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**PROJECT DOCUMENT**  
**Azerbaijan**

Project Title: **Provision of early recovery assistance for protection and livelihoods, economic security for the conflict-affected population in Azerbaijan.**  
 Project Number: **00128695**  
 Implementing Partner: **United Nations Development Project**

**Start Date: 15 September 2021 End Date: 31 December 2023 PAC Meeting date: 13 September 2021**

**Brief Description**

This urgent early recovery action has two main aims: i) to provide immediate support to 1500 people including family members in Azerbaijan through immediate short-term support for agriculture livelihoods; and ii) to increase capacities for mine action, which will benefit some 43,688 direct beneficiaries living in the vicinity of the former line of contact at risk from unexploded ordnance from the recent conflict. The early recovery action is in line with Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) 2021 HIP and UN assessments. For UNDP, the priority is to provide urgent early recovery assistance to the conflict-affected population.

Recent assessments of early recovery, gender and mine action needs in this area have identified several urgent priorities, including the need for immediate livelihood assistance to be delivered to people living in and around areas impacted by the recent conflict, particularly in agricultural-related livelihoods. These assessments include a recent early recovery assessment by UNDP, joint UN monitoring visits and rapid assessments by the UNDP community resource hubs teams in three key locations in the region. UNDP's recent gender assessment impact assessed the situation of vulnerable rural women in Barda and Terter. At the request of the Government of Azerbaijan, UNDP led a labor market assessment and a rapid assessment of conflict-affected areas in response to COVID-19.

The mine action assessments indicate that explosive ordnance (EO) contamination is extensive and presents a considerable and growing risk to civilians. The main threat arises from the defensive minefields placed along the former line of contact (LoC), much of which is in the vicinity of populated areas of Azerbaijan. In addition, unexploded ordnance is strewn across areas in use by civilians. Population, providing an enabling environment for a return to stability, while contributing to overall peace and security in the region. The humanitarian mine action component will only address civilian and community needs.

Agreed by (signatures)<sup>1</sup>:

NATIONAL PRIORITY: STRONGER INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY OF QUALITY PUBLIC AND SOCIAL SERVICES

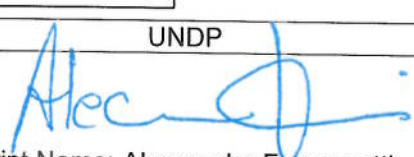
UNSCDF OUTCOME #2: People furthest behind benefit from enhanced national capacities and governance structures for social protection and quality public and social services, in line with Azerbaijan's international commitments

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2 – Accelerate structural transformation for sustainable development

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker<sup>2</sup>:

<b>Total resources required:</b>	<b>3,128,689.49 USD</b>	
<b>Total resources allocated:</b>	<b>UNDP TRAC:</b>	<b>177,095.63 USD</b>
	<b>EU:</b>	<b>2,951,593.86 USD</b>
	<b>Government:</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>In-Kind:</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Unfunded:</b>		

UNDP

  
 Print Name: Alessandro Fracassetti  
 Resident Representative, UNDP

1. Note: Adjust signatures as needed

2. <sup>2</sup> The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women's empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principle objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender quality)

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## LIST OF COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

DG ECHO	Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
ANAMA	National Agency for Mine Action
LoC	Line of contact
IDPs	Internally displaced people
MSME	Micro Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
APMBT	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
AXO	Abandoned Ordnance
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMSMA	Information Management System in Mine Action
GIS	Geographic Information System
EORE	Explosive Ordnance Risk Education
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
PwD	People with Disabilities
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
DIM	Direct Implementation
NIM	National Implementation
RRF	Recovery and Resilience Facility
GEN	Gender Marker
TA	Technical Advisor
NTS	Non-technical Survey
IM	Information Management
NIM	National Implementation

### UNDP Mine Action Activities<sup>2</sup>

UNDP has been operating in Azerbaijan at the government's invitation since 1992 and is the largest UN agency in-country. In 1998, the Government called on UNDP for assistance in establishing the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) as a non-military agency mandated to conduct humanitarian demining, focusing on areas that pose the greatest threats to human safety and livelihoods. UNDP brought in international experts to train ANAMA staff on all aspects of mine action, including conducting surveys to identify mine locations, removing explosives, supporting risk education initiatives, and supporting survivors of mine-related accidents. UNDP also helped to mobilize resources and broker international partnerships to support the agency up until 2003. UNDP programs support three major priorities: (i) inclusive and sustainable growth that reduces vulnerability and builds resilience; (ii) stronger institutions to ensure the delivery of quality public and social services; and (iii) protecting the environment and addressing issues related to climate change. In line with these priorities, the main activities undertaken by UNDP include support for youth employment, innovation, agrobiodiversity, Micro small medium enterprises (MSMEs), social entrepreneurship, vocational education for people with disabilities, mine action, digital infrastructure, tourism development, COVID-19 response, and women's empowerment.

