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MINISTRY OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS OF RA

UNDP

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United Nations Development Programme
European Commission - European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid
Operations – ECHO
Country: Republic of Armenia
PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform capacities in Armenia
Sustainable Development Goal 11 and 17: Sustainable Cities and Communities. Partnerships for the Goals
UNDAF Outcome 7/ CPD Outcome 4. (Outputs 4.1, 4.2) By 2020, sustainable development principles and good practices for environmental sustainability resilience building, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and green economy are introduced and applied.
UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome 5: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.
UNDP Strategic Plan Output 5.2: Effective institutional, legislative and policy frameworks in place
to enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures at national and sub-national levels.
Implementing Partner: Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Armenia
Responsible Partner: United Nations Development Programme
Start Date: 01.09.2017   **End Date:**   01.03.2019

Brief Description
The overall goal of the project is to strengthen the functional capacity of Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform in Armenia to ensure its sustainability, relevance and key role in maintenance of culture of resilience in the country.
Project objective is to upgrade the human, technical, and financial capacities of the DRRNP, as well as to promote innovative approaches and best global practices in DRM. The project aims to achieve the stated objectives through the improvement of information management mechanisms related to Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and Disaster Risk Management National Strategy implementation, to ensure their integration into community development cycle; as well as through introduction of innovative technologies for real and near real-time remote monitoring and earth observation, using GIS based risk profiling for risk-informed urban development. It will also develop human capacity at local level to contribute to community based resilience building and SFDRR implementation.
The institutional and professional capacity building of the DRR NP will contribute to strengthening and financial sustainability thereof, thus raising the DRM potential in the country, including trickle-down effect to other DRM stakeholders. The project will play a catalytic role in strengthening the Platform capacities to act as the main supporting mechanism to the Government in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction at national and local levels.

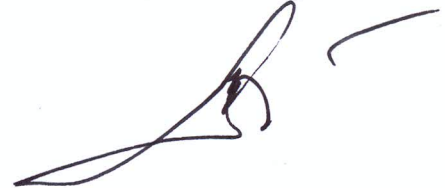|			
Programme Period:	2016-2020	**Total Resources Required**:	295,905 $
Project Title:	Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform capacities in Armenia	**Total Allocated Resources:**	295,905 $
Atlas Project ID:	00011263	➢ **ECHO:**	242,502 $
Output ID:	00076016	➢ **UNDP:**	53,403 $
Start date:	01 September 2017	➢ **Government:**	None
End date:	01 March 2019	➢ **Other (parallel funding):**	None
Management Arrangements:	Support to NIM	Unfunded Budget:	None

Agreed by the implementing partner

David Tonoyan
Minister of Emergency Situations

_01/09/2017_
Date/ Month/Year   Signature

Agreed by the responsible partner

Bradley Busetto
UN Resident Coordinator
UNDP Resident Representative

_01/09/2017_
Date/ Month/Year   Signature

I.   DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The project links closely to the ongoing work of UNDP Armenia and Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) of the Republic of Armenia on improving risk assessments and disaster risk monitoring at local and national levels. According to the World Bank (Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency management in Armenia 2009, http://gfdrr.org/docs/Report_Armenia-Disaster_Risk_Reduction_and_Emergency_Management.pdf Armenia is listed in the top 60 countries exposed to multiple hazards, with 80 % of Armenians being at risk of exposure to catastrophic events. The most devastating seismic event was the 1988 Spitak earthquake that killed 25,000 people, injured 15,000, left 517,000 homeless, caused significant damage to several cities, and resulted in direct economic losses of $ 14.2 billion.

The project is of particular importance to Armenia as the population, economy, and environment of Armenia are highly exposed and vulnerable to natural hazards. The landslide hazard zone covers one-third of the country, primarily in foothill and mountain areas, and nearly 470,000 people are exposed (around 15 % of the total population). Average annual damages caused by landslides amount up to $10 million. Due to climate change, natural disasters have become more frequent and intense in the last few decades. During 2004-2007, mud flows damaged some 200 settlements and 600 sites on main transportation routes. Average annual damage from mudflows in the past four years is $2.9 million. Drought occurs almost every year in one or more locales of Armenia. In 2000 - 2001 a severe drought resulted in losses of around $143 million in Armenia (with 297,000 people affected). Hailstorms and strong winds cause significant damage to the agricultural sector, with average annual losses of $30-40 million and $3.6 million, respectively.

Most significantly, according to the World Bank, the poverty level is around 30% and is concentrated in rural areas and provincial cities. A high degree of urbanization (64%) concentrates disaster (particularly seismic) risks in cities. The economy remains highly vulnerable. In any given year, there is a 20% chance that a major disaster will result in losses of 12.7% of GDP. During 1990 - 2005 Armenia lost close to 20% of its forests (around 63,000 hectares), which has greatly increased the likelihood of mudflows and landslides. Therefore, there is an urgent need to increase resilience to natural hazards by integrating DRR into building and development capacities at all levels.

The risk of technological disasters is also significant. There are around 26 hazardous chemical enterprises in Armenia that use ammonium, chlorine, chloral acid, nitric acid, etc., and over 1,500 enterprises that are at risk of explosion or catching fire. The Metsamor nuclear power plant is located in a seismically active zone, 25 km away from the country's capital city Yerevan.

Additionally, transport of dangerous goods and legacy sites pose a danger to communities and livelihoods. Tailing dams are one example of such facilities. Overall there are 24 tailings dams of varying size in the country, some of which are still in operation. The location and technical parameters of these are known and included in the objects' safety passports. Around some sites specific risk assessments have been conducted, but not in a very systematic manner. In addition, the deposit of tailings not considered as waste disposal and owners are not obliged to pay environmental fees for tailings disposal according to the legislation in force.

Different segments of population require different ways and means to increase their information on risks. There is a major problem for the local authorities to be able to have access to sustainable Disaster Risk Management (DRM) related information flow, and for the local communities to be appropriately aware of the existing hazards.

The utilization of innovative technologies is not appropriately addressed in the context of risk identification, profiling and emergency response. Moreover, the lack of sustainable monitoring and evaluation tools makes it impossible to even introduce the Global DRM initiatives and running programmes. In this regard, Sendai Framework for DRR (SFDRR) implementation and monitoring system is one of the key mechanisms to ensure the timely dissemination of the information related to the environmental, technological and natural disasters ensuring the appropriate actions for community sustainable development, civil protection, preparedness and response.

