



PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: "Support to Armenia's Justice and Rule of Law Reforms: Phase 2"

Project Number: 00121670 - 00128554

Implementing Partner: United Nations Development Programme

Start Date: 27.09.2021 **End Date:** 27.09.2022 **PAC Meeting date:** 12.01.2022 (virtual)

Brief Description

During 2020-2021 UNDP Armenia Country Office (CO) implemented "Support to Armenia's Justice and Rule of Law Reforms: Bringing Justice Closer to People" Project with a total budget of USD 398,000. The Project created a ground for UNDP to support the Government in implementation of a broad and long - term reform agenda in the three main areas: a) integrity, independence and efficiency of the judiciary, b) access to justice and improved service orientation of the judiciary, c) effective and sustainable anti-corruption ecosystem in the country.

In September 2021 the CO ensured mobilization of resources for the next stage of justice and rule of law program to build on achieved results and continue support.


"Support to Armenia's Justice and Rule of Law Reforms: Phase 2" Project aims to further support institutional strengthening to uphold the rule of law and promote justice and legal reforms in line with the international principles and standards in the field.

The Project's support, in particular, will focus on

- ✓ Support integrity, independence and efficiency of the judiciary for ensuring merit-based judicial recruitment;
- ✓ Assistance to measures on enhancing access to justice and free legal aid mechanisms;
- ✓ Support to the Police Reform, through assessing results and impact of the training program delivered to the newly recruited patrol officers;
- ✓ Assistance to the establishment of the Arbitration Centre in Yerevan.

<p>Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):</p> <p>UNSDCF Outcome 6: People benefit from effective and accountable governance systems and institutions that safeguard human rights, uphold the rule of law, and public administration that ensures effective and human-centred service delivery for all.</p> <p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2 - Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development</p> <p>Indicative Output(s) with gender marker²: GEN 2</p> <p>Expected CPD Output 2.2.3 Capacities, functions and financing of rule of law, national human rights institutions/systems strengthened to protect human rights,</p>	Total resources required:	USD 200,000	
	Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	
		Donor:	USD 200,000
		Government:	
	In-Kind:		
Unfunded:			

Agreed by

Implementing Partner	
Natia Natsvlishvili UNDP Resident Representative	
Date: 10-Feb-2022	

Development Challenge

The mass anti-government protests in April-May 2018 (widely described as a "Velvet Revolution") resulted in a peaceful change of Government. Following the Velvet Revolution and democratic changes of 2018, the Government of Armenia has made strong commitments regarding the respect of the rule of law, good governance and human rights and rapidly initiated legislative and institutional steps to implement those commitments. Also, during 2018-2019 the Government of Armenia made commendable progress in implementing reforms in Justice and Anti-corruption sectors: essential laws were adopted/amended, creating the conducive environment, institutional and legal mechanisms for implementation of the reforms in both sectors.

In response to Government's request for support to rule of law and justice reforms, in July 2019 UNDP CO with the support of HQ Rule of Law and Global Anti-Corruption Teams initiated a scoping mission to Armenia. The mission identified areas for UNDP's support to the Government in justice and rule of law reforms, complementary to, and coordinated with, the work of other international partners. Based on the findings and recommendations of the scoping mission "Support to Armenia's Justice and Rule of Law Reforms" Project has been launched in February 2020. The Project was catalytic in nature, aiming to create a ground for UNDP to mobilize donor funding and support the Government in implementation of its long-term agenda with short and medium-term actions in three main areas: a) Integrity, independence and efficiency of the judiciary, b) Access to justice and improved service orientation of the judiciary, c) Effective and sustainable anti-corruption 'ecosystem' in the country.

The implementation period of the Project coincided with the challenging developments for the country: the beginning of the year was marked by the global COVID-19 pandemic that spared no country, and Armenia was no exception. On 12 July, amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, clashes broke out on the border between Armenia and Azerbaijan, which further complicated the already fragile prospects for a negotiated solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The mass conflict re-erupted on 27 September 2020, with the heaviest hostilities in decades, causing substantial loss of life and suffering, displacement, and destruction. As a result of large-scale military hostilities, according to official data, over 90,000 people, mostly women and children, were displaced from and around Nagorno-Karabakh, with many finding refuge in Armenia. This amplified the major disruption of life and further exacerbated the socio-economic situation in the country caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In early 2021 Prime Minister Pashinyan called the snap election mainly intending to reduce the polarization of society and create a stable political field in the country in the aftermath of the war. In June 2021, snap parliamentary elections took place in Armenia; as a result, the ruling party headed by PM Pashinyan obtained 54% of the vote and secured 71 seats in the 107 seats in the National Assembly. The first sitting of the new National Assembly took place on 2 August 2021, after which the ruling party formed the new Government. Still, the post-election environment may continue to be dominated by political and social polarization. To meet the new realities in the country and support Armenia's recovery process, UNDP has scaled up and adjusted its programming efforts to make them more conflict sensitive and social cohesion oriented. The support to Rule of Law, Justice and Human Rights reforms has been of significant and cornerstone importance.

