Reporting Agency: UNDP

Country: Armenia

STANDARD PROGRESS REPORT[[1]](#footnote-2)

No. and title: 00110249- 00109276 Women in Politics

Reporting period: 01 Oct – 31 Dec, 2019

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| **I. PURPOSE** |
| The overarching goal of the project is to contribute to enhanced political participation of women, with specific focus on enhanced representation and participation of females, including young generation, in community development processes. The Women in Politics is a joint project of UNDP Armenia and OxYGen Foundation, aiming at empowerment of women and youth in local governance. Aligned with the priority of the UK Good Governance Fund to “build resilience and reduce vulnerabilities by helping to enhance growth, improve governance and support the creation of open societies and open economies.The project contributes to the following results: (i) Strategies and recommendations on measures to improve women political participation developed based on evidence collected; (ii) Leadership potential and skills of women and youth in communities of Armenia are advanced for community development and transparent and accountable governance ; (iii) Role and capacities of political parties for advancing women in politics are enhanced; (iv) Policy dialogue on gender equality in the context of local development and ongoing reforms from local to subnational and national levels is facilitated; (v) Public discourse on issues of gender equality, women and youth participation at all levels is advanced through advocacy and public campaigns; (vi) Active young women and men in local communities are empowered: (i) as future local leaders; (ii) as enablers of local democracy.The findings of the research on perceptions and policy gaps for women political participation will inform the work on women empowerment and policy reform and make it more focused. Strengthened enabling environment and youth support groups will effectively contribute to women local leadership. If emerging of capacitated and skilled female and youth cadre contributes to the policy development process, the decision-making and governance processes will become more democratic. If political parties and the legal framework are more gender sensitive and responsive, more women and young people will engage in politics. Parallel sensitization, awareness raising and advocacy on topics of gender equality will enhance positive public attitude on women presence in the politics. The participatory approaches in politics and decision-making that involve women and young people in greater numbers will increase public trust in politics and governance, have positive impacts on policy-setting agenda and contribute to better socio-economic development and advancement of gender equality.The project of Women in Politics is implemented under the UK Good Governance funding jointly with OxYGen Foundation in cooperation with Ministry of Territorial Administration and Development of the RA.II. RESOURCES AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

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|  | Total Project Budget | Current Year (2019) | All Years Delivery as of SPR date (USD) | All Years Delivery rate as of SPR date (%) |
| Annual Budget | Delivery as of SPR date (USD) | Delivery rate as of SPR date (%) |
| GGF/DFID 00551 | 1,368,197.61 USD | 532,357.61 USD | 513,187.68 USD | 96% | 513,187.68 USD | 38% |
| **Total** | **1,368,197.61 USD** | **532,357.61 USD** | **513,187.68 USD** | **96%** | **513,187.68 USD** | **38%** |

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| **III. RESULTS, PROGRESS** |

**Updates on Country Programme (CP) Results:** UNDP contributed to the results in a partnership with inter(national) organizations and Government of Armenia. 2019 was notable for several key developments: adoption of Gender Equality Strategy and Action Plan by Government, establishment of Advisory Council under Deputy Prime Minister from representatives of government and civil society. UNDP (GEWE Programme) advanced leadership of in total 920 women countrywide on aspects of political empowerment, community democratization and development. 390 women were supported in advance of local elections in 24 communities, in the results 30 run for local elections and 18 were elected (1 as head of community, 17 as local councilors). UNDP applied effort to influence legislation and policy-making towards more inclusive local governance via: lobbying for affirmative measures via GTG "Voice and Agency" subgroup and "RA National Assembly and CSO Platform” (30% quota and other measures), revision of the RA Electoral Code (WYILD and WiP); providing recommendation for the Law on Local Self-governance. To stimulate entry of new force of female cadre into politics UNDP capacitated 60 women from various intellectual domains (science, IT), and more than 100 young women, now contributors for local democratization and future candidates in elections. To name a few:* The public perception on women's participation and representation in local governance is explored via comprehensive countrywide research undertaken. Comprehensive qualitative and quantitative data is compiled. The data and recommendations, including on existing opportunities and challenges, inform the programmatic components of the WiP project, specifically the pre- and post-electoral work with women leaders and the public awareness and advocacy components, as well as policy dialogue components of the project.
* Within the framework of the "Women in Politics" project 110 women from non-enlarged municipalities (30 community activists running for a post in LSG, 30 local counsellors and more than 30 women from specific professional domains, including science, IT) advanced in political participation and community leadership. 17 women were elected as local counsellors, 1 woman was elected as a head of community. 7 women further advance their leadership via implementing community initiatives aimed at enhancing transparency and accountability of the local government, as well as facilitating inclusive and participatory decision making in the community. Another set of 5 women-led projects derive from Demo Co-Design Lab innovative model of the UNDP, the results of which will be reported in 2020. These mini-projects are aimed at further empowering women at community level, ensuring participatory democracy and inclusive approaches for all. Within WiP UNDP is piloting "Integrity Islands" methodology to nudge accountable and transparent governance in communities. Echmiadzin, the only urban female-led community is the first municipality to test the approach. Within 2019 the Echamiadzin municipality, with support from international experts and UNDP team has undergone assessment, based on which the Integrity Action Plan is developed and agreed on. The plan focuses on reducing corruption in the municipalities, increasing efficiency, responsiveness and fairness of municipal service delivery, and ultimately increasing population trust towards local government. Capacity of the 20 Municipality staff members is developed on transparent and accountable governance and prevention of corruption.

