

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
2010 – 2015**

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**ARMENIA
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A landlocked country with an estimated population of 3.2 million¹, Armenia has achieved remarkable development results over the last eight years. As a post-Soviet Republic, its economic policy was shaped in the mid 1990s by market-oriented reforms and a macro-economic stability framework. These “first generation” reforms, combined with a very positive external environment in the 2000s, led to considerable improvements in the socio-economic situation of the country with poverty rates falling from 56% in 1999 to around 25% in 2007. After a period of significant decline during the 1990s, growth accelerated to reach an average annual rate of 10% during 2001-2008 (which was the highest in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) region). As a result, gross domestic product (GDP) per capita reached United States dollar (USD) 3,000 by 2007, which elevated Armenia's status from a low to a middle-income country.

Nonetheless, unequal economic opportunities, differences in regional development and evidence of the growing severity and depth of poverty suggest that further reductions in poverty rates will be a major challenge for Armenia. In addition, the heavy dependence on external financing and remittances from overseas will likely mean that the global financial crisis will have a significant impact on Armenia's ability to sustain the very high growth rates necessary for further reductions in poverty rates.

The return of migrants due to the slowdown in the economy of host countries (mainly Russia) will also place additional pressures on social service delivery and job creation efforts.

Armenia ranks 87th among 177 countries in terms of human development and is in the group of the countries with medium human development². However, the improvement in the human development index (HDI) can be largely attributed to the increase in income per capita as opposed to improvement in social development indicators, most notably, under-five and maternal mortality rates where Armenia is unlikely to meet Millennium Development Goals (MDG) targets by 2015. In general, the crisis will affect the achievement of MDGs and can move back the current achievements of the country by 2-3 years.

The country also faces challenges in democratic governance, including the fight against corruption, the need to strengthen electoral institutions and institutions working towards equality and human rights, ensuring the full participation of men and women in decision-making processes, and guaranteeing the protection of human rights and freedom of the media. The country still faces challenges in the areas of rule of law and independence of the judiciary, public sector reform, decentralization (to address regional inequalities) and the overall strengthening of institutional capacities.

The United Nations (UN) system in Armenia has developed the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2010-2015³ in line with the main national development priorities outlined in the second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) (the current Sustainable Development Programme, SDP). Particular focus will be given to areas that support the achievement of the national MDG targets

¹ The Armenian Diaspora is estimated at 8 million living mostly in Russia, USA, the Middle East and Europe.

² 2008 Human Development Report.

³ The UN CountryTeam has decided to extend the UNDAF cycle by one year to bring it into line with the national development planning frameworks and to coincide with the MDGs.

and goals based on the mandates of different UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, their global expertise and their ongoing programmes in Armenia. To enhance synergies and cooperation, it has also taken into account the priorities and programmes of other international partners cooperating with Armenia⁴.

Recognizing the mandate to integrate human rights into all aspects of its work, the UN's rights-based approach has been incorporated as a way to build capacities by supporting the Government, as a principal duty-bearer; to protect the rights of Armenians; to create an enabling environment for the progressive achievement of rights, and, by strengthening the capacity of Armenians, to exercise their rights.

The support provided by the UN system will address four key areas: Poverty Reduction, Democratic Governance, Basic Social Services, Environmental Management and Disaster Risk Reduction, and will focus on the following key results:

- ✓ **Inclusive and sustainable growth is promoted by reducing disparities and expanding economic and social opportunities for vulnerable groups.**
- ✓ **Democratic governance is strengthened by improving accountability, promoting institutional and capacity development and expanding people's participation.**
- ✓ **Regional disparities in key human development indicators reduced with a view to achieving the national MDGs.**
- ✓ **By 2015 national authorities implement environment and disaster risk reduction in the framework of national and local development programmes.**

The UN Country Team (UNCT) has agreed to prioritize vulnerable groups as target group for its cooperation. For the purposes of the UNDAF, “vulnerability” is understood as “a state of high exposure to certain risks, combined with a reduced ability to protect or defend oneself against those risks and cope with their negative consequences”⁵. Based on this definition, the specific vulnerable groups targeted by the UN Agencies are determined for each program, and include the poor, women and children, the disabled, elderly and refugees who are being hardest hit by the gaps in economic and human development.

⁴ Mainly the EU, USAID, Germany, WB and US Millennium Challenge Account.

