

Reporting Agency:	UNDP
Country:	Armenia
MONITORING ACTION AND STANDARD PROGRESS REPORT¹	
No. and title:	00136959 Our lives, our future. Supporting self-recovery and resilience of conflict affected communities in Armenia Project
Reporting period:	2022 Q4 (annual) report

I. PURPOSE

The project seeks to support the displaced in Gegharkunik and Syunik regions in re-establishing their livelihood systems and decrease their dependence on humanitarian assistance while improving the security of the settlements that host them thus increasing overall protection levels, of women and girls especially.

The project will focus on rehabilitating the livelihood systems of the most vulnerable groups, primarily among the DPs, through on-the-job training, cash or in-kind assistance and increasing community protection levels through the provision of energy efficient street lighting. The Project pursues the following objectives:

- ✓ *Objective 1: Contribute to reinstating the livelihood systems of the DPs within the most affected border communities of Armenia*
- ✓ *Objective 2: Support border settlements to become safer and more resilient*

Duration: September 2021 - December 2022.

Implementing Partner/Responsible Parties: UNDP

Theory of Change: *The theory of change (ToC) of the project can be formulated as follows: If the need of the conflict-affected communities and the displaced populations they host for a swift and prompt transition towards self-sufficiency is met and the settlements are made safer, secure and more liveable, especially for women and girls, the most vulnerable groups will be enabled to phase out humanitarian assistance and avoid long term dependence. This can be achieved by re-establishing, protecting or strengthening their livelihoods systems and creating job opportunities, as well as facilitating their access to infrastructure for enhanced protection levels.*

The ToC is supported by the assumptions that i) community development is possible only with the involvement of people in identifying and solving the issues which affect their lives, ii) the residents of the local communities have the willingness and interest to contribute to the wellbeing of their communities and are the main actors to bring the positive change into their community, iii) there is an abundance of local untapped potential in the communities which can be used for the local growth if revealed, developed, framed and granted enough resources, iv) the local communities

¹ **GUIDELINES:** The report shall be evidence-based, cumulative, strategic, concise, in results language, and proofread. Information adds up/updated through monitoring cycles and presents a highly aggregated picture of project results, risks, issues, course changes, etc. **The report shall be prepared/filed by Project Coordinator quarterly.** At Q2, Q4 the results, lessons learned, etc are jointly assured/filed by Project Coordinator and Portfolio Manager via a **field visit/output verification** template (attached). Financial data is grounded on Combined Delivery Report. **Monitoring action timeline:** Planning-20Jan; Q1-30Mar; Q2-30Jun; Q3-30Sep; Q4 provisional-30Nov with updates at Planning/Q1. **Project Board** shall receive/endorse project results, work plans, etc (for easy ref. all collated in this monitoring report) in frequency of ProDoc framework, more frequently if agreed, but not later than annually. Please do not remove guidelines from the report.

can absorb innovation adopting new technologies, new mechanisms and management models for improved products, processing and sustainable growth

II. RESOURCES AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

- Matrix showing project's total, annual and delivered resources and percentage by donor funds.

	Total Project Budget	Current Year (2022)			All Years Delivery as of current quarter (USD)	All Years Delivery rate as of current quarter (%)
		Annual Budget	Delivery as of current quarter (USD)	Delivery rate as of current quarter (%)		
European Union Humanitarian Aid (ECHO)	852,896.01	710,099.00	675,348.16	95.1	818,145.17	95.9
Total	852,896.01	710,099.00	675,348.16	95.1	818,145.17	95.9

- Indicate amount of leveraged resources, even if a parallel funding.

III. RESULTS AND ANNUAL SNAPSHOT

- Programme level results:** Indicate project's results/progress towards outcome, output, target (vs baseline) for: **(1) UNSDCF/CPD; (2) UNDP Strategic Plan; and (3) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG).**

The project contributes to the UNSDCF/CPD 2021-2025 Outcome 4: People, communities and regions benefit from equitable economic opportunities, decent work and sustainable livelihoods, enabled through competitiveness and inclusive green growth; and particularly to its Output 1.1 (marginalized groups are empowered to gain universal access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs); as well as towards achieving the following Sustainable Development Goals: SDG 1- No poverty; SDG 7- Affordable and Clean Energy; SDG 10-Reduced Inequalities and SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth.

- Project level results:** **(1) Discuss project's progress and achieved output(s) vis-à-vis Project Document (ProDoc) Results and Resources Framework (RRF) disaggregated by years (the last year comes first); (2) Update ProDoc RRF in annexes.**

Objective 1 Contribute to reinstating the livelihood systems of the DPs within the most affected border communities of Armenia

Component 1.1 The most vulnerable groups have access to livelihoods, employment or self-employment opportunities

2022 Q4 annual

Under component 1.1 the project completed 3-month on job training activity in two phases-1st in late 2021, 2nd in May, 2022. Overall, 113 beneficiaries (all females)- 48 from Syunik and 65 from Gegharkunik (all of them displaced persons, all women; total number of beneficiaries from all households is 566- 277female/289male) were selected by the implementing partner "Youth for Change" NGO and took their on-the-job training to upgrade their capacities and reboot their skills to better match the labor market needs and increase their chances for employment after completing the trainings directly delivered by the local employers. Both the employers and the beneficiaries were consulted on their obligations and rights as provided by the national labor legislation, UNDP social standards and decent work principles.