**Updates on UNDP Strategic Plan (SP):** The programme components on enhancement of the roles and capacities of political parties for advancing women in politics as well as on fostering the policy dialogue on gender equality and participatory democracy in the context of local development and ongoing reforms from local to subnational and national levels that will accelerate the country-led measures to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment will be substantially launched in 2020 operational year.**Project progress:*****RESULT 1:* *Substantial evidence is accumulated on public perception and policy gaps for women political participation from grassroots to national level.***The Research on “Public Perceptions of and Policy Gaps Regarding women’s leadership and Participation in decision-Making in the Context of Local Self-Government Reforms” is under review. However, the findings of the baseline research have been used for developing WiP project communication and campaign strategy and created basis for other relevant initiatives described under Activity 5.***RESULT 2: Leadership potential and skills of women in communities of Armenia are advanced vis-a-vis community development processes and ongoing reforms**** 23 beneficiaries of the UNDP previous projects were selected as a result of a ToT and a written examination organized on October 25-27, 2019. Starting January 2020, they will become UNDP’s resource cadre to multiply the work of the project team in the regions and communities. During the ToT their capacity was built to work with various groups on local level, to organize and lead meetings, including pre-electoral orientation sessions, to hold motivating conversations with women, as well as to monitor the works of women’s groups in the field and to report on the progress. Separate sessions were held to deepen their knowledge and skills in the aspects of local governance, gender equality, public speaking and social media reporting. This activity was cost-shared with the SDC-funded “Women and Youth in Innovative Local Development” project which is also a part of the UNDP Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Programme. The network of community mobilizers will be able to ensure countrywide outreach and more (cost) efficient efforts when working with the project beneficiaries on local level
* Local self-government elections were held in 16 communities of Aragatsotn, Ararat, Armavir, Gegharkunik, Lori, Kotayk and Shirak regions, of which 12 were regular and 4 were snap elections. In twelve of the mentioned community heads were being elected, 4 communities were electing members of local council.
* There were 28 candidates for community leaders with no women, and only 3 of 39 candidates of council members were women. All 3 of them were elected with support from the project partners team and are among the candidates with highest votes received.
* Pre-electoral meetings and trainings with interested and registered women candidates, as well as phone consultations were held in communities with upcoming LSG elections. As usual, meetings and trainings are organized in cooperation with the Head of community, Director of the local school, avagani women members (if available) and previous beneficiaries of youth camps, leadership schools, pre-electoral support, etc. to ensure maximum diversity of participants and outreach.
* Throughout the year, the UNDP applied its “tried and true” method of three tier meetings in the communities which entail general awareness raising in the community with upcoming elections on women’s political participation, identifying women who can be potentially interested in running for a post in local office, training them and boosting their knowledge on local self-government, gender equality, participatory decision making and community development.
* In general, around 140 women from 10 communities benefitted from targeted trainings within the pre-electoral support component during the last quarter of the year, raising the total number of beneficiary women to 390 and the number of communities to 24 for the whole elections cycle during 2019. To summarize the year, 17 women were elected as members of avagani and 1 woman as a head of community as a result of the project activities (out of the total number of 30 candidate women running in elections, which sums up to 60% success rate).
* The “Women in Science” Leadership school was organized on Oct. 17-19 with participation of 15 women with background in biology, physics, chemistry, linguistics, economy, environment, etc. The capacity of the women was built on issues of gender equality, community needs assessment, project proposal writing and fundraising, as well as political participation and leadership. Before the training was over, 2 women confessed they decided to put their candidacy in the upcoming local elections of the head of their community. A lady from Yerevan said, she started considering nominating herself for the upcoming elections of the Council of Yerevan Municipality in a couple of years. All of the women confessed that the training was very impressive and efficient and was a “mind changing” event for them. They requested introducing an individual mentoring scheme for scaling up their leadership potential.
* The leadership school organized for elected avagani members was held on Nov. 7-9 in Tsaghkadzor. The school was one of the series of events organized within the framework of the project to mark the International LSG Day. 15 women from 14 non-enlarged communities were intensively trained on LSG functions, on women’s political participation and leadership roles, on community needs assessment, project proposal writing, fundraising, participatory democracy and similar topics. During the training the capacity of the trainees was increased to the level of drafting conceptual notes for project proposals aimed at facilitating the participatory decision making in the community, at raising the awareness of female community residents on gender equality and women’s participation at large. Two of the participant women developed project proposals but then dropped the idea as the news came at a later stage that those communities would be enlarged (Proshyan and Gandzak communities).
* 20 high and mid-level management representatives of the Municipality of Echmiadzin were trained on the toolkit of the “Integrity Islands” methodology on December 10-12 in an outgoing training in Tsaghkadzor. The international trainers from Bulgaria are also the authors of the UNDP’s 2018 Guide to Corruption-Free Local Government which served as a base for the training curriculum. The sessions were dedicated to studying the subtleties of implementing complex changes, conducting corruption risk assessment and identifying possible conflicts of interest, as well as integrity planning and management. The trainees were equipped with skills and competences in designing and implementing corruption prevention instruments at local level.
* According to the evaluation report of the training, the absolute majority of the respondents state that they have improved their knowledge “very much” on integrity management (89%) as well as on risk assessment (94%). 78% of participants stated that their knowledge of measures to counteract corruption in particular areas of function in the Municipality has significantly improved.
* After the training the project team had a meeting with the Chief of Staff and the Head of International Relations Department at the Municipality of Echmiadzin to discuss further actions within the already approved Integrity Action Plan. It was agreed that the Municipality will share a ToR for updating of the municipal website and adding several functions/features for the feedback from the residents to ensure citizen engagement mechanism in the local decision-making process. UNDP in its turn will seek for a Local Expert to help the Municipality with the development of a Code of Ethics for the staff.
* UNDP project team also advised the Municipality representatives to conduct, upon feasibility, a training needs assessment to evaluate the capacities of staff and identify areas for further improvement, as well as to conduct a performance evaluation, both seen as further capacity building and motivating measures. The recommendations will be presented to and discussed with the Mayor, Ms. Gasparyan, and the project team will be notified about the outcomes of the discussion. In any case, it was made clear that the “Women in Politics” project stands ready to support with implementation in case the recommended actions are deemed feasible.
* A Training of Trainers on the toolkit of the “Integrity Islands” methodology was organized on Dec. 13-15 for anti-corruption practitioners to create a local resource cadre to promote the values of transparency and accountability. Participants were selected through open call and included civil society representatives, international NGOs, namely Transparency International, relevant staff from the Ministry of Health as well as a local council member. The participants of the ToT were equipped with relevant knowledge and skills in facilitating corruption risk assessment, integrity planning and integrity risk management practices at local level, as well as were enabled to facilitate planning, implementing and monitoring of effective integrity prevention tools at local government level: risk assessment, integrity plan and integrity system. The newly developed task force will support the project in promoting and installing the values of “Integrity Islands” in female-led communities as per the project document in close collaboration with local governments

***RESULT 3: The role and capacities of political parties for advancing women in politics enhanced***Progress on this component will be reported at later stage. By the time of reporting, UNDP undertook mapping of political parties and their regional/local branches. The UNDP capacity development efforts will be synergized with the OxYGen’s advocacy events and efforts.***RESULT 4: Policy dialogue on gender equality and participatory democracy in the context of local development and ongoing reforms from local to subnational and national levels**** 24 members of UNDP’s “I AM the Community” Youth Club members from 18 communities were trained on Evidence-Based Policy Making in December 2019. The sessions were designed in a way to develop practical skills and knowledge on the full cycle of public policy making and to ensure evidence-based and meaningful participation in the process. The other expected outcome was the expansion of analytical, planning, resource mobilization, advocacy communication skills and those for initiating and reviewing strategic processes. The post-training evaluation report proved that the training outcomes were reached to the full. One of the participants wrote: “Whatever I’ve done before was done by intuition. Now I know the tools and mechanisms and I understand that I can be productive irrespective of my age”.
* During the training the participants were tasked to develop policy recommendations to previously selected several Government programs and action plans, namely the Action Plan on UN’s Resolution 1325, the then draft RA National Strategy on Human Rights Protection and 2 MLSA programs on positive discrimination for young mothers in employment. Policy recommendations and public campaign messages developed at the end showed overall good capacity and level of their readiness to work on policy level. This fact is not only attributed to this training, but selection, previous capacity building, and long-term relationship built between participants and the project team.
* Another achievement of the members of the Youth Club was that 2 recommendations from a package of recommendations developed earlier and presented to the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly were included in the final version of the Law on LSG submitted to NA for adoption. One of the recommendations refers to Local Self-Governments publishing their draft decisions and normative legal acts on their websites which will also be reflected on the e-draft.am website. The other recommendation suggests online broadcasting of avagani sessions on communities with population of 3000 and more (as opposed to the previous condition of minimum 5000 residents). Both recommendations will further contribute to increased citizen participation in local decision making, as well as to more transparent and accountable governance.

