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**Contracting authority:** European Commission

Service for Foreign Policy Instruments

**STRENGTHENING NATIONAL MINE ACTION CAPACITIES IN ARMENIA**

NDICI CRISIS FPI/2022/435-539 (OPSYS PC-18286)

**A Project from UNDP Armenia**



# Executive Summary

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| **Rationale** | Explosive Ordnance (EO)[[1]](#footnote-2) contamination in Armenia is the consequence of Nagorno Karabakh (NK) conflict in early 1990s. The outbreak of the conflict and military hostilities in NK in September 2020, resulted in additional EO contamination patterns in the conflict-affected regions, including border areas of Armenia. Large scale military hostilities on 13-14 September have resulted in a significant contamination in 3 borderline regions. The extent of the new contamination remains yet to be assessed. This contamination is a direct threat to Armenian communities living along the border areas and creates an obstacle to the gradual return to peacebuilding and reconciliation. During the last 10 years, a total of 744 people have been killed or wounded by EO in Armenia. The proposed action aims at responding to this serious security and safety challenges for Armenian communities and fundamental rights of the citizens living in the border areas in target regions (Syunik, Vayots Dzor, Gegharkunik and Tavush). |
| **Objectives / key results** | **Overall objective**At the apex level, the proposed action aims at increasing safety and security for women, men and children in the communities affected by the EO contamination, increased preparedness and protection of the communities and strengthening national mine action structures to address the EO contamination in compliance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).The Action aims to achieve the following specific objectives/key results:**Outcome 1.** The **national mine action programme** and the **national operator** (Centre for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise (CHDE)) are fully compliant with IMAS (National strategy and operational plans developed and encompass all mine action pillars; Survey and land release operation takes place in priority areas; National standards for key operations developed according to IMAS; strengthened institutional capacities of the CHDE).**Outcome 2. Coordination platform** engaging all key actors in Armenian mine action sector is set up bringing together stakeholders active in all components of the national EO programme (regular and structured National Mine Action Coordination Platform, and its Working Groups are established and operational).**Outcome 3.** **Increased awareness** of challenges and opportunities related to Mine Action sector (Awareness of wide range of stakeholders about the international instruments in mine action sector increased with the support of national and international advocacy organizations).**Outcome 4.** **Risk education**, **Victim Assistance** and **Emergency Preparedness** and **Protection** sectors is strengthened for the benefit of all communities in EO affected areas (comprehensive and multi-actor Risk Education designed and delivered in all EO affected regions; increased access and quality of social, medical and rehabilitation assistance services to the victims, their families and persons with disabilities, and increased preparedness and protection of the communities in all EO affected areas). |
| **Main activities/ methodology** | Activity 1.1.1. Support to the national stakeholders to draft National strategy and operational plans; Activity 1.1.2. Support to planning and conducting the Land Release and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) operations; Activity 1.2.1. Support to draft National Mine Action Standards; Activity 1.3.1. Conducting CHDE Institutional Development Needs Assessment and producing Report; Activity 1.3.2. Provision of equipment to CHDE; Activity 1.3.3. Provision of training and on-demand mentoring; Activity 1.3.4. Support to refurbishment of CHDE headquarters and training facility.Activity 2.1.1. Support operations of the National Mine Action Platform; Activity 2.2.1. Support operations of the Working Groups.Activity 3.1.1. Supporting awareness raising and engagement for a broad dialogue about the international instruments in Mine Action sector.Activity 4.1.1. Support to development of Risk Education (RE) materials according to IMAS, addressing children, youth, women and men; Activity 4.1.2. Support to RE activities implemented by RE operators; Activity 4.2.1. Support to updating Victim Information System; Activity 4.2.2. Increase preparedness and protection of the communities in all EO affected areas. |
| **Target group(s)** | The programme will strengthen the capacities of the core national institutions bearing the duty to ensure safety of the citizens exposed to the mine/EO risks. CHDE is the main partner for the implementation of this action and the main target institution. Mine action professionals will receive IMAS compliant training and equipment ensuring that the sufficient human capital in this area is available for humanitarian mine action. The programme will further foster the inter-agency coordination and cooperation among the key national and international actors in the sector including the government, civil society, academia, service providers, local communities and international development community. The project will engage the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure (MTAI), Ministry of Defense (MOD), Ministry of Emergency Situations (MOES), Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MLSA), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Action Against Hunger (AAH), LINKS, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), Armenian Red Cross Society (ARCS), Winnet Armenia, National Center for Educational Technologies (NCET) in this Action.Target groups for this action include nearly 50 communities in four regions of Armenia (Syunik, Vayots Dzor, Gegharkunik and Tavush) affected by the EO contamination. The project will streamline its interventions in the target communities with the efforts of the EU, the UN System and international financial institutions (IFIs), to emphasize the synergies between these interventions and the safety, security and development nexus.The programme will also engage teachers and students in at least 30 public schools, in risk education activities. The programme will further engage local civil society organizations (CSOs), women’s organizations and organizations of persons with disabilities, as well as formal and non-formal youth groups in mine action sector dialogue and will support their risk education initiatives. The programme will enhance capacities of these target institutions by exposing them to the methodologies and education materials compliant with international standards in this sector. |
| **Final beneficiaries** | The programme will contribute towards the improved safety of at least 20,000 women, men and children living in target communities affected by the EO contamination. The programme will strive to catalyse behaviour change among the affected populations, with a particular focus on children and youth to promote safer behaviours. People with disabilities will benefit from better referrals. EO affected communities will benefit from land release operations and a safer environment to live and work, including extended agriculture activities. |

# DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE (relevance)

## Pre-project situation in the country and the sector

Explosive Ordnance (EO) contamination in Armenia is the consequence of Nagorno Karabakh (NK) conflict in early 1990s. The outbreak of the conflict and military hostilities in NK in September 2020, resulted in additional EO contamination patterns in the conflict-affected regions, including border areas of Armenia. Large scale military hostilities on 13-14 September have resulted in a significant contamination in 3 borderline regions. The extent of the new contamination remains yet to be assessed. This contamination is a direct threat to Armenian communities living along the border areas located between both countries and creates an obstacle to the gradual return to peacebuilding and reconciliation. The proposed action aims at responding to this serious security and safety concerns for Armenian communities and fundamental rights of the citizens living in the border areas in target regions (Syunik, Vayots Dzor, Gegharkunik, Tavush).

As a result of the long periods of military hostilities, the borders of Armenia have been contaminated by landmines and other EO. During the last 10 years, a total of 744 people (mostly adult males) have been killed or wounded by EO in Armenia. Most EO-contaminated areas have been recorded in the regions of Syunik, Gegharkunik, Tavush and Vayots Dzor (Figure 1). The presence of the previous and new EO - landmines and other unexploded ordnances (UXO) - represent a direct threat for communities living in or nearby those contaminated areas and create obstacles to access livelihoods resources.[[2]](#footnote-3)

**Figure 1. Map of EO-contaminated areas in Armenian territory / EO victims reported in Armenia**



No evidence informed national strategy and operational plans in the sector, as well as national standards for key operations compliant with IMAS exist. The project will support the Government of Armenia to develop due strategic planning and operations instruments enabling effective coordination of the Mine Action sector.

The coordination of the Mine Action sector in Armenia lacks regular institutional mechanisms and needs substantial improvement. No inclusive, active and open coordination mechanism for respective mine action pillars (risk education[[3]](#footnote-4), victim assistance[[4]](#footnote-5), land release and awareness) engaging key actors in the mine action sector is in place in the country. The project will support the Government to set up a coordination platform engaging all national and international key actors in the Armenian mine action sector and will bring together all stakeholders active in all components of the national EO programme, as well as will facilitate a dialogue between the Armenian Government and development partners.

Globally, the mine action sector is informed and guided by several relevant international instruments:

* The 1997 ‘Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction’ which is the international agreement that bans antipersonnel landmines. It is often referred to the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT),
* The ‘Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of certain Conventional Weapons which may Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects’, usually referred to as the ‘Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons’ (CCW),
* The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) prohibits all use, stockpiling, production and transfer of cluster munitions.

Armenia is not a state party to these international instruments. The United Nations - and the UNDP in particular – aims at raising awareness of key stakeholders and support policy dialogue and national and international consultations on those relevant international instruments. The Action will increase awareness of beneficiaries on challenges and opportunities in the Mine Action sector, instruments related to landmines, other unexploded ordinances and land release operations.

## Needs and constraints of target groups and final beneficiaries

### Centre for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise

The ArmenianCentre for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise (CHDE) has been legally appointed as the coordinating and tasking official institution in charge of mine action activities in the country[[5]](#footnote-6).

The Centre is overseen by an Advisory Board composed of the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Ministry of Emergency Situation, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport and Ministry of Foreign Affairs[[6]](#footnote-7). The Centre is a structure of approximately 50 staff but its current operational capability remains modest in terms of human resources able to operate according to international standards and it lacks specialized equipment (transportation, detection and protection).

The CHDE is the main national partner for UN organizations active in the EO action activities and for future international organizations aiming to offer mine action assistance to Armenia.

The CHDE Advisory Board serves as coordination structure in the EO sector. However, it meets on *ad hoc* basis, and it lacks the mandate to operate as a ‘national mine action authority’. For effective implementation of country’s EO programme, the sector needs a more operational and inclusive coordination platform to bring together all key stakeholders, a strong mandate and larger scope covering the key EO pillars (risk education, victim assistance, land release, and advocacy), as well as some secretarial support.

In a nutshell, CHDE lacks adequate institutional capacities to operate (non-technical Survey (NTS), risk education (RE), land release (LR), data management) in full compliance with the international mine action standards. CHDE owns relatively basic equipment and needs modern and up-to-date EOD and detection equipment to operate safely according to IMAS (transportation, detection and protective equipment, communication tools, etc.). Three staff of CHDE (all men) are trained in IMAS, and the institution needs more staff, specifically women, trained in EOD Level 2/3 and other mine action pillars according to IMAS. The relevant staff also lack advanced skills in first aid/medical emergency. This project will address these needs through providing training and equipment to the CHDE, so the national operator is able to conduct EOD activities and operate in full compliance with IMAS. The project will also support CHDE planning and operations (EOD, RE, LR) by deploying international technical advisors, exposing CHDE leadership to best international practices and instruments for management and coordination of Mine Action (MA) sector.

Finally, the CHDE Training Center, a key institutional mechanism in the country to ensure continuous professional training and development of professionals in the Mine Action sector, lacks adequate furniture and equipment required for delivering training in line with IMAS. The CHDE headquarters do not have facilities to host national and international events. The Government of Armenia has allocated a new facility to CHDE, which will house CHDE headquarters, a Training Center and an outdoor area for technical exercises. The project will support CHDE to refurbish the new facility.

### EO affected communities, victims and persons with disabilities

Victim Assistance (VA) and Risk Education (RE) are critical components of a comprehensive national response to the threat posed by the EO contamination. However, there are no risk educational standards in place in Armenia.

The project will support the design and development of comprehensive and multi-actor risk education programs compliant with IMAS to children, youth, women and men in affected communities. The RE will be designed to ensure that women, girls, boys, and men in affected communities are aware of the risks from EO and are encouraged to behave in a way that reduces the risk to people, property, and the environment. The objective is to reduce the risk to a level where people can live safely, thus contributing to an environment where economic and social development can occur free from the constraints imposed by EO contamination. The RE programs will be further delivered in all EO affected regions.