Currently, more than one quarter of the beneficiaries have remained at their training workplaces. The project anticipates at least 30% retention rate by the end of the project.

Throughout 2022 the project, mainly through its implementing partner CSOs selected 140 beneficiaries (108 females, 32 males) in Syunik and Gegharkunik regions (27 in Vardenis, Gegharkunik, 113 in Syunik) and provided with small, non-agricultural grants to rehabilitate and reinstall their micro and small businesses. The overall number of beneficiaries, including all household members is 672 (333 female, 339 male).

Above-mentioned result included the following activities. 15 applicants (9 women and 6 man) from displaced population and other vulnerable groups were selected and provided with small non-agricultural grants mainly as an additional support to their existing enterprises. Additionally, they employed 3 DP women in frame of small grant contribution.

3 local NGOs in Syunik and Gegharkunik regions (Goris Youth Center, Kapan Women Resource Center, Vardenis Astghavard NGO), all women-headed, were selected to coordinate the project support to non-agricultural livelihoods in the target regions. After close collaboration with local administrations, using comparative data, field visits, home visits, conducting interviews and evaluation of potential beneficiaries the NGOs identified and selected 122 beneficiaries (96 females, 26 males) in Goris, Kapan, Vardenis and Sisian areas overwhelmingly from displaced populations, and provided them with small non-agricultural grants to rehabilitate, reinstate or start their micro and small businesses. The organizations worked with the selected beneficiaries to refine their small business plans, provided them with non-agricultural mini grants and will ensure proper coaching, mentoring and trainings throughout the process.

Throughout 2022 the project, through its three implementing local CSO partners, identified and selected 67 beneficiaries (32 females, 35 males) in Syunik and Gegharkunik regions (19 in Gegharkunik, 48 in Syunik) and provided them with small agricultural grants. The overall number of beneficiaries for agricultural mini grants, including all household members is 381 (181 female, 200 male).

This result included the following activities. Three local NGOs (Goris Women resource Center, “Partnership and teaching NGO, Vardenis Youth For Change) were identified and selected to coordinate the project support to agricultural livelihoods in the target regions. These local CSOs, used comparative data, conducted field and home visits, interviews and evaluation of potential beneficiaries to identify and select around 49 beneficiaries for mini agricultural grants and 18 beneficiaries for small agricultural grants in Goris, Kapan and Vardenis areas. CSOs conducted relevant business mentoring and training with selected agricultural livelihoods throughout the process.

In early 2022, the project completed the provision of 87 households (30 women-led households, 57 men-led; 65 DPs) with enough fodder to preserve their livestock assets (mainly cows) as an essential livelihood means throughout the winter months. 69 households from Syunik, and 18 from Gegharkunik regions were identified to receive the support in close cooperation with the local municipalities and after thorough examination of their vulnerabilities and needs. The overall number of beneficiaries, including all household members is 530 (251 female, 279 male).

2022 Q1-2

Under component 1.1 the project continued the paid 3-month on-job training activity. To this end it completed the selection of both the employers and the beneficiaries for the 2nd phase of on-the-job trainings. Overall, 68 trainees- 31 from Syunik and 37 from Gegharkunik (out of which 68 DP, all women) were selected by the implementing partner “Youth for Change” NGO, who took their on-the-job training to upgrade their capacities and reboot their skills to better match the labor market needs and increase their chances for employment after completing the trainings directly delivered by the local employers. 25 employers from ten different SME sectors in the target regions of Syunik and Gegharkunik were identified for this purpose and provided the on-job-training. Both the employers and the beneficiaries were consulted on their obligations and rights as provided by the national labor legislation, UNDP social standards and decent work principles.

On-the-job trainings were completed as of May 31, 2022. Currently, about one quarter of the beneficiaries have remained at their training workplaces. The project anticipates around 40% retention rate in the upcoming months.

After preliminary needs assessment and consultations in Gegharkunik and Syunik regions, in late 2021 the project had announced a call for small grant support as a means for non-agricultural livelihoods rehabilitation.

As a result, in this reporting period 15 applicants (9 women and 6 man) from displaced population and other vulnerable groups were selected and provided with small non-agricultural grants mainly as an additional support to their existing enterprises. Additionally, they employed three DP women in frame of small grant contribution.

The project rolled out calls for grant support to the non-agricultural livelihoods. **3 local NGOs in Syunik and Gegharkunik regions (Goris Youth Center, Kapan Women Resource Center, Vardenis Astghavard NGO), all women-headed, were identified and selected to coordinate the project support to non-agricultural livelihoods in the target regions.** After close collaboration with local administrations, using comparative data, field visits, home visits, conducting interviews and evaluation of potential beneficiaries the NGOs identified and selected around 100 beneficiaries in Goris, Kapan, Vardenis and Sisian areas overwhelmingly from displaced populations. In the upcoming months the organizations will work with the selected beneficiaries to refine their small business plans, will provide them with non-agricultural mini grants and will ensure proper coaching, mentoring and trainings throughout the process.

