**Annex A: Implementer Quarterly Report Template**



**Quarterly Project Progress Report from Implementer to Post**

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| Basic information | | | | | | | |
| Project Title: | **Electoral Support Project in Armenia-3 (ESPA-3)** | | | | | | |
| Implementing organisation/s: | UNDP | | | | | | |
| Country/ies –region/s covered | Armenia | | | | | | |
| Timeframe of the Project  From mm/yy to mm/yy | 25 May until 31 December 2021 | | **Quarter number**  **2** | | |  | |
| Original Total Budget for FY (£): | 70,000 GBP | **Original Budget for current quarter (£):** | | 70,000 GBP | **Actual amount spent in current quarter (£):** | | 59581.09 GBP / 82,408.15 USD  As of UNORE September 15, I GBP = 0.723 USD |

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| 1. **Progress in Project Implementation** |
| **Context update** |
| *Provide a brief update in maximum 300 words on the general context in which the Project is being delivered, focussing on events and issues relevant to project implementation (including relevant political, economic, and social changes). Where possible, draw on evidence, including any analysis/assessments conducted by yourself or other parties. If the changes in operating context have increased risks or provided new opportunities (including that impact on gender and conflict sensitivity) the implementer should set out how they are responding to those risks/opportunities and any further mitigation or actions required.*  Within the reporting period, the Project was implemented in the post-parliamentary electoral period and pre-local electoral period providing opportunities to engage with the primary beneficiary of the Project – the Central Electoral Commission (CEC) more frequently and to focus on longer-term and strategic interventions. This period was an excellent time for reflection, lessons learned, and further planning.  The CEC established the results of the parliamentary elections within the legal deadline, which several political parties unsuccessfully challenged. Once the complaints adjudication process was completed, the CEC has announced the final results and allocated the MPs' mandate. Thus, on 2 August 2021, the newly elected Parliament held its first session, and the re-elected Nikol Pashynyan was appointed as the Prime Minister and formed the new government.  Election of a new Parliament and forming a new government brought long-awaited political stability to Armenia. The new government has suggested a five-year action plan endorsed by the Parliament, providing the strategy for Armenia for the next half of decade, defining the priorities. At the same time, it is worth mentioning that Armenia is still in a post-conflict period, and the relations with Azerbaijan remain of public concern.  The process of enlarging the local communities is ongoing and influenced the course of project implementation as the dates, and the scope of the elections have been changed. The Project's strong partnership with the CEC and day-to-day coordination of the support provided to the CEC allowed the Project team to adjust the timelines of the project activities. At the same time, considering that elections dates have been changed to the period beyond the timeframe of the original project duration, the Project had to request the no-cost extension to adjust to the changed circumstances. |
| **Key achievements in this quarter** |
| In maximum 300 words, describe key achievements in this quarter as a result of activities delivered by the Project (linking with specific Outcomes and Outputs).  Within the reporting period, the Project has supported the CEC in conducting a d events with election commissioners and Voter Authentication Devices (VAD) helpdesk specialists, IT experts, and CEC regional operators supplemented by the qualitative research conducted via focus groups and in-depth interviews among voters, election commissioners, VAD operators, political parties proxies and election observers, providing opportunity to analyze the first-hand data and to consider all aspects of the electoral process to define its strengths and weakness and to identify areas for improvements.  In parallel, the Project studied the recommendations of all international and national observers reflected in their reports and gender electoral statistics that allowed to formulate the recommendations for the CEC and other electoral stakeholders for further improvement of the electoral process in Armenia.  Findings of the thematic lessons learned events, qualitative research, and the analysis of observers' recommendations and gender electoral statistics were presented and discussed at the high-level lessons learned event attended by the CEC, election officials, civil society organizations, and international organizations including donors' organizations. Within the open discussion, participants defined the recommendations for the areas of further electoral assistance in Armenia contributing to the achievement of the first Project Output on Enhancing the inclusion, integrity, and transparency of the electoral operations, including smooth voter authentication process and learning lessons for the improvement of the electoral process.  The Project has also supported capacity building of the CEC, civil society, and academia representatives on conducting effective civic and voter education through conducting BRIDGE trainings providing Armenian stakeholders comprehensive information on the international standards and best practices in conducting civic and voter education and helping them to design a successful voter education campaign for the upcoming local elections. In addition, the Project is supporting the voter education initiatives, explicitly tailoring women, people with disabilities, national minorities, and youth, initiated by the participants of the trainings through a low-value grants program and connecting the civil society organizations implementing these grants to collaborate closely with the CEC from the design to the implementation stage contributing to the achievement of the second Project's Output on Enhancing the capacity of the Central Election Commission in conducting public outreach and external communication, specifically targeting the participation of women and under-represented groups.  Considering that the COVID-19 pandemic continues, and the upcoming local elections will be conducted for above a million Armenian voters, the need for ensuring COVID-19 mitigating measures remain. Therefore, within the reported period, the Project identified the needs for the personal protective equipment (PPE), procured some, and initiated the procurement of the rest of the PPE for all three rounds of the 2021 local elections contributing to the achievement of the third Project Output on Ensuring health and safety measures during electoral operations to mitigate the risks of COVID-19 spread. |
| **Detailed Assessment of Progress against Outcome and Outputs during the reporting period** |
| Please attach your "Results Framework" to your Quarterly report with sections "Achieved/Progress" updated with evidence of progress against the relevant milestones and provide an evaluative narrative on progress.  After elections on 20 June 2021, ESPA embarked on post-electoral activities. Accordingly, for the reporting period, the following basket-fund activities have been implemented.  ***Output 1: Enhancing the inclusion, integrity, and transparency of the electoral operations, including smooth voter authentication process and learning lessons for the improvement of the electoral process.***  **Activity 1.1: Maintenance of Voter Authentication Equipment**  Following the snap parliamentary elections, the Project has supported the CEC in conducting VAD inventory aiming to identify the status of the VADs and to identify needs for replacement of the non-operational parts. The Project supported cleaning the VADs cases and accessories, fixing the identified minor problems, procuring a small amount of the missing accessories, and charging the VADs. This helped keep the proper maintenance of the VADs extending their operational life and prepare them for use during the local elections.  **Activity 1.2: Upgrade of the CEC IT infrastructure**  After the elections, the retrospective analysis of the website and results management dashboard has been performed, focusing on further improvements for the website and dashboard. These recommendations were discussed with the CEC IT department during the lessons learned event.  The Project supported the conduct of the preliminary assessment of the cybersecurity knowledge of the VAD Trainers, Technical Assistance Specialists and the CEC and TEC IT staff aiming to identify gaps in their knowledge and training needs which will serve as a basis for the development of the Cyberhygiene training course for election officials.    