⁵ See “Reducing vulnerability”, *Report on the World Social Situation, 2001*, chapter XIII (United Nations publication, Sales No.E.01.IV.5).

UNDAF Preamble

Recognizing the positive changes that are occurring in the economic, social, political and environmental spheres of the country, the opportunities as well as the challenges that Armenia's development faces;

Embracing the global development vision embodied in the Millennium Declaration (MD) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG);

Committed to cooperating with the Government and civil society to implement the national priorities, reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and progressively achieve the rights embodied in the Armenian constitution and the international conventions and treaties acceded to by the country;

Committed to implementing programs of cooperation with the Government, as a principal duty-bearer, and the citizens of Armenia, as right holders, to protect the rights of Armenian men and women, and create an enabling environment for the progressive achievement and exercise of these rights.

Committed to working in a partnership of the Government, UN Agencies, and civil society including the private sector;

Committed to working collaboratively with bi-lateral and multilateral donors under the leadership of the Government to enhance synergies, avoid duplication and mobilize additional resources;

Committed to introducing knowledge and best practices in the design and management of development programs and projects by promoting innovative, transparent, participatory and cost-effective modalities, and building sustainability;

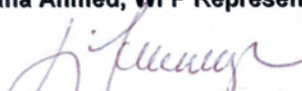
The United Nations system in Armenia will support the country in its development effort. In doing so, it will ensure the national ownership of UN programmes and projects, and further develop Armenia's individual and institutional national capacities.

On behalf of the Government
of the Republic of Armenia


Tigran Sargsyan
Prime Minister
Republic of Armenia


Bushra Halepota, UNHCR Representative


Maha Ahmed, WFP Representative


Elizabeth Danielyan, WHO Head of Office


Grzegorz Donocik, Chief of Regional Programme for
Europe and NIS, UNIDO


Fernanda Guerrieri, FAO Representative


On behalf of ITC



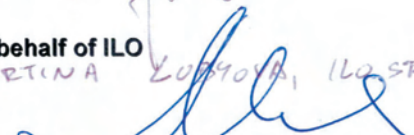
On behalf of the United Nations
System in Armenia


Consuelo Vidal
UN Resident Coordinator
UNDP Resident Representative
UNFPA Representative


Laylee Moshiri-Gilani, UNICEF Representative


On behalf of ILO

MARTINA LUCHIYEVA, ILO SPO DIRECTOR


Manoela Grozdanova, UNAIDS Inter-country
Coordinator


Dandev Badarch, UNESCO Representative


Flavia Pansieri
On behalf of UNV

INTRODUCTION

Armenia is at a cross roads in its human development. As a post-Soviet Republic, it has undergone a difficult period of adjustment during the 1990s followed by a period of strong economic growth and a significant improvement in most human development indicators. A second PRSP (SDP) was adopted in 2008 emphasizing the need for regional development, investment in human capital, increased participation of the poor in economic, social and political life, protection of human rights, accessibility of justice, and gender equality. It also integrated the nationalized MDGs and targets and recognized that the success of the reforms depends on strong public support, along with an improvement of public governance and a strengthening of public institutions at national and local levels.

Within this broader development context, the UNCT in Armenia has developed the second UNDAF that will aim to establish a unified program of development cooperation between the Government of Armenia and the UNCT made up of Agencies, Funds and Programmes operating in the country. It defines the areas where the UNCT's collective and integrated programmes will contribute to national efforts to address the economic, social, political and environmental challenges facing the country during the period of 2010-2015.

Economic Situation and Poverty Reduction

Armenia's economic policy, shaped in the mid 1990s by market-oriented reforms and a macro-economic stability framework, was insufficient to radically reverse the country's economic deterioration after the independence in 1991. By the end of the 1990s, despite an average annual growth rate of 5%, Armenia's GDP per capita was still lower than a decade earlier and more than half of the population was considered poor. However, from 2001-2008, the economy began to recover and averaged growth rates of 10% per annum that led to a decrease in the proportion of population living below the poverty line from 56 percent in 1999 to 25 percent in 2007. The proportion below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption (extreme poverty) decreased even more sharply from 21 percent to 3.8 percent during the same period.