There is a need for further strengthening of capacities and functional sustainability of DRR National Platform (DRRNP), as well as addressing lack of information and limited awareness among communities regarding the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of SFDRR and Disaster risk management national strategy (DRMNS), interlinked with Sustainable Development Goals. This can be addressed by DRRNP, which is well positioned to promote and coordinate these efforts at all levels according to following priority needs., Establishment of SFDRR monitoring and evaluation electronic platform based on the indicators formulated by UNISDR, as a user-friendly tool to establish public-private dialogue and networks for resilience building, focused on equipping people of various age, profession, and social status with knowledge and skills on SFDRR.

1. Improvement of information management mechanisms related to SFDRR and DRMNS implementation, to ensure their integration into community development cycle.
2. Utilization of innovative technologies for real and near real-time remote monitoring and earth observation, establishment of GIS based risk profiling capabilities to ensure risk-informed urban development and human capacity building at local level.
3. The need to decentralize the DRM innovative solutions and knowledge from national to local level ensuring community based resilience and SFDRR implementation at local level.

II.   STRATEGY

Theory of Change (ToC). The institutional and professional capacity building of the DRR NP will contribute to strengthening and financial sustainability thereof, thus raising the DRM potential in the country, including trickle-down effect to other DRM stakeholders. The project will play a catalytic role in strengthening the Platform capacities to act as the main supporting mechanism to the Government in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction at national and local levels.

There is an increasing understanding in Armenia, that DRR is a development issue and that increasing attention to the broad risk landscape should form the basis of national risk management, strengthening resilience in the country. Armenia strongly supports the localization and dissemination of best practices in resilience and implementation of SFDRR as a cornerstone for decision making at all levels. Such steps include the Capacity Assessments for DRR (2010, 2016), and DRR National Strategy (2012, 2017). Therefore, it is crucial to have functional monitoring and evaluation platform moderated by DRRNP, in line with the SFDRR indicators formulated by UNISDR, which can become a baseline for SFDRR and DRM national strategy implementation at all levels. This will further develop the ongoing synergy of efforts between state authorities, NGOs and international partners in the context of the current active implementation of the SFDRR. The proposed response strategy is designed in partnership with the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES), is in line with SFDRR, and aims at increasing the coordination, monitoring and evaluation capacities and functional sustainability of DRRNP. The strengthening of the DRRNP coordination, monitoring and response capacities will significantly contribute in consistent evaluation of existing DRM policies and ongoing programmes, involving the relevant local and national state institutions, academia, private sector and community actors. It will strengthen people-centered, multi-sectoral disaster risk and emergency communications mechanisms at urban environment. It will contribute to the sustainable development of national and local institutional and human capacities, in view of the complex and costly nature of DRM and country resilience building.

These capacities will be particularly tested for better preparedness and response to natural and man-made hazards of the Stepanavan and Kapan cities in Armenia, which are the two better prepared volunteering cities that have joined the "Making Cities Resilient" Campaign in 2013-14. It will pilot SFDRR and DRM National Strategy implementation, monitoring and evaluation system and coordinate preparedness planning within the community and across stakeholders.

The proposal has been formulated based on two priority directions:

(A)   Sendai Framework for DRR paragraph 18 - To support the assessment of global progress in achieving the outcome and goal of SFDRR seven global targets; DRM National Strategy Action 7.1 - Programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation in the sphere of DRM (annex 4), and DRM Capacity Assessment (DRMCA) recommendation 11 - To develop unified DRM statistical information system based on international standards.

(B)   Sendai Framework for DRR Priority 1(f) - To promote real time access to reliable data, make use of space and in situ information, including geographic information systems (GIS), and use information and communications technology innovations to enhance measurement tools and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data; DRM National Strategy Action 1.2.2 - Development of concept on innovative and technological enhancement; and DRMCA recommendation 9 - To promote long term investments for innovations and technology development in support of DRM areas.

The **overall goal** of the project is to strengthen the functional capacity of Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform in Armenia to ensure its sustainability, relevance and key role in maintenance of culture of resilience in the country.

Project objective is to upgrade the human, technical, and financial capacities of the DRRNP, as well as to promote innovative approaches and best global practices in DRM.

Project Main Components are:
1. High standard electronic tool for Monitoring and evaluation of DRM National Strategy and Sendai Framework for DRR implementation, interlinked with SDGs created.
2. Technical and professional capacities of the DRR National platform are enhanced for effective utilization of innovative technologies, including drones, in risk profiling, monitoring and other emergency response related activities.
3. Project management capacities and functional sustainability of DRRNP is enhanced by the introduction of small scale project modality for development and implementation of small projects in first aid, emergency physiological support, GIS related education, urban resilience and other activities, supporting the DRM National Strategy.

III.   RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The project will focus on institutional, human and scientific capacity building for the Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform which will also contribute to the involvement of subsequent financial capacities, by attracting relevant stakeholders.

Strengthening and sustaining capacities at DRRNP can bring lasting effect to the overall Disaster Risk Management (DRM) potential in the country and ensure trickle-down effect to other DRM stakeholders. It is in line with the promotion of the implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) as DRRNP will serve as a basic structure to support the Government in implementation of SFDRR at national and community level synchronized with the Sustainable development goals.

In order to strengthen the institutional capacities of DRRNP, it is proposed to facilitate the development of national monitoring and evaluation mechanism for implementation of DRMNS and SFDRR, interlinked with the SDGs, at all levels.

Component 1. High standard electronic tool for Monitoring and evaluation of DRM National Strategy and Sendai Framework for DRR implementation, interlinked with SDGs created.

1.1 Electronic software for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of Disaster Risk Management National Strategy and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction will be developed jointly with DRM main stakeholders and presented to the Ministry of Emergency Situations.

DRR National Platform will invite all interested stakeholders and multi-stakeholder advisory group will be established for the development of a set of monitoring and evaluation indicators through

harmonization of Sendai and DRM National strategy indicators interlinked with Sustainable Development Goals. With the support of the expert and the thematic group of DRR NP the technical specifications and terms of reference for the electronic monitoring and evaluation software will be developed. Consultative workshop will be organized by DRRNP to present, update and finalize the TOR and technical specifications of toolkit. IT company will be contracted by UNDP to develop the high standard electronic tool. As soon as the software be developed it will be piloted in Stepanavan and Kapan cities and in the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the results will be considered for the finalization of the software. The final software will be provided to the MES for approval and delegated to DRRNP for further utilization which will help to identify successful activities, approaches, factors and progress by using common indicators across the country, thus, raising effectiveness and response capacities of the DRM national strategy and SFDRR implementation interconnected with the SDGs. Within this activity the SFDRR and DRM National Strategy implementation will be monitored by DRR National Platform and analyzed by using the software and the results will be presented to the Government and all DRM stakeholders. The results and the electronic toolkit will be shared with other countries as newly developed unified model and mechanism to support the SFDRR implementation, monitoring and evaluation system at country level that measures the achievements from national to local level.