Last year the project had completed the preparatory stage for rolling out the call for grant support to the agricultural livelihoods. **To this end, 3 local NGOs (Goris Women resource Center, “Partnership and teaching NGO, Vardenis Youth For Change) were identified and selected to coordinate the project support to agricultural livelihoods in the target regions.** These local CSOs, used comparative data, conducted field and home visits, interviews and evaluation of potential beneficiaries to identify and selected around 50 beneficiaries for mini agricultural grants and 18 beneficiaries form small agricultural grants in Goris, Kapan and Vardenis areas. CSOs started provision of mini agricultural grants and conducting relevant business mentoring and training with selected agricultural livelihoods. In the upcoming months these organizations will complete the provision of grant support to agricultural livelihoods.

In January, 2022, the project completed the provision of 87 households (65 DPs, 30 women-led households) with enough fodder to preserve their livestock assets (mainly cows) as an essential livelihoods means throughout the winter months. 69 households from Syunik, and 18 from Gegharkunik regions were identified to receive the support in close cooperation with the local municipalities and after thorough examination of their vulnerabilities and needs.

2021

Under component 1.1 the project completed the selection of both the employers and the beneficiaries for on-the-job trainings. Overall 45 trainees (out of which 45 DP, all women) were selected by the implementing partner “Youth for Change” NGO.

16 employers mainly from the SME sector in the target regions of Syunik and Gegharkunik are identified for this purpose and providing the on-job-training.

The project announced a call for small grant support as a means for non-agricultural livelihoods rehabilitation 60 applications are received.

Around 30 beneficiaries from the displaced populations and other vulnerable groups will be shortlisted by end-December to receive the small grants for starting non-agricultural microbusinesses.

3 local NGOs, all women-headed, are identified to coordinate the project support to agricultural livelihoods in the target regions.

By the end of the reporting period the project will provide 87 households (65 DPs, 30 women-led households) with enough fodder to preserve their livestock assets (mainly cows) as an essential livelihoods means throughout the upcoming winter months.

69 households from Syunik, and 18 from Gegharkunik regions are identified to receive the support in close cooperation with the local municipalities and after thorough examination of their vulnerabilities and needs.

Objective 2: Support border settlements to become safer and more resilient

Component 2.1 Protection levels are increased in the border settlements, particularly for women and girls

2022 Q4 annual

Under this component, with overall aim to strengthen the security of night-time movement for the local population, the project acquired nearly 870 high quality led lamps and 7 solar panels and modernized the street lighting of 18 remote and mountainous settlements in Syunik region (in Sisian and Tatev areas). The inhabitants of 10 additional settlements in Sisian region will indirectly benefit as well, as the roads to their communities pass through streets of communities, which were modernized by the project. As co-funding from UNDP Sustainable Communities programme, the street lighting systems of 14 communities (in Gegharkunik and Kapan area, Syunik) have been modernized as well by provision of energy efficient LED lamps and installation of solar panels.

Overall, about 25,600 inhabitants (13,550f, 12,050m) in 42 settlements, overwhelmingly in Syunik region, have strengthened night-time movement security thanks to modernized street lighting systems.

To reach the mentioned goal, the project closely collaborated with local administrations, heads of communities, conducted needs assessment to identify communities in Syunik region. Project ensured proper installation and modernization works by regular field visits, monitoring and checkups with local municipalities and implementing company. The LED maps were provided by the project, but all the installation works were carried by the local administration. Solar panels allowed communities to have self-sufficiency in street lighting process. Co-funding from other UNDP project ensured wider reach of this activity.

2022 Q1-2

Under component 2.1 the project closely collaborated with local administrations, heads of communities, conducted needs assessment to identify communities in Syunik region to strengthen the security of night-time movement for the local population. **Overall, the project identified and selected about twenty settlements in Sisian and Tatev areas of Syunik region for street lighting support.** With further field visits and assessments, the project identified precise need for street lighting modernization for each settlement, and need for solar panels to support these settlements as well.

To this end the project acquired 870 LED lamps and started the process of acquiring 7 solar panels. By Autumn ,2022 the project will provide the selected settlements with relevant street LED lamps, and will install solar panels in seven settlements to allow community self-sufficiency and full modernization of their street lighting system.

- **Annual work plan:** Present current year's targets and results. Indicate reason if below target.

		Current Year (2022)					
		Planned				Actual	
Atlas Activity/ Component/ Output	Year targets/ Key Deliverables	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Status	Comments
Output 1.1: The most vulnerable groups have access to livelihoods, employment or self-employment opportunities.	1.1 a) Percentage of on-the-job training program participants retained by their employers at project end.	0	0	0	50%		
	1.1 b) Number of people, both women	0	40	0	b) 113 (final)	Completed	The project managed to engage more

	and men, who received on-the-job training		w-28 m-12		w-56 m-24		beneficiaries, engaging 113 beneficiaries instead of planned 80.
	1.2 Number of people provided with resources to protect and start rebuilding livelihood assets.	0	0	1420	2150 (final) w-760 m-660	Completed	As of Q4, 2022, 2150 people provided with resources- 1046 f, 1104m
	1.3 Percentage of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender and age) whose food security that does not depend on humanitarian assistance any longer at project end.	0	0	0	50%		
	1.4 Percentage of income generating activities/businesses (agriculture and non agriculture-related) that are established or reinstated by DPs.	0	0	0	50%		
2. Output 2.1: Protection levels are increased in the border settlements, particularly for women and girls.	2.1 Number of settlements equipped with energy efficient street lighting				42	Completed	As of Q4, 2022, 42 settlements equipped with energy efficient street lighting. Co-funding from other UNDP programme here.
	2.2 Percentage of women and girls among the displaced and host populations that feel safer in the settlements that received street lighting.				100%		
	2.3 Number of women and men that feel safer in the settlements that received street lighting.				21,830	Completed	As of Q4, 2022, 25,600 women and men. Co-funding from other UNDP programme.