In response to the recent conflict, UNDP established an early recovery program based on and expanding its existing programs and capacities in the country. This recovery program includes support for humanitarian de-mining and restoration of the digital infrastructure, as well as support for livelihoods, particularly for women, youth and people with disabilities.

In providing immediate humanitarian and early recovery assistance in response to the recent conflict, UNDP was able to build on its longstanding partnerships with ANAMA, the State Committee for Family Women and Children's Affairs, and the Ministry of Transport, Communications and High Technologies.

UNDP has supported de-mining actions in the conflict affected areas since 1999. Over the past 20 years, ANAMA and UNDP have helped clear over 806,000 mines and other explosive weapons in Azerbaijan, helping to ensure a safe return for over 160,500 displaced people. UNDP is currently working closely with ANAMA in humanitarian de-mining efforts.

To support local livelihoods, UNDP quickly established three community resource centers in Fizuli -Horadiz, Terter, and Aghjabedi for the provision of short-term livelihood support and psychosocial and legal services. These centers were developed on the model of UNDP's successful Women's Resource Centers program. Women in rural areas will continue to be key beneficiaries of UNDP engagements, particularly in the conflict-affected region. UNDP is also opening a sub-office in this region to support the implementation of livelihood support.

In responding to the recent conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic, UNDP has drawn on its proven partnerships with the Government of Azerbaijan in supporting livelihoods and employment with a focus on the most vulnerable populations, as well as in joint efforts to support health procurement, women's entrepreneurship, and the social inclusion of people with disabilities. UNDP has further been able to draw on its extensive expertise in mine action and ICT in addressing these crises.

#### Problem Statement:

The conflict-affected region is one of the world's most heavily mined areas. The risks associated with these mines not only affect the vulnerable communities living in the vicinity of the former line of contact but will also soon affect hundreds of thousands of IDPs poised to return. New access routes and other infrastructure projects have reached the former LOC, and increased traffic is now supporting reconstruction efforts and resettlement plans. In addition to military and police victims of explosive ordnance accidents, 49 new civilian victims were registered with ANAMA between November 2020 and April 2021, mainly in the districts of Aghdam, Fizuli and Jabrayil, with an average of seven accidents per month. The victims of these latest accidents included 33 male adults, one woman, and a seven-year-old child. The risks posed to the populations in this area have risen significantly due to the additional unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination from the 2020 hostilities and the increasing circulation of civilians, including encroachments close to and into areas of explosive ordnance contamination. Accident rates are expected to rise steadily at first and then increase sharply when greater circulation occurs as infrastructure is expanded and resettlement activities take place in line with the initial steps of a three-phase resettlement plan for Aghdam,

<sup>2</sup> The suggested use of specific names of locations and/or towns in and around Nagorno Karabakh, should not be interpreted as recognizing any specific status and/or claims of those locations whose status is in contention. The use of specific Azerbaijani (and/or Armenian) names is recommended based on operational considerations and/or intended to help manage political sensitivities.

Fizuli and Jabrayil starting in 2022 (within the funding period of this action). A corresponding change in the profile of victims will occur as a wider spectrum of society encounters mine-contaminated areas.

The minefields and defenses of the former LoC are extensive: approximately 300km in length and 3-7km in depth, though information on the precise extent and nature of mine and UXO contamination in this belt is poor. The task of clearing mines and UXO will take many years. The lack of accurate information available limits the quality of risk education messaging, making it difficult to mark dangerous areas effectively with signage and to clear UXO and concentrations of landmines located close to civilians in line with short-term and medium-term priorities. A comprehensive set of mitigation approaches are considered in this action. In combination, these efforts will contribute significantly to safeguarding populations resident in the target districts and those who will be moving in the vicinity of the LoC during the project period and beyond.

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## II. STRATEGY

The capacity in Azerbaijan to present a realistic overview of safe / cleared areas and roads for possible use, or to clearly illustrate the location of the contaminated areas with their various threat levels was identified as essential. As more and more people enter the new areas under Azerbaijan control, it is important to provide all stakeholders with updated mine risk maps<sup>3</sup> for operational and humanitarian purposes (important to note that maps should not be interpreted as recognizing any specific status and / or claims of any locations / borders whose status may be in contention) on safe versus no-go areas. This has been identified by assessments as a weakness in the mine action sector in Azerbaijan and for this reason, UNDP requests funding to implement a systematic survey and improved information management for use by various government authorities, civil society, UN and international agencies involved in early recovery and mine risk education.

The three districts of Terter, Fizuli-Horadiz and Aghjabedi where the livelihoods support will be provided were greatly affected by the conflict as most of the villages are close to the former Line of Contact. The population of these districts reported a substantial loss of agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood assets (harvest, livestock). Finding employment opportunities in the villages is a challenge and it is difficult for the population to mitigate their increased vulnerability particularly for women and other daily wage and seasonal workers. Many of the villagers, especially women undertake seasonal work or informal work without contracts. The conflict aggravated an already existing fragile socio-economic situation, also compounded by the impact of COVID-19.

