitment of the Governments of Kura-Araks river basin to regional cooperation • Insufficient technical capacity of Environmental Monitoring Centres to monitor Kura-Araks River water quality
4.9 Public institutions combat land degradation and desertification effectively.	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the amount of land area threatened by desertification at national level • Percentage increase in the amount of arable land area at national and regional levels <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the amount of irrigated land • Percentage increase in the amount of re-cultivated land 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • MNP data and records • MOA data • State Cadastre data • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient institutional and technical capacity of central and local authorities to introduce sustainable land management practices • Lack of coordination between bodies responsible for land management

	<p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of initiatives launched to combat land degradation and desertification • Number of professionals trained on sustainable land management <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although a National Action Programme to Combat Desertification was approved in 2002, approximately 80 percent of Armenian territory is threatened by desertification.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2003, resource allocations to combat desertification were 0.4 percent of GDP 	<p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNP reports • National reports to UNCCD • MOA reports • UNDP, UNEP, WB reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	
<p>4.10 Public institutions help to mitigate effectively the impact of climate change.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the volume of losses caused by climate change hazards at national level <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of national development strategies incorporating climate change concerns and adaptation mechanisms • Number of climate change legislative and regulatory acts developed and adopted • Percentage increase in the share of renewable energy in total energy production • Percentage increase in the number of sites using renewable energy resources <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new technologies for energy efficiency and renewable energy transfer introduced • Number of programmes adopted and supported through the Fund on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy • Number of programmes and initiatives adopted and supported by the Climate Technology Transfer Centre <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although a draft Law on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy was developed in 2003 and an Urban Heating Strategy was approved in 2002, implementation has been delayed due to lack of resources.</p> <p><u>Relevant baseline data includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2002, the annual consumption of energy resources amounted to 4 billion KW/h, of which 38 percent was renewable energy (hydro-energy production) 	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • Official Bulletin of RA • MNP data and records • MFE data • MOA data • MOE data and records • National GHG Inventory <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNP reports • MOE reports • National reports to UNFCCC • UNDP, UNEP, WB reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient institutional and technical capacity of central and local authorities to implement Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects • Lack of commitment of central and local authorities to expand energy efficiency activities and renewable energy practices • Insufficient technical capacity of central and local authorities to implement energy efficiency and energy saving practices

<p>4.11 Local NGOs and CBOs participate actively in developing, monitoring and evaluating environmental policies and programmes.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the SAI at national and regional levels <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of complaints on environmental issues initiated by NGOs and CBOs and submitted to the courts • Percentage increase in the number of appeals passed as a result of public hearings • Percentage increase in the ratio of successfully addressed environmental complaints to the total number of appeals <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of environmental NGOs participating in networks and e-forums • Number of public hearings conducted on environmental issues • Number of local environmental campaigns conducted by NGOs and CBOs • Number of legislative and regulatory documents developed with participation of NGOs and CBOs • Number of judicial system professionals trained on Aarhus Convention <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the Aarhus Convention was ratified by the Government in 2001, NGOs and CBOs have limited access to environmental information and decision-making processes.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • MNP data and records • NSMS data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNP reports • AST bulletins <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reluctance of central and regional authorities to involve NGOs and CBOs in decision-making processes and environmental monitoring
<p>4.12 Parents, youth, families, communities and health-service providers participate actively in promoting safe environments.</p>	<p><u>Impact Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage decrease in the morbidity rate caused by environmental hazards at national and regional levels <p><u>Outcome Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the number of communities promoting safe environment and healthy life-style through their development plans <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of materials on safe environment, healthy life-style and environmental health developed and published • Number of schools, students and families receiving materials on safe environment, healthy life-style and environmental health • Number of trainings on healthy life-style and personal hygiene conducted for community members and healthcare service providers • Number of parents, youth, families, healthcare service providers participating in trainings on healthy life-style and personal hygiene <p><u>Baseline:</u> Although the Law on Environmental Education and Public Awareness was adopted in 2001, public hygienic education programmes are not yet in place.</p>	<p><u>Data and Records:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSS data • MOH data and records • MNP data and records • MES data • Regional Government data • Municipal Administration data <p><u>Reports and Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNP reports • MOH reports • MES reports • Regional Government reports • UNICEF, WHO, UNDP reports <p><u>On-line Sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government websites • UN Agency websites • Donor websites • NGO websites 	<p><u>The following are risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient institutional and technical capacity of local communities to formulate and implement environmental health programmes

ANNEX FIVE: Acronyms¹⁵

AEFI	Adverse Effects Following Immunisation
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
AST	Armenia Social Trends
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BF	Breast Feeding
BIC	Business Information Centres
CARB	Civil Acts Registration Body
CB-MFI	Community-Based Micro-Financing Institutions
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CDD	Chronic Diarrhoeal Diseases
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
COM	Commission of Minors
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DAI	Digital Access Index
DFID	Department for International Development
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DMR	Department of Migration and Refugees
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMA	Emergency Management Administration
ENC	Essential Newborn Care
EPI	Expanded Programme for Immunisation
ESI	Ecological Situation Index
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FASS	Family Allowance State System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDI	Gender Development Index
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HIS	Human Security Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPI	Human Poverty Index
IACER	Information Analytical Centre on Economic Reforms
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDA	Iodine Deficiency Anaemia
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorder
IDU	Intravenous Drug User
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IRTEK	Legal Information Database
KAP	Knowledge Attitudes Practices
KFW	Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau
Kw/h	Kilowatt per hour
LIS	Landmine Impact Survey
MAEIA	Monitoring, Analysis, Evaluation and Impact Assessment
MCH	Mother and Child Health

¹⁵ All words and titles are abbreviated the first time they appear in the text with the exception of Government ministries and departments, bi-lateral donors and UN bodies. Certain publications in the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework are also mentioned only in abbreviated form. (Please note that the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, although UN bodies, are spelled fully the first time they appear in the text.)

MCYA	Ministry of Culture and Youth Affairs
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFE	Ministry of Finance and Economy
MLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MNP	Ministry of Nature Protection
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MOE	Ministry of Energy
MOES	Ministry of Education and Sciences
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSF-Belgium	Medicines sans Frontieres-Belgium
MTA	Ministry of Territorial Administration
MTCT	Mother to Child Transmission
MTED	Ministry of Trade and Economic Development
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MUD	Ministry of Urban Development
M&A	Monitoring and Analysis
NA	National Assembly
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NEF	National Environment Fund
NEHAP	National Environmental Health Action Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NIP	National Immunisation Programme
NPAC	National Plan of Action for Children
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy
NSHR	National Strategy on Human Rights
NSMS	National Social Monitoring System
NSS	National Statistical Service
NSSAD	National Strategy for Sustainable Agricultural Development
OCED	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSI	Open Society Institute
PACE	Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe
PAFU	Policy Analysis and Formulation Units
PCI	Public Confidence Index
PEPC	Promoting Effective Prenatal Care
PHC	Primary Health Care
PIF	Public Investment Framework
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RA	Republic of the Government of Armenia
RAP	Regional Anti-Trafficking Programme
RH	Reproductive Health
RPM	Rapid Poverty Monitoring
SAI	Social Activeness Index
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SCI	State Capture Index
SD	Sustainable Development
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDP	Service Delivery Point
SEDP	Sustainable Economic Development Programme
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPA	Specially Protected Areas
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TAI	Technology Achievement Index
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
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 Organisation
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USI	Universal Salt Iodisation
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WB	World Bank
WCC	Well Child Care
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation
YFS	Youth Friendly Services