While VA is part of mine action, it is not a finite endeavour like EO risk education, survey and clearance. It also is part of, and dependant on, broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks related to crisis response, health, human rights, education, disability, labor, poverty reduction and social protection. Implementation of its various elements can as such only be achieved via a multi-sector approach.

Victim Information System (VIS), a key instrument for data-driven and evidence-based policy making in mine action sector in Armenia, is not able to produce comprehensive, higher quality, duly disaggregated and reliable data for improved service delivery, referrals, policy monitoring and policy formulation. The project will support the Government to update the VIS. Regularly updated data will enable increased access to social, medical and rehabilitation assistance quality of services for the victims and persons with disabilities in all EO affected communities. In a nutshell, the project will energize and strengthen the risk education and victim assistance sectors for the benefit of all communities in EO affected areas.

The target affected communities lack adequate preparedness and protection mechanisms. The project will therefore empower communities living in conflict environment through provision of the emergency equipment and supplies, knowledge and tools they need to be better prepared and protected against EO and other conflict-related threats. The preparedness and protection mechanisms will play a strong role in limiting civilian casualties and enabling communities to recover quicker in the aftermath of a conflict.

# STRATEGY

## Pillars

The Project Strategy, that addresses the development challenges, is anchored in the following elements:

* The UN in general, and UNDP in particular, mandates and roles in the support and development of national Mine Action structures and operations,
* Priority areas for EU cooperation with Armenia.
* UN-EU strategic partnership on peace operations and crisis management.
* The Government of Armenia recognizes the development challenges, prioritizes land release, victims’ assistance, risk education and sustainable capacity development for the management and the coordination of the sector in full compliance with the international standards[[7]](#footnote-8),
* National regulations establishing the CHDE to coordinate and manage the EO sector,
* International and local partnerships with development partners, United Nations agencies and professional mine action organizations (GICHD, LINKS, AAH, ICRC, etc.) to develop the sector according to IMAS,
* The regional context of South Caucasus.

The Project will build on experiences of previous and ongoing interventions, implemented by the UNDP and EU through its regional programmes and in close cooperation with European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) and European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), EU Member States, UN agencies, the OSCE and other international actors.

The Project’s success depends on the UNDP ability to interact closely and constructively with other actors within and outside the mine action sector. UNDP support to the EO sector aims at encouraging an open, constructive and coordinated approach among key stakeholders (Government, development partners, national and international organizations) to develop a common and positive vision of what is expected in Armenia.

UNDP is perceived as a predictable and long-term partner in time of conflict and crisis. The Armenian context is challenging and UNDP will ensure to have a balanced approach that is based on good analysis and are needs-based, ensuring value for money.

## National Ownership

UNDP’s 30 years of experience in the Explosive Ordnance/Mine Action sector, working in 50 countries worldwide have been essential shaping the organization approach to mine action: successful interventions depend on strong national ownership, are implemented as an integral part of broader development initiative and are undertaken in partnership with competent national organisations.

## The EU-UNDP partnership

The EU and UN have a successful track record of close cooperation in crisis management around the world, dating back to the beginning of EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations.[[8]](#footnote-9) In December 2021, the EU and UN renewed a set of forward-looking priorities for cooperation on peace operations and crisis management in 2022-2024.[[9]](#footnote-10) This Action will benefit from increased coherence between and effectiveness of EU and UNDP based on close coordination, reciprocity and shared ownership of the project. This Action acknowledges that while contributing to security outside Europe, it also enhances the safety and security of EU citizens. Partnering with UNDP and supporting effective multilateralism is recognised a key for the EU to play its role as an established actor in global peace and security.

With all its Member States being parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the EU is strongly united in banning the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines. The Convention is an example of what the EU stands for: a rules-based international order, rooted in the respect for human rights and international humanitarian law.

In 2016-2020, the EU has consistently ranked among the top three donors to mine action, with its contribution over the five-year period totalling more than EUR 365 million. In 2020, the EU was the second-largest donor in mine action, contributing more than EUR 78 million to 15 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and South America. Overall, the EU allocated more than 80% of its funding to clearance and risk education in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Libya, Palestine, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Myanmar, and Yemen.[[10]](#footnote-11) Mine action support has been described as one of “the high priorities of EU foreign policy,” and is closely linked to the realization of the 2030 Agenda and environmental considerations as well as the concepts of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis, management, post-conflict rehabilitation.[[11]](#footnote-12)

The unique EU-UNDP partnership in supporting Armenian authorities, communities and civil society in mine action sector is based on shared values and commitments. Towards this end, this Action will explicitly contribute towards four out of eight priorities of the EU-UN Strategic Partnership on peace operations and crisis management for the period 2022-2024: namely:

* Women, Peace and Security.
* Strengthen cooperation in the field.
* Conflict prevention in peace operations and support to political processes and solutions.
* Training and capacity building.

Across the Action, upholding human rights and fundamental freedoms, international humanitarian law and the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda are key.

Finally, partnering with UNDP under this Action will help the EU to play its role as a security provider and a global peace and security actor in support of effective multilateralism. At the same time, the EU will provide UNDP with political support as well as expertise, financial backing and political leverage to deliver on UNDP mandates. Close cooperation will help UNDP and EU act more effectively to ensure they have an impact on the ground. It will have a multiplier effect and enable the EU to deliver on its integrated approach.

## Guiding principles

In the frame of this project, the UNDP will be guided by the following **principles**:

* Focus on **capacity development**: good governance, strong national ownership and commitment is a precondition for effectively addressing the EO threat. UNDP CO will provide strategic, managerial, administrative, and technical advice and support to national institutions and local partners. Focus will be given to strengthen existing national structures and capacities.
* Establish and strengthen the **link between humanitarian mine action (HMA) and the humanitarian, development and peace sector**: humanitarian mine action is a precondition for sustainable development and fulfilment of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP will strive to include mine action in the national humanitarian response and development plans.
* Promote **active coordination and close cooperation** among all HMA stakeholders: strong coordination will positively affect the Armenian mine action programme efficiency and effectiveness. The establishment of national mine action platforms (forums on land release, victim assistance, risk education, etc.) are one concrete initiative that UNDP will promote. Regional interaction / collaboration is a potential avenue to create useful synergies.
* Development of **strategic partnerships**: UNDP acknowledges that success depends on the ability to positively interact in a coordinated manner with other key actors in the sector. GICHD – as well as the major professional mine action INGO’s - will serve as key strategic partners that will strengthen the effect of UNDP’s interventions.
* **UNDP as an expert organisation**: UNDP acknowledge that our authority and influence is based on our ability to be relevant (add value). UNDP will therefore put strong emphasis on the selection of Technical Advisors, with relevant knowledge and experience for the unique context. UNDP strive to build a strong technical and operational MA team that ensure implementation of best-practices across the Armenian programme.
* **Promoting innovation**: UNDP will promote and support initiatives that can improve the quality, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of HMA, especially with the use of information collection management and digital Survey tools (as ArcGIS Survey123) providing complete and form-centric solution for creating, sharing and analysing survey and operational data. Field survey and release data can then be collected via web or mobile devices, facilitate quick analysis for planning purpose, upload data securely in the main programme database and support reporting.

UNDP aims at linking mine action, sustainable development goals and the 2030 agenda is one of these areas where UNDP has corporate advantages/responsibilities. The Project will equally contribute to implementation of the Agenda 2030, focusing on SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being).

In 2015, the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office highlighted UNDP’s key role in establishing an enabling Mine Action environment and supporting national management capacities. As emphasized in the UN MA strategy 2019-2023,[[12]](#footnote-13) mine action has become the nexus between humanitarian action, peace and security, and development, as well as a cornerstone for conflict prevention. Thus, the project will contribute to building confidence, facilitating local peacebuilding, and supporting people-centered stabilization efforts of the EU and UN to prevent conflict and sustain peace in South Caucasus. EU and UNDP will continue to advocate for the inclusion of mine action in the peace process and as a core component of peace operations in Armenia and in the region, with a focus on the protection and safety of civilians, generating peace dividends, and enabling humanitarian access and socio-economic recovery.

UNDP is well placed to create these partnership and arenas for cooperation and coordination with actors beyond the mine action sector. The Oslo Action Plan, adapted at the 4th Review Conference of the APMBC (2019) and the Lausanne Action Plan, adapted at the 2nd Review Conference of the CCM (2020) have captured sector best practice and will provide valuable guidance when executing UNDP mandate. Mines and other ERW hinder peace, safe return of refugees, early recovery and negatively affecting the countries of the region ability to achieve the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

## Alignment with multilateral frameworks

The programme is fully in line with the priorities of the Mine Ban Treaty Action Plan (APMBT); it is well understood that it is a sensitive area in the current difficult regional context. However, the aim is to provide relevant information to all stakeholders and encourage dialogue within the Armenian Government and civil society on international instruments.

The programme will encourage compliance with IMAS to improve the safety and quality of the national mine action programme and guarantee safety for local communities benefiting from the programme (risk education training, EOD activities, rehabilitation services).

As a matter of principles, field operations reports and achievements will be recorded and managed with the support of the internationally recognized ‘Information Management for Mine Action System’ (IMSMA CORE) to facilitate planning, field deployment, operational records and reporting.

The programme will closely coordinate its interventions with other key actors in the sector, including Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Ministry of Defence (MOD), Ministry of Emergency Situations (MOES), Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure (MTAI), Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA), European Commission (EC), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Action Against Hunger (AAH), UK FCDO, LINKS, International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).

## Priority areas for EU cooperation with Armenia

The proposed project is aligned with the objectives and priorities of the *EU’s Multiannual Indicative Programme 2021-2027 for Armenia* (MIP).[[13]](#footnote-14) The project will be a driver of both direct and indirect support for Armenia in meeting its commitments under *EU-Armenia Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement* (CEPA),[[14]](#footnote-15) including support reforms to consolidate and institutionalise democracy, respect for human rights, resilient institutions and good governance. The proposed project will contribute towards EU’s *Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument* (NDICI) targets. In line with the *EU Gender Action Plan*, gender equality will be mainstreamed across all key interventions of the project, together with a focus on youth.

The proposed project is aligned with a *priority* of the European Commission – the project will contribute towards building accountable institutions, the rule of law and security. The project will further contribute towards implementation of the synergies with EU’s regional programmes and thematic interventions with a special focus on stable, peaceful and sustainable development in the South Caucasus. It will specifically contribute towards EU’s renewing efforts on post-war recovery, conflict transformation, peace and security in the spirit of “building back better”, recognized as equally key priorities for the short- to medium-term under MIP.

The project contributes towards achieving the specific objective of the MIP on enhancing security, post-war recovery, and confidence-building (Strategic Objective 3, *Priority Area 2*). The project explicitly aims at contributing to conflict transformation, notably by assisting with the protection of and support to civilian populations living close to border area.

The project explicitly supports conflict resolution, confidence building and peace processes in the region in line with EU values, and, hence, contributes towards improving the enabling environment for promoting EU’s five flagship initiatives for Armenia and relevant investments.

## Conflict sensitivity / do no harm approach

The programme will seek to consciously avoid and minimize negative impacts (‘do no harm’). The conflict and development analysis will be used to inform the programme design with analysing a specific context and developing strategies for reducing or eliminating the impact and consequences of conflict over NK.