- The Inter Agency mission and the Early recovery assessment found that many displaced and local communities were already vulnerable pre-conflict, which was caused by structural poverty and later exacerbated by COVID 19. These people can no longer endure the devastating effects of the destruction of their homes, loss of employment and small businesses, in addition to lack of education and basic health services. It should be noted that many structural poor are in the same situation as people directly affected by the recent conflict.
- Agriculture, livestock, casual wage labor as well as social benefits and pensions were the main livelihood sources for the majority of households in the pre-conflict villages, while currently social benefits and pension are the only livelihood source for the majority of families.
- Hostilities and insecurity delayed the harvesting of crops such as cotton, onion, corn, alfalfa etc, which resulted in significant harvest loss. Loss of alfalfa means the lack of fodder for livestock. Harvesting is the daily wage source for many villagers that were deprived of their daily income. Many farms and stables were damaged and many animals and poultry perished.
- Some farmers (male and female) cannot carry out planting due to unexploded ordnance therefore ensuring the safety of the farmlands is critical.

According to the findings of the Socio-Economic Assessment, carried out by UNDP to measure the impacts of COVID-19 across sectors in conflict-affected regions, most MSMEs confirmed that they benefited from Government support: measures, 41% of entrepreneurs benefitted from wage subsidy scheme, 38% from direct financial support but these have been limited and more support is required to revive the small enterprise sector.

With the humanitarian emergency ending and the gradual transition to early recovery underway, including as a result of assistance provided to the affected population by Government, continued assistance focusing on

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<sup>3</sup> Maps will be done for operational and humanitarian purposes and include the required disclaimer. They should not be interpreted as recognizing any specific status and/or claims of those locations/borders whose status is in contention.

the humanitarian, development and peace nexus is essential to strengthening the resilience of the conflict-affected population to ensure full recovery from the effects of the recent conflict.

Conflict sensitive communication and advocacy towards national authorities, partners, donors, and beneficiaries are essential given the continued underlying tensions between Azerbaijan and Armenia following the November 10th statement.

UNDP has generated risk matrixes on mine action. UNDP along with other UN entities are closely monitoring the situation and any changes that could impact the proposed action.

This Action will benefit the population living in the prioritized districts. It will include conflict affected persons that are at heightened risks and fall within vulnerability criteria that UNDP has identified for Azerbaijan.

The results of the action will be achieved through 2 components: a) humanitarian mine action and b) livelihood support.

### **Component 1: Humanitarian Mine Action**

Mine action is an important practical contribution to confidence building and peace in the region and combined with livelihoods support providing economic security will bring stability.

UNDP mine action capacity building under this action will provide a coherent response to the needs and priorities to improve community safety and protection. First, a systematic non-technical survey to better define the nature, extent and impact of explosive ordnance contamination - a prerequisite to the implementation of a well-targeted and comprehensive mine action response and enable other recovery sector activities. It will result in updated presentation of data and information for decision-makers and stakeholders to more effectively manage the risks posed by mines and UXO - to develop strategies, shape capacities and establish workplans that address community safety priorities. This is underpinned by new data and information necessary to implement a survey and populate information management system for use by government authorities, police as well as civil society. This is a high priority identified by the mine action agency ANAMA. In addition, working with partners, UNDP intends to use the improved knowledge and access to information in conjunction with innovative approaches to introducing new tools through mobile and new technologies (including through social platforms) to deliver targeted and more impactful explosive ordnance information messaging for the conflict affected communities supported by emergency teams on call for UXO disposal.

Digital technologies represent an easily scalable, cost-effective way of reaching large groups of people (especially young people). Most technologies can also be easily updated to adapt to changing circumstances such as improved knowledge of the nature and extent of contamination through survey work, and the better understanding of risk - which may be monitored through data on changing victim profiles. Messages can also be adapted to groups of users that volunteer information such as sex, age and profession.

UNDP will draw on this global knowledge to ensure that the emergency in Azerbaijan benefits from experience from elsewhere and adapts that experience to the context of affected communities along the LoC and to the broader IDP population. A conscious effort will be made to incorporate messages that address conflict sensitivities, promote gender equality and where possible provide messages that contribute to peace dividends.

The objectives of the action will be achieved through the following results and activities:

#### **Result 1- Emergency general non-technical mine action survey to define nature and extent of explosive ordnance contamination and provide up to date data and information to key stakeholders and the population at risk**

The purpose of the survey is to define the extent of confirmed and suspect hazardous areas. Initial reports suggest the Line of Contact will represent an area of approximately 1050 sq.km within the target district. The surveyed areas with safety zones are expected to be contained within an area of 1200 sq.km.