1.2: Develop and endorse SFDRR monitoring standard operation procedures (SOP), including its performance, planning and implementation.

The thematic working group will formulate custom indicators for DRM National Strategy (DRMNS) and Sendai implementation monitoring and evaluation electronic toolkit, interlinked with the SDGs. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) including its performance, planning and implementation will be developed by the joint efforts of expert and DRRNP Thematic Group. Standard Operating Procedures will establish minimum requirements and key performance indicators, ensuring uniformity of methodologies, processes and frequencies of monitoring and evaluation activities and providing comparable and consistent information on DRMNS and SFDRR implementation. DRRNP will present the SOP during the workshop with key DRM players and finalize based on the received feedback and recommendations. It will be presented to the Ministry of Emergency Situations for adoption and delegated to DRRNP and other stakeholders for further consideration for DRMNS and SFDRR implementation.

1.3: Trainings of Trainers are organized by UNDP in partnership with the Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform for key stakeholders to ensure effective exploration of the introduced electronic software and technologies.

Public awareness campaign will be carried out by DRR National Platform to introduce the Sendai Framework for DRR and Disaster Risk Management National Strategy implementation, monitoring and evaluation electronic toolkit. Training guideline will be developed in partnership with National Statistic Service, DRRNP and the Crisis Management State Academy. 12 trainings will be organized by UNDP in partnership with MES and DRRNP for DRM stakeholders to ensure effective exploration of the introduced electronic software and Standard operation procedures. The training lessons learned will be documented and presented to MES.

Component 2: Technical and professional capacities of the DRR National platform are enhanced for effective utilization of innovative technologies, including drones, in risk profiling, monitoring and other emergency response related activities.

2.1: Drones and supporting innovative technologies are acquired for real and near real-time remote monitoring and earth observation.

Within the frame of DRR National Platform UNDP will establish partnership with Aviation Academy, Aires foundation, Innovation-Kolba lab, IT companies and other interested partners for identification of best price-quality options. Term of reference and technical specifications will be developed and agreed with the MES. Drones and supporting innovative technologies will be

acquired by UNDP for real and near real-time remote monitoring and earth observation and provided to DRRNP. Training of Trainers will be carried out for DRRNP to enable their technical and professional capacities with the aim to use innovative technologies for real and near real-time remote monitoring and earth observation, as well as for the integration of the results into GIS risk profiling. Legislative amendments will be also formulated and presented to MES for proper regulation of drones and similar services in emergency risk profiling and humanitarian response.

2.2: Capacity building trainings and workshops are carried out to ensure the appropriate understanding, integration and utilization of drones in risk profiling and humanitarian response.

Capacity building trainings and workshop will be organized for direct beneficiaries to support the introduction and utilization of drones in risk profiling and humanitarian response. Training manual will be developed in partnership with the Crisis Management State Academy, Aviation Academy, Academy of Science, Innovation - Kolba lab of UNDP and other partners. Training for the youth in Stepanavan and Kapan will be carried out in aviation basics, aerial image acquisition, drone construction and operation with the purpose of creating long-term availability of local human capacity. The acquired equipment and developed capacities will be tested in Stepanavan and Kapan during simulation exercise, organized jointly by MES, Aviation Academy, UNDP and DRRNP.

Component 3: Project management capacities and functional sustainability of DRRNP is enhanced by the introduction of small-scale project modality for development and implementation of small projects in first aid, emergency physiological support, GIS related education, urban resilience and other activities, supporting the DRM National Strategy.

3.1: DRRNP will communicate with the Ministries of Emergency Situations, Territorial Administration, Health, Education and Sciences to identify issues related to DRR national strategy implementation and will address some of them through the implementation of small scale projects.

This initiative will simulate innovative ideas and scale up community-based disaster risk management interventions through small scale projects thus assisting engaged national and/or local governments as well civil society organizations in their respective responsibilities towards the implementation of DRM strategy. It will also encourage greater participation in sectoral resilience building from national and local governments and community leaders.

The staff of DRRNP will be consulted on DRR National Strategy of Armenia, SFDRR and their interconnection with the UN SDGs, fostering internal peer-to-peer learning. All proposals and applications will be thoroughly examined and at list 3 DRM related proposals will be selected for realization by the DRR National Platform. Funds will be allocated for their implementation. The Ministry of Emergency Situations has expressed readiness to participate in co-financing and providing other support to selected projects. Throughout the project implementation, UNDP will encourage strengthening partnerships with existing centers for excellence on disaster risk management, facilitating effective cooperation between DRRNP and other DRM partners in humanitarian assistance and innovative technologies, thus contributing to further strengthening of DRRNP functional capacities. UNDP will ensure mainstreaming of human rights, gender, environmental and other cross-cutting issues.

3.2: Small scale projects implementation, outputs, outcomes and lessons learned are documented by DRR National Platform and reported to the line Ministries and UNDP.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Emergency Situations UNDP will formulate and introduce guidelines, log-frame and performance indicators for project reporting to ensure result based implementation and accountability during all stages of its realization. It will then evaluate the reported results against the baseline information provided by the line ministries and determine effectiveness and further feasibility of the small-scale project. UNDP will support the integration of the small-scale project results into DRM national strategy and SFDRR implementation, monitoring and evaluation system. The results, achievements and lessons learned will be well documented and shared with the local actors and partners during the workshops organized for the communities and regional administration, as well as through the organization of study tours.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The Project will have the following human resources:

1. One full-time Project Coordinator to serve as DIPECHO Project Coordinator (PC) with vast experience in implementing DRR activities in the country. The PC will work under the direct supervision of UNDP Sustainable Growth and Resilience Portfolio Analyst, where the latter will also provide quality assurance and high-level coordination with government bodies. PC will be responsible for the project implementation, development, monitoring of project activities, managing financial delivery and ensure planned outputs as per Project work plan. He will also ensure project liaison with the government, regional and local authorities, civil society organizations, ongoing UNDP initiatives and international partners to ensure information exchange, coordination and synergism.
2. One Project Assistant (PA) to provide assistance to the PC on project administration and operational issues.
3. Three short term experts will be hired, as follows:
a) One expert for comprehensive study and presentation of best practice of monitoring and evaluation processes of the Disaster Risk Management and Sendai Framework implementation, closely working with the DRR NP thematic working groups.
b) Another short-term expert for formulation of the Standard Operating Procedures and indicators for monitoring DRMNS and SFDRR implementation processes.
c) Another short-term expert for Introduction of GIS based multi-risk profiling software, training of relevant staff and policy expertise for legislative regulation of Unmanned Aerial Systems in Armenia.
4. One Project driver to provide transportation and other admin support to project as per ToR.
5. Office equipment will be provided by UNDP Armenia. Within the proposed project it is planned to acquire computer server for installation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRRNP) monitoring and evaluation software and 2 computers for appropriate use of the system, one drone with all necessary equipment and software.