These activities were cost-shared with the SDC-funded “Women and Youth in Innovative Local Development” project which is also a part of the UNDP Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Programme. ***RESULT 5: Discourse on issues of gender equality and women participation at all levels is advanced through advocacy and public campaigns**** The baseline public perception research revealed that there is no serious debate around women’s involvement in decision making at local level, either among the larger population, or among the political parties and state authorities. Therefore, to foster a wide public discourse on women involvement in local level, a conference in the format of TEDx was organized with involvement of celebrities/role models with the aim of influencing stereotypes hindering women’s political empowerment at local level. The conference was one of the series of events organized to mark the International LSG Day. The event also expanded the boundaries of TEDx topics and audience by engaging women leaders from rural communities and promoted public discourse on women’s political participation through inspirational speeches from women role models and influencers.
* Another event organized on November 10 was an open forum attended by around 100 participants. It created a dialogue platform between LSG active women (70 women from all over Armenia) and state key decision-makers (10 MPs and state officials) to provide safe space for women to raise their questions and concerns directly to sectoral authorities, initiate discussion around key issues on LSG, gender equality, community issues, etc. The forum provided a good opportunity for women to discuss challenges they face during elections and beyond, as well as to dwell on the recent legal reforms with their potential negative impact on women’s political participation.
* Assessment of community members knowledge on LSG and attitude toward women political participation was initiated
* LSG Elections Real Time Monitoring: the study also provided comparative analysis of the findings of previous real time monitoring conducted in February and September, with apparent commonalities regarding stereotypes and issues hindering women political participation locally and allowed to develop a set of recommendations, which will be added value to support the follow up advocacy campaign for revisions in the Law on LSG and Electoral code
* Capacity development of national and local media was oganized

***RESULT 6: Active youth in the communities empowered as enablers of local democracy**** 20 young people have implemented 13 creative community initiatives with no funding from UNDP, having mobilized personal and community resources. The project covered a wide area of activities ranging from developing a book on LSG for people with visual impairment or creating an online fast and convenient tool for the residents to facilitate resident – LSG communication; empowering young women and girls through a series of motivational talks with famous women like MP Mane Tandilyan or establishing a partnership with the LSG, having a community issue being included in the agenda of the avagani session and as a result illuminating several main streets in the community.
* All of the young camp graduates received certificates of achievement and joined the “I AM the Community” Youth Club on 13 November. Section 4 of the given report provides detailed info on the works and the functions of the Club. Also, brochures were printed in English and Armenian with brief descriptions and visuals of the community initiatives which are widely distributed at various events to raise visibility of the camp, youth activism and the project in general.
* The second WiP Demo Co-Design social innovation lab convened a multi-stakeholder group within the framework of UNDP “Women in Politics” project on 15-17 November 2019, in Tsaghkadzor. Around 40 participants of various academic and professional backgrounds and skills from Yerevan and 8 regions of Armenia got together to co-design and polish 5 project ideas pre-selected through open competition. Three of them became winners and will be implemented in non-consolidated communities in close cooperation with the local self-government. The winning community initiatives are aimed at:
* ensuring participation of women and youth in the classification of community issues and in monitoring the implementation process of the community development plan by applying new (virtual reality) technologies in one of Armavir communities with newly elected head of community,
* increasing the participation of people with disabilities in the decision-making processes in the community and ensuring the decisions are “disability-sensitive” through introducing special training sessions and online courses for LSG members and people with disabilities in Yeghegnadzor,
* boosting women’s civic participation and connecting women with the LSG for further active and participatory cooperation in Gegharkunik community of Gegharkunik region.

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|  |  |  | Current Year (2019) |
|  |  |  | Planned | Actual |
| Activity/Output | Expected Annual Targets/Indicators | Amount ($) | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Status | Comments |
| 1. Substantial evidence is accumulated on public perception and policy gaps for women political participation from grassroots to national level
 | Ratio of policy recommendations suggested by the project research, beneficiary groups which are agreed with/ committed by national and local governments  | 83,642.16  | X20,901$ | X40,857$ |  |  | Completed  | Research report is completed. |
| Ratio of policy recommendations yet to be agreed but being discussed | 15,000 | X8,000$ | X6,000$ | X | X | Completed for Q4 | On track |
| 1. Leadership potential and skills of women in communities of Armenia are advanced vis-a-vis community development processes and ongoing reforms
 | Number of women running for/ being elected to local self-government | 73,046.90  |  | X4,141$ | X7,800$ | X14,000$ | Completed for Q4 | On track |
| Percentage of women representation in community councils | X1,300$ |  | X4,000$ |  | Completed in Q1 and Q3 | Support was provided to 60 women.  |
| Number of local democratization activities led by women | X3,000$ | X5,000$ | X8,000$ | X10,000$ | Completed for Q4. | On track. Women Leadership Schools for elected females in three regions of Armenia.  |
| Number of engendered strategies, policies and procedures of leading/active political parties | X1,053$ |  | X8,000$ |  | Completed in Q3 | On track. Next planned in Q3 |
| 1. The role and capacities of political parties for advancing women in politics enhanced
 | Number of women and youth in all ten regions who lead and/or facilitate women participation and bottom up policy making processes | 51,133.13  |  |  |  |  | Postponed till 2020 | Currently UNDP undertakes mapping of political parties and their regional/local branches.  |
| Increase in the level of gained capacities and competence of women and youth on local democracy and leadership |  |  |  |  | Postponed till 2020 | This activity will be a part of the planned UNDP/OxYGen joint strategic planning  |
| Share of women and youth/ beneficiaries of leadership advancement component who applied the gained capacities and competence in any public role | X |  |  |  | Completed for Q1 |  |
| 1. Policy dialogue on gender equality and participatory democracy in the context of local development and ongoing reforms from local to subnational and national levels
 | Number of solutions that are co-designed by multi-stakeholder groups for participatory planning and decision making and those solutions are undertaken | 39,869.30  | X969.59$ | X1,700$ | X17,800 | X23,000$ | Completed for Q2 | The research applied successful models of facilitating policy dialogue was undertaken and completed.  |
| 1. Discourse on issues of gender equality and women participation at all levels is advanced through advocacy and public campaigns
 | Positive change in public perception on women political participation | 127,122.26  | X5,000$ | X12,000$ | X20,000 | X20,000 | Completed for Q4 | On track |
| Reach of the public awareness products about women political participation in print, social, broadcast media, public meetings, conferences, other online and off-line platforms | X5,000$ |  |  |  | Completed  |  |
| Share of target audience with increased positive perception/exposure to issues related to gender equality.  | X5,930$ | X12,273$ |  |  | Completed  |  |
| Number of affirmative measures that taken up by respective governmental bodies to increase women political participation |  |  | X20,000 | X20,000 | Completed for Q4 | Planned to commence in 3rd quarter |
| 1. Active youth in the communities empowered as enablers of local democracy and women support groups through empathy-building leadership models
 | Number of local democratization activities led by youth | 64,256.67  | X23,759$ |  | X38,000$ |  | Completed in Q1 and Q3 | “I AM the Community” 5th youth camp was organized in Q1 and the 6th one is planned in Q3. |
| 1. Implementation
 | Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation | 199,356.13  | X12,257$ | X43,000$ | X38,353$ | X38,000$ | Completed for Q4 |  |