#### **Activity 1.1 - Design, recruit and train, procure equipment and pretest, pilot test, operational reviews**

Finalize survey design with the mine action authority including questions and process chart on information flow and quality management procedures. To recruit survey personnel and train teams regarding methodology and implementation. Hire an immediate short-term technical consultant for Non-technical Survey methodology. The activity envisages recruiting a local consultant to oversee whole survey process which will be responsible for monitoring and quality assurance. It is also planned to procure two vehicles (pick-ups) for survey teams operating in the field to protect their movements and rent of one vehicle (pick-up) and procure survey equipment including three differential GPS, four range finders. There will be also procurement of three computers for survey teams.

#### **Activity 1.2 - Full implementation of survey**

Test the survey tools and conduct pretest to the view and adjust the questionnaires accordingly. Conduct a full pilot test with the approved questions and procedures for all staff. Conduct an operational review and adjust procedures where required.

The funds under training and workshops in the activity will be utilized for preparation and dissemination of survey results to stakeholders including workshops to improve current systems and provide a roadmap.

#### **Activity 1.3- Review of existing IMSMA database**

Review is planned to include an off-the-shelf set of GIS, database, and analysis of tools specifically designed for mine action. IMSMA expert will be recruited to perform a review of the existing database and provide updated data and information for key stakeholders and communities at risk. Also, the activity envisages procurement of plotter and maps.

#### **Activity 1.4 - Population and processing of survey and operational data**

Landmine and UXO survey data are included as a layer in the GIS system. Categorized as high / medium / low risk areas. Data processed and analyzed together with victim data, land use and with satellite and remote sensing and imaginary and maps. Preparation and dissemination of survey results to stakeholders including workshops to improve current systems and provide a roadmap. This activity will include a number of interviews in the field with operational staff and management, and a selection of people living and moving around the area. Training of management and operational personnel and incorporation of data into the decision processes.

#### **Activity 1.5 - Select 3 new technologies and implement them for Azerbaijan**

Review new technologies and innovations in explosive ordnance risk management and methods and approaches. Draw on the resources of the EORE Advisory Group and other recent risk education assessment during workshops with demonstrations of the new technologies including mobile applications and social media platforms and introduce new technologies to the target population.

Select at least three new technologies and Plan for introduction of these tools with target groups. The interventions that will have a direct impact on target population will include the following:

1. Online training courses on mine risk education with further certification for population
2. Online training for trainers to disseminate the mine risk awareness to a larger population to the communities
3. Interactive game available on IOS and Android will also be developed for more junior layer of the population increasing their mine risk awareness

Adapt the tools for the Azerbaijani context and language and trial the new methodology. Pilot the tools and make adjustments where required.

#### **Result 2- Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Mobile teams operational and responding to callouts**

Mine Action capacity building beyond specific trainings provided to individuals requires an estimated number of beneficiaries based on vulnerable population at risk in the target districts in the vicinity of the former line of contact. Capacity building inherently requires different indicators and outcomes from numbers of beneficiaries receiving direct services and goods and is measured by a change in capacity to manage the challenge of reducing the threat and impact of landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).

### **Activity 2.1 - Recruit staff and procure equipment**

The activity envisages the recruitment of two members of support staff, three members of EOD level 1 staff, and three members of EOD level 2 staff. Procurement of specialized EOD equipment, including mine detectors, four bomb locators and six sets of personal protective equipment. Women candidates are targeted for EOD level 1 staff.

Other expenses for EOD teams will cover rental and maintenance of additional vehicles, also to protect them while conducting their tasks. The list of equipment required is considered to be minimum essential ensuring security and all equipment will be transferred to implementing partners at the end of the project.

### **Activity 2.2 - EOD level 3 training course**

This activity includes the organization of the EOD level 3 training course for the participants and their qualification to a higher certification.

### **Activity 2.3 - To establish processes and routines**

Under this activity the Project envisages running pilot with tasking from the information management cell (survey data) and directly from community sources including female and male informants. Agree on mine sign marking procedures.

It is also planned to procure field computers for the EOD team.

### **Activity 2.4 - "Analysis and prioritization" of the alert before EOD teams tasking.**

Request is received and reviewed by UNDP to confirm appropriateness as civilian priority.

### **Activity 2.5 - Conducting UXO and AXO spot tasks mobile**

Mobile teams responsive to UXO / AXO / mines reports from general public and ANAMA tasking. Explosive ordnance neutralized and destroyed. Logbook updated with task information.

### **Activity 2.6 - Explosive ordnance contamination areas marked**

According to agreed procedures contaminated or suspected areas are marked with mine danger signs to promote safety for communities and to ensure marking of explosive ordnance contamination areas.

## **Component 2: Livelihood support**

The action will create immediate jobs through revival of agriculture livelihoods by providing agricultural inputs and market support contributing to overall resilience. A rapid assessment will be carried out in selected villages of Horadiz, Aghjabedi, Tartar districts of Azerbaijan prior to the start of the short term livelihoods activities to verify program design across all activities. A launch workshop will be organized to inform scope of work and implementation mechanism of the livelihoods components involving all local and national relevant stakeholders.