IV. GENDER MAINSTREAMING, CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS, TARGETING

- Indicate project's gender marker (GEN0-3), gender mainstreaming strategy/approaches in line with corporate/CO Gender Equality Strategy, mentioning particular **gender-responsive (GEN2)** or **gender-transformative (GEN3)** results. GEN0-1 projects shall be revisited for a possible upgrade.

The project gender marker is GEN2. The project has achieved the following results in respect of gender mainstreaming for the reporting period (Annual 2022):

- 113 women (all of them DPs) developed new skills and strengthened their capacities for increased employability through on-the-job training with respective employees in Syunik and Gegharkunik regions.

- 108 female recipients of small non-agricultural grants were able to rehabilitate and develop their non-agricultural livelihoods.
 - 32 female recipients of small agricultural grants were able to rehabilitate and develop their agricultural livelihoods.
 - 5 local NGOs selected in Syunik and Gegharkunik regions are head by women. Two of them are local women resource centers.
 - Around 250 women and girls in 87 beneficiary households , who received fodder, directly benefit from strengthened livelihoods.
- Local consultations were held with women NGOs to identify the specific needs of women in the target regions.
- *Present the project's targeting strategy in line with corporate **Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)** strategy mentioning particular beneficiary groups.*

Project aims to support a particular beneficiary group- displaced people, who have left their livelihoods as a result of NK conflict. Those people need support to rehabilitate their livelihoods and develop their economic activity. To this end, project's targeting strategy involved employment of several means to identify and target the displaced persons. Collaboration and consultations with regional administrations (including those done during field visits), cross-project information sharing (with projects targeting the same groups), as well as direct contacts with the potential beneficiaries (for instance calling each of them to identify needs for fodder distribution) allowed to identify beneficiaries and plan activities accordingly. In frame of the project, up to 1660 beneficiaries/DPs were targeted directly so far as a result of this strategy.

V. RISKS, PROPOSED CHANGES TO PRODOC, HORIZON SCANNING, EVALUATION

- **Risks, Changes: (1)** Discuss current project risks, mitigation strategies and necessary changes to ProDoc as derived from horizon scanning. Substantive revisions shall be appraised via LPAC². **(2) Update/maintain project risks, including from SESP³, in Atlas and attached off-line Risk Logs.** Risks that are no further relevant shall not be deleted.
- **Evaluation:** Present project evaluation schedule. For implemented evaluations present recommendations and implementation (attach updated Management Response).

The updated risk log is attached and all the risks, including SESP are updated in Atlas. Subsequent updates will be done during upcoming quarters.

The COVID-19 pandemic. The Covid-19 epidemiological situation in Armenia could worsen, significantly impacting the health of UNDP personnel, partners and beneficiaries. Travel restrictions and local lockdowns may also slow down the project's implementation.

Worsened security situation. Escalating security issues in the border communities in Gegharkunik and Syunik would threaten UNDP personnel, partners and beneficiaries' safety and security, thus undermining implementation and expected results.

Increased cost of the project. Financial risks related to the fluctuation of currency exchange rates would increase the cost of materials, equipment and machinery needed to implement the project.

Political turmoil. Dramatic changes in the domestic political situation could cause instability and jeopardize the current humanitarian aid frameworks.

Unmet expectations. The targeted communities may have expectations outside the project's scope and budget, and which the project would not be able meet. This, in turn, could cause a general sense of disappointment and a lack of motivation of project would not be able meet. This, in turn, could cause a general sense of disappointment and a lack of motivation of engagement or even resentment and security risk for the staff.

² Local Project Appraisal Committee

³ Social and Environmental Screening Procedure

Change of social relations. The arrival of additional displaced persons competing with host communities over scarce public services, infrastructures and job opportunities may lead to social disruption, tension, grievance, social fragmentation and upheaval.

Environmental impacts. The project's procured inputs and equipment may be disposed of inappropriately in the target communities contributing to pollution and environmental damage.

Low levels of women's participation. There could be resistance within households towards the involvement of women in income-generating initiatives because of rooted stereotypes in the communities on the different roles of women and men.

Low engagement of the most vulnerable groups. Beneficiaries may not be able to participate in the proposed activities because of issues with accessibility or affordability of public transportation to reach an employer's location.

VI. PARTNERSHIP, COMMUNICATION AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

- *Discuss project's **partnership strategies** and emerging opportunities. Indicate project's South-South/Triangular cooperation, Inter-agency collaboration, and/or any other international collaboration, mentioning also project's learning or leading role.*

The project has successfully created and maintained close partnership with the local administrations of the target communities and the regional administration of Syunik and Gegharkunik regions. Throughout the reporting period the project continued the regular meetings and discussions with local municipal and regional authorities (including through field visits). Need verification exercises and stakeholder consultations were held with local residents, DPs, active regional NGOs and organizations, other counterparts, projects, experts. As noted, six local NGOs were identified and selected as project implementing partners in Kapan, Goris and Vardenis.