In this challenging period, the Project achieved significant results, including:

- Introduction of the new selection and evaluation procedures for candidate judges, including institutional and legal mechanisms for psychological testing, during which the general knowledge and skills (IQ), ethics and integrity, propensity for different risks, teamwork, social and other abilities were tested through an electronic platform. The four international psychological/behavioural tests were adapted to the Armenian context and featured on the e-platform¹. During the March 2021 recruitment of judges, all nine-judge applicants were evaluated through e-platform and behavioural tests to assess their qualities. According to the Judicial Code, the qualities of judges include integrity, self-control, behavioural pattern, etc. Each assessment ended up with automatically

¹ <https://psytest.techdaisy.co/>

generated electronic reports, which served as the reference for the final decision for the members of the Supreme Judicial Council.

- Development and launch of the comprehensive 2020-2023 Communication Strategy and Action Plan for Justice and Anti-Corruption reforms for the Ministry of Justice to serve as a guiding document for awareness-raising campaigns on justice and anti-corruption reforms.
- Design on e-Recruitment and e-Court/case management systems as integral parts of e-Justice system that is being developed by Ministry of Justice.
- Needs assessment on strengthening the legal and institutional basis of Free Legal Aid in Armenia with targeted recommendations for improving access to justice mechanisms and free legal aid system. The assessment guides strengthening the role and capacities of the Public Defender's office, introducing the measures aimed at the promotion of free legal aid among the population, promoting pro-bono legal aid, developing institutional capacities of the School of Advocates, In addition, this needs assessment serves as a baseline document for the Ministry of Justice in its policymaking and implementation of justice sector reforms
- Through a round-table discussions, the Project presented to the national stakeholders the best practices and key success criteria for establishing and maintaining the Arbitration and Mediation Centre.
- The foundations of institutionalization of Corruption Prevention Commission (CPC) supported through improving and enhancing CPC's capacities in the framework of anti-corruption activities. UNDP also assisted in promoting AC education in the country through delivering trainings for civil servants and integrity officers through development of anti-corruption modules based on UNDP global experience, as well as building capacities of the Ministry of Justice in monitoring and evaluation of anti-corruption reforms.

Within wider UNDP projects on human rights and security, the following results have been achieved:

- Support to the implementation of the Police Reform Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2022, through assisting the establishment of Patrol service in Yerevan, in particular UNDP participated in the selection panels of analysing budgeting procedures, preparing the costing reports; selection of the trainers and the new patrol police recruits, conducting ToTs on human rights for about 140 local trainers.
- Assistance to Human Rights Defender's Office in implementing the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM). It included support to the legal and innovative tools (NPM standards and chatbot); development of teaching modules on the investigation of torture cases for the Justice Academy curriculum for judges, prosecutors, and investigators.
- The development of an innovative informational platform on labour rights, Employee Protect, aimed to address the pandemic-related massive job losses and labour rights violations caused by COVID-19. The system accepts and examines applications on violations of the rights of employees, which are then referred to the Health and Labour Inspection Bureau. The platform aims to protect labour rights, develop evidence-based labour policy, and implement reforms in labour sector. It also provides space for awareness-raising on the rights of employees and the latest updates on labour rights protection.

The funding provided by both the Global Program on Rule of Law and Funding Window was of utmost importance for the CO to strengthen its programming in rule of law, justice, security and human rights areas (ROLJSHR). As a result, the CO advanced in mobilizing resources for the next stage of the RoL program to protect and promote Human Rights in Armenia and new initiatives on supporting police and constitutional reform process. While UNDP strongly positioned itself well in the rule of law, human rights and justice sector, the additional financial and technical resources are required to build on achieved progress. In addition, further support is needed to the national policymaking and efforts in the implementation of reforms to bring in line with international principles of the rule of law, human rights, integrity, transparency, and accountability.

Based on the identified programming pathways in the Country Program Document, UNDP CO succeeded in mobilizing additional funding and will build on the abovementioned achieved results

in the priority areas of the rule of law, justice, security and human rights sector. Therefore, additional mobilized funding will help to further expand UNDP's strategic action, focusing on:

- ✓ **Support integrity, independence and efficiency of the judiciary.** 2019-2023 Legal and Judicial Strategy envisages full transition to merit-based recruitment system. For this purpose, the Strategic document lists number of actions for ensuring merit-based judicial recruitment, inter alia, the psychological testing being an integral part of this process. The results of the first round of selection of judges from March 2021 created strong grounds for advancement of the merit-based judicial recruitment process to the next level. For this, UNDP will further support the MoJ and the Supreme Judicial Council in **psychological testing and behavioural interviews of candidate judges** by providing legal recommendations, strengthening Supreme Judicial Council's capacity to conduct behavioural interviews, and upgrading the established e-Platform for possible use by other government agencies including the Police, Prosecutor-General's Office, Civil Service Council, etc. At the same time, UNDP will cooperate with Justice Academy in developing ethics and integrity modules and psychological standards.
- ✓ **Strengthen CO's capacities and programming in the rule of law, justice, security and human rights sector.** In addition, CO will benefit from the deployment of an international RoL Adviser, who can help enhance CO's strategic visioning, support leveraging the portfolio and help with resource mobilization.
- ✓ **Assistance to measures on enhancing access to justice and free legal aid mechanisms** with particular focus on women, temporarily displaced, other vulnerable and marginalized groups based on the conducted needs assessment. More specifically, UNDP will help revise the current mechanism for legal aid funding to enable the Public Defender's Office to perform important functions, launch a national public awareness campaign on state-guaranteed free legal aid services, applying communication tools tailored to specific target groups, adopt relevant measures aimed at promoting the culture of pro bono legal aid provision in Armenia. The promotion and strengthening of free legal aid and access to justice mechanisms are envisaged by 2019-2023 Legal and Judicial Strategy.
- ✓ **Extend support to the Police Reform** and assess the results and impact of the first-ever training program delivered to the newly recruited patrol officers in January-June 2021. The assessment will look into the applicability of the acquired knowledge and skills for the actual field work, measure citizen satisfaction, etc. Based on the findings, UNDP, jointly with the Ministry of Justice and the Police Academy, will further improve and upgrade the training programs and curricula for building up modern skills and capacities of patrol officers.
- ✓ **Support the establishment of the Arbitration Centre** in Yerevan by developing Terms of Reference for the Centre, Code of Conduct, Rules and Procedures based on UNDP's global experience, and building the capacities of arbitrators and mediators.

I. STRATEGY

Building on achieved results, as well as on Government's intention and strong political will to further continue the implementation of justice and rule of law reforms in the country, the Project is designed to support institutional strengthening and accelerate the rule of law, justice, security and human

rights sector reforms in line with international principles and standards of protection and promotion of human rights and the rule of law.

Mobilized funding will help to further strengthen CO's positioning as policy and technical expertise provider to national stakeholders in areas of rule of law, justice and security. Through the additional funding, the proposed strategic actions will (i) accelerate the project's impact and ensure continuous engagement with the national partners on strategic rule of law, justice and security reforms and (ii) help attract additional resources.

The Project will be implemented in close coordination and partnership with relevant UN agencies, including OHCHR, UNODC, UNHCR, UNFPA, etc. Through this partnership, the UNDP CO will ensure access of national partners to broader global expertise and best practices aligned with the international standards for protection and promotion of human rights, the rule of law, justice and anti-corruption. This partnership platform will also assist the Government in consolidating its reform efforts and monitor them accordingly.

UNDP CO will also continue close cooperation with the GPN experts and advisers at Regional and Global levels, including /GP's team on Rule of Law, Justice, Security and Human Rights, and the Anti-Corruption Global team.

For a more coordinated and synergized support to anti-corruption reform, UNDP and OSCE agreed on cooperation and partnership framework through signing a Statement of Intent for joint implementation in June 2020. UNDP will continue to cooperate with OSCE within the implementation of the activities prescribed by the Statement of Intent.

The Project will also synthesize the expertise and efforts of the international and national partners such as the EU, Council of Europe, the World Bank, ILO, USAID, Civil Society, NGOs, Academia, etc. UNDP is now actively working with several partner organizations, including Sida, SDC and OSCE for raising funds in ROLJSR areas.

The Project will moreover help bring together and deepen collaboration between various actors within justice, rule of law and security sectors, line ministries, development partners, the private sector, CSOs, to improve the synergies between their individual efforts and initiatives. Focus will be on forging new partnerships, building strategies to mobilize and use various types of funding, as well as developing coordination and evaluation mechanisms.

The Project will contribute to SDG 16 by acknowledging the interconnection and interdependence between justice, rule of law, inclusion and peaceful societies and ensuring that this approach is reflected in the Government reform and programming. The Project will also contribute to implementation of SDG 16+ framework with particular focus on SDG 5 (particularly on targets SDG 5.5, 5.B and 5.C).

Human rights, gender equality considerations are central to the Project's approach to sustainable development.

II. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

Activity 1: Integrity, independence and efficiency of the judiciary supported.

2019-2023 Legal and Judicial Strategy envisages full transition to merit-based recruitment system. For this purpose, the Strategic document lists number of actions for ensuring merit-based judicial recruitment, inter alia, the psychological testing being an integral part of this process. The results of the first round of selection of judges from March 2021 created strong grounds for advancement of the merit-based judicial recruitment process to the next level. For this, UNDP will further support the MoJ and the Supreme Judicial Council in psychological testing and behavioural interviews of candidate judges by providing legal recommendations, strengthening Supreme Judicial Council's capacity to conduct behavioural interviews, and upgrading the established e-Platform for possible use by other state agencies including the Police, Prosecutor-General's Office, Civil Service Council,

etc. At the same time, UNDP will cooperate with Justice Academy in developing ethics and integrity modules and psychological standards.

UNDP will also strengthen CO's capacities and programming in the rule of law, justice, security and human rights sector. In this context, CO will benefit from the deployment of an international RoL Adviser, who can help enhance CO's strategic visioning, support leveraging the portfolio and help with resource mobilization.