Partnerships

The Armenian Government has undertaken political commitment towards Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) institutionalization and promotion. It has undertaken significant efforts in creating an adequate legislative base, introducing the DRR National Strategy, ensuring the countrywide implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and establishing the DRR National Platform, the aim of which is the foundation of multi-sector and multi-mechanism Disaster risk reduction system in Armenia. The current DRR stakeholders' pool which was reassessed during the recent DRM capacity assessment exercise in 2016, updated all state stakeholders in terms of their level of involvement and priorities in Disaster risk management processes, including all line ministries, Provincial and local self-governing bodies, a wide range of national, local and international organizations, addressing equally national and local level interests and working within the frame of DRR National Platform. The proposed project is in line with the Disaster Risk Management Capacity Assessment recommendations 2016-20 and DRM National Strategy and will contribute to the implementation of the strategies as well as will use the existing cooperation network for further promotion of community-based risk-informed development and replication in other cities. Periodic meetings on exchange of information, achievements, and best practices will be organized between the DRR NP partners and other pertinent stakeholders. Such meetings will allow parties to solve project-related challenges in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of the project activities, identify potential synergies and avoid duplications.

Government's proactive position has earned international support for Armenia, engaging UNDP, UNOCHA, UNISDR, UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, World Vision, IFRC / ARCS, OXYGEN, Save the Children, UNFPA etc. By utilization of Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management National Strategy evaluation and monitoring toolkit, the project

will develop a comprehensive mechanism to support Sendai and National Strategy implementation at all levels, measure the achievements and provide recommendations for considering natural and industrial risks into the community sustainable development cycle. The recommendations and the reports will be provided to relevant national structures and international partners for further consideration in designing and implementing post disaster and recovery strategy and plan of actions. The project will be implemented in close collaboration and with the support of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) to localise Sendai monitoring electronic toolkit. Project implementation will be closely coordinated with Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Natural and Man-made Disasters (PPRD) East II project implementation on the national and regional levels, with the purpose to multiply effectiveness of EC funded interventions in the region. UNDP, jointly with other ECHO partners in the country, will make due attempts to agree upon and use common methodologies and approaches, together with other actors implementing DRM National Strategy and SFDRR, community-based DRR, when possible.

Risks and Assumptions

The main assumption of the project is that the strengthening of managerial, human, technological capacities of the DRR National Platform, as well as its monitoring and evaluation capacities have been recognized by the Government as vital for improvement of overall DRM capacities in Armenia. It is also recognized that this effort will contribute to successful implementation of DRM National Strategy of Armenia, as well as to measuring the level of implementation of SFDRR, interlinked with the SDGs. There is a strong government support and understanding among academia and the local NGOs on the urgency to participate in such activities. The administrations of Stepanavan and Kapan cities will serve as models for monitoring and evaluation of DRM National Strategy and SFDRR implementation, and we assume, that this experience will gradually spread on other communities across Armenia. At the same time, the potential of the private sector engagement has yet to be explored to its fullest, which would allow also to generate a new culture of DRM partnership and provide their experience, knowledge, innovative solutions to support the DRM national strategy implementation. Therefore, it is assumed, that programme activities will bring synergy and contribute to establishing public-private partnership during project implementation.

The project also assumes that the successful implementation of the monitoring and evaluation of the DRM National Strategy and SFDRR will be later integrated into and synchronized with the similar sub-regional processes, thereby ensuring learning across the region and increasing SFDRR implementation towards natural and industrial risks.

Risk Analysis[1]

1. Monitoring and evaluation activities will not be significantly efficient, if the international partners, academia and relevant private actors are not comprehensively represented in all stages of the project. In this regard, the central and local Governmental organizations shall do their best to involve and attract the private sector, in terms of sustainable partnership, sharing knowledge and investment.

2. Engagement of the private sector entities may be hindered by the lack of direct commercial interests for them, which can be minimized by organization of an open dialogue and a wide awareness campaign jointly with local authorities.

3. Lack of relevant legislative base for introduction and utilization of drones in risk profiling, monitoring and humanitarian response can impede the effective implementation and increase costs and variety of similar services.

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1 Project Risks are detailed in Annex X

4. Lack of knowledge and relevant experience for utilization of innovative technologies and GIS based risk profiling in DRM at local levels can impede the programme implementation.

Stakeholder Engagement

Throughout the entire programme for sustainable capacity building at Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform (DRR NP), the UNDP will be in close and constant partnership with a variety of stakeholders, including Ministries of Emergency Situations, Territorial Administration, Agriculture, Health, Environment and natural resources, State Department of Urban Development, DRR NP, Marz administrations and communities, National Academy of Science (NAS), State Military Aviation University, AIRES foundation, UN agencies, as well as local actors in Stepanavan and Kapan cities, such as the Zangezur copper molybdenum combine, local active NGOs and community actives. In all phases of the project formulation process they were involved in project planning and will be involved in implementation process. This is considered to be an equal partnership between donor, implementing partner and beneficiaries. A participatory approach in implementation of Monitoring and evaluation principles in all 4 Sendai Framework for DRR priority areas, as well as in developing innovative technologies in Disaster Risk Management (DRM), interlinked with the Sustainable development goals (SDG), is the key precondition for success. In this regard, all mentioned stakeholders and community members with particular consideration of vulnerable groups will be involved in different aspects of monitoring and evaluation and assessment processes, prioritizing of issues, development and other stages of the project. DRR NP will be the main implementing partner of the proposed project that will ensure the involvement of all DRM parties into the project implementation. All outcomes and achievements as well as the constraints and obstacles will be shared with ECHO and other partners during public awareness events.