Through employing this partnership strategy, project identified settlements in Sisian and Tatev areas to modernize street lightning. The project collaborated with other international organizations, NGOs implementing EU ECHO funded initiatives in Armenia; also presented its activities to donor agencies through field visits and presentations. The project is closely cooperating with the private sector under its Component 1.1 for employment and higher compatibility of the target groups in the labor market. On the national level, the project cooperates with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure.

- *Collate in a table project's **knowledge and communication materials**, including planned and flagship publications. Indicate strategic application of the materials.*

Communication and visibility plan was finalized and is followed. Project produced relevant visibility materials, such as success stories, news, videos materials, photo stories. Short video material about project goals, specific endeavors, partnerships, and planned activities was finalized.

Communication materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Media Post – Success Story of honey-keeper from Vardenis – 7 Oct 2022 Also here- https://fb.watch/g-7gB-3M2K/
<p>First of the 4 success stories has been published on UNDP Facebook and Twitter pages. The post has been shared 19 times, with nearly 40 comments (all positive). This is very unusual activity for the post on UNDP social networks. The post is available here: Link Partner organization link- https://www.facebook.com/youthforchangeofficial/posts/4910076945677319</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Media Post – Success Story of Nune Aghamyan, 23 Sept 2022 Prepared and posted on UNDP Facebook and Twitter pages about the success story of Nune Aghamyan, beneficiary on work placement project. The post is available here: https://fb.watch/g-7uy5Prwu/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Media Post – Success Story of Lianna Shaboyan, 5 Aug, 2022

Prepared and posted on UNDP Facebook and Twitter pages about the success story of Lianna Shaboyan, beneficiary on work placement project. The post is available here:

<https://fb.watch/g-7A37gadW/>

- **Social Media Post – Success Story of Arus Galstyan – 7 July 2022**

Prepared and posted on UNDP Facebook and Twitter pages about the success story of Arus Galstyan, beneficiary who participated on the 3-month work placement programme. The post is available here:

<https://fb.watch/q-7MOeSP-N/>

- **Social Media Post – Success Story of Tsaghkanush – 17 March 2022**

Prepared and posted on UNDP Facebook and Twitter pages about the success story of Tsaghkanush, beneficiary who participated on the 3-month work placement programme. The post is available here: [Link](#)
STATS: UNDP FB page – People Reached: 609, Engaged: 55

Prepared a video success story and posted on UNDP Facebook and Twitter pages about the story of Khaltur, beneficiary who received a cattle fodder. The post is available here: [Link](#)

STATS: UNDP FB page – People Reached: 1,390, Engaged: 99

- **Video Success Story of Gevorg – 3 May 2022**

Prepared a video success story and posted on UNDP Facebook and Twitter pages about the story of Gevorg, beneficiary who received a cattle fodder. The post is available here: [Link](#)

STATS: UNDP FB page – People Reached: 794, Engaged: 105

VII. VALIDATION OF RESULTS (FIELD VISITS). QUALITY ASSURANCE. LESSONS LEARNED. PROJECT BOARD MEETINGS. DONOR REPORTS. OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- Prepare and countersign with Portfolio Manager a **field visit/output verification** template during Q2 and Q4. Collect in one document all previous verification files; attach to monitoring report only the last one. Q4 is cumulative for annum, if expedient present ideally also the project's aggregated results.

In the reporting period the donor EU ECHO representative monitor arrived to Armenia to monitor the progresses of ECHO funded projects in Armenia. The monitor visited project beneficiary sites, conducted several group meetings with the beneficiaries of the project, monitored the activities implemented by the project partners, satisfaction of beneficiaries. Overall, it was accentuated that the beneficiary selection process was done in fair, transparent and participatory way, when every potential beneficiary was able to be informed and apply for mini grants. The involvement of project partners in dissemination of information was robust. No serious social tensions were observed in the target communities, resulting from project activities. The overall impact of the project on the rehabilitation of the livelihoods and on the improvement of social conditions of displaced and vulnerable populations was quite substantial. Street lighting component has noticeably improved the security of the target areas' population. Generally, project was progressing smoothly, without any serious caveats and drawbacks.

- Formulate **lessons learned** in monitoring report as accumulated through all years (disaggregate by years is relevant/expedient). In output verification template indicate current year lessons learned or all if space/expedient. Formulate lessons learned in a way that knowledge is transferable.

2022 Q4 annual

-Local CSOs are often more agile and have capacities to reach the remotest and farthest communities. Using the capacities and potential of local CSOs is very efficient while working with DPs, vulnerable groups in remote communities. Those CSOs often have significant information and knowledge about the real situation in the regions.

- Procurement and other administrative processes may take much more time than anticipated. So proper calculations and forecast is necessary.

-Frequent, regular collaboration with local administrations is a key for effective and proper delivery of project goals and activities.

-Security situation in roads, frequent military clashes and skirmishes sometimes considerably impede the project activities. Those risks should be taken into account while implementing project activities.

- The vulnerability of the target groups makes them isolated and hard-to-reach, which means that the project should use extra efforts involving all the relevant local stakeholders, including CSO and local administrations, as well as various communicational channels to effectively inform and engage the target vulnerable groups.