**IV. GENDER MAINSTREAMING RESULTS**Within the framework of the project Women in Politics UNDP offers successfully applied support models for empowering women and youth including: pre- and post-electoral support to women, leadership advancement, innovative citizen engagement models, youth leadership; gender mainstreaming in local governance, instilling integrity and accountability in the communities. Project WiP has a GEN3 gender marker.**V. RISKS, CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED**One of the outstanding challenges of this project is the delayed communication from the Echmiadzin municipality that slows downs the work. Another challenge that may delay and slow down planned activities is the lower than expected response to the training announcements and high turnover rate of participants which is already observed and recorded. For the subsequent cycles of leadership schools for avagani women it is recommended to invite also relevant staff from Municipality. Among other benefits, this will create good partnership in the community, as well as will set favorable conditions and sense of ownership on behalf of both the municipality and residents**VI. COMMUNICATION AND PARTNERSHIPS, COMMUNICATION, KNOWLEDGE MATERIALS****Partnerships:** The project “Women in Politics” is being implemented in partnership with the RA Ministry of Territorial Administration and Development, which includes, among other, coordination, regular reporting, consultations and joint implementation of activities. The project ongoingly builds synergies in women- and youth-related components of other UNDP projects, UNDP upcoming “Support to Electoral Processes” project, GGF-funded ICHD’s Project, such as “Development of Rural Tourism in Armenia”, “Integrated Support to Rural Development: Building Resilient Communities” and other. On March 8, 2019 a Memorandum of Cooperation was signed between the National Assembly and CSO Cooperation Platform for Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities of Women and Men initiated by the OxYGen Foundation. The platform is aimed at facilitating a continuous dialogue between the political forces represented in the National Assembly and the NGOs with the aim of strengthening the democracy, the priority of the human rights and rule of law and bringing positive change. It was discussed and agreed with OxYGen that further facilitation of the Platform will be handled by UNDP within the framework of WiP project.**VVII. EVALUATIONS**In accordance with the Project document the evaluation of the project is to be conducted on a semi-annual basis and the closest date of evaluation falls for November 2019. Notwithstanding the periods of evaluation set out in the project document the evaluation of an ongoing components of the project will take place throughout the project implementation once the components are close to be finalized.**VVIII. PRODOC CHANGES, HORIZON SCANNING** The project risk log and relevant risk mitigation mechanisms and actions required to be undertaken is updated in Atlas.Given the revision of project delivery planning, it is recommended and decided to revisit the project budget of 2019 operational year as per actual anticipated results.**IX. DONOR REPORTS**

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| **Report** | **Reporting date** | **Donor** | **Status** |
| 2019 Q1 narrative/financial | April 2019 | GGF | Completed |
| 2019 Q2 narrative/financial | July 2019 | GGF | Completed |
| 2019 Q3 narrative/financial | October 2019 | GGF | Completed |
| 2019 Year-end, annual narrative/financial (Q4) | January 2020 | GGF | Completed |
| 2020 Q1 narrative/financial | April 2020 | GGF |  |
| 2020 Q2 narrative/financial | July 2020 | GGF |  |
| 2020 Q3 narrative/financial | October 2020 | GGF |  |
| 2020 Year-end, annual narrative/financial (Q4) | January 2021 | GGF |  |
| 2021 Q1 narrative/financial | April 2021 | GGF |  |
| 2021 Final narrative/ financial  | July 2021 | GGF |  |

**X. VALIDATION OF RESULTS (FIELD VISIT) AND QUALITY ASSURANCE**The updates required under this section are reflected in the Output Verification Template.**XI. FUTURE ACTIONS, WORK PLAN**During the third quarter it is planned to move ahead with the agreed workplan, as stipulated under the results framework of the project document, mainly. To list a few:* The report will be publicized in the 1st quarter of 2020. Key policy recommendations of the Report highlighting the necessity of introduction of policy measures to promote women political participation at local level, were voiced during number of public meetings with key decision makers, high-level events with participation of Prime Minister, Vice President of National Assembly, Members of Parliament.
* Seven women will start implementation of their project proposals as of January 2020. The projects are aimed at:
* Increasing the level of participation of young women and girls in community development processes – Shahumyan and Vahagnadzor communities;
* Involving various groups of community residents, e.g. youth, people with disabilities, women, in governance and decision-making processes – Margahovit and Sarigyugh communities;
* Identifying community problems by a group of active women via community needs assessment and including those into the community development 5-year action plans – Tsaghkadzor and Antaramut communities;
* Increasing the awareness of 16-20-year-old young girls on LSG functions and boosting their participation in LSG processes – Vanadzor and surroundings.
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# Results Framework[[2]](#footnote-3)