The project will provide inputs like seeds, fertilizer, tools and livestock for people to revive their farms, as well deliver quick trainings in farming and managing livestock as needed to target groups to support sustainable improvement of the farming system (new techniques, managing livestock, etc.).

The livelihoods component will also benefit from capacity building of local bodies particularly the Community

resource hubs but also other community based organizations and groups to ensure a smooth exit for UNDP following the end of the project.

- For livelihoods, the action will prioritize affected communities in the three (3) regions with particular focus to the following groups of direct beneficiaries: Women (at least 60% of beneficiaries will be



women), PWD: (at least 3.93% of the total beneficiaries), Youth age group between 18 to 30 years and IDP's. It will target 1500 beneficiaries including family members..

The objectives of the action will be achieved through the following results and activities:

### **Result 3 - Strengthened agricultural production and revived and reinforced agricultural livelihoods**

The result 3- are the resources that enable people to protect and rebuild their livelihood assets include seeds, livestock, tools, business grant etc. Any kind of transfer modality (in-kind, voucher, cash) and a combination thereof to support, protect and enable the restoration/protection/access off/to livelihood assets.

#### **Activity 3.1 - Quick survey to identify immediate seeds, tools, livestock needed for target beneficiaries**

The Quick Survey will be conducted by the specialized company using a community participatory approach with the help of local authorities and will be informed by the recently conducted UNDP Assessments (Gender, UNCT assessment, Community Resource Hubs assessments). The quick survey in these regions will validate the identified target groups, community needs (types of seeds, fertilizers, tools, livestock) for reviving agricultural livelihoods.

#### **Activity 3.2 - Procure and distribute quality seeds, fertilizer and tools to farmers at village level to stabilize agricultural livelihoods**

Seeds and tools distribution will be performed during the first year of the action at village level in compliance with the distribution standards. The distribution will be either conducted through distribution points or delivery at home option will be used, whichever is more feasible considering the local context. For beneficiaries with disabilities other vulnerable people, project staff will arrange to deliver at home. Distribution report will be prepared.

#### **Activity 3.3 - Procure and distribute livestock, poultry through suppliers**

The action will procure and provide livestock to each family. The project will link with the township Livestock and Veterinary Department or existing Livestock Extension Workers to provide ongoing support to the beneficiary households beyond the duration of the action.

#### **Activity 3.4 - Immediate agricultural livelihood revived through quick trainings in farming and managing livestock as needed to target groups to support sustainable improvement of the farming system, new techniques, managing livestock.**

Beneficiaries will be trained within the first year and into the second half of the action in feed production using local available ingredients such as rice bran, rice flour, leftovers, others. This will include how to use concentrated feed mixing with to feed animals to reduce feeding costs.

Livestock training will include construction of low-cost pens/coops from locally available materials. It is anticipated that the beneficiaries will be able to construct these themselves from local materials.

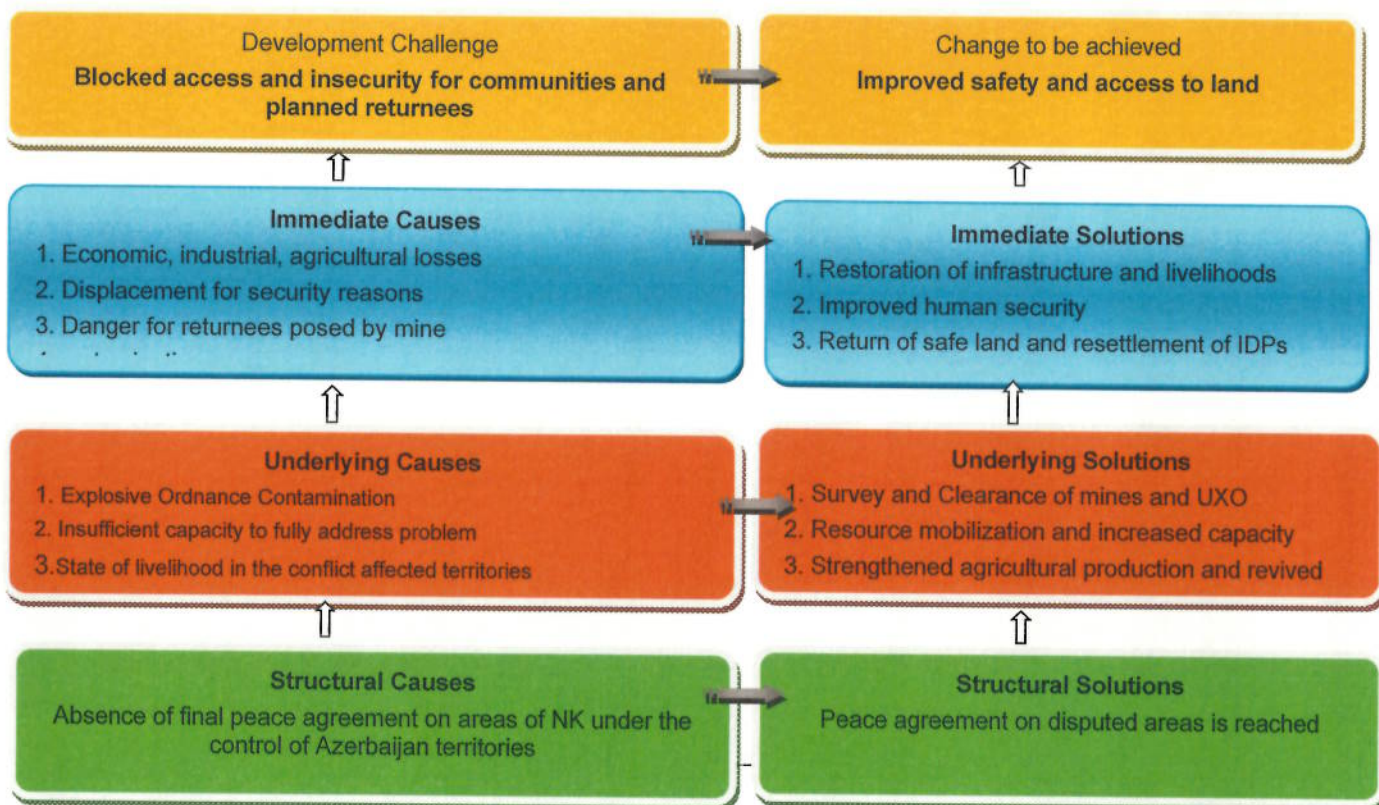
#### **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):**