Under this Activity, the following sub-activities will be implemented:

- 1.1. Improve legal and institutional mechanisms of psychological testing of candidate judges through providing recommendations and supporting in development of relevant legal acts;
- 1.2. Organize trainings for local psychologists to improve their capacities on conducting psychological assessment and behavioural interviews;
- 1.3. Upgrade the SJC'S current electronic platform by introducing new innovative tools or functionalities;
- 1.4. Develop (a) ethics and integrity modules and (b) psychological standards for Justice Academy.
- 1.5. International RoL adviser deployed to enhance strategic visioning, support leveraging the portfolio and helping with fund raising.

Activity 2: Access to justice and free legal aid mechanisms further promoted and strengthened.

In the beginning of 2021 UNDP conducted needs assessment on strengthening the legal and institutional basis of Free Legal Aid in Armenia with targeted recommendations for improving access to justice mechanisms and free legal aid system. It guides strengthening the role and capacities of the Public Defender's office, introducing the measures aimed at the promotion of free legal aid among the population, promoting pro-bono legal aid, developing institutional capacities of the School of Advocates. In addition, this needs assessment serves as a baseline document for the Ministry of Justice in its policymaking and implementation of justice sector reforms. Building on these results and implemented actions in this field, UNDP will further provide assistance to measures on enhancing access to justice and free legal aid mechanisms with particular focus on women, temporarily displaced, other vulnerable and marginalized groups based on the findings of the conducted needs assessment. More specifically, UNDP will provide new methodologies and mechanisms of the legal aid funding based on international practices, as well as the internal procedures of the MoJ, launch a national public awareness campaign on state-guaranteed free legal aid services, applying communication tools tailored to specific target groups, adopt relevant tools aimed at promoting the culture of pro bono legal aid provision in Armenia. The promotion and strengthening of free legal aid and access to justice mechanisms are envisaged by 2019-2023 Legal and Judicial Strategy.

Under this Activity, the following sub-activities will be implemented:

- 2.1. Provide new methodologies and mechanisms of the legal aid funding, including monitoring mechanisms, based on international practices, as well as the internal procedures of the MoJ;
- 2.2. Launch a national public awareness campaign on state-guaranteed free legal aid services;
- 2.3. Adopt relevant tools aimed at promoting the culture of pro bono legal aid provision in Armenia.

Activity 3: The establishment of Arbitration Centre supported.

To provide advice and support in establishment of Arbitration and Mediation Centre in Yerevan, UNDP facilitated partnership between Armenian Centre for Dispute Resolution (ACDR) and MoJ. In June 2021 UNDP in cooperation with Ministry of Justice and the ACDR organized workshop discussion on "Establishment of a new arbitration centre in Armenia: International best practices". The purpose of this roundtable discussion was to provide advice and support to the Government of Armenia in the process of establishing a new Arbitration Centre. This event brought together experts in the field of arbitration from around the world, including Paris, Stockholm, Washington, Dubai Centres, to present their experiences in practice and in arbitral institutions and share key success criteria for establishing and maintaining arbitration centres.

UNDP will further support MoJ through developing Terms of Reference for the Centre, Code of Conduct, Rules and Procedures based on UNDP's global experience, and building the capacities of arbitrators and mediators. In addition, UNDP will support MoJ in establishing solid relationships with the international arbitration centres and arbitrators, which will enable to engage them in the arrangement, planning, and creation of documents related to the establishment and operation of the centre. Through this collaboration, MoJ will be able to receive support from the international arbitrators, engage them in the top management of the centre, create and implement the marketing plan together, as well as receive support in awareness-raising activities about the anticipated Arbitration Centre.

Under this Activity, the following sub-activities will be implemented:

- 3.1. Establish cooperation with the international arbitration centres and arbitrators to engage them in the arrangement, planning, and creation of documents related to the establishment and operation of the Arbitration centre;
- 3.2. Assist in developing the ToR and structure of new Arbitration Centre;
- 3.3. Support the development of rules of procedures and rules of conduct for arbitrators;
- 3.4. Assist in the awareness-raising activities on arbitration.

Activity 4: The capacities of Patrol officers further enhanced and strengthened.

During 2020-2021 UNDP supported the implementation of the Police Reform Strategy and Action Plan, through support to the establishment of Patrol service in Yerevan. In particular UNDP participated in the selection panels of the new patrol police recruits and experts, organisation of ToTs on human rights for about 140 local trainers, and partially covering the 5 months trainings for the new patrol police officers. Through this activity, UNDP will further extend support to the Police Reform and assess the results and impact of the first-ever training program delivered to the newly recruited patrol officers in January-June 2021. The assessment will look into the applicability of the acquired knowledge and skills for the actual field work, measure citizen satisfaction, etc. Based on the findings, UNDP, jointly with the Ministry of Justice and the Police Educational Complex, will further improve and upgrade the training programs and curricula for building up modern skills and capacities of patrol officers.