Knowledge

The project will consistently use the existing channels, including UNDP website and the websites of partners, along with the social media tools to share updates about the results and implementation status of the project. Respective social media tools will be used to share the knowledge generated and accumulated throughout project implementation. Next to this, the project will ensure that all the public events are widely covered by media and the most popular media outlets regularly get feeds from the project to provide the stakeholders updated content about the project and its lessons learnt.

Gender Mainstreaming

The project corresponds to UNDP Gender Marker GEN-1 score, with gender equality and women's empowerment as a significant objective of the project.
Mainstreaming gender into Disaster Risk Management offers an opportunity for addressing gender vulnerabilities by applying a cross-cutting approach, such as disaggregation risk information and ensuring sufficient representation of women in decision-making processes and actions. It will also undertake dedicated actions such as providing training on gender-sensitive DRM. Within DRR National Platform, the project will address gender specific unique needs and values, work to incorporate gender and age specific knowledge into disaster preparedness, response and recovery policies, plans and programs.
The Gender Focal Point of the UNDP Country Office will be involved to ensure integration of both women's and men's needs and experiences into components of the project, including development of sex-dis aggregated indicators to monitor women's participation and development of a solid information baseline to target women and women's groups in project activities.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The project will greatly contribute to building and strengthening the capacities of the DRRNP, enhance its coordination mechanisms between all DRM related state authorities, local governments and community administrations towards building community resilience. The project will enhance

the mechanisms and professional capacities for monitoring and evaluation of the DRM National Strategy and SFDRR implementation, interconnected with the SDGs, at all levels. The human and technical capacity building in the sphere of innovations as well as introduction of drones for humanitarian action will contribute to enhanced, accurate GIS risk profiling and advanced more effective DRM solutions, monitoring and evaluation. The introduction of small grants projects for implementation of small DRM related projects for the selected line ministries will further enhance the cooperation with and functional sustainability of DRR National platform. Hence, the above-mentioned knowledge, skills and measures will ensure the sustainability following the conclusion of the project and ensure sustained results after project completion.

IV.   PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

In order to be cost-effective and work with high effectiveness the project management will rely to evidence on similar approaches in the country in order to deliver maximum results with available resources. By using theory of change analysis different options to achieve the maximum results with available resources will be explored. UNDP Sustainable Growth and Resilience (SGR) portfolio management mechanism will be used to improve cost effectiveness by leveraging activities and partnerships with other initiatives/projects. Project management board, SGR portfolio and project implementation unit with other stakeholders and partners will conduct joint monitoring of project activities or procurement process to increase the effectiveness.

Project Management

The project will be implemented through 'support to National Implementation' modality in coordination with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, as the Project Implementing Partner, and with the Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform. UNDP will provide the Implementing Partner with the following major support services for the implementation of the project, in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations: (i) identification and recruitment of project personnel and experts; (ii) procurement of goods and services; and (iii) financial services.

UNDP will ensure the accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency of the project. The UNDP Country Office will ensure also financial oversight, independent audits, monitoring and mid-term and final evaluation of progress and results.

The Ministry of Emergency Situations, as the Implementing Partner of the Project, will represent the interests of the Republic of Armenia and will be consulted on all substantive issues related to the execution of the project.

Since 2012, UNDP has been strengthening the organizational and functional capacities of DRR NP through Micro-Capital Grant (MCG) modality to enhance the DRM network decentralization and create partnership at regional/local levels. This modality will continue to be used, allowing the DRR NP to strengthen the established cooperation and partnership with other DRM and development partners aimed at implementation of joint projects that will contribute to resource mobilization, synergy of efforts and avoiding duplications. All the activities related to establishment of partnership and working groups at the community level will be delegated to the DRR NP. The latter will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation of DRM National Strategy and SFDRR implementation, organization of trainings, workshops, risk profiling and presenting it to the local self-government and national authorities.

The DRR NP will provide quarterly reports on the MCG implementation and a final financial report. The Project team will conduct regular monitoring and evaluation visits of the events, trainings, workshops and public awareness campaigns organized by the DRR NP.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:
UNDAF Outcome 7/CPD Outcome 4 (13). By 2020, sustainable development principles and good practices for environmental sustainability resilience building, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and green economy are introduced and applied

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:
Indicator 4.1: No. of innovative tools/approaches introduced to promote environmental sustainability and resilience principles. Baseline: 0; Target: 20
Indicator 4.2: No. of communities benefiting from innovative disaster risk reduction/resilience measures and practices Baseline: 0; Target: 5

UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome 5. Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.

UNDP Strategic Plan Output 5.2: Effective institutional, legislative and policy frameworks in place to enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures at national and sub-national levels.

Project title and Atlas Project Number: Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform capacities in Armenia/ 00076016

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	FINAL	
Output 1. High standard electronic tool for Monitoring and evaluation of DRM National Strategy and Sendai Framework for DRR implementation, interlinked with SDGs created	*1.1 Availability of electronic tool for Monitoring and evaluation of DRM National Strategy and Sendai Framework for DRR implementation created and presented to the Ministry of Emergency Situations.*	*DRM National Strategy*	0	2017	0	1	0	1	*UNDP report, formal documents*
	1.2. Availability of formulated system of custom indicators for DRM National Strategy and Sendai implementation monitoring and evaluation electronic toolkit, interlinked with the SDGs.	*DRM National Strategy*	0	2017	0	1	0	1	*UNDP report, formal documents*

	1.3: Number of events on DRM awareness raising	*DRM National Strategy* *SFDRR*	*0*	*2017*	*0*	*12*	*0*	*12*	*LoPs, media coverage, other implementation requisites*
Output 2: Technical and professional capacities of the DRR National platform are enhanced for effective utilization of innovative technologies, including drones, in risk profiling, monitoring and other emergency response related activities.	*2.1 Availability of software for GIS based risk profiling.*	*DRM National Strategy*	0	2017	0	1	0	1	*UNDP report, formal documents*
	2.2 Number of Education and Communication campaigns on DRM..	*DRM National Strategy* *SFDRR*	0	2017	0	7	0	7	*1 LoPs, media coverage, other implementation requisites.*
Output 3: Project management capacities and functional sustainability of DRRNP is enhanced by the introduction of small scale project modality for development and implementation of small projects in first aid, emergency physiological support, GIS related education, urban resilience and other activities, supporting the DRM National Strategy.	*3.1 Number of project applications indorsed by UNDP, addressing DRM related issues in Armenia selected by the line ministries, which include clear outputs and outcomes for delivering by DRR NP.*	*DRM National Strategy*	0	2017	0	3	0	3	*UNDP report, formal documents* *DRRNP reports*
	3.2 Number of community-led awareness campaigns, developed and distributed awareness materials, media campaigns; peer-to-peer awareness, workshops, exhibitions, training of teachers and pupils.	*DRM National Strategy* *SFDRR*	0	2017	1	1	1	3	*UNDP report, formal documents* *DRRNP reports*

VI.   MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with 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
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.	In the 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 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.	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.
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	Biannually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.

					discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.		