The UNDP team will use the available analysis of the conflict to ensure the recognition of the interaction between the programme and the context (assessing the likely impacts of programme interventions, i.e. conflict sensitivity analysis), and will inform the project design upon this understanding in order to avoid negative impacts and maximise positive impacts of the programme (adjust interventions, i.e. conflict sensitive adaptation). The programme will engage and consult with all local communities and authorities to ensure that the objectives, approach and programme activities comply with do-no-harm principles.

## Gender, age and diversity

The UN Gender Guidelines state that men, women, boys and girls differ in their exposure to and knowledge of the mine contamination. Men, women, boys and girls also differ in their behaviours and their response to mine-risk education. Women and men have often different access to victim assistance due to cultural barriers and other obstacles. Finally, women and men have different sensibilities to messages and access to communication channels.

According to the Land Mine and Cluster Munition Report 2019, child casualties account for 43% of civilian casualties. Children were killed or injured by mines and EO in Armenia since the outbreak of the NK conflict. Risk education is one of the key methods that the programme will utilise to raise awareness among children of the risks of mines and EO and to teach safe behaviour. Children are a key risk group because they are growing up in contaminated areas and often lack knowledge of the risks. In rural areas, children, particularly boys, are responsible for looking after animals and undertaking household chores, which may take them into mined areas. Although fewer reported mine incidents involve girls, women and girls are often an important group to target in risk education as they can help promote safer behaviour among men and among children and peers. Children are more at risk from EU because they pick up items out of curiosity. The programme will strive to advocate the integration of the Risk education into the school curriculum. Risk education messages will be also conveyed to children through interactive means such as puppet shows, games and role play, as well as videos and interactive apps. The programme will contribute to protecting civilians, particularly children, from the effects of EO in target regions through integrated approach combining risk education and child-focused victim assistance.

Overall, the Action is fully in line with the UN MA Strategy[[15]](#footnote-16) and will address the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys from diverse groups, while facilitating their empowerment and inclusion. United Nations Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes, 2019 will be an important tool in this regard.

## Gender mainstreaming

The programme will promote the equal rights of men and women, as gender-sensitive approaches are vital to ensure that the programme properly considers the needs of different groups in target communities.

The programme is fully in line with the UN Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes and strives to integrate gender into all pillars of mine action and the proposed programme. The programme will utilize the NTS results to inform the national mine action plans, including the information gathered on mine situation from both women and men in all age groups in order for information to be complete and accurate before demining.

The programme support to the risk education will ensure that the behaviours that put at risk people of both genders are illustrated, as well as will indicate how people of both genders would react to potential mine and EO threats. The programme will ensure that best instructors for both genders are involved in the supported activities. The programme will further ensure that both genders understand properly the risk education messages and will engage women as instructors extensively.

The programme considers the barriers that women and men encounter to access victim assistance services and their vulnerability to the economic, psychological and social implications of disability. The programme will contribute towards collecting age- and sex-disaggregated data about victims, their needs and the level of access to services in target communities. The programme will tailor awareness raising and advocacy initiatives to women, girls, boys and men, and will convey information on the benefits of compliance with international legal norms addressing the mine/EO challenges and victim assistance. The programme will explicitly encourage advocacy activities among women, girls, boys and men in mine/EO-affected communities by supporting women’s organizations and youth initiatives.

Finally, the programme will engage GICHD to support the national mine action authorities in mainstreaming gender into mine action strategies and actions. Specifically, the project will utilise the GICHD’s practice on designing and implementing Gender and Mine Action Programme (GMAP), which strives for and contributes to increasing the effectiveness of mine action activities through the inclusion of a gender and diversity perspective in policy making, programming, and implementation

## Climate responsiveness

The project will consider the triple vulnerability of the affected communities to climate, conflict and contamination - the humanitarian implications of intersecting climate, conflict risk and contamination from mines and EO. The target communities are heavily relying on agriculture, are vulnerable to the climatic change continually and in addition are exposed to mine/EO contamination. Hence, these communities face compound challenges. The project will support the national mine action authorities to mainstream measures that can be taken to reduce the harm and negative impact from clearance operations including a comprehensive environmental assessment in the planning for clearance activities and identifying land use at a planning stage. To this end the programme will mobilise the expertise of GICHD in this area.

Thus, the Action will promote sustainable and environmentally friendly solutions (SDG #15) and the project team will be an active member of the “Working Group on Environmental Issues in Mine Action”.

## Victim Assistance

The Project will support implementation of victim assistance in accordance with the core humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence. VA will be further guided by the following additional principles:[[16]](#footnote-17)

* **non-discrimination**: VA efforts should not discriminate against or among EO victims, or between EO victims and those who have suffered injuries or impairments from other causes. Differences in treatment should only be based on medical, rehabilitative, psychological or socio-economic needs of the victims;
* **participation and inclusion**: Victims and their representative communities should be consulted and participate in relevant decision-making on the project interventions and their implementation which concern them;
* **accessibility**: Victims should have access to the services the project will deliver. The project will systematically address any barriers to the access to those services;
* **vulnerability**: The wider economic, social and environmental conditions that may limit the ability of victims and survivors (including residents of affected communities), as well as persons with disabilities, to cope with the impact of EO contamination should be understood. Environmental and attitudinal barriers can put victims and other persons with disabilities in situations of financial, social, physical and safety vulnerability which can create barriers to their full and equal participation. As such, factors that put persons in situations of vulnerability will be taken into account by the project team;
* **gender and diversity consideration**: Age, gender, disability and other diverse needs and experiences of victims will be taken into account in the design, planning, and implementation of VA specific interventions of the project, and VA services will be adapted to the needs and realities of different groups. In order to support effective project planning, victim and beneficiary data, will be disaggregated by sex, age and disability;
* **sustainability and national ownership**: VA is a long-term endeavour. The provision of VA services and the allocation of support by the project should be sustained, nationally owned and nationally driven to support those that have been negatively impacted by EO; and
* **rights-based approach**: Assistance to victims is about realising the human rights of people injured, survivors and indirect victims (families of victims and residents of affected communities) in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law. They should be entitled to the highest attainable standard of health, rehabilitation, inclusive education, work and employment, full participation and inclusion in society, and adequate standard of living and social protection.

## Synergy with UNDP’s other interventions

Beginning of 2022, with the assistance of the United Kingdom (UK), the UNDP resumed its assistance to mine action in Armenia by deploying a Chief Technical Specialist (CTS) to assist the CHDE and the Armenian Government to boost the national mine action programme with the following activities:

* Implementation of a ‘refreshed’ **Non-Technical Survey** (NTS): the NTS will bring a fresher picture of the location and nature of the contamination and represents an opportunity to strengthen coordination and cooperation with local authorities and local community-based organizations.
* Upgrade of the **Information Management Systems for Mine Action (IMSMA):** This activity will be conducted with the technical assistance of the GICHD to transition from the existing IMSMA NG system to the latest software used globally (IMSMA CORE).
* The elaboration of a National EO Action Strategy and Action Plan
* The data collected of the new NTS will facilitate the elaboration of a national strategy that will guide national authorities, programme management and operators in the implementation of the national EO programme. The strategy will encompass all EO pillars (Risk Education, Victim Assistance, Land Release, advocacy) and will clarify the roles of the relevant stakeholders, describe the road map of strategic activities to be implemented in the next few years and define the human and financial resources that will be necessary to reach the expected outcomes.
* **Procurement of equipment**

The CHDE requested UNDP assistance to provide some necessary equipment for the Centre to conduct its mission: transportation, information management tools, computers, map printers, tablets, cameras, communication equipment (radio), vehicles, etc.

UNDP will ensure full complementarities and synergies between the UK-funded programme and the EU-supported action.

## EU visibility

UNDP will ensure the full EU visibility of the action in line with the Financial Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) between EC-UN and the General Conditions (Annex 2) to the EU-UNDP Contirbution Agreement, as well as with the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN Actions in the Field.

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The project does not include a dedicated visibility budget, however any costs necessary to ensure compliance with contractual visibility requirements are factored into the project budget foreseen for the relevant objectives and activities of the project. All visibility actions and materials will comply with the FAFA, General Conditions and Joint Visibility Guidelines. .

**Given the importance of this project in supporting the EU’s mediation role, particular attention will be paid to presenting this initiative as EU-funded, in which the EU delivers quickly and in response to the needs on the ground. Visibility&Communication and related messaging will be tightly coordinated with the Delegation of the European Union to Armenia (EUD), and UNDP and EUD will remain in close contact on this.**

**Online media: When possible and adequate, UNDP will tag FPI/ EU Foreign Policy: @EU\_FPI and #EUForeignpolicy and mention “Thanks to @EU\_FPI”/ “Thanks to #EUForeignpolicy”.**

# RESULTS

## Theory of change

This Action is drawn from the UNDP Global Project that facilitates an enabling response mechanism on mine action in the areas affected by the conflict in and around NK implemented since early 2022. The Action is designed utilizing extensively the lessons learned through this effort and building on the results achieved and strategic partnerships developed throughout 2022.

The Action has been inspired by the efforts of the European Council and its President in overcoming the conflict, creating cooperation and an atmosphere of trust, with a view to sustainable peace in the region ultimately underpinned by a comprehensive peace agreement for the benefit of all people living in the region.[[17]](#footnote-18) The design of the Action has been informed and guided by the European Commission’s foreign policy priorities and crisis response approaches in this region, through extensive consultations led by their key facility contributing to stability and peace, namely the EC’s Service for Foreign Policy Instruments. The EU Delegation in Armenia has been regularly engaged by UNDP through presenting the efforts and results in mine action sector, as well as consulted during the design of this Action.

Finally, the Action has been designed in close consultation with the national authorities, including the CHDE and relevant ministries involved in the EO action, as well as international development partners and other UN organizations active in this field in Armenia, including ICRC, Halo Trust, AAH and UNICEF.

The Action will provide increased safety and security for women, men and children in the communities affected by the EO contamination, enhance a humanitarian land release effort, increase preparedness and protection of the communities in all EO affected areas and strengthen national mine action structures to address the EO contamination rapidly, efficiently and in compliance with IMAS.

The Action will be operated according to a Theory of Change aiming at the following 4 major Outcomes:

* The national mine action programme and the national operator (CHDE) are fully compliant with IMAS,
* A coordination platform engaging all key actors in Armenian mine action sector is set up bringing together stakeholders active in all components of the national EO programme,
* Increased awareness of challenges and opportunities related to Mine Action sector
* Risk education, victim assistance and emergency preparedness and protection sectors are strengthened for the benefit of all communities in EO affected areas.