The Project has worked with the CEC to analyze the unprecedented DDoS attack on the CEC website carefully and results management dashboard, which has been organized on the CEC website on the night of establishing the election results, that led to the problems for other users to access the website. For the first time in Armenian history, the CEC website and IT infrastructure were under massive attack on the Election night, posing a significant risk for the perception of electoral integrity. The Project identified that the CEC should receive comprehensive assistance based on the initial cybersecurity assessment, which shall identify needs for hardware and software procurement, training of the CEC IT personnel, developing cybersecurity protocols, and cyber hygiene trainings for all electoral stakeholders especially for election officials.  Project continues to support the CEC in upgrading the CEC IT infrastructure, assessing the challenges that the CEC experienced during the parliamentary elections, and exploring the CEC needs for support on the enhancement of the CEC IT infrastructure and cybersecurity. In parallel, the Project continues to support the upgrade of the CEC website, in particular by cooperating with IFES on developing the interactive map of the accessible/partly accessible polling stations, which in accordance with the newly adopted changes to the Electoral Code, will allow people with disabilities to change their polling station to the accessible one. The Project also supports the enhancement of the candidates' and observers' registration systems and election dispute resolution modules, testing them, identifying the gaps, and fixing them. The Project engaged the web developer, database engineer, and quality assurance engineer to work with the CEC IT department on upgrading the CEC IT Infrastructure.    Prototype of the interactive map of polling stations' accessibility  **Activity 1.3: Training of VAD operators**  The Project continues to support the CEC in training the VAD operators for the local elections to be conducted on 17 October, 14 November, and 5 December 2021 through updating the VAD operators' manuals on peculiarities of conducting voter authentication during the local elections in compliance with the changes to the Electoral Code. The updated manuals were printed and included in all VAD kits' cases.  Online-training course for VAD operators has been developed within the previous electoral assistance provided by the UNDP. The Project supports its enhancement to make it more user-friendly and accessible.  **Activity 1.4: Organization of a lessons-learned conference and development of report**  Following June 2021 parliamentary elections, UNDP organizes a comprehensive Lessons Learned exercise to design post-election activities and long-term planning, in line with generally recognized good practices and the electoral cycle approach. The CEC, with support from UNDP, conducted the lessons-learned process to discuss the results of the parliamentary elections, the key problems of the electoral process, and possible solutions, but also to assess its performance, identify the strengths and areas for further improvements, especially for the upcoming round of local elections in autumn 2021 in more than 70 % of the local communities all across Armenia following the amalgamation process.  Lessons learned exercise has started with the focus groups discussions in the local communities to study experience on conducting electoral operations during the parliamentary elections and potential challenges for the organization of the round of 2021 local elections. Such discussions allowed to gather first-hand information for analysis.  In parallel, UNDP supported the CEC in conducting separate thematic lessons learned events: 1) lessons learned for election officials gathered representatives of the CEC, Territorial and Precinct Electoral Commissions to discuss the organizational, procedural, and logistic issues as well as communication and interaction between the CEC and lower-level commissions; 2) lessons learned on the ICT gathered IT specialists of the Territorial Election Commissions, CEC IT department and IT experts hired by UNDP to discuss the use of the technologies in the electoral process and cybersecurity of the electoral process; 3) lessons learned for the VAD operators gathered VAD operator's trainers to discuss the use of the VAD for voter authentication and training of VAD operators.  Findings of the focus groups discussions and from the thematic lessons learned events were presented at the national lessons learned high-level event on 10 September 2021 that brought together the representatives of the election management bodies, election experts, members of the domestic election observation missions that observed parliamentary elections and interested donors.  **Post-electoral survey (focus groups and in-depth interviews)**  Lessons learned exercise started with the focus groups discussions and in-depth interviews in the local communities and at the national level to study experience on conducting electoral operations during the parliamentary elections with first-hand information and potential challenges for the organization of the round of 2021 local elections.  UNDP has hired a professional sociological company R-Insight and developed the questionnaire to conduct focus groups discussions (FGDs) and in-depth interviews (IDIs) on the following issues: procedures for organizing parliamentary elections, training of election officials, logistical preparations for elections, use of ICT in elections, voter education, COVID-19 measures, communication between different stakeholders, women's participation in elections, accessibility of the electoral process, preparations for the local elections.  The geography of the research covers ten regions and Yerevan, overall, 11 administrative regions and covered the following number of interviewees:    **Key findings of the research:**   1. Overall, there is consensus among the informants that the voting process was smooth, mostly due to innovations applied during the snap elections. The new technologies and tools that were applied during the snap parliamentary elections – (1) the voter identification device, (2) voting with no pen, (3) separate ballot papers for each political party – were generally rated positively by all the stakeholder groups, since these tools allowed to avoid possible falsifications. 2. The main strengths and weaknesses of the electoral process were identified as follows:      1. The majority of informants have generally found the voter identification new technology highly effective. The positive evaluation is conditioned by the quick organization of the voter identification through the technical device as well as the reduction of probabilities of voter fraud and cases of double elections. Difficulties evoked by the application of voter identification devices were recalled by a part of interviewed informants. Those difficulties mostly relate to cases of not identifying the voter's fingerprint by first attempt and technical issues with the device. At the same time, the mentioned informants believe that detected difficulties do not undermine the effectiveness of the device usage and do not diminish the need to apply it in the election process. 2. Overall, the informants from all the target groups consider the level of preparedness of election officials -commission members and VAD operators – as high. The interviewed (VAD) operators expressed a high level of satisfaction with the trainings organized by the CEC with the Project support. The key positive element of the training was perceived to be a large number of hands-on exercises. As per the mentioned informant, the trainers clearly taught them how to run the devices in all possible scenarios. In addition, the duration of the training and the Guide for VAD was also perceived to be highly effective. 3. In general, most of the interviewed target group representatives were satisfied with the logistical preparation in polling stations. According to all groups, there were enough face masks, hand sanitizers, voting ballots, and booths in all stations. 4. Most of the informants mentioned television as the most widespread source of following voting information campaigns. Many participants mentioned the internet as a popular source of information (Facebook, Instagram, etc.) as well. A cartoon describing the sequence of voting steps was the most memorable content, mentioned by a few voters; it was described as a clear and simple way of informing people. Although people were aware of general procedures, there were important details that did not become available to people before the election day. Interviewees were mentioning snap elections with time constraints as a major reason why the information campaign did not reach voters. 