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Project Final Evaluation	All project partners	Effective institutional, legislative and policy frameworks in place to enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures at national and sub-national levels.	Sustainable development principles and good practices for environmental sustainability resilience building, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and green economy are introduced and applied	March 2019	All project stakeholders	

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RESP. PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Y2017	Y2018	Y2019		Funding Source	Budget Description
Output 1: High standard electronic tool for Monitoring and evaluation of DRM National Strategy and Sendai Framework for DRR implementation, interlinked with SDGs created. **Baseline:** Lack of monitoring and evaluation system. **Output Indicators:** *1.1 Availability of electronic tool for Monitoring and evaluation of DRM National Strategy and Sendai Framework for DRR implementation created and presented to the Ministry of Emergency.* *1.2 Availability of formulated system of custom indicators for DRM National Strategy and Sendai implementation monitoring and evaluation electronic toolkit, interlinked with the SDGs.* *1.3 Number of events on DRM awareness raising.*	Activity 1.1: High standard electronic tool for Monitoring and evaluation of DRM National Strategy and Sendai Framework for DRR implementation, interlinked with SDGs created. Activity 1 1.1 Electronic software for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of Disaster Risk Management National Strategy and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction will be developed jointly with DRM main stakeholders and presented to MES. 1.1.2 Activity: Develop and endorse SFDRR monitoring standard operation procedures (SOP), including its performance, planning and implementation. 1.1.3 Activity: Trainings of Trainers are organized in partnership with the Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform for all stakeholders to ensure effective exploration of	4,150.00	14,090.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	71300 Local Consultants
		1,100.00	2,000.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	71600 Travel
		5,000.00	16,300.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	72600 Grants
		0.00	23,000.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	72800 Information technology equipment
		717.50	3,877.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	75100 Facilities & Administration

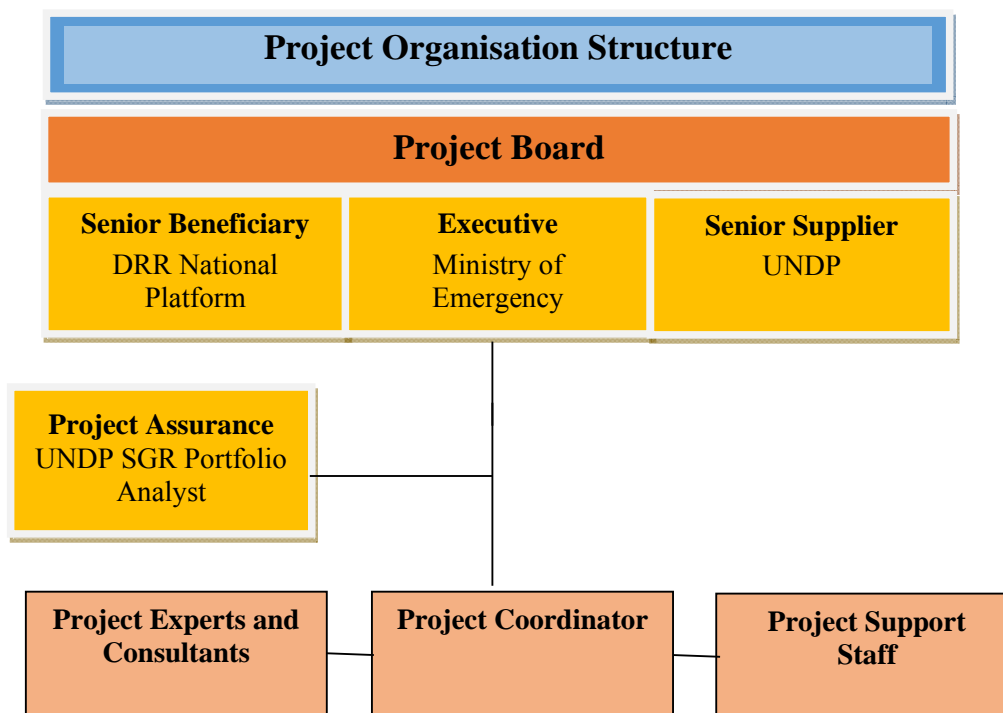|							
	the introduced electronic software and technologies. 1.1.4 Activity: Trainings of Trainers are organized in partnership within the provided Micro-capital grant to the Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform for all stakeholders to ensure effective exploration of the introduced electronic software and technologies.						
	Sub-Total for Activity 1	10,967.50	59,267.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	
Output 2: Technical and professional capacities of the DRR National platform are enhanced for effective utilization of innovative technologies, including drones, in risk profiling, monitoring and other emergency response related activities. **Baseline:** Lack of measurement system **Output Indicators:** *2.1 Availability of software for GIS based risk profiling.* *2.2 Number of Education and Communication campaigns on DRM.*	**Activity 2.1 Technical and professional capacities of the DRR National Platform enhanced.** 2.1.1 Activity: Drones and supporting innovative technologies are acquired for real and near real-time remote monitoring and earth observation. 2.1.2 Activity Capacity building trainings and workshops are carried out to ensure the appropriate understanding, integration and utilization of drones in risk profiling and humanitarian response.	2,820.00	17,795.00	0.00	MES		71300 Local Consultants
		1,050.00	4,034.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	71600 Travel
		45,500.00	0.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	72400 Communic&Audio Visual Equip
Output 3: Project management capacities and functional sustainability of DRRNP is	**Activity 3.1.3 Project management capacities and functional sustainability of DRR National Platform**	0.00	36,780.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	72600 Grants
		4,100.19	0.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	72800 Information technology equipment