Nevertheless, about one quarter of population in Armenia was still poor in 2007 and about 120,000 people suffered from inadequate daily calorie intake. The 2007 Household Income Expenditure Survey (HIES) has revealed that the depth and severity of material poverty increased, suggesting that in the future it will be more difficult to reach those who are below the poverty line. The current poor are those who benefited very little, if at all, from economic growth and enhanced social assistance of the last eight years.

The global economic crisis seriously threatens the economic growth and poverty reduction achievements of Armenia in recent years. In accordance with recent WB forecasts,⁶ Armenia could see a real GDP decline by 8 percent in 2009 and 2 percent in 2010. In its turn it will result in increase of poverty rates in 2009 and 2010. The overall poverty incidence could increase by about 5.2 percentage points between 2008 and 2010. That means 147,000 people could fall below the poverty line in 2009 and another 25,000 in 2010.

To date, poverty reduction outside the capital has relied significantly on fiscal transfers and private remittances and this will likely decrease during the period covered by the UNDAF due to the global economic slowdown that will impact those Armenians who work overseas (in particular in Russia). Data also shows that poverty rates are consistently higher in regions that are at risk of earthquakes or in regions with unfavourable agricultural conditions and a lack of basic infrastructure, as well as those who live in border regions of the country. All told, around 36 percent of the population live in rural areas and are engaged in subsistence agriculture and have income levels far below the per capita average for the country. Similarly, people living in small and medium towns - characterized by limited employment opportunities and a failure to attract new investment - have seen only a marginal decline in poverty rates. This suggests that a strong indicator of vulnerability is the region of residence and that there is a need to urgently focus on reducing regional disparities.

Unemployment, especially among young people - around 2.5 times higher than the national average - continues to be a significant problem despite the overall strong economic growth.

⁶ Armenia: Implications of global economic crisis for poverty, WB, 2009.

This speaks to deficiencies in the business environment, affecting in particular small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) as well as inadequate skills among the unemployed. It is essential, therefore, to increase the employability of the youth through vocational training (VET) and academic credits rewarding youth engagement in professional activities in remote areas and regional cities of Armenia. There is also a significant gender dimension to unemployment in Armenia with women enjoying fewer opportunities to participate in economic life. In 2007 the unemployment rate for economically active women was 1.6 times higher than for men. Employed women also tend to occupy low-paid, low-level positions within the labour market.

Despite some recent improvements in the business environment, difficulties attracting financial capital and corruption remain major constraints. Given the crucial importance of creating new jobs to reduce income inequality and poverty, the government has undertaken a number of measures to stimulate private sector investment and to support to the development of SMEs, as part of a national strategy to create jobs, especially in the regions.

Upgrading the labour force is also a precondition for further structural and technologic change in Armenia and to increase the competitiveness of local firms in the world market by increasing the share of high value-added products and services being produced. In addition, there is a need to develop competitive, innovative and diversified sources of employment and other income generation opportunities, including tapping into Armenia's potential as a tourist destination based on the country's unique cultural and environmental heritage.

Domestically, agriculture is handicapped by inadequate infrastructure - including transportation (roads, railways and air cargo), energy, water, available financing, farm equipment - and a lack of inputs necessary to commercialize production. This is exacerbated by the very fragmented nature of farmland (more than 1.2 million land plots) and a failure to adopt quality innovative practices in order to produce surpluses for domestic and export markets. The sector also suffers from the deficiencies of local public government bodies especially with regard to the provision of agricultural extension services to small farmers (who lack expertise on, for

example, sustainable agricultural practices, which is important given the need to conserve natural resources). There is also insufficiency of agricultural credits and though the volume of funds invested in agriculture has increased through trade banks, credit clubs and micro-financial organizations, it satisfies only 10-15 % of the total demand. The lack of agricultural risks insurance system has also further constrained the expansion of the sector.

The temperature increase, decrease in precipitation and natural disasters (drought, frost, hail storm) happening due to a climate change may severely disrupt production systems and livelihoods. Similarly, climate change is likely to have negative implications for Armenia's poverty reduction efforts as dwindling water resources, in addition to disrupting economic growth, may also increase the vulnerability of the poor especially with regard to food security. These factors in turn, are likely to hamper efforts to achieve the MDGs on Poverty Reduction and Environmental Sustainability (Goals 1 and 7).