The impact of the project will be measured utilising obligatory and other **core indicators for IcSP/NDICI - Crisis response and Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention (Peacebuilding)** as indicated below:[[18]](#footnote-19)

* By 2024, the project responded to a new/emerging crisis. (not at all, limited degree, medium, significant, fully) (baseline 2021: not at all).[[19]](#footnote-20)
* By 2024, the project contributed to stabilising/not worsening the situation in the target area compared to the pre-implementation period. (not at all, limited degree, medium, significant, fully) (baseline 2021: not at all).
* By 2024, the project contributed to a multilateral approach to conflict prevention, peacebuilding and stabilisation in the given context of the action. (Y/N)[[20]](#footnote-21) (baseline 2021: N)
* By 2024, the project minimised negative risks and maximise positive outcomes on peace and security (Y/N)[[21]](#footnote-22) (baseline 2021: N)
* By 2024, 99% reduction in victims/incidents of mine/ERW explosions nationally (baseline 2021: 744 during the last 10 years).
* Number of persons directly benefiting from the project (M/W/B/G) (obligatory for all crisis response and conflict prevention/peace-building/crisis-preparedness interventions) (baseline 2021: 0)

Below the Theory of Change is elaborated and further visualised (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

**Figure 2. Theory of Change of the Action**

Lack of financial funds and low interaction from state agencies

Low level of interest and participation among target audience

The collected mine victims data is systematized and analysed. The relevant interacting ministries and stakeholders services are assessed

The expertise and local presence of partners implementing RE mobilized by the project will enable the high quality RE materials and community mobilization

Policy analyses and policy communication of the project will contribute to evidence-informed and effective dialogue

Key actors in MA sector are not enough interested in coordination mechanisms offered by the project and do not actively participate and contribute

Regional developments and security challenges may jeopardize and slow down the dialogue

The CHDE as a leading Mine Action authority is interested in extending the coordination network by engaging more actors at both political and working levels

Technical inputs mobilized by the project will ensure high quality of the National strategy, operational plans, national standards and institutional capacities required for compliance with IMAS

The national stakeholders may not utilize the provided capacities efficiently

The key actors in Armenian Mine Action sector are highly interested in coordination mechanisms offered by the project and actively participate and contribute

The Government is interested in a dialogue on MA sector

Strategic planning, high quality national standards and strong institutional capacities will consolidate into ensuring the full compliance of the sector with IMAS

Risk education and victim assistance interventions of the project will catalyse positive behaviour changes in target communities

Socio-economic challenges and increasing poverty
may result in risk prone behaviour in target communities

Change of the Government or a compound crisis may negatively affect the political priorities and agenda on international instruments

Potential and apprehended inter-agency conflict of interest may hinder coordination and cooperation

High turnover of staff in Mine Action sector

Increased safety and security for women, men and children in the communities affected by the EO contamination

Enhanced humanitarian de-mining effort and increased preparedness and protection of the communities

Strengthened national mine action structures to address the EO contamination rapidly, efficiently and in compliance with IMAS

**National mine action programme and the national operator (CHDE) are fully compliant with IMAS**

By 2024, the key operations of the CHDE (NTS, RE, LR, data management) are fully compliant with IMAS according to compliance assessment

**Coordination platform engaging all key actors in mine action sector is set up bringing together stakeholders active in all components of the national EO programme**

By 2024, an inclusive, active and open coordination mechanism for all mine action pillars (RE, LR, VA and advocacy) is in place and fully operational in the EO sector

**Increased awareness of challenges and opportunities related to MA sector**

By 2023, a dialogue on instruments in MA sector is ongoing, engaging all key stakeholders

**Risk education, victim assistance and emergency preparedness and protection sectors are strengthened for the benefit of all communities in EO affected areas**

By 2024, the number of accidents due to EO in the affected communities reduced by 50%, and behavior of the residents changed

**National strategy and operational plans developed and encompass all MA pillars**

By 2023, draft National strategy and operational plans submitted to the CHDE Board

By 2024, the LR and EOD operation plans are developed and implemented utilizing the NTS results in four target regions

**Strengthened institutional capacities of the CHDE**

By 2023, at least 10 CHDE staff (30% women) is trained in EOD Level 2/3 and other mine action pillars according to IMAS

By 2023, at least 10 CHDE staff (50% women) is trained in first aid /medical emergency

By 2024, all CHDE field deployment planning and operations (EOD, RE, LR) are supported by international technical advisors

By 2024, knowledge of CHDE leadership on best practices and instruments for management and coordination of MA sector increased

By 2024, CHDE HQ and Training Center are established in a definitive location and facility provided by the Government

**National standards for key operations developed according to IMAS**

By 2024, draft National standards submitted to the CHDE Board

By 2023, CHDE is equipped with modern and up-to-date EOD and detection equipment to operate safely according to IMAS

**Regular and structured NMACP, co-chaired by CHDE and UNDP, is established and operational**

By 2023, all key stakeholders in EO sector are involved in the NMACP with strong coordination mandate

By 2024, NMACP holds quarterly meetings to facilitate coordination in the mine action programme and reports back to their institutions regularly

**Working Groups of the NMACP (WGs) are established and operational**

By 2023, all key operators in Mine Action pillars are engaged in WGs

By 2024, WGs meet on monthly basis to coordinate the interventions, monitor the activities and evaluate the results in specific MA pillars

**Awareness of wide range of stakeholders about the MA sector increased with the support of national and international advocacy organizations**

By 2024, at least 50 representatives of the ministries and agencies, parliament, civil society, academia, media and international development community (40% women) participated in and contributed to the awareness raising and dialogue events

By 2024, at least 12 awareness raising and policy communication materials are developed and disseminated through direct communication, mass media and social media

**Comprehensive and multi-actor Risk Education designed and delivered in all EO affected regions, including the bordering communities**

By 2024, RE materials are developed according to IMAS, addressing children, youth, women and men

By 2024, 20,000 residents of target communities benefited from RE activities

**Increased access and quality of social, medical and rehabilitation assistance services to the victims and persons with disabilities in all EO affected communities; Increased protection and preparedness**

By 2024, VIS is updated and provides more comprehensive, higher quality, duly disaggregated and reliable data for improved service delivery, referrals, policy monitoring and policy formulation

By 2024, preparedness and protection of affected communities increased

**Figure 3. The Results Chain**

Input

Process

Output

Outcome

Impact

Budget, staff, technical expertise, exposure to best practices, coordination mechanisms, digital solutions, equipment, new partnerships, innovative methodologies

Drafting National strategy and operational plans (2023)

Developing LR and EOD operation plans utilizing the NTS results (2023)

Drafting National standards (2024)

Equipping CHDE with modern EOD and detection equipment (2023)

Training CHDE staff in EOD Level 2/3 and other mine action pillars, first aid (2023)

Supporting CHDE field deployment planning and operations by international technical advisors (2024)

Exposing CHDE leadership to best international practices and instruments for management and coordination of MA sector (2024)

CHDE HQ and Training Center refurbished (2024)

Involving all key stakeholders in EO sector in the NMACP with strong coordination mandate (2023)

Facilitating coordination in the mine action programme via NMACP quarterly meetings (2024)

Engaging all key operators in MA pillars in WGs (2023)

Organizing WGs meetings on monthly basis to coordinate the interventions, monitor the activities and evaluate the results in specific MA pillars (2024)

Organizing awareness raising and dialogue events (2024)

Developing and disseminating at least 12 awareness raising and communication materials through direct communication, mass media and social media (2024)

Developing RE materials according to IMAS, addressing children, youth, women and men (2024)

Supporting RE operators to Implement RE activities in target communities (2024)

Updating Victim Information System (VIS) (2024)
Strengthening protection and preparedness of affected communities (2024)

National strategy and operational plans developed and encompass all MA pillars

National standards for key operations developed according to IMAS

Strengthened institutional capacities of the CHDE

Regular and structured National Mine Action Coordination Platform (NMACP), co-chaired by CHDE and UNDP, is established and operational

Working Groups of the NMACP (WGs) are established and operational

Awareness of wide range of stakeholders about the MA sector increased with the support of national and international advocacy organizations

Comprehensive and multi-actor Risk Education designed and delivered in all EO affected regions, including the bordering communities

Increased access and quality of rehabilitation, medical and social, services to the victims, their families and persons with disabilities.

Increased protection and preparedness level for the communities in all EO affected areas

The national mine action programme and the national operator (CHDE) are fully compliant with IMAS

Coordination platform engaging all key actors in Armenian mine action sector is set up bringing together stakeholders active in all components of the national EO programme

Increased awareness of challenges and opportunities related to instruments in Mine Action sector

Risk education, victim assistance preparedness and protection is strengthened for the benefit of all communities in EO affected areas

Increased safety and security for women, men and children in the communities affected by the EO contamination

Increased preparedness and protection of the communities

Enhanced humanitarian de-mining effort

Strengthened national mine action structures to address the EO contamination rapidly, efficiently and in compliance with IMAS