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| **Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:** Outcome 3 of UNDAF 2016-2020: “By 2020, Armenia has achieved greater progress in reducing gender inequality and women are more empowered and less likely to suffer domestic violence |
| **Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:**“By 2020, Armenia has achieved greater progress in reducing gender inequality, and gender-based violence and in promoting women’s empowermentOutput indicator 3.2: Percentage of decision-making positions (executive, legislative) occupied by women at national and local levels increased.Baseline: Women represented by 18% at RA National Assembly; by 13% in the Government (including Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Governors, Deputy Governors ); and by 9.5% of women representation in local government. Target (2021): Women representation at local level increased by 10% |
| **Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:** Output: 1.6.1. Country-led measures accelerated to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment |
| **Project title and Atlas Project Number:** Women in Politics -00109276 |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS**  | **OUTPUT INDICATORS[[3]](#footnote-4)** | **DATA SOURCE** | **BASELINE** | TARGETS (by frequency of data collection) | DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS |
| **Value** | **Year** | **Year1****(2018)** | **Year2****2019** | **Year3****2020** | **Year4****2021** | FINAL |
|  |  |  |  |  | **Planned** | **Actual** | **Planned** | **Actual** | **Planned** | **Actual** | **Planned** | **Actual** | **Planned** | **Actual** |  |
| **Output 1.** Evidence on women participation and representation in local governance; set of policy recommendations for all relevant decision-makers | **1.1** Ratio of policy recommendations suggested by the project research, beneficiary groups (women, youth, representatives of political party regional branches) which are agreed with/ committed by national and local governments | Recommendation packages developed and submitted, review of newly introduced laws and regulation, public statements, media interviews, public speeches, meeting notes. Respective laws, by-laws and other regulations | 0 | 2018 | *0* | *0* | 0 | 0 | At least 30% of the submitted recommendations |  |  |  | At least 30% of the submitted recommendations | *0* | Review of the research documentation and recommendation packagesRISK: Lack of prioritization of the gender equality aspects among beneficiary groups and/or policy makers.  |
| **Output 2**Women advanced in political participation, party democracy and local leadership | **2.1.(UNDP)** Number of women running for/ being elected to local self-government. (Note: the uncertain status of the community consolidation process would not allow for annual planning of beneficiaries; such a planning with targets will be added at a later stage. End note) | WiLD project database | 0 | 2018 | *-* | *-* | 150 | 30 women nominated / 18 elected (1 elected as a head of community) | 150 | - | 50 | - | 400 | 30 | Regular update of project database of beneficiariesCEC website dataRISK: High competition in cluster communities, women getting insufficient number of votes. Big cycle of local elections is expected in autumn of 2021 and 2022.  |
| **2.2. (UNDP)** Percentage of women representation in community councils | RA Central Electoral Committee (CEC) website | 0(as of 2016 12%) | 2018 | *-* | *-* | 17% | 9.5% | 17% | - | - |  | 17% | 9.5% | Regular update of project database of beneficiariesCEC website dataRISK: High competition in cluster communities, women getting insufficient number of votes |
| **2.3.** **(UNDP)** Number of local democratization activities led by women (such as participatory research to substantiate recommendations to local government on community issues, participatory decision-making processes on budget allocations, etc..) | WiLD project database | 0 | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 2 Demo projects | 20 | - | 10 | - | 50 | 2 | Survey among beneficiary women, high school girls, Monitoring visits/observationsInterviews with local government representativesRISK: lack of support networks in the communities |
| **2.4. (UNDP)**Number of engendered strategies, policies and procedures of leading/active political parties | RA Central Electoral Committee (CEC) website | With the help of AAWUE and ODIHR 4 strategies were engendered  | 2018 | 0 | *0* | *2* | *0* | *2* | *-* | *1* | *-* | *5* | *0* | The strategies are in place and accompanied with the action plans. |
| **Output 3**The role and capacities of political parties for advancing women in politics enhanced  | **3.1. (UNDP)** Number of women and youth in all ten regions who lead and/or facilitate women participation and bottom up policy making processes | Event documentation: lists of participants, WiLD project database, Contracts,Reports | 0 | 2018 | 0 | *0* | *50* | *0* | *50* |  | *30* |  | *130* | *0* | Project staff monitoring reports; progress tracking matrix |
|  | **3.2. (UNDP)** Increase in the level of gained capacities and competence of women and youth on local democracy and leadership | Pre-and post-training evaluation report  | 0 | 2018 | 0 | *0* | 50% increase in average | *0* | 50% increase in average |  | *0* |  | 50% increase in average | *0* | Analysis of pre-and post-training evaluation forms |
| **3.3. (UNDP)** Share of women and youth/ beneficiaries of leadership advancement component who applied the gained capacities and competence in any public role  | Monitoring reports | 0 | 2018 | 0 | *0* | 25%-30% | *0* | 25%-30% |  | 25%-30% |  | 25%-30% | 0 | Monitoring inquiries, interviews, visits |
| **Output 4**Policy dialogue on gender equality and participatory democracy in the context of local development and ongoing reforms from local to subnational and national levels | **4.1. (UNDP)** Number of solutions that are co-designed by multi-stakeholder groups for participatory planning and decision making and those solutions are undertaken | Co-design events documentation: agenda, lists of participants, hand-out materialsReports from the event with description of solutions | 0(3 by 2016, result of WiLD, WILD 2) | 2018 | 0 | *0* | 4 | *2* | 4 |  | 2 |  | 10 | 2 | Feedback from stakeholders on the solutionsFeedback from local governments on the applicability of the solutionsMonitoring the progress of the initiatives |
| **Output 5**Discourse on issues of gender equality and women participation at all levels is advanced through advocacy and public campaigns  | **5.1. (OxYGen)** Positive change in public perception on women political participation (Perceptions, activities, skills, attitude, motivation, beliefs) | Pre-and -post survey reports  | Not Available | 2018 | To be established by a pre-survey | *0* | - | *-* | - |  | 15% |  | 15% | - |  |
|  | **5.2. (OxYGen)** Reach of the public awareness products about women political participation in print, social, broadcast media, public meetings, conferences, other online and off-line platforms. | Social media viewership reports, TV station reports, number of publications, event registration lists  | Not Available 0 | 2018 | 0 | *0* | 15% | *Percentage cannot be assessed at this point**Views on website –10536**Post reach on Facebook – 231019**Engagement on Facebook – 31993* *Facebook Posts – 252* | 20% |  | 25% |  | 25% | - | Monitoring the social media and national TV stations views RISK: Tracking the local TV stations reach will be challenging as there is no systems in place.Survey reports |
| **5.3. OxYGen)** Share of target audience with increased positive perception/exposure to issues related to gender equality. | Pre-and post-survey reports | 0 | 2018 | 0 | *0* | - | *-* | - |  | 15% |  | 15% | - |  |
| **5.4. (OxYGen, UNDP)** Number of affirmative measures that taken up by respective governmental bodies to increase women political participation | Government records, meeting minutes, public statements, interviews and meeting notes, revisions in the policies, in state action plans.  | 0 | 2018 | - | *-* | - | *-* | - |  | 3 |  | 3 | - | Research, stakeholder feedback on the proposed affirmative measures, reportingRISK: Significant timeframe required for possible redesign of the TARA/community consolidation process |
| **Output 6**Youth advanced as future leaders, changemakers and enablers of local democracy | **6.1. (UNDP)** Number of local democratization activities led by youth (awareness raising initiatives on women political participations, participatory research, community service evaluation and improvement) | Event documentation: agenda, lists of participants, WiLD project database, Applications form small grants and idea calls, Reports | 0(44 by 2016, result of WiLD, WILD 2) | 2018 | 0 | *0* | 30 | *29* | 40 |  | 30 |  | 100 | 29 | Survey among camp graduatesMonitoring visits/observationsInterviews with local government representativesRISK: lack of support networks in the communities |