- *Present a schedule of Project Board (PB) meetings (indicative for a project lifetime). For conducted PB present recommendations.*

- *Present a schedule of donor reports, requests for installments and completion status.*

1st interim report was submitted by February 2, 2022, 2nd interim report was submitted by September 1, 2022, 3th interim report is due by January 1, 2023; Final report to be submitted in May, 2023.

- *Prepare **quality assurance report** in UNDP system and discuss with Portfolio Manager (do not submit in the system). For newly developing projects/outputs (in case of outputs it is substantive revision) design quality assurance reports shall be presented at appraisal. For implementation projects quality assurance reports are prepared every other year. For closing projects before project closure. In line with UNDP policies, project's **Closure Quality Assurance Reports** shall be shared with Project Board together with final monitoring and project final report (if different).*

The quality assurance report was presented at appraisal. Below is the relevant link:

[Quality Assurance Home \(undp.org\)](#)

VIII. FUTURE ACTIONS, WORK PLAN

- *Indicate key strategic events/actions ahead.*

For Q1 2023

- *Provide additional agricultural grants to selected beneficiaries/ DPs in Syunik area in close collaboration with local administrations.*
- *Conduct Post-distribution monitoring.*
- *Prepare the final report with all relevant attachments.*
- *Conduct verification and monitoring field visits.*
- *Visibility and communication activities according to the plan and as required.*

- *Pesent updated Work Plan (ref. ProDoc). UNDP standard template see in attachments.*

Annual Work plan and project are presented as attachments.

Results Framework⁴

⁴ 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.

	Intended Outcome as stated in UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:								
	Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:								
	Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:								
	Project title and Atlas Project Number:								
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2021	2022	Actual	FINAL	
Output 1 <i>The most vulnerable groups have access to livelihoods, employment or self-employment opportunities.</i>	1.1 a) Percentage of on-the-job training program participants retained by their employers at project end. b) Number of people, both women and men, who received on-the-job training	Final beneficiary survey with a representative sample of beneficiaries Participants lists Reports	0	2021	a)0 b)40 w-28 m-12	a)50% w-54% m-46% b) 40 w-28 m-12	113	a)50% w-54% m-46% b) 80 w-56 m- 24	Survey Regular monitoring Reporting by implementing partner Records of employers
	1.2 Number of people provided with resources to protect and start rebuilding livelihood assets.	PDM survey with representative sample conducted by the project monitoring staff	0	2021	355 w-190 m-165	1420 w-760 m-660	2150 w-1046 m-1104	1800 w-950 m-850	PDM survey with representative sample conducted by the project monitoring staff; Registration records; Financial Service Provider (formal or informal) transfer reports; assessments of livelihood recovery (income/ expenditure; possession of livelihood assets etc.).
	1.3 Percentage of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender and age) whose food security that does not depend on humanitarian assistance any longer at project end.	Final PDM survey among representative sample of beneficiaries	0	2021	0	50% w-54% m-46%		50% w-54% m-46%	PDM survey with representative sample conducted by the project monitoring staff
	1.4 Percentage of income generating activities/businesses (agriculture and non agriculture-related) that are established or reinstated by DPs.	Cash or in-kind assistance beneficiaries' list	0	2021	0	75% w-54% m-46%		75% w-54% m-46%	PDM survey with representative sample conducted by the project monitoring staff

Output 2	2.1 Number of settlements equipped with energy efficient street lighting	Results of small scale validation exercise Transfer Acts	0	2021	8	34	42	42	Participatory validation exercise to determine the number of beneficiary communities at the start of the project and the certifying documentation on completion of works and provision of equipment to the beneficiary communities.
	2.2 Percentage of women and girls among the displaced and host populations that feel safer in the settlements that received street lighting.	Final PDM surveys with representative sample of beneficiary women and girls.	0	2021	0	100% w-54% m-46%		100% w-54% m-46%	PDM survey with representative sample conducted by the project monitoring staff
	2.3 Number of women and men that feel safer in the settlements that received street lighting.	Final PDM surveys with representative sample of beneficiaries Project monitoring	0	2021	0	21,830 w-11,679 m-10,151	25.600 w-13,550 m-12,050	21,830 w-11,679 m-10,151	PDM survey with representative sample conducted by the project monitoring staff Monitoring

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event and cause . Risks identified through HACT, SES, Private Sector Due Diligence, and other assessments should be added to risk log	Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see Enterprise Risk Management Policy)	Describe the potential effect on the project if the future event were to occur. Enter probability based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected) Enter impact based on 1-5 scale (1 = Low; 5 = Critical)	What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk.	The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.