## Results Framework[[22]](#footnote-23)

|  |
| --- |
| **Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:****UNSDCF Outcome 6 / CPD 3:** People benefit from effective and accountable governance systems and institutions that safeguard human rights, uphold the rule of law, and public administration that ensures effective and human-centred service delivery for all.**Output 3.1:** Constitution-making, electoral, parliamentary and other processes and institutions strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability. |
| **Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:****Indicator:** Government effectiveness, transparency and accountability. Baseline (2018): Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGIs): Voice and Accountability: 40.39. Government effectiveness: 51.44. Control of corruption: 42.79. Target (2025): WGI: Voice and Accountability: 42; Government Effectiveness: 52.2; Control of Corruption: 43.2; |
| **Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:** 3.3 Risk informed and gender-responsive recovery solutions, including stabilization efforts and mine action, implemented at regional, national and sub-national levels |
| **Project title:** Strengthening National Mine Action Capacities in Armenia |
| **RESULTS CHAIN** | **PERFORMANCE INDICATORS** (with baselines & targets)[[23]](#footnote-24) | **DATA SOURCE** | **KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND CRITICAL RISKS** |
| **Outcome 1.**The national mine action programme and the national operator (CHDE) are fully compliant with IMAS | 1.a. By 2024, the key operations of the CHDE (NTS, RE, LR, data management) are fully compliant with IMAS according to compliance assessment (baseline: 2021 N/A[[24]](#footnote-25))**IcSP/NDICI core indicators:**1.b. At least 70% of key national and local actors reported satisfaction with national mine survey regulation/operations (baseline 2021: N/A) | a. Compliance assessment report1.b. CHDE reports (user satisfaction online survey) | A: Strategic planning, high quality national standards and strong institutional capacities will consolidate into ensuring the full compliance of the sector with IMASR: High turnover of staff in Mine Action sector |
| **Output 1.1. Strategic planning**National strategy and operational plans developed and encompass all MA pillars[[25]](#footnote-26) | 1.1.a. By 2023, draft National strategy and operational plans submitted to the CHDE Board (baseline 2021: No national strategy and operational plans exist)1.1.b. By 2023, the LR and EOD operation plans are developed and submitted to the CHDE Board and are utilizing the NTS results in four target regions[[26]](#footnote-27)**IcSP/NDICI core indicators**:1.1.c. By 2024, 75% of previously mined land now in productive or social use. | 1.1.a-c. CHDE reports, LR and EOD operation plans, Board meeting minutes | A: Technical inputs mobilized by the project will ensure high quality of the National strategy, operational plans, national standards and institutional capacities required for compliance with IMASR: The national stakeholders may not utilize the provided capacities efficiently |
| **Output 1.2. National standards**National standards for key operations developed according to IMAS | 1.2.a. By 2024, draft National standards submitted to the CHDE Board (baseline 2021: No IMAS compliant standards in place) | 1.2.a. CHDE reports, Board meeting minutes |
| **Output 1.3. Institutional Capacities**Strengthened institutional capacities of the CHDE | 1.3.a. By 2023, CHDE is equipped with modern and up-to-date EOD and detection equipment to operate safely according to IMAS (transportation, detection and protective equipment, communication tools, etc.) (baseline 2021: CHDE owns relatively basic equipment)1.3.b. By 2023, at least 10 CHDE staff (30% women) is trained in EOD Level 2/3 and other mine action pillars according to IMAS (baseline 2021: 3 CHDE staff are trained in IMAS (all men)[[27]](#footnote-28)1.3.c. By 2023, at least 10 CHDE staff (50% women) is trained in first aid /medical emergency (baseline 2021: TBC)1.3.d. By 2024, all CHDE field deployment planning and operations (EOD, RE, LR) are supported by international technical advisors (baseline 2021: no international technical advisors deployed at CHDE by 2021)1.3.e. By 2024, CHDE headquarters and Training Center are refurbished in a location and facility provided by the Government (baseline 2021: N/A) | 1.3.a. CHDE reports, CHDE Institutional Development Needs Assessment Report1.3.b. Training participant logs and reports1.3.c. Project reports, CHDE reports1.3.d. CHDE reports, Project reports1.3.e. CHDE reports |
| **Outcome 2.**Coordination platform engaging all key actors in Armenian mine action sector is set up bringing together stakeholders active in all components of the national EO programme | 2.a. By 2024, an inclusive, active and open coordination mechanism for respective mine action pillars (RE, LR, VA and awareness) is in place and fully operational in the EO sector (baseline 2021: N/A[[28]](#footnote-29))**IcSP/NDICI core indicators**:2.b. The intervention envisages information sharing and coordination with (other) multilateral institutions (Y/N) (baseline 2021: N)2.c. The project foresees cooperation, complementarity and/or synergies with other multilateral institutions’ initiatives (Y/N) (baseline 2021: N) | 2.a-c. Minutes of monthly plenary and sub-technical meetings | A: The key actors in Armenian Mine Action sector are highly interested in coordination mechanisms offered by the project and actively participate and contributeR: Potential and apprehended inter-agency conflict of interest may hinder coordination and cooperation |
| **Output 2.1. Coordination Platform**Regular and structured National Mine Action Coordination Platform (NMACP), co-chaired by CHDE and UNDP, is established and operational | 2.1.a. By 2023, all key stakeholders in EO sector[[29]](#footnote-30) are involved in the NMACP with strong coordination mandate (baseline 2021: N/A) [[30]](#footnote-31)2.1.b. By 2024, NMACP holds quarterly meetings to facilitate coordination in the mine action programme (by sub-sectors) and reports back to their institutions regularly (baseline 2021: N/A [no coordination platform exists])**IcSP/NDICI core indicators:**2.1.c. By 2024, at least 6 consultations, coordination meetings and joint actions with other institutions realised (baseline 2021: 0) | 2.1.a. CHDE Board reports, NMACP statutory documents, NMACP member list2.1.b. Minutes of NMACP meetings | A: The CHDE as a leading Mine Action authority is interested in extending the coordination network by engaging more actors at both political and working levelsR: The key actors in Armenian Mine Action sector are not enough interested in coordination mechanisms offered by the project and do not actively participate and contribute |
| **Output 2.2. Working Groups**Working Groups of the NMACP (WGs) are established and operational | 2.2.a. By 2023, all key operators in Mine Action pillars are engaged in WGs (baseline 2021: N/A [no working groups exist currently])2.2.b. By 2024, WGs meet on monthly basis to coordinate the interventions, monitor the activities and evaluate the results in specific Mine Action pillars (baseline 2021: N/A) | 2.2.a-b. Minutes of WG meetings, participation logs, WG reports |
| **Outcome 3.**Increased awareness of challenges and opportunities related to Mine Action sector | 3.a. By 2024, a dialogue on instruments in MA sector is ongoing, engaging all key stakeholders[[31]](#footnote-32) (baseline 2021: N/A[[32]](#footnote-33))**IcSP/NDICI core indicators:**3.b. By 2024, a gender perspective is fully mainstreamed throughout the implementation of the project. (not at all, limited degree, medium, significant , fully) (baseline 2021: not at all) | 3.a-b. Project reports, meeting reports, media reports | A: The Government is interested in the dialogueR: Change of the Government or a compound crisis may negatively affect the political priorities and the MA agenda  |
| **Output 3.1. Awareness Raising**Awareness of wide range of stakeholders about the international instruments in MA sector increased with the support of national and international advocacy organizations  | 3.1.a. By 2024, at least 50 representatives of the ministries and agencies, parliament, civil society, academia, media and international development community (40% women) participated in and contributed to the awareness raising and dialogue events (workshops, roundtables) (baseline 2021: 0)3.1.b. By 2024, at least 12 awareness raising and communication materials (policy briefs and viewpoints, videos, blogs, etc.) are developed and disseminated through direct communication, mass media and social media (baseline 2021: 0)3.1.c. By 2024, the knowledge of the CHDE leadership on best international practices and instruments for management and coordination of MA sector is increased (baseline 2021: N/A) | 3.1.a-b. Event logs, Government reports, media highlights, media monitoring tools, social media posts, projects reports3.1.c. Participant feedback and study visit reports (to Lebanon, Cambodia or Jordan) | A: Policy analyses and policy communication of the project will contribute to evidence-informed and effective dialogue in ArmeniaR: Regional developments and security challenges may jeopardize and slow down the dialogue |
| **Outcome 4**Risk education, victim assistance and emergency preparedness and protection sectors is strengthened for the benefit of all communities in EO affected areas | 4.a. By 2024, the number of accidents due to EO in the affected communities reduced by 50% (baseline 2021: 1[[33]](#footnote-34)) | 4.a. CHDE reports | A: Risk education and victim assistance interventions of the project will catalyse positive behaviour changes in target communitiesR: Socio-economic challenges and increasing poverty may result in risk prone behaviour in target communities  |
| **Output 4.1. Risk Education**Comprehensive and multi-actor Risk Education designed and delivered in all EO affected regions | 4.1.a. By 2024, RE materials are developed according to IMAS, addressing children, youth, women and men (baseline 2021: N/A)**IcSP/NDICI core indicators:**4.1.b. By 2024, 20,000 residents (60% women) of target communities (men, women, children and adolescents) benefited from RE activities (training sessions, awareness raising campaign, flash mobs, etc.) implemented by RE operators (baseline 2021: N/A) | 4.1.a. RE materials (publicly available), Project reports4.1.b. Training logs, event logs, participant logs, Project reports, operator websites | A: The expertise and local presence of partners implementing RE mobilized by the project will enable the high quality RE materials and community mobilizationR: Low level of interest and participation among target audience  |
| **Output 4.2. Victim Assistance and Emergency Preparedness and Protection**Increased access and quality of medical, social and rehabilitation assistance services to the victims, their families and persons with disabilities, and increased preparedness and protection of the communities in all EO affected areas[[34]](#footnote-35) | 4.2.a. By 2024, Victim Information System (VIS) is updated and provides more comprehensive, higher quality, duly disaggregated and reliable data for improved service delivery, referrals, policy monitoring and policy formulation (baseline 2021: N/A [the available information does not provide all the necessary details])4.2.b. By 2024, the level of community protection and preparedness is increased in the EO affected areas (rapid needs assessment, provision of emergency equipment and supplies, key infrastructure, knowledge and tools) (baseline 2021: N/A) | 4.2.a. VIS, CHDE reports, Project reports4.2.b. Needs assessment reports and plans for target communities, Government reports, Project reports | A: The collected mine victims data is systematized and analysed. The relevant interacting ministries and stakeholders services are assessed.R. Lack of financial funds and low interaction from state agencies |

## Activities / methodology

Output 1.1. Strategic planning

Activity 1.1.1. Support to the national stakeholders to draft National strategy and operational plans

The project will deploy national and international expert support to the national stakeholders in developing the National Strategy and Operational Plans for Mine Action in Armenia. Specifically, a Chef Technical Specialist (CTS) and a Task Lead will be engaged in the process of development of the national strategy and operation plans. The draft National Strategic Plan on Mine Action, presented to the Government of Armenia for approval in 2018, does not address the new challenges emerged after the escalation of the NK conflict in 2020, and a new strategy will be developed fully compliant with IMAS. The strategy will cover all EO pillars (Risk Education, Victim Assistance, Land Release, advocacy, etc.) and will include roadmap of strategic activities to be implemented in the next few years, human and financial resources necessary to reach the expected outcomes and the roles of the relevant stakeholders. The draft strategy and operational plans will be presented to the CHDE Board. The project will cover costs for Chief Technical Specialist (CTS, Task Lead, local consultants, training and conferences).

Activity 1.1.2. Support to planning and conducting the Land Release and EOD operations

UNDP will support CHDE to conduct LR and EOD planning and operations compliant with IMAS, including additional NTS to reveal and address new EO contamination. The LR and EOD operations plans will be developed and submitted to the CHDE Board. The project will cover costs for NTS, LR and EOD operations of CHDE. The results of previously conducted and updated NTS in Syunik, Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor, Tavush and Ararat regions will inform CHDE LR and EOD operations in the target regions.

Output 1.2. National standards

Activity 1.2.1. Support to draft National Mine Action Standards

The Action will deploy international and national expert support to the national authorities in developing national mine action standards (NMAS) in compliance with IMAS. Specifically, a CTS will be engaged in process of development of the NMAS. Previously, NMAS were developed and amended several times. Meanwhile, MNAS last review and amendment took place 2020, although according to IMAS, the NMAS should be reviewed at least every three years[[35]](#footnote-36). The drafted National Standards will be submitted to CHDE Board. The project will cover costs for CTS, local consultants, and workshops to engage key stakeholders in NMAS development.

Output 1.3. Institutional Capacities

Activity 1.3.1. Conducting CHDE Institutional Development Needs Assessment and producing Report

The Action will enhance institutional capacities of CHDE. Specifically, needs assessment for CHDE institutional development will be conducted/updated. CTS will be deployed to facilitate the process and to produce/update the report. Local consultant will be hired to support the CTS and CHDE in needs assessment.

Activity 1.3.2. Provision of equipment to CHDE

The Action will support the CHDE in elaborating technical specifications and procurement of modern EOD, detection and protection equipment as well as other type of strategic, technical, and financial support to strengthen their operational capacity, supporting them to operate safely in compliance with IMAS. The Project will procure the relevant equipment as per the recommendations of the updated Needs Assessment Report.

Activity 1.3.3. Provision of training and on-demand mentoring

The Action will provide to CHDE personnel training and on-demand mentoring, including EOD training, first aid/medical emergency training in accordance with best international standards and practice. Training on EOD Level 2/3 and other mine action pillars according to IMAS will be delivered to CHDE staff. CTS, international and local experts will be deployed to provide training and mentoring support. The project will cover costs for CTS, international and local consultants, trainings, workshops and conferences.

Activity 1.3.4. Support to refurbishment of CHDE headquarters and training facility

The Project will support the CHDE to renovate and refurbish the CHDE headquarters and Training Centre. The refurbished Training Centre will serve as a training hub for CHDE staff and partners to conduct capacity building and other activities in accordance with IMAS. The Project will cover renovation costs, as well as costs for furniture and IT equipment for CHDE HQ and the Training Centre.