**OFFLINE RISK LOG**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **#** |  | **Description** | **Risk Category** | **Impact &****Probability** | **Risk Treatment / Management Measures** | **Risk Owner** |
|  | **GUIDANCE:** | Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event and cause.Risks identified through HACT, SES, Private Sector Due Diligence, and other assessments should be included. | Social and EnvironmentalFinancialOperational OrganizationalPoliticalRegulatoryStrategicOtherSubcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see Enterprise Risk Management Policy) | Describe the potential **effect** on the project if the future event were to occur.Enter **probability** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected)Enter **impact** based on 1-5 scale (1 = Low; 5 = Critical) | What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk. | The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk. |
| 1 |  | Amendments in regulatory framework on local elections are made without due consideration of gender perspective | Political | P = 4I = 3 | Close monitoring of the process of drafting of electoral amendments; contribution of expert opinion during the discussions; package of recommendations from the project to the relevant parties; advocacy. | Programme Manager |
| 2 |  | Belated adoption of the new iteration of the national framework on gender equality (Strategy and Action Plan) | Political | P = 4I = 3 | Proactive approach, including joint Gender Thematic Group efforts in promoting and supporting the development of the mentioned frameworks. Advocacy efforts based on the lessons learnt from evaluation of the previous action plan. | Programme Manager |
| 3 |  | Low level of engagement and commitment from local counterparts due to lack of interest and capacity, and/or other reasons | Social and Environmental | P = 3I = 3 | Based on the previous experience, UNDP will mitigate by reach out and “marketing” of the incentives, by careful selection of the potential “champion” communities as well as by engaging networks established under various programs (GIZ, CoE, OSCE, etc.) | Programme Manager |
| 4 |  | Change in the continuation of the Territorial and Administrative Reform from that anticipated | Political | P = 2I = 2 | The project is designed to allow two scenarios: continued reform and discontinued reform. The project has response actions both cases, hence the impact of the Reform on this project is low. | Programme Manager |
| 5 |  | Part of the projects activities do not lead to the change envisaged; | Social and Environmental | P = 2I = 2 | The project will be implemented in flexible and adaptive approach. Data will be collected regularly to diagnose complexities, discuss them with representatives of beneficiary groups and mitigate respectively with amending the programmatic component, modifying them, or coming up with new ones | Programme Manager |
| 6 |  | Project activities fail to encourage women who have not previously participated in such activities from joining | Social and Environmental | P = 2I = 2 | The project will be implemented in flexible and adaptive approach. Data will be collected regularly to diagnose complexities, discuss them with representatives of fbeenciriary groups and mitigate respectively with amending the programmatic component, modifying them, or coming up with new ones. | Programme Manager |
| 7 |  | Political parties do not manifest commitment in participatory and inclusive processes | Political | P = 3I = 3 | Meetings with the management/influential representative of the political parties to define and agree on the scope and nature of the intervention and get their ‘buy-in’, advocacy. | Programme Manager |
| 8 |  | Major natural disaster (e.g. earthquake), or escalation of conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh conflict escalation may disrupt the process too. | Social and Environmental, Political | I = 4P = 4 | Development of contingency plan | Programme Manager |