Under this Activity, the following sub-activities will be implemented:

- 4.1. Conduct assessment of the results and impact of the first-ever training programme delivered to the newly recruited patrol officers and provide recommendations for amelioration of the system;
- 4.2. Further improve and upgrade the training programs and curricula for building up modern skills and capacities of patrol officers.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The Project will use following human resources:

1. Task Lead and 20% Programme Associate, both with experience in implementing justice, rule of law projects. TL will be responsible for project implementation, development, monitoring of project activities, managing financial delivery and ensure planned outputs as per Project work plan. TL under overall guidance of the Programme Manager will ensure project liaison with the government, judiciary, civil society organizations, ongoing UNDP initiatives and international partners to ensure information exchange, coordination and synergy.
2. 20% Programme Associate (PA) will provide assistance for project administration and operational issues.
3. The Project implementation will require consultancy services in the following areas:
 - Further improving psychological testing mechanisms and building capacities of local psychologists;
 - Enhancing free legal aid and access to justice mechanisms;
 - Supporting the establishment of Arbitration Centre;
 - Conducting result and impact assessment for trainings delivered to patrol officers.

Partnerships

UNDP established excellent cooperation with main national actors/stakeholders in justice, security, rule of law and human rights areas. During the last year, UNDP supported the Government in developing and adopting national strategies on Legal and Judicial, Anti-Corruption, Human Rights and Police reforms. UNDP is playing an essential role in supporting the implementation of the reform agenda in the abovementioned fields. Different collaboration platforms exist for enhancing and deepening partnerships with national partners.

The Project will be implemented in close coordination and partnership with relevant UN agencies, including OHCHR, UNODC, UNHCR, UNFPA, etc. Through this partnership, the UNDP CO will ensure access of national partners to broader global expertise and best practices aligned with the international standards for protection and promotion of human rights, the rule of law, justice and anti-corruption. This partnership platform will also assist the Government in consolidating its reform efforts and monitor them accordingly.

UNDP CO will also continue close cooperation with the GPN experts and advisers at Regional and Global levels, including /GP's team on Rule of Law, Justice, Security and Human Rights, and the Anti-Corruption Global team.

For a more coordinated and synergized support to anti-corruption reform, UNDP and OSCE agreed on cooperation and partnership framework through signing a Statement of Intent for joint implementation in June 2020. UNDP will continue to cooperate with OSCE within the implementation of the activities prescribed by the Statement of Intent.

Finally, the Project will also synthesize the expertise and efforts of the international and national partners such as the EU, Council of Europe, the World Bank, ILO, USAID, Civil Society, NGOs, Academia, etc. UNDP is now actively working with several partner organizations, including Sida, SDC and OSCE for raising funds in ROLJSHR areas.

Risks and Assumptions

The overall risk management strategy rests with the process of systematic identification and assessment of various risks related to the Project, establishment of mitigation measures with clear roles and responsibilities, as well as regular documentation and review of the risks throughout the Project implementation.

The Risk Log is attached as Annex 3.

Stakeholder Engagement

The Project primary partner is the Ministry of Justice as the lead institution of policy making and reforms both in the justice and rule of law sectors. In addition, the Project will work with wide range of national stakeholders, as Supreme Judicial Council, Police, Chamber of Advocates/Public Defender's Office and School of Advocates. While, the Project will work with wide range of stakeholders, it will target the broader population of Armenia as an end user of the outcomes and results.

Knowledge

Key updates, stories and specific knowledge products will be published on UNDP Armenia's website, Facebook and Twitter pages. The Project will develop special visibility plan to serve project results and achievements to broader public.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

To ensure that this Project is relevant and sustainable, it will be based on three main pillars:

- ✓ Ensuring government ownership, working closely with the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Judicial Council, Justice Academy, Corruption Prevention Commission, Public Defender's Office, Police and others.
- ✓ Ensuring linkages and complementarity with current and planned projects.
- ✓ Synthesizing the expertise and efforts of the wider UN system and UNDP GPN and the international and national partners such as OSCE, EU, Council of Europe, the World Bank, USAID, Civil Society, NGOs, Academia, etc.

III. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

UNDP will work closely with Ministry of Justice and other stakeholders to ensure that the Project activities are carried out following the principles of equity and cost efficiency and effectiveness. This will be achieved by capitalising on the UN's long experience in deploying expertise, tools and resources, and by building strong links with related projects. The Project will seek to forge multi-stakeholder partnership and approaches as opposed to interventions that can mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources to support the achievements of the SDGs, thereby ensuring sustainability of the Project's outputs.

Project Management

The Project will be implemented by UNDP through "Direct Implementation Modality (DIM).

The Project will be governed by a Project Board, represented (co-chaired) by the UNDP and MoJ and include key stakeholders, i.e. Supreme Judicial Council and the Chamber of Advocates. The Project Board will meet once per annum to learn on progress and provide guidance. The Project Board may invite an ad-hoc meeting given the necessity and urgency of the Project implementation related issues.

The Project will be coordinated by a **Task Lead**, who will be responsible for the project operation and will report to the Programme Manager.

Programme Associate will be responsible for financial and technical matters.

Financial oversight, including approval of expenditures and independent audits, monitoring and mid-term/ final evaluation of progress and results will be ensured by the UNDP country office, as required.