5. Most of the interviewed target group representatives noted that women's participation as voters was high in the parliamentary elections of 20 June 2021. The majority of informants have generally rated the level of women's involvement in political life low in terms of women's running for top governmental positions. The respondents who shared this position note that women's low level of involvement in political life is conditioned by socio-cultural factors such as (1) the stereotypes and clichés about women's lack of leadership qualities and their role is limited to family, (2) the negative attitude towards politics, (3) women's skepticism towards their own capacities and knowledge, (4) the physical impossibility for women to manage both with politics and the household. On the other side, a minority group among the respondents noted that at the moment, women's participation in the political life of Armenia is on a medium level and is gradually increasing, and the appearance of a female leader among the candidates is considered a vivid example of an increasing women's involvement in the political life of the country. 6. According to most of the study participants, the electoral process has been accessible to persons with disabilities and the elderly mostly because of the existence of the option of assistants who accompany them. They mentioned that the insurance of conditions for persons with disabilities is at a low level, mostly conditioned by the wrong choice of buildings to serve as polling stations. In order to make the electoral process accessible for persons with disabilities and the elderly, the priority points subject to improvement are considered the following: (1) the scope of application of mobile ballot boxes, (2) the provision of special transport, (3) informing citizens about voting possibilities for the disabled and the elderly, (4) the specialization of voting for the disabled in certain voting stations, (5) the expansion of the target of online elections, and (6) the involvement of specialists (sign language interpreter, social worker, etc.). 7. The majority of voters expressed a high level of satisfaction with anti-epidemic measures introduced in the polling stations. Most of the interviewed voters stated that there had been enough masks and sanitizers in the stations, and the commission members predominantly adhered to the respective rules, i.e., were wearing masks, were sanitizing the tables and the voter identification device, and were following the voters to wear masks. Some of the interviewed voters mentioned witnessing cases when the commission members had not worn masks or wore them incorrectly (the masks were not covering noses) 8. According to the majority of the participants, there are no concerns regarding the upcoming local elections. On the one hand, this is conditioned by the fact that they were not informed about the forthcoming local elections, and on the other hand, by the expectation, according to which the upcoming elections will be successful, just like the latest ones.   The report was published in English and Armenian languages and was shared with the donors and election administration.    *Qualitative research report "Electoral process during Snap Parliamentary Elections in Armenia*  **Lessons learned on the ICT**  Lessons learned event was conducted on July 15-16, 2021, in Tsaskadzor and gathered 31 IT specialists of the Territorial Election Commissions, CEC IT department, and IT experts hired by UNDP to discuss the use of the technologies in the electoral process and cybersecurity of the electoral process. This event helped to discuss openly and honestly the challenges for the use of the ICT in the electoral process, cybersecurity risks but also educate the IT specialists of the territorial election commissions on the use of the results management system for establishing results at local elections applying proportional representation system which will be used for the first time at the local level where TEC members and ICT specialist do not experience on using this system.  A picture containing text, person, indoor, wall  Description automatically generated    **Lessons learned Event on Voter Authentication**  Lessons learned event on the voter authentication was conducted on July 17-18, 2021, in Tsaghkadzor and gathered 43 Voter Authentication Devices (VADs) operator's trainers, CEC members, and CEC IT department to discuss the use of the VAD for voter authentication and training of VAD operators. The event allowed narrow specialists to discuss purely technical issues with the use of the VADs, communication with the election commissions, issues of voter registration and voter authentication, maintenance, and preparedness of the VADs for voting, training, and preparedness of VAD operators. In addition, more experienced VAD specialists who are responsible for the maintains of the VADs got additional training and got a highly specialized manual on maintaining VADs.  A group of people in a classroom  Description automatically generated with medium confidence    **Lessons learned event on electoral operations**  Lessons learned event on electoral operations was conducted on 21 July 2021 in Yerevan for 38 representatives of the CEC, Territorial, and Precinct Electoral Commissions to discuss the organizational, procedural and logistic issues as well as communication and interaction between the CEC and lower-level commissions. The event helped to discuss challenges in the organization of the snap elections, to assess the effectiveness of the trainings conducted, and the procedure for selecting lower-level election commissioners.  A group of people sitting at tables  Description automatically generated with medium confidence    ESPA-3 took notes from all the above-mentioned workshops, highlighting the important issues raised and gaps identified, to use them as a basis for its future electoral support programming.  **Analysis of the Gender Electoral Statistics**  The Project was strengthening CEC capacity to gender disaggregate its statistical data and helped the CEC to identify the categories for analysis and excel data spreadsheet where the CEC has collected the gender-disaggregated data on voters included in the voter list, voters actually voted, candidates running for elections, elected members of the Parliament and electoral officials.  Most of the data were aggregated by the automatic tools developed with the Project support in the Election Management System and the Central Verification Information System. The analysis revealed that the women actively participated in the snap parliamentary elections, constituting 54,45 % of those who participated in elections. The number of women elected as MPs increased by 10 % compared to the previous parliamentary elections from 24.24% to 34.58%, continuing a positive dynamic for reaching gender equality.  The data was further visualized and published as a brochure which was disseminated among relevant stakeholders.    *Brochure on Statistics: Participation of women and men in pre-term parliamentary elections*  **Analysis of the observers' reports**  The Project has collected and analyzed all the reports of the international and national observers who were observing the snap parliamentary elections. Totally six international and three national observer organizations published their reports. All observers' findings were discussed with the CEC and taken into consideration during formulating recommendations for future electoral assistance. All the reports were translated in both Armenian and English versions where needed, compiled, published, and disseminated among relevant stakeholders.    *Compilation of the observers' reports*  **Promoting electoral assistance provided for the snap parliamentary elections**  The Project has supported the production of the video to promote the assistance provided for the snap parliamentary elections describing the activities implemented and the impact of these activities on the regular voters, including women, people with disabilities, national minorities. The video is also promoting donors generous support, which was highly valued by the CEC and electoral stakeholders: <https://youtu.be/jRVc5dYSx_8>    *Video on Electoral Support Provided for the Snap Parliamentary Elections*  **Lessons Learned Conference**  On 10 September 2021, the Project supported the CEC in conducting the Lessons Learned Conference "2021 Snap Parliamentary Elections in Armenia: Reflect, learn, innovate". The event was attended by 62 participants, including CEC members and Apparatus, election commissioners of the lower level, VAD operators, citizen observers, electoral experts, representatives of the international organizations, and embassies.    *Lessons Learned Conference – 10 September 2021*  The findings of the thematic lessons learned as well as findings of the qualitative research, analysis of the observers' reports, and gender electoral statistics were presented and discussed. As the result of such exercise, the Project supported the CEC in formulating the recommendations for further enhancement of the electoral process and electoral assistance needed. The recommendations were presented by the CEC and actively discussed by all the participants, suggesting some amendments. All the suggestions were further discussed with the CEC, and the final recommendations were approved considering these suggestions. The final recommendations were published on the CEC website in English and Armenian.    *Recommendations of the Lessons Learned Conference*  The lessons learned provided 17 recommendations grouped within eight thematic areas: legal framework, election administration, use of the ICT in the elections and cybersecurity, election dispute resolution, voter education, accessibility of the electoral process, inclusiveness of the electoral process (women's participation, youth participation, national minorities participation), preventing COVID-19 within electoral operations. The recommendations will serve as a guideline for the CEC and other electoral stakeholders for further enhancement of the electoral process and for the electoral assistance providers and donors for long-term assistance needed. Based on the recommendations, the Project is formulating the proposal on further assistance that can be provided by UNDP.  **Key results for Outcome 1:** Assistance provided by the Project allowed to enhance the inclusion, integrity, and transparency of the electoral operations, including smooth voter authentication process and learning lessons for the improvement of the electoral process. Various international and national observers' reports acknowledged the progress in improving the electoral operations. The development of the new IT modules for the CEC website and the electoral management system will have the long-standing effect of allowing the CEC to digitalize the important stages of the electoral operations contributing to their inclusivity, integrity, and transparency. However, the results of the lessons learned exercise show the need for further enhancement of the inclusion, integrity, and transparency of electoral operations.  ***Outcome 2. Enhancing the capacity of the Central Election Commission in conducting public outreach and external communication, specifically targeting participation of women and under-represented groups***  **Activity 2.1: Develop and support the implementation of a national campaign on inclusiveness and women's participation & representation**  **BRIDGE workshops for the CEC and civil society on Voter Education.** Project organized the BRIDGE trainings for the Central Electoral Commission and for the civil society representatives on Civic and Voter Education – on August 5-8 and 31 August – 3 September respectively. The workshop for the CEC was attended by 12 participants, including the CEC Secretary and two CEC members and CEC Apparatus, engaged in developing civic and voter education materials. The workshop for civil society was attended by 21 participants from civil society and academia. Both workshops were conducted for four days.  A person giving a presentation  Description automatically generated with medium confidence A group of people sitting at a table  Description automatically generated with medium confidence  *BRIDGE Workshop for the CEC – August 5-8, 2021*  The workshop allowed participants to explore the concepts of civic education, voter education, electoral education, and voter information in order to aid informed decisions about their use; different approaches to civic education, voter education, electoral education, and voter information programmes; different mediums used in civic education, electoral education voter education and voter information programmes; to consider the Programme Elements – Design, Planning, Preparation, Implementation, Evaluation and Documentation – needed in Voter and Civic Education programmes; to explore the merits of a long term, strategic approach to Voter and Civic Education. In addition, during the workshop, participants designed a context-specific plan/programme for voter education and voter information for the local elections in Armenia to be conducted this fall to be implemented with Project support ahead of the local elections.    *BRIDGE workshop for civil society – 31 August – 3 September 2021*  The participants marked both formats and content of the workshop, making a special accent on the dynamic of the workshop. Participants underlined the importance of civic education, especially in Armenia, emphasizing the importance of family values in Armenia and ways how the election messages need to be disseminated to reach out to various groups of voters. They valued a large number of examples of civic education campaigns and cases from other countries.  **Supporting CEC and civil society to conduct voter education jointly**  The Project announced the selection of the CSO to conduct the voter information campaign engaging grassroots organizations which will specifically target the underrepresented groups, including people living in the rural and remote areas, people with low-income, national minorities, youth, people with disabilities, and ensuring gender mainstreaming. For the first time, the CEC is a part of the selection committee, ensuring the national ownership of the process and building the ground for the effective collaboration for joint voter education efforts.  As a result, Yeghvard Youth Ecological NGO was selected to conduct a voter education campaign in the enlarged Yeghvard community. Representatives of the selected CSO were trained during the BRIDGE workshop on voter education on 31 August – 3 September 2021, building their capacity on conducting effective voter education and networking with the Central Electoral Commission.  Yeghvard Youth Ecological NGO project aims to enhance the level of awareness of the population in Yeghvard consolidated community and neighboring communities within the frameworks of a multi-phase public awareness campaign raising their awareness of the importance of participation in the electoral process. This will contribute to the development of such a civic behavior in the population when participation in the elections is considered an effective tool for influencing important political decisions affecting their life.  To achieve this goal, the following important issues will be addressed through project activities:   1. Enhancing the interest and trust of project target groups in the electoral process. 2. Providing them with basic civic education, developing skills and capacities promoting their civic activeness. 3. Familiarizing citizens with regulations under the Election Code of the Republic of Armenia, voter rights and responsibilities, exercise mechanisms of those rights with a special emphasis on the importance of women participation, as well as involvement of the vulnerable groups in the electoral process. 4. Instilling, through knowledge, discussions, and interactive communication models, perception of such a civic behavior in target groups, where voters' power is viewed as a potency much more powerful than any administrative or financial lever accessible to this or that political force or group.   Within the framework of this Project, the Yeghvard Youth Ecological NGO will be implementing the following activities on a public awareness campaign in Yeghvard consolidated community and neighboring communities:     1. **Two-day training for around 60 women of various age groups in collaboration with Yeghvard municipality and partner organizations (community grassroots organizations).** During the training, the project expert group will provide the trainees with comprehensive information about the importance and necessity of participation of women in the electoral process, their involvement on an equal basis and existing legal guarantees for that, the importance of the role of women in strengthening democracy and building a viable civil society. Also, an attempt will be made to present, through international best practices, success stories about the involvement of women as live examples that can serve as incentives for civic activeness among women. The training programme was coordinated with the CEC, and the CEC will participate in the conduct of training. All the materials are developed in coordination with the CEC. Two former female MPs will be participating as guest speakers sharing their experience and encouraging women to run for the upcoming local elections. 2. **A Mobile awareness-raising bus called Voter Power** will be used as an innovative trust-building method based on public awareness and face-to-face communication. The project expert team (including civic activists known to the community), equipped with knowledge and information packages enhancing public awareness about the electoral process, for ten days will travel in remote rural localities passive in the social and political life of Yeghvard consolidated community: Buzhakan, Saralandj, Aragyugh, Zoravan, Zovuni, Argel, Nor Geghi, Karashamb, Teghenik, Kanakeravan (the list is currently under revision and more likely to be extended). The Voters Power bus, represented by the project expert group, will try to reach out to politically passive, mainly low-income residents living in remote communities through discussions in public space format, comprehensible lectures, current political observations, and analysis. By doing so, they will try to shape the target groups' in-depth understanding of the importance of the electoral process, participation in it to make their voices heard, the political significance of their votes, and the existence and use of other fundamental mechanisms of democracy. 