Mine action has potential to contribute to the attainment of most of the SDGs. At minimum, the presence of landmines and ERW hampers access to and use of resources and infrastructure. Mine action removes those barriers and prevents accidents, providing freedom from fear and insecurity. It also contributes to rebuilding more resilient communities.

Specifically, mine action has particular applicability to the Agenda 2030 by reducing violence and fear (SDG 16), by accelerating SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health), SDG 5 (Gender), SDG 8 (Inclusive growth), SDG 10 (Inequality) and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

## Theory of Change

The theory of change is presented in the diagram below:



**This Project will respond to Output 1: Provision of early recovery assistance for protection and livelihoods, economic security for the conflict-affected population in Azerbaijan.**

The project is expected to produce the following results:

### **Result 1.**

#### **Clearance to enable safe infrastructure development**

- Activity 1.1 Design, recruit and train, procure equipment and pretest, pilot test, operational reviews
- Activity 1.2 Full implementation of survey
- Activity 1.3 Review of existing IMSMA database
- Activity 1.4 Population and processing of survey and operational data.
- Activity 1.5 Select 3 new technologies and implement them for Azerbaijan

### **Result 2.**

#### **Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Mobile teams operational and responding to callouts**

- Activity 2.1 Recruit staff and procure equipment
- Activity 2.2 EOD level 3 training course
- Activity 2.3 To establish processes and routines
- Activity 2.4 "Analysis and prioritization" of the alert before EOD teams tasking.
- Activity 2.5 Conducting UXO and AXO spot tasks mobile
- Activity 2.6 Explosive ordnance contamination areas marked

### **Result 3**

#### **Strengthened agricultural production and revived and reinforced agricultural livelihoods**

- Activity 3.1 Quick survey to identify immediate seeds, tools, livestock needed for target beneficiaries
- Activity 3.2 Procure and distribute quality seeds, fertilizer and tools to farmers at village level to stabilize agricultural livelihoods.
- Activity 3.3 Procure and distribute livestock, poultry through suppliers.

Activity 3.4 Immediate agricultural livelihood revived through quick trainings in farming and managing livestock as needed to target groups to support the sustainable improvement of the farming system, new techniques, managing livestock.

**The detailed workplan is outlined in Annex 1.**

**It is expected that by the end of the project:**

- Number of beneficiaries at risk and those delivering mine action in the vicinity of the former LOC are better informed of the defined nature and extent of mine and UXO contamination as a result of an established information management system with appropriate and accessible data.
- Number of persons trained on survey, methods, standards and information management including data analysis and dissemination
- Adoption of new risk technology innovations for use by stakeholders in Azerbaijan
- Numbers of Explosive ordnance disposal in targeted districts
- Short term livelihood support – number of people provided with resources that enable them to protect and start rebuilding livelihood assets

### ***Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results***

Resources required to achieve the expected results include but are not limited to:

#### Project Management Staff:

- Project Manager
- 1 Project Officer
- 2 Project Assistants
- UNDP Programme Officer

#### National and International Consultants:

- Survey consultants
- IMSMA Consultants
- Local consultants on mine action and livelihood
- Trainers

#### Goods/Supplies/Materials:

- Office supplies for project management
- Fuel
- Supplies, materials and sundries for meetings, trainings and workshops
- Hardware for project office and field staff
- Promotional materials
- Instructional materials
- Equipment and Supplies for mine action needs and livelihood

#### Operational facilities:

- Office space for project management staff
- Premises for meetings and networking events
- Premises for trainings

#### Other services

- Sub-contracts for civil works
- Sub-contracts for translation and printing
- Sub-contracts for awareness campaigns, organization of events

## Partnerships

The project will establish multiple partnerships with a diverse range of stakeholders including respective institutions that cover different areas (government entities, educational institutions, public organizations).