Social and Human Development

Demographic Trends

There is concern over the demographic situation in Armenia, currently characterized by declining fertility rates, which is currently at 1.4 (below the population's natural replacement rate, which should be 2.1), changes in reproductive behaviour (with a tendency to have fewer children and an overall decline in average family size), increasing mortality rates and out-migration. According to the National Statistical Service/UN Population Fund (NSS/UNFPA) migration survey, 18% of Armenian migrants residing in foreign countries are young people (aged between 15-24). More than two thirds of household members involved in external migration processes are represented by migrants located in foreign countries (of which 18% are aged 15-24). During 2002-2007, 3.2% of the household members of the official migration survey 2007 were involved in internal migration processes. As a result, Armenia's population is rapidly ageing though the true extent of the challenge will not be clear until the completion of a nationwide survey on ageing in 2009 which will provide accurate data for evidence-based policy-making and programmes for the elderly.

Armenia will conduct the next population census in 2011 as required by national legislation and international commitments. The census will fill important gaps relating to population size, composition, distribution, migration, reproduction rates, the labour market and housing conditions. This information will be at the core of the official statistics systems and will be crucial for evaluating progress towards achieving the national MDG targets by 2015. This will require significant organizational and methodological capacity development of the NSS as well increased resource mobilization and strengthening capacities for census-taking, advocacy, and integration of census data into the broader statistical system. The UN has given high priority to assisting the Government of Armenia to conduct a comprehensive national census (in 2011) that will provide reliable data for policy making in areas where the UN will be active over the next six years.

Health Systems

Even though it has been improving over the last several years, the health system in Armenia still faces many challenges. Defined as “all organizations, people and actions whose primary intent is to promote, restore or maintain health”⁷, the health system has multiple goals when improving health and health equity, in ways that are responsive, financially fair, and make the best, or most efficient use of available resources. To be able to achieve its goals, it has to provide services, develop the health workforce and other key resources, mobilize and allocate finances, and ensure health system leadership and governance (“stewardship”, which is about oversight and guidance of the whole system). It will not be possible in Armenia to achieve the national and international goals without greater and more effective investment in health systems across all functions and managing their interactions.

Eighty three percent of deaths in Armenia are attributed to non-communicable diseases followed by external causes (3%), communicable diseases (1%), and ill-defined conditions (4%). The leading causes of premature death (under 65) are, in order of magnitude, diseases of the circulatory system, cancer, external injuries and poisoning.

Maternal and Child Health

There are still challenges to achieve the MDG targets, related to the reduction of infant, under-five and maternal mortality and underweight prevalence among under-five children. Infant mortality rates (26.6 per 1,000 live births in 2001-2005) are three times higher among the poorest quintile compared to the wealthiest quintile. The structure of infant mortality continues to change, with neonatal mortality accounting for more than 75% of infant deaths in 2006 compared to 60% in 2000. The draft MDG report⁸ suggests that it will be hard for the country to achieve the target of fewer than 10 deaths per 1,000 live births (from the current rate of 15.8, National Statistics, 2006) by 2015. Armenia's maternal mortality ratio was 25.1 per 100,000 live births for 2005-2007 which is above the average rates for Central and Eastern Europe and noticeably higher than in Western Europe. Immunization coverage has decreased from 76% in 2000 to 60% in 2005 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and the nutritional status of children has deteriorated from an estimated 2.6-2.7 in 1998-2000 to around at 4 percent in 2005. The prevalence of anaemia has significantly increased among children under-five years from 24% in 2000 to 37% in 2005 and among women of childbearing age increased from 12% to 25%. The proportion of children under four months who are exclusively breastfed has declined from 45% to 37%. All of which suggest that Armenia is unlikely to achieve many of the MDG health targets before 2015.

There are a number of reasons for this relatively poor outlook. Health service utilization is considered low compared to the CIS average and access by at-risk populations is inadequate. Poor physical conditions, capacities and management of hospitals limit the quality and access to health services. There also continues to be an imbalance of skills, an inefficient distribution of health professionals and a lack of incentives to attract health workers to remote rural areas. In addition, public sector expenditure for health comprised only 1.5 percent of GDP in 2006-2007 which is very low by international standards. Currently, up to three quarters of health spending is private. Significant out of pocket payments - sixty-one percent paid at the point of service - imposes a significant burden on many Armenians, especially the most vulnerable and the poor, and is a major barrier to increasing health care access.

⁷ WHO definition.