3. **Production of two social videos, as well as information leaflets, booklets, posters** based on the goal and objectives of the Project. The social videos will be aired on Kotayk TV (Abovyan TV Company), which is Yeghvard consolidated community's local TV channel, taking into account the trust of the community residents in local TV channels. All these audio-visual and printed materials prepared within this activity will have rich content built by technological/innovative methods and accessible for project target groups. These will also include information materials based on the innovative pictorial method, which will make them accessible, especially to people with limited capacities. All information materials will be distributed both in hard copies as well as in campaign format on social networks. The materials are under development with the engagement of the CEC.     *Meeting of the Yeghvard Youth Ecological NGO with the CEC Secretary and UNDP Chief Technical Advisor*  Considering positive initial cooperation between the civil society and the CEC, the latter initiated the extend of such cooperation in other communities. The Project has announced the second call for proposals and got four applications that are currently under consideration.  **Key results for the Output 2:** The Project strengthened the capacity of the CEC and civil society on conducting effective public outreach, specifically tailoring underrepresented groups through conducting BRIDGE trainings sharing the best international practices and experience in conducting civic and voter education and supporting the CEC and civil society to work together to conduct voter education. For the first time, the CEC and civil society are working together in line with the best international approach for conducting voter education. The Project will measure the effectiveness of such cooperation.  ***Output 3: Ensuring health and safety measures during electoral operations to mitigate the risks of COVID-19 spread.***  **Activity 3.1: Support the development and dissemination of voter information materials on ensuring health and security measures within electoral process**  Within the qualitative research conducted through the focus groups and in-depth interviews among voters, election commissioners, VAD operators, political parties' proxies, and citizen observers, the assessment of the voter education materials on the COVID-19 measures has been performed. Most of the interviewed acknowledged the importance of the voter education campaign on compliance with the COVID-19 regulations and appreciated the efforts has been made for the parliamentary elections stating that ensuring COVID-19 mitigating measures built their confidence in safe participation in the electoral process. While overall voter education campaigns on COVID-19 were assessed positively, interviewees expressed critical points on the design of the COVID-19 poster. The Project supported the update of the COVID-19 poster for the local elections and created an additional one. One of the posters explains to the commissioners the COVID-19 procedures, and the second one explains to voters how to comply with COVID-19 measures at the polling station. The posters will be produced and distributed to all polling stations, where local elections will be conducted on 17 October, 14 November, and 5 December 2021.    *Updated and new poster on compliance with COVID-19 measures at the polling stations*  The results of the qualitative research also showed that while election commissioners were provided training materials on compliance with COVID-19 measures, many required more training on this. To address this, the Project supported the update of the Agenda and training materials for the Training of Territorial Electoral Commissions and the conduct of eight trainings for the territorial electoral commissioners to be conducted in early October 2021.  **Activity 3.2: Support the procurement of the PPE**  Within the reporting period, the Project has conducted the inventory of the PPE procured for the snap parliamentary elections, which were not disseminated and are stored in the Urban Logistics, revealing the need to procure additional PPE for the upcoming elections. In cooperation with the CEC, the Project identified the need to procure an additional 850 000 of the masks and alco pads, while the rest of the PPE is available in the needed quantity. Within the reporting period, the Project supported the procurement of 200 000 masks and alco pads for the 17 October 2021 elections and initiated the procurement of 650 000 of the masks and alco pads for the 14 November and 5 December 2021 elections. The Project also supports the delivery of the PPE to the Territorial Electoral Commissions from which they will be disseminated further.  **Key results for the output 3:** Following the successful support on COVID-19 mitigating measures for the snap parliamentary elections, the Project continues to provide similar assistance for the local elections, enhancing the training and voter education materials and the process of delivering the PPE to the lower-level commissions. The Project will continue to monitor the situation and will adjust the approach if needed. |

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| **Progress against Project Activities**  Please provide a brief comment below whether the Project is on track to complete all planned activities towards anticipated outputs. Include the details in the below table. | | | | |
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| **List activities relevant to the quarter below** | **Progress and modifications**  What activities were implemented and how did they go? Have you implemented everything as planned and if not, explain the reason for any changes and whether you propose any changes in relation to initial plan (number, duration and frequency of activities). | | **Progress**  Mark whether the activity is **completed**, **in progress,** or **Not** **completed** | **Actual expenditure for each activity** (matching the QFR) |
| Activity 1.1: Support the maintenance of Voter Authentication Equipment | *Activities are implemented as planned, considering the need to support the local elections, additional voter authentication equipment inventory has been conducted, as well as the support provided for preparing the equipment for local elections* | | *In progress* | *26,912 USD* |
| Activity 1.2: Upgrade of the CEC IT infrastructure | *Activities are implemented as planned. Within the framework of the assistance provided, additional needs for the CEC IT infrastructure were identified and are being supported. The Project also supported the preparation of the CVIS system for the local elections.* | | *In progress* | *9111.81 USD* |
| Activity 1.3. Training of VAD operators | *Activities are implemented as planned, considering the need to support the local elections; the training materials for VAD operators were updated to bring them into compliance with the amended Electoral Code.* | | *In progress* | *0 USD* |
| Activity 1.4. Organization of a lessons-learned conference and development of a report | *Considering the additional funding provided by other donors, the lessons learned exercise was conducted even wider and deeper, allowing to learn all lessons from the parliamentary elections comprehensively and to discuss the findings and prepare the recommendations in an inclusive manner* | | *Completed* | *0 USD* |
| Activity 2.1: Develop and support the implementation of a national campaign on inclusiveness and women's participation & representation | *Activities are implemented as planned; considering the willingness of the CEC to expand its cooperation with the civil society, which is happening for the first time, the Project has initiated additional activities.* | | *In progress* | *6696.1 USD* |
| Activity 3.1: Support the development and dissemination of voter information materials on ensuring health and security measures within the electoral process | *Activities are implemented as planned, considering the need to support the local elections, and taking into account the findings of the lessons learned, the approach has been adjusted through the introduction of the additional activities – training of TEC members and updating/developing additional materials on COVID-19 measures.* | | *In progress* | *0 USD* |
| Activity 3.2: Support the procurement of the PPE | *Activities are implemented as planned, considering the need to support the local elections, additional voter authentication equipment inventory has been conducted, as well as the support provided for preparing the equipment for local elections* | | *In progress* | *24667.18 USD* |