# ANNUAL/MULTIYEAR WORK PLAN AND BUDGET FROM PRODOC [[4]](#footnote-5)[[5]](#footnote-6)

*All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS** | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** | **Planned Budget by Year** | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **PLANNED BUDGET** |
| 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Funding Source | Budget Description | Amount |
| **Output 1.**OxYGenSubstantial evidence is accumulated on public perception and policy gaps for women political participation from grassroots to national level | * 1. Two-phase comprehensive, multi-dimension research on women political participation in local politics
	2. Publicizing of the research findings
	3. Advocacy on the research findings and recommendations
	4. Networking events
 | - |  51,205  |  30,724  |  28,181  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Local Cons.  |  **110,109.99**  |
| - |  28,009  |  22,588  |  5,023  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Contractual Serv.-Ind |  **55,619.47**  |
| - |  309  |  233  |  58  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Travel |  **599.86**  |
| - |  2,209  |  1,326  |  1,178  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Contractual Serv.-Comp |  **4,713.02**  |
| - |  1,032  |  774  |  193  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Materials and Goods |  **1,998.74**  |
| - |  101  |  76  |  19  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Supplies |  **195.95**  |
| - |  1,980  |  990  |  990  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Audio Visual Printing Production |  **3,959.54**  |
| - |  1,358  |  815  |  724  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Trainings, Workshops & Conferences |  **2,897.60**  |
| - |  4,310  |  2,876  |  1,818  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Facilities and Administration  |  **9,004.10**  |
| - |  822  |  632  |  316  | MTAD | UK GGF | DPC General Operational Expenditure  |  **1,769.63**  |
| - |  7,307  |  4,883  |  3,080  | MTAD | UK GGF | Facilities and Administration (8%) |  **15,269.43**  |
| MONITORING | n/a | Quarterly | Quarterly | Quarterly |  |  |  |  |
| **Sub-Total for Output 1** | **206,137** |
| **Output 2:**Leadership potential and skills of women in communities of Armenia are advanced vis-a-vis community development processes and ongoing reforms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1. ToT already experienced in local politics.2.2. Pre-electoral support to female potential candidates 2.3. Leadership schools will be offered to women from non-consolidated communities. 2.4. Pilot female-led ‘integrity islands’ in several selected communities2.5. Capacity development on leadership skills for high school girls through creative and “learning-by-doing” methodology (interlinked with activities under p.4) | - | 11,757  | 12,389  | 4,298  | MTAD | UK GGF | DPC Staff |  **28,445.0**  |
| - | 11,757  | 13,527  | 2,528  | MTAD | UK GGF | Local Cons.  |  **27,812.9**  |
| - | 8,597  | 9,735  | 1,896  | MTAD | UK GGF | Contractual Serv.-Ind |  **20,227.6**  |
| - | 4,804  | 4,046  | -  | MTAD | UK GGF | Travel |  **8,849.6**  |
| - | 4,425  | 5,942  | 632  | MTAD | UK GGF | Contractual Serv.-Comp |  **10,998.7**  |
| - | 948  | 607  | 253  | MTAD | UK GGF | Materials and Goods |  **1,807.8**  |
| - | 379  | 379  | 253  | MTAD | UK GGF | Supplies |  **1,011.4**  |
| - | 4,425  | 5,942  | 1,264  | MTAD | UK GGF | Audio Visual Printing Production |  **11,630.8**  |
| - | 4,741  | 4,109  | 1,896  | MTAD | UK GGF | DPC General Operational Expenditure  |  **10,745.9**  |
| - | 15,803  | 20,228  | 1,896  | MTAD | UK GGF | Trainings, Workshops & Conferences |  **37,926.7**  |
| - | 5,411  | 6,152  | 1,193  | MTAD | UK GGF | Facilities and Administration (8%) | **12,756** |
| MONITORING | n/a | Quarterly | Quarterly | Quarterly |  |  |  |  |
| **Sub-Total for Output 2** |  **172,212**  |
| **Output 3:**The role and capacities of political parties for advancing women in politics enhanced. | 3.1. Create across-party resource cadre from active male/female members of political parties’ regional and youth branches 3.2. Run series of round tables to: compile gender advocacy strategies related to party-building, elections and campaigning3.3.Run national and regional events to support the political parties in finalization and/or updates of strategies for advancing leadership of women and youth.3.4. Initiate number of high level conferences and events on gender equality topics Monitoring | - | 5,689  | 8,850  | 632  | MTAD | UK GGF | Local Cons. Tec |  **15,171**  |
| - | 8,091  | 10,240  | 1,896  | MTAD | UK GGF | Contractual Serv.-Ind |  **20,228**  |
| - | 1,896  | 5,057  | 632  | MTAD | UK GGF | Travel |  **7,585**  |
| - | 5,057  | 4,678  | 379  | MTAD | UK GGF | Contractual Serv.-Comp |  **10,114**  |
| - | 1,011  | 506  | 253  | MTAD | UK GGF | Materials and Goods |  **1,770**  |
| - | 948  | 442  | 126  | MTAD | UK GGF | Supplies |  **1,517**  |
| - | 4,425  | 7,585  | 632  | MTAD | UK GGF | Audio Visual Printing Production |  **12,642**  |
| - | 4,425  | 5,942  | 1,011  | MTAD | UK GGF | DPC costs  | **11,378** |
| - | 15,803  | 21,492  | 1,264  | MTAD | UK GGF | Trainings, Workshops & Conferences |  **38,559**  |
| - | 3,788  | 5,183  | 546  | MTAD | UK GGF | Facilities and Administration (8%) |  **9,517**  |
| n/a | Quarterly | Quarterly | Quarterly |  |  |  |  |
| **Sub-Total for Output 3** |  **128,480**  |
| **Output 4:**Policy dialogue on gender equality and participatory democracy in the context of local development and ongoing reforms from local to subnational and national levels | 4.2. Support development of models for engaging citizens in policy dialogue 4.3. Support trained local female and young leaders in channeling inputs on relevant draft legislation 4.4. Organize policy advocacy events to lobby for policy reform 4.5. Support local and national governments in introduction and employment of affirmative actions for women political participation (quotas, other)Monitoring | - | 7,712  | 8,597  | 632  | MTAD | UK GGF | Local Consultant |  **16,941**  |
| - | 8,091  | 10,114  | 2,023  | MTAD | UK GGF | Contractual Serv.-Ind |  **20,228**  |
| - | 1,011  | 2,023  | 632  | MTAD | UK GGF | Travel |  **3,666**  |
| - | 3,793  | 4,804  | 506  | MTAD | UK GGF | Contractual Serv.-Comp |  **9,102**  |
| - | 1,011  | 506  | 422  | MTAD | UK GGF | Materials and Goods |  **1,939**  |
| - | 759  | 506  | -  | MTAD | UK GGF | Supplies |  **1,264**  |
| - | 3,161  | 3,793  | 632  | MTAD | UK GGF | Audio Visual Printing Production |  **7,585**  |
| - | 2,528  | 1,896  | 885  | MTAD | UK GGF | DPC General Operational Expenditure  |  **5,310**  |
| - | 8,850  | 17,067  | 1,264  | MTAD | UK GGF | Trainings, Workshops & Conferences |  **27,181**  |
| - | 2,954  | 3,945  | 560  | MTAD | UK GGF | Facilities and Administration (8%) |  **7,459**  |
| n/a | Quarterly | Quarterly | Quarterly |  |  |  |  |
| **Sub-Total for Output 4** | **100,675** |
| **Output 5:** Discourse on issues of gender equality and women participation at all levels is advanced through advocacy and public campaigns | 5.1.Nationwide public awareness campaign on “women political participation at the local level”.5.2.Increased visibility of women candidates during the elections of local self-government bodies.5.3.Capacity development of national and local media.5.4.Awareness raising on SDG 5.  | - | 54,812  | 49,238  | 11,149  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Local Consultant |  **115,198**  |
| - | 25,347  | 20,638  | 4,963  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Contractual Serv.-Ind |  **50,948**  |
| - | 460  | 344  | 86  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Travel |  **890**  |
| - | 6,120  | 5,305  | 1,224  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Contractual Serv.-Comp |  **12,649**  |
| - | 2,781  | -  | -  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Furniture |  **2,781**  |
| - | 1,831  | 1,057  | 580  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Materials and Goods |  **3,468**  |
| - | 9,861  | - | - | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | IT Equipment (BA007) |  **9,861**  |
| - | 1,264  | 1,264  | - | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Utilities |  **2,528**  |
| - | 2,176  | 1,886  | 435  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Audio Visual Printing Production |  **4,497**  |
| - | 6,546  | 5,674  | 1,310  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Trainings, Workshops & Conferences |  **13,530**  |
| - | 5,560  | 4,270  | 987  | OxYGenMTAD | UK GGF | Facilities and Administration - Indirect costs (5%) |  **10,817**  |
| - | 948  | 632  | 316  | MTAD | UK GGF | DPC General Operational Expenditure  |  **1,896**  |
| - | 9,416  | 7,225  | 1,684  | MTAD | UK GGF | Facilities and Administration (8%) |  **18,325**  |
| MONITORING | n/a | Quarterly | Quarterly | Quarterly |  |  |  |  |
| **Sub-Total for Output 5** |  **247,388**  |
| **Output 6:** Active youth in the communities empowered as enablers of local democracy and women support groups through empathy-building leadership models | 6.1. Run “I AM the Community” camp6.2. Replicate tested women- and youth-led innovative citizen engagement models 6.3. Identify ‘new generation’ of female community leaders through various civic engagements schemes, including UNDP’s Demo Co-Design Labs.6.4. Support formats for collaboration of youth and local governments  | - | 9,231  | 14,791  | 6,321  | MTAD | UK GGF | Local Consultant |  **30,344**  |
| - | 8,091  | 10,240  | 1,896  | MTAD | UK GGF | Contractual Serv.-Ind |  **20,228**  |
| - | 5,765  | 6,574  | 1,896  | MTAD | UK GGF | Travel |  **14,235**  |
| - | 5,689  | 7,585  | 2,528  | MTAD | UK GGF | Contractual Serv.-Comp |  **15,803**  |
| - | 506  | 1,011  | 506  | MTAD | UK GGF | Materials and Goods |  **2,023**  |
| - | 506  | 759  | 253  | MTAD | UK GGF | Supplies |  **1,517**  |
| - | 4,425  | 4,425  | 1,264  | MTAD | UK GGF | Audio Visual Printing Production |  **10,114**  |
| - | 5,689  | 6,195  | 2,528  | MTAD | UK GGF | DPC General Operational Expenditure  |  **14,412**  |
| - | 19,595  | 22,832  | 2,528  | MTAD | UK GGF | Trainings, Workshops & Conferences |  **44,956**  |
| - | 4,760  | 5,953  | 1,578  | MTAD | UK GGF | Facilities and Administration (8%) |  **12,291**  |
| MONITORING | n/a | Quarterly | Quarterly | Quarterly |  |  |  |  |
| **Sub-Total for Output 6** |  **165,922**  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output 7:**Implementation | Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation | - |  12,642  |  -  |  18,963  | MTAD | UK GGF | International Consultant |  **31,606**  |
| - |  94,817  |  94,817  |  13,906  | MTAD | UK GGF | Contractual Serv.-Ind. |  **203,540**  |
| - |  37,927  |  -  |  -  | MTAD | UK GGF | Vehicles |  **37,927**  |
| - |  1,264  |  2,276  |  253  | MTAD | UK GGF | Materials and Goods |  **3,793**  |
| - |  1,517  |  1,896  |  632  | MTAD | UK GGF | Communications and Audio Visual Eq. |  **4,046**  |
| - |  506  |  1,011  |  379  | MTAD | UK GGF | Supplies |  **1,896**  |
| - |  3,793  |  1,138  |  -  | MTAD | UK GGF | IT Equipment |  **4,930**  |
| - |  1,643  |  2,670  |  885  | MTAD | UK GGF | Rental and Maint. of Information Technology Eq. |  **5,198**  |
| - |  885  |  1,264  |  1,011  | MTAD | UK GGF | Rental and mnt.of other equipment |  **3,161**  |
| - |  -  |  -  |  3,161  | MTAD | UK GGF | Professional Services |  **3,161**  |
| - |  15,550  |  18,205  |  7,206  | MTAD | UK GGF | DPC General Operational Expenditure  |  **40,961**  |
| - |  14,046  |  5,382  |  1,896  | MTAD | UK GGF | Trainings, Workshops & Conferences |  **21,324**  |
| - |  14,767  |  10,292  |  3,863  | MTAD | UK GGF | Facilities and Administration (8%) |  **28,922**  |
| MONITORING | n/a | Quarterly | Quarterly | Quarterly |  |  |  |  |
| **Sub-Total for Output 7** |  **390,463**  |
| **Evaluation** *(as relevant)* | EVALUATION |  |   |  | October 2021 |  |  |  |  |
| **TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  **1,411,278**  |