1	The project procured inputs and equipment may be disposed inappropriately in the target communities contributing to pollution and environmental damage	Social and Environmental	<p>Pollution and environmental damage caused by project procured equipment</p> <p>P =3 I = 1</p>	Environmental awareness and knowledge will be built among the stakeholders for sustainable use of the transferred assets and inputs.	Anna Gyurjyan
2	Political turmoil	Political	<p>Dramatic changes in the domestic political situation could cause instability and jeopardize the current humanitarian aid frameworks.</p> <p>P =4 I = 4</p>	The domestic political situation will be monitored along with security in the field based on the CO security plan.	Narek Kosyan
3	Change of social relations	Security	<p>The arrival of additional displaced persons competing with host communities over scarce public services, infrastructures and job opportunities may lead to social disruption, tension, grievance, social fragmentation and upheaval.</p> <p>P = 4 I = 4</p>	The project will balance the accessibility of benefits both to the hosting communities and the DPs to ensure equity and fairness, meanwhile will provide the transparency of selection process and local monitoring, as well as an operational system of accepting and handling grievances,	Narek Kosyan

4	Low engagement of women and other vulnerable groups.	Other	Existing social and cultural norms may prevent different groups from participating deepening the social divides, vulnerabilities and undermining LNOB principle P = 2 I = 3	Ensure equal access and meaningful participation to all the vulnerable groups through making the information accessible to all the identified vulnerable groups, eliminating any restraints to the extent possible for their participating through adjusting time, space, language, physical facilities, content, methods and approach.	Narek Kosyan
5	Constrained participation of women	Other	Undermined LNOB principle, deepened gender disparities P = 1 I = 3	Strong emphasis on the subject matter during implementation.	Anna Gyurjyan
6	Irregularities or fraudulent practices in the management and distribution of the assistance provided by the project could occur.	Regulatory	Undermined efficiency, effectiveness and loss of good credit and trust among stakeholders and partners, as well as serious damage to reputation . P = 2 I = 4	Monitoring irregularities and the risk of fraud following UNDP's policy on fraud prevention and risk mitigation.	Narek Kosyan
7	Worsening Covid-19 epidemiological situation in Armenia.	Other	Significant negative impact to the health of UNDP personnel, partners and beneficiaries, as well as travel restrictions, local lockdowns, supply interruptions may slow down the project implementation	All implementation processes will follow strict COVID-19 prevention protocols and measures. Should there be a worsening of the epidemiological situation in the country or the target regions, UNDP will consult with ECHO on the way forward to review implementation arrangements and,	Narek Kosyan

			P = 3 I = 4	if necessary, the activities themselves.	
8	Worsened security situation	Security	Escalating security issues in the border communities in Gegharkunik and Syunik would threaten UNDP personnel, partners and beneficiaries' safety and security, thus undermining implementation and expected results. P = 5 I = 4	UNDP security protocols will be adhered to following the security plan of the CO. Should the safety and security conditions worsen in the field to the point of undermining implementation, UNDP and ECHO will consult with each other and agree on the way forward.	Narek Kosyan
9	Increased cost of the project	Financial	Financial risks related to the fluctuation of currency exchange rates would increase the cost of materials, equipment and machinery needed to implement the project. P = 5 I = 3	Financial risks related to the fluctuation of currency exchange rates will be closely monitored. Should they materialize and turn into increases in the cost of materials, equipment and machinery needed to implement the project, UNDP and ECHO will review priority investments and agree on the best strategy to maintain cost efficiency and obtain maximum value for money under the changed circumstances.	Narek Kosyan

ANNUAL/MULTIYEAR WORK PLAN AND BUDGET FROM PRODOC ⁵⁶

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

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2		Funding Source	Budget Contractual Services/Individuals Description	Amount
Output 1.1: The most vulnerable groups have access to livelihoods, employment or self-employment opportunities. <i>Gender marker: GEN2</i>	1.1.1 Activity Up-skilling or reskilling of the most vulnerable households to reinstate their livelihoods systems.	58,850	92,566	UNDP	ECHO	Contractual Services/Companies	117,925
						Contractual Services/Individuals	23,585
						Facilities and Administration	9,906
	1.1.2 Activity Support to non-agricultural livelihoods rehabilitation through grants to MSMEs and individuals.	55,630	133,639	UNDP	ECHO	Contractual Services/Individuals	23,585
						Materials and Goods	41,274
						Grants	106,132
						Travel	5,896
						Facilities and Administration	12,382

⁵ 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

⁶ 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.

	1.1.3 Activity Support to agricultural livelihoods rehabilitation through grants and/or in-kind distributions for small scale agricultural production and processing.	75,574	176,783	UNDP	ECHO	Contractual Services/Individuals	23,585
						Materials and Goods	141,509
						Contractual services/companies	64,858
						Travel	5,896
						Facilities and Administration	16,509
	Sub-Total for Output 1						593,042
Output 2.1: Protection levels are increased in the border settlements, particularly for women and girls. Gender marker: GEN2	2.1 Activity Provision of energy efficient street lighting for border settlements to increase overall protection levels, especially for women and girls.	91,062	65,590	UNDP	ECHO	Contractual Services/Individuals	34,000
						Contractual services/companies	30,000
						Materials and Goods	80000
						Travel	2,404
						Facilities and Administration	10,248
	Sub-Total for Output 2						156,652
General Management Support		40,580	94,160	UNDP	ECHO	Programme Management Cost	6,000
						Contractual Services/Individuals	80,000
						Travel	8,000
						Equipment and Furniture	11,625
						Communication and Audio visual	10,300

						Supplies	2000
						Rental and Maint.Premises	6000
						Miscellaneous	2,000
						Facilities and Administration	8,815
Sub-Total							134,740
Outputs Total							826,574
GMS Total							57,860
TOTAL							884,434

Output Verification Template

Field Visit Report Format

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

Date of visit: July 4-6, 2022

Subject and venue of visit: Business Trip to Syunik Region for Site/beneficiary visits/Jobs (Kapan, Goris)