| Activity 4: Project Management |  | |  | *8929.44 USD* |
| GMS |  | |  | *6091.62 GMS* |
| TOTAL |  | |  | *82408.15 USD* |
| Based on what you have achieved this quarter, does your Activity Based Budget/ABB and Action Plan (content, timeline etc.) need to be updated? | | **No** | | |
| If YES, please, explain the modifications briefly here, and update the Action Plan and ABB accordingly and attach to the Quarterly report.  Please, attach Quarterly Finance Report (QFR) (with actual expenditure) and updated ABB and Action Plan. | |  | | |

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| 1. **Review risk** | | | | | | |
| Please paste in the table below the updated risk matrix that you included in your Project Proposal Form. Quarterly update should include the review of existing risks and including any new risks which have arisen (if applicable) due to changes in the operating context (including gender and conflict sensitivity risks). Review and update (as required) the issues relevant to project delivery included in the conflict sensitivity baseline. For each risk, compare the original likelihood and impact (at the start of the Project) with the risk now. Demonstrate clearly if any risks have been closed or require modification. | | | | | | |
| **Risk (link with specific Outcomes)** | **Likelihood** | **Impact** | **Mitigation strategies**  What have you done to mitigate the risks in this quarter? | **Post-mitigation Impact** | **Post-mitigation Likelihood** | **Date of the last review** |
| 1. The Project may overlap the activities with other electoral assistance providers | L | M | Close coordination with International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), National Democratic Institute (NDI), and International Republican Institute (IRI), among others, to avoid overlap of activities. | L | L | 30.09.2021 |
| 1. Change of Electoral Code may influence the course of the Project implementation | L | L | N/A | N/A | N/A | 30.09.2021 |
| 1. Political instability in the country caused by ongoing conflict and election-related events may influence the timely and efficient implementation of the Project. | H | M | N/A | N/A | N/A | 30.09.2021 |
| 1. The funding will be approved no earlier than June 2021. The money transfer will take place immediately after. It is important to plan and have a reasonable time period for procurement and delivery of the activities before the 20 June 2021 elections | L | M | The UNDP conducted preparatory work ahead of the actual allocation of funds. Election timelines were not compromised; however, due to late receipt of funds, activities conducted in the previous quarter were recorded in financial books of the next quarter, additionally complicating the reporting. | M | M | 30.09.2021 |

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| 1. **Financial management** |
| Is your budget still appropriate? Are there any financial risks to report about? If you didn't spend what you had predicted, please provide a narrative on the reasons for this? Please also be ready to provide evidence of expenditure (receipts) to the Project Officer at the end of the quarter. If there are any reasons why this is not possible or any discrepancies to report, please do so here. |
| The areas of support as indicated in the budget are still appropriate. UNDP developed this Project to assist the Armenian stakeholders in holding parliamentary elections on 20 June 2021 and provide continuation of electoral assistance till the end of 2022, continuing to strengthen the capacity of CEC, promoting inclusive participation of women and people with disabilities, and further supporting of the voter authentication process.  At the same time, according to the Electoral Code, the parliamentary elections could be conducted in two rounds. The project budget, therefore, estimated costs for two rounds. The election results, however, were established in one round, which provided savings in the budget. Some savings were also generated as a result of procuring the personal protective equipment (PPE) for COVID-19 at fewer costs than it was originally estimated.  In addition, initially, the Project was designed to be completed by 30 September 2021, with the consideration that local elections were scheduled for 19 and 26 September. However, following the recent amendments to the legislation, the local elections are now scheduled for 17 October, 14 November, and 5 December 2021, respectively.  Thus, from the generous contribution of $ 99 150,14 of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the basket fund of ESPA 3 Project, as of 17 September 2021, there was a saving estimated at $30 000.  Consequently, UNDP has requested a no-cost extension to the financing agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and UNDP for ESPA 3 Project, based on the assessment of the status of the project activities with the main stakeholder of the Project, the Central Electoral Commission of Armenia (CEC).  The time period for the requested no-cost extension is three months, from 1 October to 31 December 2021. Within this period, the Project will be able to finalize the activities agreed with the CEC and ensure full coordination with the national counterparts. These activities will be a continuation of the already included activities in the project document and are intended to support strengthening CEC capacity, among others, through:  1. Enhancement of the CEC IT infrastructure, including testing the modules of online registration of the candidates and political parties, display of the election dispute resolutions, and development of the interactive map of the accessible polling stations.  2. Voter education campaign for the upcoming local elections, including developing video and printed materials as well as their dissemination with the support of civil society organizations  3. Support on the COVID-19 measures, including voter information campaign and procurement of PPE for local elections.  The no-cost extension amendment was made to the cost-sharing agreement, extending the duration of the Project till 31 December 2021. |

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| 1. **Value for money** |
| Please demonstrate evidence as to how your Project demonstrated value-for-money? |
| The strictly followed UNDP rules and regulations in pursuing good value-for-money. As revealed by the due diligence check, UNDP's principal method of ensuring value for money is the process with which it solicits offers for work, for instance, in selecting a contractor where competition is maximized, as well as an impartial and comprehensive evaluation of solicited offers is assured. Where time allowed, the Project sought the vendors through open competitions and tenders.  Additionally, the Project made use of the UNDP Long Term Agreement holders' list, selecting vendors directly from it. Long Term Agreements are signed by the UNDP CO and vendors selected on a competitive basis. Such an approach helps to procure goods and services with the competitive market price and with the high level of quality and reliability of vendors, providing UNDP the goods and services in the best possible way, valuing long-term cooperation with the UNDP.  Overall, using the UNDP procurement system for purchasing goods and services, including personal protective equipment, allowed to procure the latter through a highly competitive process with the best price providing budget-saving and the possibility to support the local elections within the same budget. Engaging international experts supporting the project implementation through roster ensured competitive hiring of the world-best professionals within the established rate that they are exclusively providing to the UNDP. |

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| 1. **Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)** |
| What activities have you carried out to **monitor the projects** (meetings and telephone calls with beneficiaries, experts and stakeholders, site visits, literature reviews, collection of beneficiary feedback, etc.), and how you ensured **gender** and **conflict-sensitivity** of your M&E**?** |