IV. RESULTS FRAMEWORK²

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework: <i>UNSDCF Outcome 6: People benefit from effective and accountable governance systems and institutions that safeguard human rights, uphold the rule of law, and public administration that ensures effective and human-centred service delivery for all.</i>						
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: <i>Level of Government effectiveness, transparency, and accountability; Rule-of-Law Index.</i>						
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: <i>CPD Output 2.2.3.: Capacities, functions and financing of rule of law, national human rights institutions/systems strengthened to protect human rights, expand access to justice and combat discrimination, with a focus on women and marginalized groups.</i>						
Project title: “Support to Armenia’s Justice and Rule of Law Reforms: Phase 2” Atlas Project Number: 00121670-00128554						
EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS ³	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)	DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year		
Activity 1 Integrity, independence and efficiency of the judiciary supported	1.1 Legal and institutional mechanisms of psychological testing of candidate judges improved.	Package of legislative amendments	International psychological/behavioral tests adapted to the Armenian context	2021	Enabling legislative package adopted by the Parliament.	Developed legislative amendments package. Risks: Delay/refusal of the adoption of the package by National Assembly
	1.2 Trainings for local psychologists to improve their capacities on psychological assessment and behavioural interviews organized and conducted.	Assessments and the reports of the SJC	0	2021	The capacities of local psychologists enhanced.	Training outcome reports, training packages, participated local psychologists.

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.

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.

						Risks: N/A
	1.3 Upgrade of psychological testing electronic platform	Assessment and reports of the MoJ and the SJC	0	2021	Developed and upgraded e-Platform is in place and fully functional	Website report, relevant documentation, ToRs for upgrading the e-Platform. Risks: no risks anticipated
	1.4 Ethics and Integrity modules and psychological standards for Justice Academy are in place	Updated curricula of Justice Academy.	Initial training for integrity officers conducted	2021	Psychological standards developed and adopted by Justice Academy.	Project reports, analysis reports, JA reports, updated curricula. Risks: Lack of coordination and cooperation between the relevant agencies.
	1.5. International RoL adviser deployed to enhance strategic visioning, support leveraging the portfolio and helping with fund raising.	RoL adviser recruited by UNDP CO	0	2021	RoL adviser deployed.	Project reports, approved ToR and signed Contract. Risks: Lack of relevant experts/other procedural difficulties.
Activity 2 Access to justice and free legal aid mechanisms further promoted and strengthened	2.1. New methodologies and mechanisms of the legal aid funding based on international practices, and internal procedures of the MoJ are considered.	New methodologies and mechanisms	0	2021	New methodologies and mechanisms of the legal aid funding developed and presented to MoJ.	Developed methodologies, analysis reports, project reports. Risks: Lack of coordination and cooperation between relevant agencies.
	2.2 National public awareness campaign on state-guaranteed free legal aid services launched.	Awareness strategy and action plan	0	2021	Public awareness campaigns are implemented according to the Strategy and Action Plan	Communication Strategy and roadmap in place. Risks: Unpredictable factors that can influence the process.
	2.3 Measures aimed at promoting the culture of pro bono legal aid provided.	Online platform for promoting pro bono legal aid among the population	0	2021	Designed and developed online platform.	Project reports, design of the platform Risks: Unpredictable factors that can influence the process
Activity 3 The establishment of Arbitration Centre supported	3.1. Cooperation between the MoJ and international arbitration centres and arbitrators established.	MoU between MoJ and international arbitration centres	0	2021	The international arbitrators and arbitration centres supported MoJ in	Signed MoU, project reports. Risks: Political factors that can affect this process/ Unpredictable factors that can influence the process

					establishing the Arbitration Centre.	
	3.2. The ToR and structure of new Arbitration Centre developed.	Centre is formed	0	2021	ToR and structure of the Centre designed/developed.	The ToR is in place, project reports, and analysis reports. Risks: Unpredictable factors that can influence the process
	3.3. The rules of procedures and rules of conduct for arbitrators developed.	Rules of procedures and rules of conduct for arbitrators	0	2021	Rules of procedures and rules of conduct for arbitrators developed.	Rules of procedures and rules of conduct for arbitrators are in place, project reports, and analysis reports. Risks: Unpredictable factors that can influence the process
	3.4. Awareness-raising activities on arbitration implemented.	Public outreach on the issues of arbitration	0	2021	Awareness-raising activities on arbitration reforms are implemented.	Number of awareness-raising activities on arbitration, project reports. Risks: Unpredictable factors that can influence the process
Activity 4 The capacities of Patrol officers further enhanced and strengthened	4.1. Assessment of the results and impact of the first-ever training programme delivered to the newly recruited patrol officers conducted and recommendations for improvement of the system provided	Assessment and recommendations	0	2021	Assessment conducted and recommendations for amelioration of the system provided.	Assessment is in place, recommendations are provided, project reports. Risks: Unpredictable factors that can influence the process
	4.2. Improved and upgraded training programs and curricula for building up modern skills and capacities of patrol officers.	Tailored curricula to the needs of the patrol officers	Induction training course conducted	2021	Improved and upgraded training programs and curricula	Improved and upgraded training programs and curricula Risks: Unpredictable factors that can influence the process

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Semi-annually	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Semi-annually	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	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 long 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.	Annually, and at the end of the project	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		

VI. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ⁴⁵⁶

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. For further guidance, please refer to POPP PPM [Formulate Development Projects 3.0 Procedures > Step 3.2 > Prepare Fully Costed Budgets for Projects](#).