Output 2.1. Coordination Platform

Activity 2.1.1. Support operations of the National Mine Action Platform

The Project will support to setup National Mine Action Platform (NMACP), which will operate through its working groups (WGs) divided per MA pillars. It will serve as a platform to discuss priorities and coordinate actions on mine action in Armenia. UNDP together with CHDE will co-lead the Platform meetings. NMACP will hold quarterly meetings to facilitate coordination in the mine action programme (by sub-sectors) and report back to their institutions regularly. All key stakeholders in EO sector will be involved in the NMACP with strong coordination mandate. The Project will cover costs of workshops, conferences and roundtables, as well as audio-visual and multimedia materials

Output 2.2. Working Groups

Activity 2.2.1. Support operations of the WGs

The Action will support the smooth operation of NMACP WGs, which will engage key stakeholders and operators under Mine Action pillars. The WGs will meet on monthly basis to coordinate the interventions, monitor the activities and evaluate results in specific Mine Action pillars. The Project will cover costs of workshops, conferences and roundtables, as well as audio-visual and multimedia materials

Output 3.1. Awareness Raising

Activity 3.1.1. Supporting awareness raising and engagement for a broad dialogue about the international instruments in Mine Action sector

The Action will organise conferences and roundtable discussions with participation of representatives from relevant line ministries and agencies, parliament, civil society organizations, academia, media and international development partners and will contribute to awareness raising and dialogue. It will also contribute to the exchange of experience aiming at enhanced engagement and increased awareness in MA sector. The Project will cover costs of multimedia/communication materials and domestic and international travel.

The Action will support participation of Armenian representatives, including national authorities, project team, civil society members, in study visits to other states (e.g., Cambodia, Jordan or Iraqi Kurdistan), and in most significant international meetings on mine action (e.g., Annual National Directors/UN Advisors meetings).

Output 4.1. Risk Education

Activity 4.1.1. Support to development of Risk Education materials according to IMAS, addressing children, youth, women and men

The Action will support the design, development and dissemination of RE related materials in EO affected regions, including in border communities in accordance with IMAS. The CTS, a Task Lead and local experts will be engaged by UNDP. The project will cover relevant costs (CTS, Task Lead and local experts).

The RE programmes will be flexible enough to react and adapt quickly to changes in circumstances (e.g. conflict dynamics, displacement, causes of accidents, contamination, natural disaster, etc.) as per IMAS[[36]](#footnote-37).

Wherever possible, the project will ensure that RE is integrated with other activities such as NTS and clearance. However, the project will also support implementation of RE programs as a stand-alone activity in areas where ongoing conflict inhibits or slows the deployment of survey and clearance teams and where it is provided to people who have been displaced by conflict. NTS and land release operations planned or implemented alongside RE by CHDE will benefit from considerable information exchange and close working relationships that RE will facilitate with EO affected communities.

Communication of RE safety messages will seek to minimise deaths and injuries from EO by raising awareness of the risk among individuals, communities, and institutions and by promoting safer behaviour. Messages will be transmitted through a mix of interpersonal face-to-face communication, educational curriculum, mass media, social media, traditional media, or small media (e.g. posters and leaflets). Activities will be conducted both in formal and informal settings. The project will promote RE to become a part of school curriculum or as an extra curricula activity utilizing e-learning infrastructure and engaging with the National Center of Educational Technologies of MESCS.[[37]](#footnote-38) This will enable targeting a large number of children in Armenia, where the risk of EO to be a long-term or residual problem, requiring multiple and sustainable solutions is apparent.

As part of a project monitoring system, the relevance of and reaction to RE messaging, will be regularly checked by the CTS. Where it is assessed that media and materials are resulting in the wrong message being delivered, they shall no longer be used until they have been effectively revised. Appropriate resources are allocated for any revisions required as a result of such monitoring. The project team will monitor the messages and message delivery to ensure their effectiveness. The monitoring of RE messaging should establish that messages are: relevant in case of context change, reaching their target audiences, being understood and accepted (knowledge and attitude changes); and being acted upon (behaviour change).

Activity 4.1.2. Support to RE activities implemented by RE operators

The Project will organize several RE activities including but not limited to training sessions, awareness raising and communication campaigns, flash mobs, etc. in the EO affected communities. Implementing partners or service providers will be engaged to provide RE related services. The Project will cover costs of service providers, as well as trainings, workshops and conferences.

The project will ensure that all staff conducting RE activities are competent and suitably trained, equipped and qualified by CHDE. They will be requested to maintain accurate records of all activities and provide CHDE with all necessary data and information related to RE implementation. The project will support CHDE to coordinate between RE operators in emergency situations, including regular meetings to agree on who visits which communities, prioritization and timing of interventions, messages to be promoted as a priority, basic guidelines to be followed by all operators, as well as parameters for data collection and general information sharing.

RE operators will be required to work in a conflict sensitive manner and to take the utmost care not to put the community they work in and the RE staff at risk of harm or hardship as a consequence of their interventions. RE will be delivered in line with the core humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence. RE operators, supported by the project, will facilitate identification of EO victims including survivors and other persons with disabilities in need of assistance and will contribute to victim assistance data collection and referral systems. The RE operators will further provide to survivors and other victims detailed information about the availability of assistance and how this assistance can be obtained. The project will encourage the RE operators (such as Winnet Armenia in Syunik region) to consider employing survivors in their work, if possible and where appropriate, as RE facilitators.

Output 4.2. Victim Assistance and Emergency Preparedness and Protection

Activity 4.2.1. Support to updating Victim Information System

The Action will support the updating of the Victim Information System (VIS) for getting more comprehensive, higher quality, properly disaggregated and reliable data to improve service delivery, referrals, policy monitoring and policy formulation. The project will contract a firm to provide IT solutions and upgrade the existing VIS tools. The Project will cover costs of service providers, as well as cost of meetings and roundtables, which will be periodically organized to discuss gaps and present the results of the Action.

Activity 4.2.2. Increase preparedness and protection of the communities in all EO affected areas.

Community preparedness and protection in the context of the proposed action will involve empowering communities living in conflict environment with the necessary equipment, basic infrastructure, knowledge and tools they need to be better prepared and protected against explosive weapons and other conflict-related threats. As a rule, respective activities shall be carried out before conflict arises in order to properly assess needs and put in place effective risk mitigation measures. The community preparedness and protection will play a strong role in limiting civilian casualties and enabling communities to recover quicker in the aftermath of a conflict. The action will start with the rapid needs assessment. Depending on the results of the assessment, the action may prioritize supply of emergency equipment, small scale rehabilitation, trainings, such as first aid training, on how to behave during shelling, how to put in place protection/safety measures etc.

# Governance and Management Arrangements

## Project Management Board

The **Project Management Board** will be established to oversee the management of the Project. The Board will be represented (co-chaired) by the UNDP, CHDE and include project donor and stakeholders. The Project Management Board will hold two project reviews: first, at the onset of the project to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project and second, towards the end of the project to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.

The Project Management Board will function as an overall management structure for the project to oversee transparency, accountability and efficiency of the project operations, assess opportunities, risks and political challenges. The Board will also oversee the progress vis-à-vis monitoring plan, approve the annual work plans, progress and final reports. Ad hoc Board meetings can be called to take decisions on mid-year changes in project activities or financial allocations, if any.

The Project Board will have the possibility to invite any organization or individuals to have discussion and debates on any matter related to the programme and support the Project Board.

Project Organization Structure

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Board / Steering Committee**  |
| **Development Partner**EU | **Project Executives**UNDP, CHDE | **RA Government Representatives**MOD, MTAI, MESCS, MFA, MLSA, etc. |

**Project Assurance**

Democratic Governance Portfolio Analyst

Local and international experts, consultants

Project Support

**Project Coordinator**

Chief Technical Specialist

## Action Implementation Plan (work plan)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | YEAR 1 | YEAR 2 |
| **Activities** | **Responsible party** | 1  |  2 | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10  | 11  | 12  | 1  | 2  | 3   | 4  | 5  | 6 |
| **Activity 1.1.1.** Support to the national stakeholders to draft National strategy and operational plans | Deploying a Chef Technical Specialist (CTS), a Task Lead and local consultants to support the development of the national strategy and operation plans (ToRs, contracting) | UNDP (CO, Project team) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preparing and validating the structure of the National Strategy and operational plans with stakeholders | UNDP (CTS, TL, consultants) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drafting the National Strategy and operational plans (desk review, consultations, workshops, collecting feedback, consolidating and finalizing drafts, translation) | UNDP (CTS, TL, consultants) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Presenting and validating draft strategy and operational plans to the CHDE Board at the conference | UNDP (CTS, TL, consultants, Project team) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 1.1.2.** Support to planning the LR and EOD operations by utilizing the NTS results in four target regions | Supporting CHDE to prepare LR and EOD plans and awarding CHDE RPA for LR and EOD operations | UNDP (CTS, TL, Project team), CHDE (submitting proposal) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Developing LR and EOD operations plans and submitting to CHDE Board | CHDE (under RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LR and EOD operations in the target regions | CHDE (under RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 1.2.1.** Support to draft National Standards | Deploying a local consultant to support the national authorities in developing national mine action standards (NMAS) in compliance with IMAS (ToR, contracting) | UNDP (CO, CTS, Project team) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drafting the NMAS (desk review, consultations, workshops, collecting feedback, consolidating and finalizing drafts, translation) | UNDP (CTS, TL, consultant), CHDE (RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Presenting and validating the draft NMAS to the CHDE Board at the workshop | UNDP (CTS, TL, consultant Project team), CHDE (under RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 1.3.1.** Conducting CHDE Institutional Development Needs Assessment and producing Report | Deploying a local consultant to support the CTS and CHDE in conducting/updating needs assessment for CHDE institutional development (ToR, contracting) | UNDP (CO, CTS, Project team) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conducting/updating the needs assessment for CHDE institutional development and producing report | UNDP (CTS, TL, consultant), CHDE (under RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 1.3.2.** Provision of equipment to CHDE | Elaborating technical specifications of modern EOD, detection and protection equipment to operate safely in compliance with IMAS | UNDP (CTS, TL, Project team), CHDE (under RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Procurement of equipment and transfer to CHDE | UNDP (CO, Project team) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 1.3.3.** Provision of training and on-demand mentoring (EOD training, first aid/medical emergency) | Deploying a local consultant to support the training and mentoring (ToR, contracting) | UNDP (CO, CTS, Project team) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Identifying international consultant (individual or firm) to deliver training and on-demand mentoring for CHDE personnel (EOD Level 2/3, other MA pillars, first aid/medical emergency) | UNDP (CTS, TL, Project team) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contracting the selected training service provider (ToR, contract) | UNDP (CO, CTS, Project team) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delivering training and supporting participation of the CHDE personnel in training (in case training will be delivered abroad) | UNDP (CO, CTS, Project team), Vendor (under contract) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delivering training (in case the training will be delivered in the country) | Vendor (under contract) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 1.3.4.** Support to refurbishment of CHDE HQ and Training Facility | Preparing ToR and procurement for renovation services of the CHDE HQ and Training Center | UNDP (CO, Project team), CHDE (under RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Renovation of the CHDE HQ and Training Center | Vendor (under contract) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preparing specifications of furniture and IT equipment for renovated Training Center | UNDP (Project team), CHDE (under RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Procurement of furniture and IT equipment, and transfer to CHDE | UNDP (CO, Project team) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 2.1.1.** Support operations of the NMACP | Developing the ToR for National Mine Action Platform (NMACP) with strong coordination mandate | UNDP (CTS, TL, Project team), CHDE (under RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Organizing and co-chairing NMACP quarterly meetings (preparing agenda and materials, invitations, facilitating meetings, providing interpretation, preparing minutes) | UNDP (CTS, TL, Project team), CHDE (under RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 2.2.1.** Support operations of the WGs | Developing the ToRs for NMACP Working Groups to coordinate the interventions, monitor activities and evaluate results in specific Mine Action pillars | UNDP (CTS, TL, Project team), CHDE (under RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Organizing WG meetings monthly (preparing agenda and materials, invitations, debriefing to NMACP) | UNDP (CTS, TL, Project team), CHDE (under RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 3.1.1.** Supporting awareness raising and engagement for a broad dialogue about the International instruments in MA sector | Supporting partner organization(s) to design awareness raising activities and facilitating dialogue, and awarding RPAs | UNDP (CO, CTS, Project team), Partner organization(s) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Implementing awareness raising activities and facilitate dialogue (under RPAs) | Partner organization(s) (under RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supporting participation of Armenian representatives in study visits to other states, and in most significant international meetings related to mine action (travel) | UNDP (CO, CTS, Project team) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 4.1.1.** Support to development of RE materials according to IMAS, addressing children, youth, women and men | Deploying a Task Lead and local consultant(s) to support the design, development and dissemination of RE related materials in EO affected region (ToRs, contracting) | UNDP (CO, Project team) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Design, development and dissemination of RE related materials in EO affected region | UNDP (CTS, TL, Project team), CHDE (under RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 4.1.2.** Support to RE activities implemented by RE operators | Supporting a partner organization(s) to design RE activities (e.g., training, communication campaign, flash mobs). in the EO affected communities and awarding RPAs | UNDP (CO, CTS, Project team), Partner organization(s) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Implementing RE activities | Partner organization(s) (under RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Organizing a workshop for RE practitioners to consolidate the lessons learned from the interventions | UNDP (CTS, TL, Project team) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 4.2.1.** Support to updating VIS | Preparing ToR and procurement for updating of the Victim Information System (VIS) | UNDP (CO, CTS, TL, Project team), CHDE (under RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Updating the VIS (providing IT solutions and upgrade the existing VIS tools) | Vendor (under contract), CHDE (under RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Organizing training for VIS operators and users | UNDP (CO, CTS, TL, Project team), Vendor (under contract), CHDE (under RPA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 4.2.2.** Increase preparedness and protection of the communities in all EO affected areas. | Preparing ToR and procurement for conducting needs assessment  | UNDP (CO, CTS, TL, Project team) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conducting needs assessment for affected communities | Vendor (under contract) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Design of the priority protection and preparedness measures | Vendor (under contract) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Presenting and validating the priorities with the key stakeholders | UNDP (CTS, TL, Project team), Vendor (under contract), CHDE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supporting provision of the emergency equipment and supplies, trainings and addressing other priorities for increased community preparedness and protection in the EO affected areas | UNDP (CO, UNDP SED programme team, Project team), Vendors  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Action location and project team