| The Project follows a monitoring and evaluation plan as stipulated in the ProDoc. The Project holds regular meetings with the stakeholder to discuss the project progress, reiterate good practices, as well as reveal any shortfalls, and re-vector the course of activities, if need be. The Project closely monitors the implementation of the activities conducted by the subcontractors to ensure timely and quality delivery of goods and services.  Within the course of the project implementation, the comprehensive lessons learned exercise had been conducted engaging all electoral stakeholders: voters, election commissioners, VAD operators, political parties, citizen observers, international organizations, allowing to consider the course of the project implementation comprehensively.  Thus, the study of the international observers' reports revealed that the OSCE ODIHR election observation mission had assessed the snap parliamentary elections overall positively: "The 20 June 2021 early parliamentary elections in the Republic of Armenia were competitive and generally well-managed within a short timeframe. However, they were characterized by intense polarization and marred by increasingly inflammatory rhetoric among key contestants. The legal framework is generally comprehensive, but the fact that amendments were adopted so close to the elections caused some legal uncertainty. The election administration conducted its work in a transparent, collegial, and professional manner and enjoyed electoral stakeholders' confidence. Election day, including the vote count, was assessed positively overall." The OSCE ODIHR report stated: "IEOM observers reported no problems with the VADs, and voter identification procedures were almost universally adhered." The OSCE ODIHR report also stated: "The CEC started posting detailed preliminary election results on its website, by polling station, in the early hours of 21 June".    The results of the qualitative research conducted by the Project showed that the use of the VAD was considered as one of the key strengths of the electoral process ensuring fundamental electoral principle: "one voter – one vote," due to which most voters characterized the electoral process as civilized. At the same time, the results of the focus groups and in-depth interviews showed the need for enhancement of the voter education materials and use of a wider range of the communication channel and engagement of the civil society for effective conduct of the voter education campaign.  The Project has supported the CEC in conducting the analysis of the gender electoral statistics that helped the CEC to understand the status quo of women's participation in elections, to recognize the strong participation of women as voters, the increased representation of women in the Parliament, the need for further promotion of women's participation at national and local levels.  Within the course of the project implementation project monitors the mainstreaming of the gender issues in all activities, starting from the selection of the experts, ensuring gender balance in all voter education materials produced with the support of the Project, streamline the activities to promote women's participation in elections, strengthening the capacity of the CEC on disaggregating gender data, providing evidence-based analysis.  The Project is closely monitoring the political developments at the national and local level and carefully assess the consequence of the project activities, including the selection of experts and service providers, timelines of the goods and service delivery, schedule of the events in compliance with the election calendar to ensure that project implementation will not contribute to the political tension and to the degree possible will mitigate the potential conflict and prevent electoral-related violence. |
| What results and lessons have your M&E activities revealed this quarter, and what have you done as a result of each lesson? |
| *Describe* ***lessons learned*** *and planned efforts to analyse these lessons. In addition, explain how you are planning to take these lessons into consideration and to* ***adapt the Project*** *as necessary.*  *Present each lesson in bullet point format into the table below and reference relevant sources of evidence of learning, where possible.*  *Using the reviewed and updated conflict sensitivity issues baseline as a reference, consider* ***unintended harm*** *as well, and if identified in this quarter, explain your efforts averting or minimising the harm. Same for the unintended benefits – explain what you did to adapt the Project in order to maximise these benefits.*  The Project conducted a series of lessons learned events to reveal the drawbacks and of the electoral process through:   * Thematic lessons learned were conducted with the election commissioners, VAD operators, IT experts to identify the gaps in the trainings provided, to understand the challenges for the performing duties, to define the strategies for enhancement. * Qualitative research conducted with voters, political parties' proxies, election commissioners, VAD operators, citizen observers helped to consider all aspects of the electoral process comprehensively to understand how each stage of the electoral process and electoral assistance provided by the Project was perceived and what are the areas for improvement. * Gender electoral statistics analysis provided evidence of the overall impact of the international assistance provided for increasing women's participation in elections, to track the progress achieved, and to define the focus of further assistance.   Notwithstanding the fact that the lessons learned events referred to the electoral process in general, it directly affects the course of the project. The revealed lessons learned, unintended circumstances, and proposed recommendations, will serve as a basis for project course correction and future electoral interventions. A detailed description of the conducted lessons learned activities has been described in previous sections.  In particular, as a result of the lessons learned exercise, the Project revealed the need to change the design of the voter education materials and to expand the channels for the dissemination of the voter education materials through engaging civil society organizations. The lessons learned exercise also revealed the need to conduct more training for the election commissioners on COVID-19 mitigating measures to ensure that commissioners fully understand the new procedures.  In terms of conflict sensitivity, the Project is focusing on providing assistance in a timely, quality, and unbiased manner to ensure that the implementation of the Project is not contributing to the polarization of the society and mitigating risks of the electoral-related violence that can arise from the technical failures in the electoral process. The Project supports the CEC in careful studying of the cybersecurity attacks on the CEC website and results management system to provide adequate assistance on cybersecurity to prevent risks of the repetition of similar cases in the future and to strengthen the capacity of the CEC on cyber resilience.  To reveal the lessons learned in the project implementation itself, the Project conducted an internal retreat/lessons learned meeting with the project personnel where it discussed the hindrances to project implementation and strategized for future programming. |
| If there have been any changes to the Project (*outputs, activities, budgets, duration, etc*) (or to the wider context) in the reporting period? Is the Project still viable? |
| Although being a response to the request of the Armenian authorities to provide support to the June parliamentary elections, the Project has a larger scope, which could not be completed by the end of September. The extension until the end of December 2021 was requested to allow the Project to bring the started activities to a logical completion.  The additional months will enable the Project to continue the electoral assistance by strengthening the capacity of CEC, promoting inclusive participation of women and people with disabilities, and further strengthening the voter authentication process.  An important element is a support to upgrade the CEC website, which will include modules on candidates and observers registration, election dispute resolution case management, and the development of an interactive map of accessible polling stations. These tools will be tested during upcoming local elections, and the identified gaps and inconsistencies will be fixed thereafter.  The support to the local elections will further include the production and dissemination of voter education materials elaborated by the Project earlier and procurement of personal protection materials to support the electoral administration to withstand the aggravated Covid situation in the country.  These are the main elements that the Project will continue working on to complete the comprehensive electoral support by the end of 2021 in line with the no-cost extension agreement.  The general outputs and directions of the support required in the original proposal remained the same, and the Project continues to pursue its main objectives. |

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| 1. **Gender** |
| Please explain how project activities ensured gender equality during this quarter and/or did not reinforce existing gender inequalities (including a snapshot on gender disaggregated data of project beneficiaries at activity/Output level), and your assessment of positive progress towards equality. |