enhanced by the introduction of small scale project modality for development and implementation of small projects in first aid, emergency physiological support, GIS related education, urban resilience and other activities, supporting the DRM National Strategy. **Baseline:** Lack of project management capacities **Output Indicator**: *3.1 Number of project applications indorsed by UNDP, addressing DRM related issues in Armenia selected by the line ministries, which include clear outputs and outcomes for delivering by DRR NP.* *3.2 Number of community-led awareness campaigns, developed and distributed awareness materials, media campaigns; peer-to-peer awareness, workshops, exhibitions, training of teachers and pupils.*	**enhanced** 3.1.4 Activity: The Disaster risk reduction national platform communicated with the Ministries of Emergency Situations, Territorial Administration, Health, Education and Sciences and their DRR national strategy implementation issues identified and addressed through the implementation of small scale projects. 3.1.5 Activity: Small scale projects implementation, outputs, outcomes and lessons learned are documented by DRR National Platform and reported to the line Ministries and UNDP.	3,742.91	4,453.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	75100 Facilities & Administration
		0.00	5,000.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	75700 Learning expenses
	Sub-Total for Activity 2 & Activity 3	**57,213.10**	**68,062.00**	**0.00**	**MES**	**ECHO**	
General Management Support	Project Management and implementation	19,162.00	28,800.00	0.00	MES	UNDP	71400 Contractual Services - Individ
		2,171.00	0.00	0.00	MES	UNDP	72400 Communic & Audio Visual Equip
		457.00	0.00	0.00	MES	UNDP	73300 Rental and Maint of info tech Eq
		192.00	0.00	0.00	MES	UNDP	73400 Rental & Maint of Other Equip

		122.00	0.00	0.00	MES	UNDP	74200 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs
		637.00	1,200.00	0.00	MES	UNDP	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses
		124.00	0.00	0.00	MES	UNDP	74700 Transport shipping and handling
		538.00	0.00	0.00	MES	UNDP	75700 Learning expenses
	Sub-total for Activity 4	**23,403.00**	**30,000.00**	**0.00**	**MES**	**UNDP**	
		0.00	19,200.00	9,580.00	MES	ECHO	71400 Contractual Services - Individ
		0.00	5,400.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	71600 Travel
		0.00	1,040.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	72300 Materials and goods
		0.00	1,000.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	72400 Communic & Audio Visual Equip
		0.00	1,100.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	73400 Rental & Maint of Other Equip
		0.00	3,000.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	74100 Professional services
		0.00	2,500.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	74200 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs
		0.00	1,098.00	0.00	MES	ECHO	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses
		0.00	2,404.00	671.00	MES	ECHO	75100 Facilities & Administration
	Sub-total for Activity 4	**0.00**	**36,742.00**	**10,251.00**	**MES**	**ECHO**	
ECHO		**68,180.60**	**164,071.00**	**10,251.00**			**242,502.60**
UNDP TRAC		**23,403.00**	**30,000.00**	**0.00**			**53,403.00**
TOTAL		**91,583.60**	**194,071**	**10,251.00**			**295,905.60**

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Following structure is planned for the project implementation:

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┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│              Project Organisation Structure              │
└──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                      Project Board                       │
├───────────────────┬──────────────────┬───────────────────┤
│ Senior Beneficiary│     Executive    │  Senior Supplier  │
│   DRR National    │    Ministry of   │       UNDP        │
│     Platform      │    Emergency     │                   │
└───────────────────┴──────────────────┴───────────────────┘

┌───────────────────┐
│ Project Assurance │
│ UNDP SGR Portfolio│
│     Analyst       │
└───────────────────┘

┌───────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────┐  ┌───────────────────┐
│ Project Experts and│  │Project Coordinator│ │  Project Support  │
│    Consultants    │  │                  │  │       Staff       │
└───────────────────┘  └──────────────────┘  └───────────────────┘
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The roles and responsibilities of the management structure are as follows:

The **Project Board** is the group responsible for making management decisions by consensus for the project, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions.

The **Implementing Partner** is the Ministry of Emergency Situations, directly responsible for the government's participation in the project. The Implementing Partner will sign together with UNDP the Project Document, Project annual workplans and budget revisions, as well as the annual Combined Delivery Reports.

The **Responsible Party** is UNDP and will hold overall accountability for managing the project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outputs, and for the effective use of project resources. It acts on the basis of the signed CPAP and the Project Document.

The **Senior Supplier** of the project is also UNDP, representing DGECHO as the project donor.

The project **Senior Beneficiary** is the DRR National Platform as the coordinating body supporting establishment of the culture of resilience in the country.

The UNDP Sustainable Growth and Resilience (SGR) Portfolio Analyst will provide quality assurance over project implementation.

UNDP DRR Project Team, will carry out the envisaged activities to reach the project outputs. The project team will be managed by the Project Coordinator, who will coordinate project activities and serve as the financial authorizing officer.

The Project Coordinator will report to the UNDP SGR Portfolio Analyst and will be responsible for all project operations. He will ensure the proper use of funds and that project activities are implemented in accordance with the agreed project document and project work plans.

Management of project funds including budget revisions, disbursements, record keeping, accounting, reporting, and auditing shall follow the UNDP rules, regulations and procedures.

The Project Coordinator will be responsible for the project daily planning, implementation quality, reporting, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out. NPC will be supported by support staff and experts.

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

LEGAL CONTEXT STANDARD CLAUSES

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

Government Entity (Support to NIM)

1. Consistent with Part VI on Programme Management of the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2016-2020 between the Government of Armenia. UNDP as the Responsible Party shall comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. UNDP agrees to 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 hthttp://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. 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 Responsible Party 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,

X. ANNEXES

1. Social and Environmental Screening
2. Project Quality Assurance Report
3. Risk Analysis
4. Capacity Assessment
5. Project Board meeting minutes (including Project Appraisal)

Annex 1: Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

Project information	
1. Project Title	*Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform capacities in Armenia*
2. Project Number	**Project Atlas ID: 00076016**
3.Location, Country	**Armenia**

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 underlying the Project goals and objectives towards sustainable development, poverty alleviation and ensuring fair distribution of development opportunities and benefits. The human rights-based approach, as a key engagement principle in pursuing development outcomes, is mainstreamed by meaningful, effective and informed participation of project stakeholders in the formulation/design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Project's outputs and impact.   The project directly contributes to the right to work ICESCR Art 6.1, the right to an adequate standard of living ICESCR Art 11, as well as the elimination of discrimination against women UN CEDA Art 14.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The project will address gender vulnerabilities by applying a cross-cutting approach, such as disaggregation risk information and ensuring sufficient representation of women in decision-making processes and actions. It will also undertake dedicated actions such as providing training on gender-sensitive DRM. Within DRR National Platform, the project will address gender specific unique needs and values, work to incorporate gender and age specific knowledge into disaster preparedness, response and recovery policies, plans and programs. The project will equally consider both men and women as potential project beneficiaries.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability
The project is in line with the overriding objective of DRM National Strategy, RA Government Programme 2017-2021 and ECHO action plan to reduce the vulnerability of the population by focusing on DRR and increasing awareness, preparedness and response capacities at community, national and regional levels. The project aims to link the initiatives of urban environment to those of national disaster management authorities, supporting further integration of urban resilience into long-term governance and environmental initiatives, and synergy between the main DRR actors, with particular emphases on risk informed urban development.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

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	The tools and methodology introduced within the Project will significantly contribute to the development of culture of resilience in national and local levels, strengthen professional capacity and monitoring and evaluation tools for implementation of Sendai Framework for DRR. The introduced innovative technologies and solutions will also contribute to the risk mitigation and proper management and risk-informed development in urban environment in targeted communities.