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME 2021/2022		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2021	2022		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1 Integrity, independence and efficiency of the judiciary supported	1.1 Improve legal and institutional mechanisms of psychological testing of candidate judges		X	UNDP	UNDP	International consultants and local Translation	15,000
	1.2. Conduct capacity building trainings for local psychologists to improve their capacities on conducting psychological assessment and behavioural interviews		X	UNDP	UNDP	International consultants and local Trainings workshops Travel	15,000
	1.3. Upgrade established electronic platform by introducing new innovative approaches		X	UNDP	UNDP	Contractual services- Companies	10,000
	1. 4. Develop (a) ethics and Integrity modules and (b) psychological standards for Justice Academy		X	UNDP	UNDP	International consultants and local Trainings workshops Translation	10,000

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

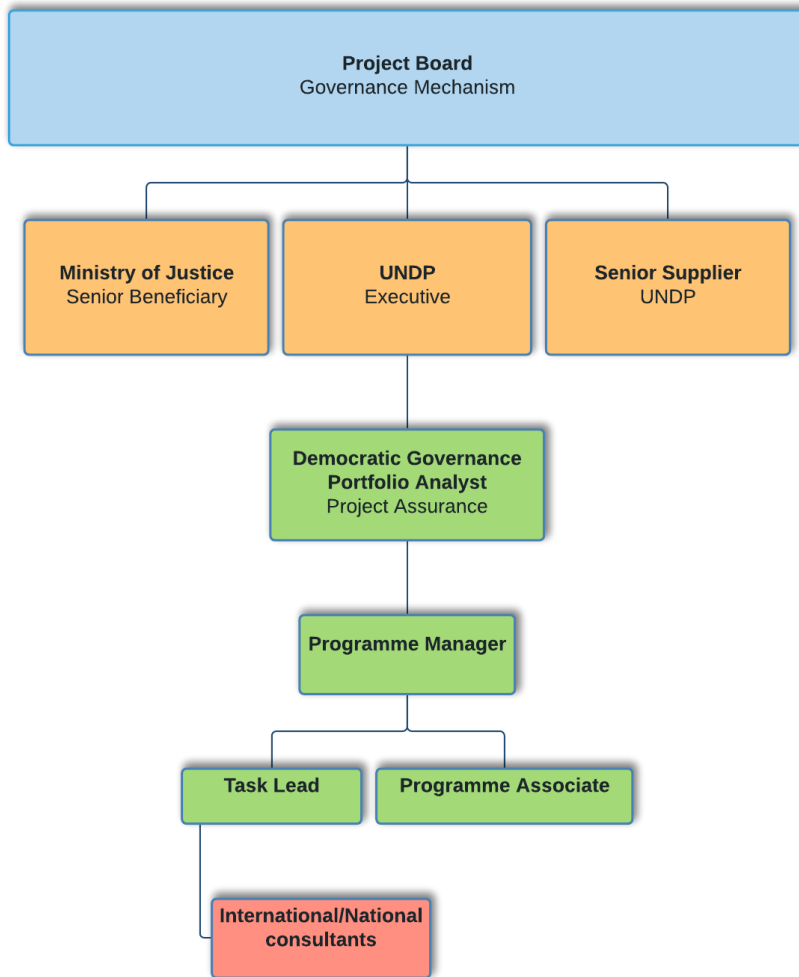
⁵ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

⁶ Annual Work-Plan is envisaged for the period from October 2021 to October 2022.

	1. 5. Deployment of a long-term international RoL adviser, to enhance strategic visioning, support leveraging the portfolio and helping with fund raising		X	UNDP	UNDP	International consultants and local	30,000
Output 2 Access to justice and free legal aid mechanisms further promoted and strengthened	2.1. Provide new methodologies and mechanisms of the legal aid funding based on international practices, as well as the internal procedures of the MoJ		X	UNDP	UNDP	International consultants and local Translation	5,000
	2.2. Launch a national public awareness campaign on state-guaranteed free legal aid services		X	UNDP	UNDP	International consultants and local Contractual services- Companies	15,000
	2.3. Adopt relevant measures aimed at promoting the culture of pro bono legal aid provision in Armenia		X	UNDP	UNDP	International consultants and local Trainings workshops Translation	10,000
Output 3 The establishment of Arbitration Centre supported	3.1. Assist in developing the ToR and structure of new Arbitration Centre.		X	UNDP	UNDP	International consultants and local Translation	5,000
	3.2. Establish cooperation with the international arbitration centres and arbitrators to engage them in the arrangement, planning, and creation of documents related to the establishment and operation of the Arbitration centre.		X	UNDP	UNDP	-	-
	3.3. Assist in the awareness-raising activities on arbitration.		X	UNDP	UNDP	Contractual services- Companies	14,000
	3.4. Support the development of rules of procedures and rules of conduct for arbitrators.		X	UNDP	UNDP	International consultants and local Trainings workshops	5,000