**Output Verification Template**

**Field Visit Report Format**

The content of the field visit report varies depending on the purpose of the visit. At a minimum, any field visit report must contain an analysis of the progress towards results, the production of outputs, partnerships, key challenges and proposed actions. **This format may be slightly adjusted.**

**Date of visit: \_15 July, 2019\_\_**

**Subject and venue of visit: \_\_\_00109276 Women in Politics\_\_\_**

[Project number(s) and title(s), venue visited]

**Purpose of the field visit:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcomes** | **Update on****outcomes** | **Outputs** | **Update on****outputs** | **Reasons if progress****Below target** | **Update on****partnership****strategies** | **Recommendations****and****proposed action** |
| Outcome 3 of UNDAF 2016-2020: “By 2020, Armenia has achieved greater progress in reducing gender inequality and women are more empowered and less likely to suffer domestic violence.“By 2020, Armenia has achieved greater progress in reducing gender inequality, and gender-based violence and in promoting women’s empowerment | The core activities of the such as research on women participation, capacity development of women and youth, stakeholders mapping, including the research revealing models of citizen engagement contributing to the overall outcome of this project are already commenced which allow us to assess the baselines and actual gaps to be addressed.The public perception on women's participation and representation in local governance is explored via comprehensive countrywide research undertaken. Comprehensive qualitative and quantitative data is compiled. The data and recommendations, including on existing opportunities and challenges, inform the programmatic components of the WiP project, specifically the pre- and post-electoral work with women leaders and the public awareness and advocacy components, as well as policy dialogue components of the project. Integrity Action Plan is developed and agreed on. The plan focuses on reducing corruption in the municipalities, increasing efficiency, responsiveness and fairness of municipal service delivery, and ultimately increasing population trust towards local government.  | Substantial evidence is accumulated on public perception and policy gaps for women political participation from grassroots to national levelLeadership potential and skills of women in communities of Armenia are advanced vis-a-vis community development processes and ongoing reformsThe role and capacities of political parties for advancing women in politics enhancedPolicy dialogue on gender equality and participatory democracy in the context of local development and ongoing reforms from local to subnational and national levels | The Research on “Public Perceptions of and Policy Gaps Regarding women’s leadership and Participation in decision-Making in the Context of Local Self-Government Reforms” is under review..23 beneficiaries of the UNDP previous projects were selected as a result of a ToT and a written examination; In general, around 140 women from 10 communities benefitted from targeted trainings within the pre-electoral support component during the last quarter of the year, raising the total number of beneficiary women to 390 and the number of communities to 24 for the whole elections cycle during 2019. To summarize the year, 17 women were elected as members of avagani and 1 woman as a head of community as a result of the project activities (out of the total number of 30 candidate women running in elections, which sums up to 60% success rate)20 high and mid-level management representatives of the Municipality of Echmiadzin were trained on the toolkit of the “Integrity Islands” methodology | The progress is overall on track, however the component on advancement of responsibilities and roles of political parties is slightly delayed due to the further agreement to adjust to OxYGen’s plan, in order to come up with the harmonized actions.Lower than expected response to the training announcements and high turnover rate of participants is recorded. | Currently UNDP undertakes mapping of political parties and their regional/local branches. This activity of enhancement of the roles and capacities of political parties will be a part of the planned. | The UNDP capacity development efforts should be synergized with the OxYGen’s advocacy events and efforts. |
|  |  | Discourse on issues of gender equality and women participation at all levels is advanced through advocacy and public campaignsActive youth in the communities empowered as enablers of local democracy | Increasing the visibility of women candidates during local elections trough publication of series of info materials and stories.24 members of UNDP’s “I AM the Community” Youth Club members from 18 communities were trained on Evidence-Based Policy Making in December 20192 recommendations from a package of recommendations developed earlier and presented to the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly were included in the final version of the Law on LSG submitted to NA for adoption. |  |  |  |

**PROJECT PERFORMANCE—IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

[If the person conducting the field visit observes problems that are generic and not related to any specific output, or that apply to all of them, he or she should address the ‘top three’ such challenges.] List the main challenges experienced during implementation and propose a way forward.

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**LESSONS LEARNED**

Describe briefly key lessons learned during the project:

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**Participants in the field visit:**

**Project // Portfolio**

1. The report shall be evidence-based, short but informative. It shall be on the level of statements rather than providing a description of inputs and processes. Add up information through monitoring cycles. The final report will contain all years of the project. Use results language to indicate the change vis-à-vis the baselines and targets. Financial performance to be indicated CDR-based (i.e., actual) not commitment-based. *Monitoring actions through the year (i.e., SPR): Q1 planning – 20 January; Q2 – 15 April; Q3 – 15 July; Q4 provisional - 15 November; final 20 January.* [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. 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-3)
3. 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-4)
4. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)