The project will be implemented mainly through the UNDP office located in the UN House in Yerevan. Support will be provided to the CHDE office in Yerevan. Assistance will also be provided to CHDE to centralize and relocate all its management and activities in a more efficient single location (in a compound and building provided by the Armenian Government). UNDP will also rent office space for the project implementation unit/staff in a commercial area (the direct costs will include: the rent of the office space, transportation and communication costs). The CTS will be located in the premises of the project implementation unit, as well as will operate at the CHDE offices as required. The project staff will regularly visit field activities in all provinces where risk education and land release will be conducted by the different operators.

The project staff will comprise of personnel described below, and will require minimal general operating expenses, as budgeted in the “Budget for the Action/Annex 3”.

* **Project Coordinator** will be responsible for project operations and will support in the planning, implementation quality, monitoring, data analysis and reporting related to the project.
* **Project Associate** will provide logistical, financial and administrative support to the Project team, in relation to all components of the project.
* **Chief Technical Specialist (CTS)** will: (i) provide technical advice to UNDP and CHDE and relevant line ministries in the development of the mine action strategies, policies, priorities, assessments, operational plans, national standards, work plans and community development plans; (ii) advise UNDP and CHDE on co-ordination mechanisms and maintenance of relationships with key stakeholders on local, national and international level; (iii) provide technical support to CHDE to elaborate technical specification of modern EOD equipment for safe operation in the field in line with IMAS; (iv) deliver training and on-demand mentoring to CHDE personnel; support participation of CHDE personnel in capacity building activities; (v) assist the CHDE to implement NTS; (vi) advise the design of awareness raising activities and, (vii) support in development of RE related materials;
* **Driver** will provide services to the project team in the framework of the project.
* **Programme Analyst, Democratic Governance** will be responsible for the project oversight and quality assurance. This Country Office staff member will dedicate nearly 30% of his/her workload to the project, that will be reported vis-à-vis the timesheet subject to verification and approval by the Country Office.

The relevant staff and office costs are directly attributable to the project and as direct costs are included in the project budget (“Budget for the Action/Annex 3”).

**The office costs are calculated based on the number of staff/workstations**, including consultants that are required to deliver services in the project facilities, and importance of the project. Thus, the project office space will accommodate at least five core staff and key consultants. The office rental cost will total to EUR700-1000 per month and will include safety and security and other shared services provided by the commercial lessor.

## Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are integral to effective and responsive implementation of the UNDP South Caucasus strategy and a key tool to demonstrate UNDP’s contribution to mine action. The UN IACG-MA M&E mechanism, including the dashboard and annual report, will be key tools to monitor progress and achievements of our interventions. The Mine Action Review, the [2019 Oslo Action Plan (APMBC)](https://www.osloreviewconference.org/fileadmin/APMBC-RC4/Fourth-Review-Conference/Oslo-action-plan-en.pdf) and the [2021 Lausanne Action Plan (CCM)](https://www.clusterconvention.org/lausanne-action-plan/) will also be useful tools for documenting and assessing impact and progress. In addition, the above-mentioned tools will help UNDP prioritize and focus our resources to ensure optimal impact. In accordance with UNDP’s programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the monitoring (**Figure 4** and **Figure 5**) and evaluation (**Figure 6**) plans:

**Figure 4. Monitoring Instruments**

| **Monitoring Activity** | **Purpose** | **Frequency** | **Expected Action** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Track results progress** | Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs. | Annually | Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management. |
| **Monitor and Manage Risk** | Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP’s Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP’s audit policy to manage financial risk. | Annually | Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken. |
| **Learn**  | Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project. | At least annually | Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions. |
| **Annual Project Quality Assurance** | The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP’s quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project. | Annually | Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance. |
| **Review and Make Course Corrections** | Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making. | Quarterly | Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed and used to make course corrections. |
| **Project Report** | A Final report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined targets at the output and outcome levels, the project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.  | At the end of the project (final report) |  |
| **Project Review (Project Board)** | The project’s governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold two project reviews: (i) first, at the onset of the project to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project, and (ii) second, towards the end of the project to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. | At the start and at the end of the project | Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.  |
| **Communicating with FPI, EUSR office and EUD to Armenia** | To exchange information on progress, challenges, upcoming visibility events with European Commission’s Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI), EUSR Office and EU Delegation (EUD) to Armenia | Quarterly, and/or more frequently, if needed | Face to face and virtual meetings (e.g. via Webex, Teams or Zoom) |

**Figure 5. Detailed Monitoring Plan**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outputs** | **M&E Activities** | **Responsible party** | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17  | 18  |
| **Output 1.1. Strategic planning** | **Activity 1.1.1.** Support to the national stakeholders to draft National strategy and operational plans | Approving draft validated structure of the National Strategy and operational plans | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attending workshops on drafting the draft National Strategy and operational plans | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approving draft National Strategy and operational plans | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attending the validation conference | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 1.1.2.** Support to planning the LR and EOD operations by utilising the NTS results in four target regions | Approving CHDE proposal | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reviewing LR and EOD operations plans and providing recommendations | UNDP (CTS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observing LR and EOD operations in the target regions | UNDP (CO, CTS, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consolidating and communicating key findings and recommendations on ensuring compliance of LR and EOD operations with IMAS to CHDE | UNDP (CTS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 1.2. National standards** | **Activity 1.2.1.** Support to draft National Standards | Approving draft NMAS | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attending the validation conference | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 1.3. Institutional Capacities** | **Activity 1.3.1.** Conducting CHDE Institutional Development Needs Assessment and producing Report | Approving the needs assessment report | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 1.3.2.** Provision of equipment to CHDE | Verifying the delivered equipment | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 1.3.3.** Provision of training and on-demand mentoring (EOD training, first aid/medical emergency) | Due diligence of the identified training service provider | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observing training, reviewing training reports | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 1.3.4.** Support to refurbishment of CHDE HQ and Training Facility | Approving ToR for renovation services of the CHDE Training Center | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Verifying the quality of renovation services | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approving ToR for IT equipment for the CHDE Training Center | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Verifying the delivered IT equipment | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 2.1. Coordination Platform** | **Activity 2.1.1.** Support operations of the NMACP | Approving ToR for NMACP | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attending and observing NMACP quarterly meetings | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 2.2. Working Groups** | **Activity 2.2.1.** Support operations of the WGs | Approving ToR for WGs | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attending and observing WG meetings quarterly | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 3.1. Awareness Raising** | **Activity 3.1.1.** Supporting awareness raising and engagement for a broad dialogue about the International instruments in MA sector | Approving partners' proposals | UNDP (CO, CTS, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observing Implementing awareness raising activities and dialogue | UNDP (CO, CTS, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Collecting participant feedback and observing study visits (as relevant) | UNDP (CO, CTS, Project team) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 4.1. Risk Education** | **Activity 4.1.1.** Support to development of RE materials according to IMAS, addressing children, youth, women and men | Approving the RE related materials in EO affected region | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 4.1.2.** Support to RE activities implemented by RE operators | Approving partners' proposals | UNDP (CO, CTS, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observing RE activities | UNDP (CO, CTS, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attending workshop for RE practitioners | UNDP (CO, CTS, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 4.2. Victim Assistance and Emergency Preparedness and Protection** | **Activity 4.2.1.** Support to updating VIS | Approving ToR for updating of VIS | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Verifying the VIS updating services | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observing training for VIS operators and users, reviewing training report | UNDP (CTS, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 4.2.2.** Increase preparedness and protection of the communities in all EO affected areas | Approving ToR for needs assessment | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reviewing needs assessment reports | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Validating the identified priorities | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Verifying preparedness and protection measures in the affected communities | UNDP (CO, Project Coordinator, CTS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Figure 6. Evaluation Plan**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Evaluation Title** | **Partners (if joint)** | **Related Strategic Plan Output** | **Key Evaluation Stakeholders** |
| Compliance assessment (integrated with CHDE Institutional Development Needs Assessment Report) | To be clarified | The national mine action programme and the national operator (CHDE) are fully compliant with IMAS | CHDE |
| Survey on behaviour change | To be clarified | Risk education, victim assistance and emergency preparedness and protection sectors is strengthened for the benefit of all communities in EO affected areas | Beneficiaries from affected communities |