Output 4 The capacities of Patrol officers further enhanced and strengthened	4.1. Conduct assessment of the results and impact of the first-ever training programme delivered to the newly recruited patrol officers and provide recommendations for amelioration of the system		X	UNDP	UNDP	International and local consultants Translation	10,000
	4.2. Further improve and upgrade the training programs and curricula for building up modern skills and capacities of patrol officers		X	UNDP	UNDP	International and local consultants Trainings workshops	5,000
Project management	Staff /full-time Task Lead & 20% Programme Associate	X	X	UNDP	UNDP		30,000
	DPC, Comms facilities, General Management Support- 8%						21,000
TOTAL							200,000

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT

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 Armenia and UNDP, signed on 8 March 1995. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by UNDP Armenia (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

IX. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option b. UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]⁷ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]⁸ 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/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. 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. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (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.

⁷ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

⁸ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse (“SEA”) and sexual harassment (“SH”) allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.
6. 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.
7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:
 - a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
 - b. 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 responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s obligations under this Project Document.
 - c. In the performance of the activities under this Project, UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes and policies to prevent and/or address SEA and SH.
 - d. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
 - e. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
 - f. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants’, subcontractors’ and sub-recipients’) premises,

for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

- g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

- h. *Choose one of the three following options:*

Option 3: UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- i. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- j. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- k. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk

Management Standard Clauses” are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

X. ANNEXES

1. Project Quality Assurance Report

This part will be attached to the final version.

2. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** [\[English\]](#) [\[French\]](#) [\[Spanish\]](#), including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant. *(NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities).*
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SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TEMPLATE

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#) and [Toolkit](#) for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	"Support to Armenia's Rule of Law and Justice Reforms: Phase 2"
2. Project Number	00121670, 00128554
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Armenia

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The centrality of human rights is underlined in the Project goal and objectives. The human rights-based approach is mainstreamed throughout the Project activities, outputs and results by applying diversity of HRBA principles. The Project was developed in close consultation with all parties involved and will be implemented through a joint decision-making Board. Project progress will be reported, and further actions agreed through a quarterly meeting of the multi-party task force to ensure transparency and accountability of all measures.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

To the extent possible, gender balance will be kept during the expert team formation. In order to eliminate social injustice and to ensure equal opportunities for all, the project approach looks at the development targets through a gender perspective too. Gender will be in the heart of the program implementation by ensuring balanced participation of women in capacity building trainings (at least 40%)

Gender empowerment: The Project will ensure gender parity in Project team, Project Board and Working Groups. The activities and objectives will be designed to open space for equal representation of women and men in expert teams. Gender mainstreaming and gender responsive policy formulation and processes will be part of all activities, need assessments and development of recommendations packages in the recruitment system of judges, the judicial curricula and the e-court management system.

Equal access to resources: The Project team will be able to assess the equality of access to program resources, by men and women, through regular monitoring activities and reports.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability



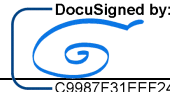
Environmental sustainability is a core value embedded in the design of the project. All activities will be planned and implemented in line with principles of environment sustainability, avoiding negative effect to natural resources and physical environment. UNDP is a recognized leader in Armenia in sustainable development solutions and corporate practices. This culture will be mainstreamed across the Project implementation process, the activities and to partners involved.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	I = 2 P = 1	Low	referred to SESP Attachment 1: Standard 1, Question 1.2	N/A. There are no project activities, which may have impact on the environment.
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	
Low Risk			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

	Moderate Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		Comments
	Principle 1: Human Rights	X	
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X	
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor	09-Feb-2022	Program Manager 
QA Approver	10-Feb-2022	Natia Natsvlshvili, RR Armenia 
PAC Chair	10-Feb-2022	Natia Natsvlshvili, RR Armenia 

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ⁹	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	Yes
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		

⁹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ¹⁰ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No

¹⁰ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ¹¹	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No

¹¹ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

3. Risk Analysis.

#	Description	Date identified	Risk Category	Impact and probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Risk Owner
1	The deployment/arrangements regarding the RoL Advisor (timelines, financial envelope, framework of responsibilities, etc.) can be slowed down or delayed.	15.10.2021	Operational	I = 4 P = 1	Timely discussions with the Ministry of Justice to clarify all relevant arrangements.	UNDP/Task Lead
2	Key stakeholders may have different positions in relation to the Project activities, which can impact effective implementation of the workplan.	15.10.2021	Operational	I = 4 P = 1	The Project team will coordinate/facilitate and work closely with stakeholders for early and coordinated planning.	UNDP/Task Lead
3	The establishment of Arbitration Centre can be slowed down or delayed impacting the implementation of respecting activities.	15.10.2021	Operational	I = 4 P = 1	Project Team will closely follow the developments and consult with the stakeholders to ensure timely implementation of the activities and facilitate the process.	UNDP/Task Lead
4	Delays in implementation of the activities as a result of COVID-19 outbreak	15.10.2021	Operational	I = 2 P = 4	The Project will provide support to meet the contingent demands of the beneficiaries: the activities, to the possible extent, will be supplemented/replaced with digital solutions	UNDP/Task Lead