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

1. 00127661 Our Lives: Our Future. Supporting Self Recovery and Resilience of Conflict Affected Communities in Armenia

Purpose of the field visit:

Outcomes	Update on outcomes	Outputs	Update on outputs	Reasons if progress below target	Update on partnership strategies	Recommendations and proposed action
UNSDCF Outcome 4: People, communities and regions benefit from equitable economic opportunities, decent work and sustainable livelihoods, enabled through competitiveness and inclusive green growth.	The project has scaled up models of sustainable development in the target communities. Project models have been inclusive targeting displaced population, unemployed women, socially vulnerable children and ensuring sustainable livelihoods, decent jobs and comprehensive support from the stage of consulting to provision of means and capacity building.	Output 1.1 marginalized groups are empowered to gain universal access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs	The Project works and aligns at province and local level to a) support DP and vulnerable groups to gain access to services and build productive capacities. b) advocate for necessary normative and procedural changes to support the project outcomes; c) enable cross-portfolio, cross-agency and cross-community collaboration.	Not applicable.	Throughout its implementation the Project established and cherished successful partnerships with local level authorities, local grassroots organizations and other international agencies, which helped to scale up the efforts of the Project and offer support to the DP and other vulnerable groups in the target communities. The project will continue building partnerships.	The Project will make sure the assistance and livelihood rehabilitation means are fairly targeted toward DPs and vulnerable groups and achieve their designated results. Close collaboration with local CSOs and authorities will be continued to attain high levels of results and impact on socially vulnerable groups. The project will continue to follow the high standards of equity, equality and fairness while working with its beneficiaries.

PROJECT PERFORMANCE—IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

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

The Project implementation was advancing normally without any significant drawbacks and deviations. The Project overall annual results are overall in line with the Project Annual targets and are welcome by the project target communities, implementing partners, beneficiaries and other involved stakeholders across target communities. As noted, widespread beneficiary satisfaction was observed with the provided support. Project continuous activities attained a good credit among local population, authorities, partners and the beneficiaries and effectively enlarged its partnerships for scaling up the impact for provision of small, livelihood rehabilitation agricultural and non-agricultural grants to displaced population. In addition, street lighting component has assured the safety of local population in the settlements of targeted areas, additionally building up the credit of project and its implementing agency.

LESSONS LEARNED

Describe briefly key lessons learned during the project:

Field visit to Syunik region (Goris, Kapan) – Small agricultural and non-agricultural grants provision component:

Field mission in Syunik involved visiting project implementing partners, getting acquainted with their activities, monitoring the process and ongoing results of provision of mini grants to displaced and host families. Interviews with project beneficiaries were carried using cross-cutting questions to ensure the process of grants provision was participatory, transparent, fair, and all the potential beneficiaries had a chance to be informed and apply for the mini grants. Visit provided with practical insights on the implementation process and pace, and overall impact. Visit proved the relevance and importance of project activities regarding meeting the needs of displaced population and its significant effect on rehabilitating their livelihoods. Overall impact on the target population was significant. All the beneficiaries emphasized the fair and transparent process of grantees selection, and subsequent coaching, training and capacity building efforts carried by the project. Noteworthy fact is that no increased social tensions were observed in the target communities, among population because of grants provision activity. No deviation from the implementation path was observed.

Field visit to Syunik region (Kapan, Goris) – Jobs component:

Field mission to Syunik resulted in visits to businesses implementing jobs component. Visit showcased that the high standards and effective results of this component, accomplished in 2021, were preserved and attained for 2022 as well. Once again, the full relevance of the Project to the regional context was evidenced. Project beneficiaries, both employers and employees, accentuated the conspicuous impact of the component for beneficiaries, in terms of rising their employability, providing with skills in demand in the local workforce market, increasing their social skills as well. Rehabilitation of beneficiaries’ livelihoods was evidenced through gaining new skills and employment opportunities. During monitoring exercise beneficiaries stressed the fair and transparent process of beneficiary selection, regular coaching, and provision of on-going consultation by the project throughout the component implementation period. Overall, M&E exercise of the Projects’ Jobs component revealed no deviation from the implementation path to the full satisfaction of the Project’s Management.

Field visit to Syunik region (Goris, Tatev) – Street lighting modernization component:

Filed visit to Syunik resulted in visits to communities, which street lighting systems were modernized by the project. Visit showcased the effective outcomes of this component, resulting the full and/or partial modernization of street lighting systems of remote settlements, energy self-sufficiency, significantly increased night-time movement security. Local population, local administrations emphasized the substantial effects of this component on the everyday lives and routines of those communities' inhabitants. Especially women and children have greatly benefitted from the raised night security for their transfers. Local administration representatives stressed the high quality of provided energy saving lamps and fairness, impartiality, practicality and efficiency of the process. Overall, visit proved the relevance and importance of this project component regarding meeting the needs of host and displaced population and its significant effect on rehabilitating their lives. No tangible deviations from the implementation path were observed.


Participants in the field visit:

Portfolio manager, project team, local community representatives, CSOs, direct beneficiaries, regional employers, etc.

Project // Portfolio

Anna Gyurjyan

SED Portfolio Manager

DocuSigned by:

ED9F82F7E3D64B7...