## Project risk register

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| --- |
| **Project Title**: Strengthening National Mine Action Capacities in Armenia |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **Description** | **Risk Category** | **Impact &****Likelihood = Risk Level** | **Risk Treatment / Management Measures** | **Risk Owner** |
| 1 | Renewed military hostilities  | SecurityPolitical |  I = 5 extremeP  | The project will not be able to carry on operation along the borderline in the context of renewed large-scale military hostilities. It will also result in additional contamination and increased risks for the communities. The preparedness and protection measures put in place by the project should remedy some of the risks faced by the communities in case of the escalation. | Government, UNDP, EU |
| 2 | High turnover of staff in Mine Action sector | SocialOrganizational | I = 4 highP = 3 medium | The Project will support the CHDE to strengthen its capacities which will result in highly qualified staff and decrease of the level of turnover.  | CHDE |
| 3 | The national stakeholders may not utilize the provided capacities efficiently | Organizational | I = 4 highP = 2 low | The project will provide technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of the key stakeholders to ensure the provided resources are efficiently utilized. | Government |
| 4 | Potential and apprehended inter-agency conflict of interest may hinder coordination and cooperation | PoliticalOrganizational | I = 4 highP = 3 medium | The project will facilitate the establishment and co-chair the coordination platform of Mine Action sector in Armenia. This will be an open and inclusive platform for all the stakeholders and will address both the operational and technical issues related to the Mine Action sector. | UNDP, CHDE |
| 5 | The key actors in Armenian Mine Action sector are not enough interested in coordination mechanisms offered by the project and do not actively participate and contribute | Organizational | I = 4 highP = 2 low | The project will co-chair the coordination platform and ensure that the working groups established under the platform address all the concerns of all the stakeholders to keep them engaged and contribute in the overall working process. | UNDP, CHDE |
| 6 | Change of the Government or a compound crisis may negatively affect the political priorities and agenda on MA | Political | I = 4 highP = 2 low | While it is likely that the Government may have emerging priorities, there is little likelihood that the interest in MA will be removed from the agenda. | UNDP, Government, CHDE  |
| 7 | Regional developments and security challenges may jeopardize and slow down the dialogue | PoliticalSafety and Security  | I = 5 extremeP = 3 medium | UNDP has a strong portfolio and inhouse expertise in disaster risk management. The knowledge can be immediately translated into directives for the target group and be disseminated through the networks of the project to inform wider public. Project flexibility, in case major changes in implementation are needed, will be agreed with the donor. | UNDP, EU, in consultation with the Government of Armenia |
| 8 | Socio-economic challenges and increasing poverty may result in risk prone behaviour in target communities  | Social | I = 4 highP =3 medium | The project will provide support in implementing risk education in target communities addressing men, women, children as well as adolescents. | UNDP, Government partners, local partners |
| 9 | Low level of interest and participation among target audience in risk education and/or victim support activities | SocialOrganizational | I = 4 highP = 2 low | The Project will support the local governments and other stakeholders in designing and organizing risk education activities to increase the interest and the level of participation among beneficiaries. | UNDP, CHDE, local partners |
| 10 | Lack of funds and low interaction with state agencies | Political | I = 5 extremeP =3 medium | UNDP will use its in-house expertise to mobilize resources and support the efficient and ongoing dialogue between all the stakeholders of the sector. | UNDP, CHDE, Government |

1. Explosive Ordnance (EO): Any kind of explosive device, bomb, rocket, ammunition, landmine, etc. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD): the work of examining and removing an explosive device and preventing it from exploding, or a group of experts who do this kind of work. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Source: CHDE. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. The term ‘Explosive Ordnance Risk Education’ (EORE) refers to activities which seek to reduce the risk of injury from EO by raising awareness of women, girls, boys and men in accordance with their different vulnerabilities, roles and needs, and promoting behavioural change. Core activities include public information dissemination, education and training. The term ‘EORE Operator’ refers to any organisation, including governmental, non-governmental, civil society organisations (e.g. women’s organisations, youth organisations, red cross and red crescent societies etc.), commercial entities and military personnel, or practitioner, which is responsible for implementing EORE projects or tasks. IMAS 12.10. Second Edition. 01 April 2010. Amendment 3, September 2020. Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE). UNMAS. <https://www.mineactionstandards.org/fileadmin/user_upload/IMAS_12-10_Ed2-Am.3.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. The term ‘Victim Assistance (VA)’ in the context of mine action refers to a set of activities addressing the needs and rights of EO victims and comprises, emergency and ongoing medical care, rehabilitation, psychological and psycho-social support, socio-economic inclusion, which are referred to as ‘VA service’ in this IMAS. The term ‘Victim’ refers to persons either individually or collectively who have suffered physical, emotional and psychological injury, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights through acts or omissions related to the use of EO. Victims include people injured and killed, their families, and communities affected by EO. IMAS 13.10. First Edition. September 2021. Victim Assistance in Mine Action. UNMAS. <https://www.mineactionstandards.org/fileadmin/user_upload/IMAS_13.10_Ed1_04.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. CHDE Charter, Decree N143-N, 17/2/2011. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. The ‘Human Rights Defender of the Republic of Armenia’ could be an important partner and support to the programme; [www.ombuds.am](http://www.ombuds.am). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. [www.mineactionstandards.org](https://r.search.yahoo.com/_ylt%3DA2KLfSsU44hiTgwAoj5XNyoA%3B_ylu%3DY29sbwNiZjEEcG9zAzIEdnRpZAMEc2VjA3Ny/RV%3D2/RE%3D1653166997/RO%3D10/RU%3Dhttps%3A//www.mineactionstandards.org//RK%3D2/RS%3DDUIpNWl5FzvauQg2RslZ2M0bXYU-) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. In 2003, when the EU deployed its first civilian and military operation, a Joint Declaration on EU-UN-Cooperation in Crisis Management was issued. Since then, many steps have been taken to reinforce the strategic partnership. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/53958/st05451-en22.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. As in 2019, the largest contribution went to Croatia, receiving more that €20 million ($27.4 million) for clearance activities. This represented more than one quarter (26%) of the EU’s total contribution for the year. Iraq and Turkey also received substantial funds for clearance and risk education activities, receiving more than €10 million each, for projects implemented by UNDP and UNMAS. <http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/reports/2021/european-union/support-for-mine-action.aspx> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. EEAS, “The European Union’s Support for Mine Action Across the World,” 2018; statement of the EU, Second Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (part 2), Geneva, 21 September 2021; statement of the EU, Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, Geneva, 19 November 2020; and statement of the EU, 946th meeting of the OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation, 13 May 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. The United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023. <https://www.mineaction.org/en/resources/un-mine-action-strategy-and-monitoring-and-evaluation-mechanism>. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. <https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/system/files/2022-01/C_2021_9435_F1_ANNEX_EN_V2_P1_1621110.PDF#:~:text=The%20Multi%2Dannual%20Indicative%20Programme,MIP%20may%20be%20reviewed%20accordingly>. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. CEPA fully entered into force on 1 March 2021. The Government of Armenia is committed to CEPA implementation as a blueprint for strategic reforms. It confirms the relevance and validity of the existing Partnership Priorities as being directly aligned with Government policy objectives and with the five policy objectives of the Eastern Partnership. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. cross-cutting issue # 2 of the UN MA strategy [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Some of the principles listed are core human rights principles already imbedded in the project strategy under this section above. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. The EU will continue to support confidence building measures between Azerbaijan and Armenia as well as humanitarian de-mining efforts, including by continuing to provide expert advice and stepping up financial assistance, and assistance to conflict-affected populations, rehabilitation and reconstruction. Statement of European Council President Charles Michel following the Second Trilateral Meeting with President Ilham Aliyev and Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/fr/press/press-releases/2022/04/06/statement-of-european-council-president-charles-michel-following-the-second-trilateral-meeting-with-president-ilham-aliyev-and-prime-minister-nikol-pashinyan/>.
We had a detailed discussion on humanitarian issues, including demining […] The EU will continue to be engaged in these questions. The EU is ready to further step up its support towards a long-term sustainable peace. Press statement by President Charles Michel following the trilateral meeting with President Aliyev of Azerbaijan and Prime Minister Pashinyan of Armenia, 31 August 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/08/31/press-statement-by-president-charles-michel-following-the-trilateral-meeting-with-president-aliyev-of-azerbaijan-and-prime-minister-pashinayn-of-armenia-31-august-2022.> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Core indicators monitor the results achieved in a specific sector or area of EU FPI interventions. The list of indicators is continuously updated as further feedback from intervention/action implementation is gathered. [https://fpi.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-01/4%20IcSP%20NDICI%20-%20Crisis%20Response%20and%20NDICI-%20Peace,%20Stability%20and%20Conflict%20Prevention%20-%20Peace%20building.pdf](https://fpi.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-01/4%20IcSP%20NDICI%20-%20Crisis%20Response%20and%20NDICI-%20Peace%2C%20Stability%20and%20Conflict%20Prevention%20-%20Peace%20building.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Core impact indicator for IcSP/NDICI – Crisis response and Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention: New and/or emerging crisis. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Core impact indicator for IcSP/NDICI – Crisis response and Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention: Multilateralism. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. Core impact indicator for IcSP/NDICI – Crisis response and Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention: Conflict-sensitivity. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. No compliance assessments have been conducted by 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. NTS, RE, LR, data management [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. Syunik, Gegharkunik, Tavush, Vayots Dzor Marzes of RA. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. EOD Level 2/3 training is conducted according to IMAS and successful completion includes assessment of qualification and certification. Hence, this indicator also captures the anticipated increase in relevant knowledge and skill. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. So far only irregular risk education coordination meetings have taken place [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. This will include but not limited to state institutions, relevant ministerial departments, i.e., education, health, rehabilitation, foreign affairs, emergency situations, territorial administration. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. The CHDE Board is a legal and formal inter-ministerial committee composed of Deputy Ministers meeting a few times per year. That Board has to endorse major strategic decisions for the sector but remains ill-equipped to provide support and guidance on more operational and programmatic issues. The anticipated NMACP – co-chaired by NCHDE and UNDP – will have a more operational perspective and will meet more regularly to provide strategic guidance to the programme. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. The key stakeholders include national high-level officials, MPs and civil society organizations (including organizations of persons with disabilities, women’s organizations), affected communities, as well as the EU, UNDP, UN system Armenia, and international development partners. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. No substantial engagement on MBT and CCM [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. This is the official available data, however this might not represent the true situation [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
34. The primary target includes communities established along the border areas in four target regions (Syunik, Gegharkunik, Tavush and Vayots Dzor Marzes). [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
35. A Guide to Developing National Mine Action Standards, GICHD 2016, p.51//. <https://www.mineactionstandards.org/fileadmin/GICHD-resources/info-documents/Guide_to_developing_NMAS_web.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
36. IMAS 12.10. Second Edition. 01 April 2010. Amendment 3, September 2020. Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE). UNMAS. <https://www.mineactionstandards.org/fileadmin/user_upload/IMAS_12-10_Ed2-Am.3.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
37. RE is more appropriate to include as a supplementary activity in schools, rather than to integrate it in curricula, which may take several years to achieve. RE will not necessarily be a specific subject but may be incorporated as an extracurricular activity or as a curriculum on life skills or put into a social environment curriculum. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)