## Risks and Assumptions

#	Description of Risk	Category	Impact & Probability	Counter - Measures / Management Response
1	If the current financial crisis persists, the government's contribution may slide down.	Financial	I = 4 P = 2	Extreme caution is taken by ANAMA while expanding its working horizon and new opportunities of fundraising are explored through the provision of services to other countries
2	Azerbaijan not being a States Party (APMBT) may deter some potential donors.	Political	I = 3 P = 2	Azerbaijan's continued support to ban mine production and transportation, and submission of Article-7 report.
3	Lack of a Contingency Plan may hinder seriously in addressing the mine action need.	Org	I = 4 P = 1	A team should be constituted by the GoAzb with ANAMA in the forefront to prepare the Contingency Plan UN Inter-Agency Contingency Plan is in the process of the development and may serve as the basis of the comprehensive Contingency Plan to be developed by the Government.
4	Challenges to reach out the most vulnerable beneficiaries due to their unwillingness to participate in the project activities	Social and environmental	I=5 P=2	UNDP will utilize context-specific solutions and cooperate with the local groups and community leaders to minimize the risk.
5	Increase cases of COVID-19 in the country	Environment	I=3 P=2	The project team will continue to monitor the situation with COVID-19 cases in Azerbaijan. In addition, the project team will continue to use safety precautions, PPE etc. in their activities and provide services through digital means wherever possible.

## IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

**Direct Implementation (DIM).** UNDP will have the technical and administrative capacity to assume the responsibility for mobilizing and applying effectively the required inputs in order to reach the expected outputs. UNDP assumes overall management responsibility and accountability for project implementation. Accordingly, UNDP must follow all policies and procedures established

The Programme Board will make management decisions by consensus for the programme when guidance is required by the Programme Manager, including recommendations for UNDP /Implementing Partner approval of programme annual work plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's accountability, the Programme Board decisions are made in accordance to standards that ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decisions will rest with the UNDP Resident Representative or his/her delegate

**V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK<sup>4</sup>**

**Intended Outcome as stated in the UNCDF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:**

People furthest behind benefit from enhanced national capacities and governance structures for social protection and quality public and social services, in line with Azerbaijan's international commitments.

**Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:**

**Indicator 2.1.1** Number of innovative digital solutions introduced to enhance demand-driven public services.

Baseline: 0

Target: 5

**Indicator 2.4.1.** Number of targeted initiatives to promote inclusive dialogue and support for conflict-affected communities.

Baseline: 1

Target: 4

**Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:** Output "3.1.1 Core government functions and inclusive basic services restored post-crisis for stabilization, durable solutions to displacement and return to sustainable development pathways within the framework of national policies and priorities."

**Project title:** Provision of early recovery assistance for protection and livelihoods, economic security for the conflict-affected population in Azerbaijan.

**Atlas Project Number:** [00128695]

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)		DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2		FINAL
<b>Output 1</b> Provision of early recovery assistance for protection and livelihoods, economic security for the conflict-	1.1. Number of beneficiaries at risk and those delivering mine action in the vicinity of the former LOC are better informed of the defined nature and extent of mine and UXO contamination as a result of established information management system with appropriate and accessible data.	ANAMA	0	2021	0	10	At least 10 up-to-date maps are produced, representing 70% in categorized information on risk areas.	IMSMSA, ANAMA district offices, Police, local authorities.

affected population in Azerbaijan	1.2 Number of persons trained on survey, methods, standards and information management.	Reports on list of names and positions of trained personnel from implementers	0	2021	0	20	At least 20 people trained.	Reports of implementing partners
	1.3 Adoption of new risk technology innovations for use by stakeholders in Azerbaijan	UNDP, IP's, ANAMA	0	2021	0	2000	Three new technology innovations introduced and used by stakeholders in the targeted region	Field monitoring by UNDP, IP's, ANAMA on use of new technologies; number of people (disaggregated by gender and age) using new apps.
	1.4 Numbers of Explosive ordnance disposal in targeted districts	EOD	0	2021	0	400	300 to 400 callouts addressed	EOD team logbook (a register of clearance tasks)
	1.5 Short term livelihood support - number of people provided with resources that enable them to protect and start rebuilding livelihood assets	Project reports	0	2021	0	1500	1500 people including family members benefited from the short-term livelihood support	Community resource hubs records, reports of implementing partners

## VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Following UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

### Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	in frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten the achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted following UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform		

Annual Project Quality Assurance	back into the project. The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision-making to improve the project.	Annually	management decisions. Areas of strength & weakness are reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve performance.	
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	at least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN & BUDGET <sup>56</sup>