| The Project made sure to mainstream gender equality into all its activities conducted. The Project produced a statistical brochure with gender disaggregation of 2021 electoral cycle data (attached). The visualized data will help the electoral management bodies get an in-depth insight into the gender gaps and bottlenecks and strategize how to address them.  The Project revealed that women constituting 53,13 % of voters included in the voter list, actively participated in the voting, constituting 54,97 % of voters actually voted on elections.    *Data on the women and men included in the voter list and voted from the Gender Electoral Statistics Brochure*  The Project analyzed that all 25 political parties participating in elections complied with the requirements of the 30% gender quota:    *Data on the women and men included in the political parties list from the Gender Electoral Statistics Brochure*  The results of the analysis of the elected Members of the National Assembly shows that the number of women elected is 34,58 %, showing the increase from the 2018 parliamentary election from 24.24 %, constituting more than 10 %, evidently proving the effectiveness of applying gender quota for increasing the women's participation in politics and showing the impact of the previous assistance provided.    *Data on the women and men elected as Members of the National Assembly from the Gender Electoral Statistics Brochure*  The analysis of the representation of women in the election administration shows that women are well represented at all levels of the election commissions, however, following the general tendency from higher to lower representation from the lowest level – precinct election commissioners – to the highest level – Central Electoral Commission.    *Data on the women and men served as election officials at all levels from the Gender Electoral Statistics Brochure*  In addition, the Project helps CEC conduct voter education campaigns tailoring specifically women, in parallel building the capacity of the CEC through various training and sharing of international best practices in this field to reiterate the mentioned values into the CEC everyday operations.  Within the BRIDGE training conducted both for the CEC and the civil society, the special emphasis was devoted to women's participation in elections. The participants were developing civic education and voter education materials to promote women's participation in elections. |
| Please provide update on how Project included other groups (e.g. elderly, disabled, youth) i.e. how did they project deliver inclusively? |
| To ensure the coverage and accessibility of information and knowledge materials to all the vulnerable groups, the Project produced them in Braille and the languages of the four minority ethnic groups of Armenia. In addition to this, the Project engaged civil society organizations as subgrantees to reach out to the most underrepresented groups: people with disabilities, people living in remote and rural areas, people with low income. |

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| 1. **Sustainability** |
| Provide any update (positive or negative progress) relevant to the Project's sustainability (as articulated in the project proposal). In the last quarter did the key stakeholders (including government) change their level of support or engagement? If so, explain how, and why (has it been due to the actions under your Project or due to external reasons)? |
| The Project kept the continuous focus on sustainability and national ownership. All the relevant stakeholders were fully engaged in all the project implementation processes to ensure full ownership. Project applied a capacity-building approach to its daily work with the national counterparts, aimed at transferring technical knowledge to reinforce national capacities. The underpinning idea is that national authorities will benefit from the support from the Project not only to conduct credible and inclusive elections but also by acquiring capacities and knowledge for the long-term period.  Within the implemented period, the Project enjoyed the support of the key beneficiary of the Project – the Central Electoral Commission. The Project works closely with the CEC IT department, constantly transferring knowledge and building their capacity to use newly developed tools. The CEC is leading to the development of the voter education materials. Experts hired by the Project are supporting the CEC commissioners on developing voter education materials. The production of the materials is coordinated with the CEC at all stages. Supported by the Project during the parliamentary elections, in the preparations for the local elections, the CEC is leading in identifying the quantity of the personal protective equipment to mitigate the COVID-19 measures.  The IT solutions developed within the implementation of the Project are serving for the digitalization of a number of electoral operations. The CEC will use them for a long time beyond project implementation, allowing millions of Armenian voters, representatives of the political parties, and civil society to benefit from their use.  The proper maintenance of the Voter Authentication Devices conducted with the support of the Project became an internal practice within the CEC, allowing to prolong the operational life of the devices for the cost of minor repairing and inventory without major investments for the equipment replacement. |

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| 1. **Visibility and communications plan** |
| Provide short summary and assessment of the visibility of your activities against the communication plan (including whether you have highlighted the UK support for the Project); if you have chosen not to make activities visible, please explain why. |
| The use of the visibility materials with the UK logo on them was priorly discussed and approved by the Embassy's relevant officials. The Project put its logo string and disclaimer with all the donor logos and the UK among them, on all the materials it produced, except voter education materials. In addition, the banner featuring the logo string is present at all the public events that Project holds.  The Project chose not to put visibility on voter education materials related to the pre-term elections (except those on COVID-19 prevention measures) to avoid misinterpreting the voter education campaign with the political agitation. |
| Add any (web-)links to online (or other) reports referencing your Project and provide further evidence of positive or negative feedback and coverage (including any social media, analytical data, newspaper clips, quotes from relevant stakeholders about the Project and its benefits etc.) |
| <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jRVc5dYSx_8> – video to promote Project's implementation and electoral assistance provided  <https://fb.watch/8vOFBWrOwP/> - UNDP Facebook post with a video to promote Projects' implementation and electoral assistance provided  <https://www.facebook.com/UNDPArmenia/posts/4309752605772642> - UNDP post on the Lessons Learned Conference  <https://www.facebook.com/UNDPArmenia/posts/4246178415463395> - UNDP post on the BRIDGE workshop  <https://www.elections.am/PageFor/Analysis%20Reports> – Lessons Learned Recommendations and Gender Electoral Statistics  <https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/1/3/490307_0.pdf> - OSCE ODIHR Statement of Preliminary Findings and Conclusions  <https://www.bridge-project.org/voter-and-civic-education-workshop-in-armenia-2/> - Article on the BRIDGE workshop for civil society on the website of the BRIDGE Project  <https://www.bridge-project.org/voter-and-civic-education-workshop-in-armenia/> - Article on the BRIDGE workshop for the CEC on the website of BRIDGE Project |
| Please explain or list any follow up actions you would like the British Embassy to consider taking forward which could improve the quality of service as a donor and/or project delivery |
| The period for submitting the report for the Project that is currently one week from the end of the reporting period, can be reconsidered for future reporting, allowing the Project Team to reflect all the findings from project implementation. |

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| **Signature** |  |
| **Name** |  |
| **Position** |  |
| **Date** |  |

***Now submit this form to your contact at the British Embassy to complete the final section:***

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| **Project Officer Comments** | | |
| Having read this report are you satisfied this is a fair and accurate description of progress to date? |  |
| Do you believe the Project is still viable? |  |
| Please provide some feedback on visibility of activities conducted during reporting period |  |
| Comment on risks, including what steps you have taken to manage current or new risks; and whether you have escalated risks to the Programme manager |  |
| Is the plan for the next quarter realistic and appropriate? |  |
| \*If the answer to any of these questions is **No** please provide details: |  |
| Name of the Project Officer |  |
| Signature |  |
| Position |  |
| Post |  |
| Date |  |