Select one (see SESP for guidance)		Comments NA
Low Risk	X	
Moderate Risk	☐	
High Risk	☐	

Check all that apply		Comments
Principle 1: Human Rights	☐	
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	x	
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	☐	
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	x	
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	x	
4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		Armen Martirosyan
		UNDP Sustainable Growth and Resilience Portfolio Analyst
QA Approver		Dmitry Mariyasin
		UNDP Deputy Resident Representative
PAC Chair		Dmitry Mariyasin
		UNDP Deputy Resident Representative

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?	No
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?	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?	No
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?	No
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?	No
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? 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	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	
1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes	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? For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction	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? 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.	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	
2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant 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)? For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding	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
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?	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)? 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.	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
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
7: Standard Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
7.1 Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or nonroutine 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? For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol	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

Annex 2. Project Quality Assurance Report

Annex 3. Risk Analysis.

Project Title: Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform capacities in Armenia					Award ID: 00076016			Date: 01.09.2017- 01.03.2019	
#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt. response	Owner	Submitted updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Monitoring and evaluation activities will not be significantly efficient, if the international partners, academia and relevant private actors are not comprehensively represented in all stages of the project.	01.09.2017	Operational	P = 2 I = 3	UNDP, the central and local Governmental organizations will use the existing network of DRRNP to involve and attract the private sector, in terms of sustainable partnership, sharing knowledge and investment.	UNDP	UNDP	01.09.2017	No change
2	Engagement of the private sector entities may be hindered by the lack of direct commercial interests for them.	01.09.2017	Operational Organizational	P = 3 I = 3	The risk can be minimized by open dialogue and a wide awareness campaign jointly with local authorities and DRR NP.	UNDP	UNDP	01.09.2017	No change
3	Lack of relevant legislative base for introduction and utilization of drones in risk profiling, monitoring and humanitarian response can impede the effective implementation and increase costs of similar services	01.09.2017	Regulatory	P = 3 I = 2	Formulation of comprehensive draft legal package on unmanned aerial systems (drones) for Governments consideration	UNDP	UNDP	01.09.2017	No change
4	Lack of knowledge and relevant experience for utilization of innovative technologies and GIS based risk profiling in DRM at local levels can impede the programme implementation.	01.09.2017	Operational	P = 2 I = 2	Development and implementation of relevant training modules.	UNDP	UNDP	01.09.2017	No change

Annex 4. Capacity Assessment:

In 1998 the UN General Assembly mandated UNDP to assume operational responsibility for natural disaster mitigation, prevention and preparedness. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is one of the corporate priorities of UNDP. UNDP's work integrates issues of climate, disaster risk and energy at the country level, focusing on resilience building and ensuring that development remains risk-informed and sustainable. To this end UNDP assists governments in delivering on risk-informed development through communication, reduction and management of risk. UNDP supports national and local governments (and other stakeholders) in identification and assessment of hazards, exposure of populations and assets, and uncovering communities' underlying vulnerabilities.

UNDP Country Office in Armenia was established in 1993. The first Program of Cooperation in the field of DRR between Government of Armenia and UNDP was approved in 1997 for three years. Within the framework of this Program an agreement was signed with Emergency Management Administration (EMA) (later renamed to the Armenian State Rescue Service, and in May 2008 to the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) on the strengthening of Armenia DRR System. Due to this cooperation DRR system was essentially improved.

Since 2008, UNDP - Armenia supported the implementation of four phases of the Project entitled "Strengthening of National Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction Capacities." With a view to systematize capacity development efforts and identify significant gaps, in late 2009 and early 2010, UNDP jointly with the MES, embarked on a capacity assessment of the national DRR system in Armenia. The capacity self-assessment established a measurable baseline of DRR capacity in Armenia and assisted all parties involved in identifying and prioritizing key DRR actions, at the time when the National DRR System was being consolidated.

Proceeding from the results of the capacity assessment and consultations with MES, UNDP has supported MES and other stakeholders in addressing key areas of capacity development. UNDP assisted in the establishment of a DRR National Platform, elaboration of a National DRR Strategy, of Crisis Management Center (CMC) and 911 Emergency Call Service in 10 provinces of Armenia, in development of instruments for local level risk management, urban resilience, environmental emergency and climate risk management. These actions are mutually supportive and have contributed to a conceptual transition in Armenia from a response-focused to prevention-orientated approach.

After the World Conference on DRR in Sendai 2015 (SFDRR), the new Capacity assessment of the National DRR System in Armenia was initiated by UNDP, World Bank and MES and the Action Plan for 2016-2020 was developed and provided to the Government for approval (Annex 3). Country-wide assessment was conducted by using priority directions of SFDRR as toolkit. The assessment recommendations will contribute to Sendai implementation in the country and are interlinked with the Sustainable Development Goals. Based on these recommendations the DRM strategy was developed in 2016 and approved by the Government of Armenia in 2017(Annex 4). Since March of 2016 UNDP started the implementation of ECHO funded "Strengthen community based resilience and environmental emergency preparedness capacities in Armenia" project aimed at enhancing community resilience by applying a multi-hazard approach to preparedness and development and by strengthening coordination between key actors - including local, environment and emergency authorities, private sector and civil society. UNDP supported the implementation of Small Grants projects to ensure the functionality of National Platform with relation to capacity

development. Thus, the project links substantially to the ongoing UNDP, DRRNP and MES work on improving DRR system and establishment of Sendai implementation monitoring system at all levels.

Annex 5. Project Board meeting minutes (including Project Appraisal)