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED RESULTS	Planned Budget by Year (USD)		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
		<b>Output 1</b> Provision of early recovery assistance for protection and livelihoods, economic security for the conflict-affected population in Azerbaijan	<b>Result 1.</b> Emergency general non-technical mine action survey to define nature and extent of explosive ordnance contamination and provide up to date data and information to key stakeholders and population at risk		678,858.44	527,444.43	UNDP
	<b>Result 2.</b> EOD Mobile teams operational and responding to callouts	458,619	322,346	UNDP	UNDP/ ECHO	Humanitarian mine action	780,965.00
	<b>Result 3</b> Strengthened agricultural production and revived and reinforced agricultural livelihoods	681,750.01	459,671.61	UNDP	UNDP/ ECHO	Livelihood support	1,141,421.62
	<b>Total for Output 1</b>						<b>3,128,689.49</b>

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. 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.



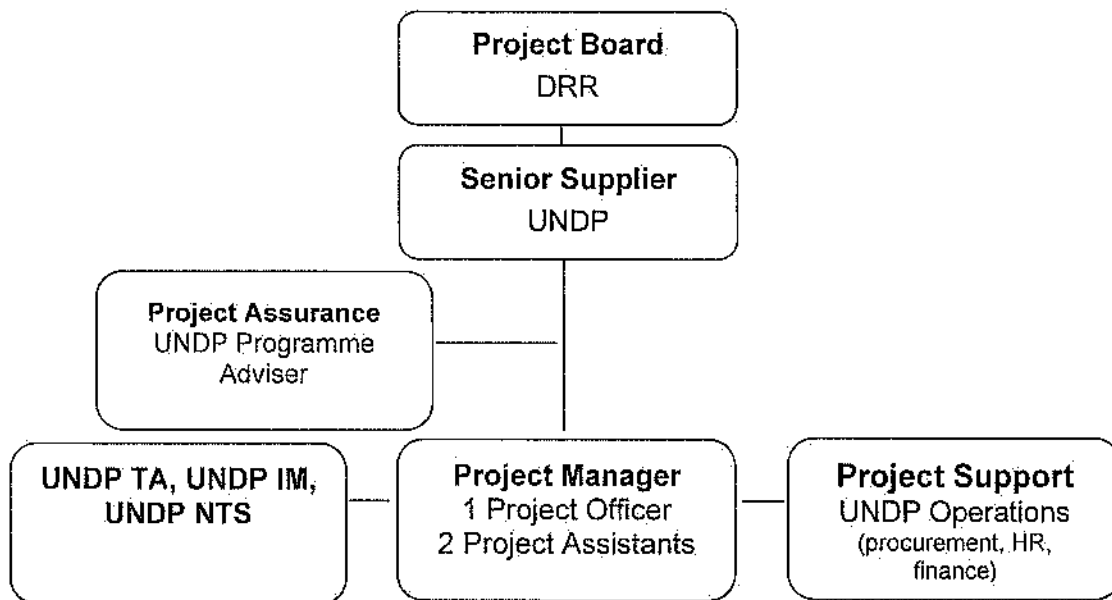
## Governance and Management Arrangements

**Project Governance Arrangements.** The project will have a following governance structure:

**Project Board:** the Project Board will be the executive decision making body for the project, providing guidance to the Project Manager, and approving workplans, budgets and project revisions. The Project Board Group will consist of three members:

- The Chair (Implementing Partner) will convene the Project Board. This position will be held by the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative
- The Senior Supplier. This position will be held by the UNDP DRR, or a designated UNDP Development Advisor; and,
- The Beneficiary Representative will be identified by UNDP and ANAMA to represent the project beneficiaries.

### Project Organization Structure



i. **Project Management.** The role of the Project Manager will be delegated to UNDP designated officer. He/she will be tasked with the day-to-day management of the project activities, as well as with financial and administrative reporting. The Project Manager will be responsible for project implementation and will be guided by Annual and Quarterly Work Plans and follow the RBM standards. The Project Manager will prepare annual work plans and annual progress reports, including updates of Risk and Issue logs, and submit them to the Project Board for approval.

ii. **Project Assurance.** UNDP will designate a Programme Advisor to provide independent project oversight and monitoring functions, to ensure that that project activities are managed and milestones accomplished. The UNDP Programme Advisor will be responsible for reviewing Risk and Issue logs, and ensuring compliance with the Monitoring and Communications Plan.

iii. **Project Support.** UNDP will provide financial and administrative support to the project when requested by ANAMA.

iv. UNDP will provide auditing according to the relevant UNDP Rules and Procedures for auditing DIM projects.

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## VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

### LEGAL CONTEXT STANDARD CLAUSES

#### **Option a. Where the country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)**

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

### RISK MANAGEMENT STANDARD CLAUSES

1. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document [and the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner]<sup>7</sup>.
2. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via [http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aa\\_sanctions\\_list.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aa_sanctions_list.shtml). This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under/further to this Project Document.
3. Consistent with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

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## IX. ANNEX

### 1. Multi – Year Work Plan

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