⁸ Draft Armenia MDG Progress Report, UN, 2009

HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis

Armenia belongs to the region with fast growth of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) epidemic and according to the World Health Organisation/Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (WHO/UNAIDS) classification, the HIV epidemic is in the second, concentrated state⁹. Analysis of HIV cases according to age groups and gender shows that the majority of HIV-infected males (83%) and females (82%) are young people between the ages of 20-44. The main modes of HIV transmission are through heterosexual practices (50.2%) and injecting drug use (41%)¹⁰. Awareness of HIV among young is low and the current educational system does not properly address the actual challenges in HIV/AIDS yet. Stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV/AIDS exists, and this leads to their social exclusion, inhibiting their full integration into the society. In Armenia, as in other countries in the world, while the face of the epidemic is usually male, infection rates among women are on the increase and the burden of care for people living with AIDS falls on women.

Along with the increasing risk posed by HIV, the incidence of Tuberculosis (TB) has expanded significantly during the recent 15 years. In addition, Multi Drug-Resistant (MDR) TB is becoming a serious problem in Armenia. According to the Drug Resistance Survey 2006-2007, the MDR TB rate in newly detected TB cases is 9.4%, and among previously treated patients is 42.3%.

Sexual and Reproductive Rights

In terms of reproductive health indicators, Armenia is still much below the average European levels. The population's access to family planning services is limited. Reliable statistics on sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among the general population is limited. Abortion still used often as a family planning method, often being accompanied by high risks that worsen the reproductive health even more. The lack of effective family planning, counselling and poor access to modern contraception methods are among key factors resulting in high level of

abortion rates in Armenia. Armenian Demographic and Health Survey (ADHS) (2005) shows that many Armenian women are at risk for death, injury and other negative social and health consequences through repeated termination of pregnancy which in turn, indicates an unmet need in access to modern means of fertility regulation. Contraceptives, with the exception of hormonal options, are absent from the Government list of essential drugs.

These concerns are particularly acute when it comes to youth and adolescents in Armenia. According to Knowledge Attitudes Practices Behaviour (KAPB) survey (2005), about 60% of boys and 25% of girls have their first sexual relationship between age 13-19, and one in four girls (though only 7% of boys) are married while in their teens. At the same time, the level of knowledge about STIs, HIV/AIDS, and contraception use is rather low. The problems related to reproductive and sexual health of adolescents are currently identified by the Government as priority areas for public health interventions.

Education

Armenia appears to be on track to meet the MDG target of "Universal Primary Education" and the government has recently increased its spending on education to 2.6 percent of GDP in 2007. This is however still low (compared to 4-5 percent of GDP in Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries) and is unlikely to reach the target of 4.5 percent by 2015 as per the national targets in MDG2. While the drop out ratio after the completion of primary education is still low, at about 1%,¹¹ there is a worrying trend about the notable increase in the overall number of children dropping out from school from 1,417 in 2003 to 7,534 by 2007.

Regional inequalities in access to education are also a major concern in Armenia. Rural enrolment rates are much lower than in urban area, and rural residents are 1.8 times less likely to attend tertiary education than urban residents. Currently, there are approximately 20 percentage points separating the enrolment rates of the richest and poorest quintiles. More generally, there is a significant inequality in enrolment rates of the poor population in the high/upper secondary school, as well as in preschool¹².

⁹ 823 HIV cases had been registered in the country between 1988-2009, it is estimated that there are approximately 2,300 PLHIV in Armenia *HIV/AIDS Epidemic in the Republic of Armenia*. [Online][Cited 2010 January 14].

¹⁰ Analysis of the HIV cases registered in Armenia, according to regions. UNDP Armenia. 2008

¹¹ Draft Armenia MDG Progress Report, UN, 2009

¹² Preschool enrolment rate is 22 percent.

The illiteracy rate and number of people with complete and incomplete elementary education, is also higher in the rural areas.

The draft MDG progress report also highlights considerable shortcomings related to the quality of secondary education in the country, where pupils are forced to seek private tutors in order to obtain the knowledge necessary to enter the next level of education. There is an explicit commitment in the SDP to inclusive education and improving the quality and accessibility of preschool education where there has been a serious deterioration and increasing inequity over the last ten years. Government's commitment to inclusive education is particularly significant given that Armenia signed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol on 30 March 2007¹³ and as a consequence, making education accessible with provision of the equal opportunities to all learners (including persons with disabilities) should be included into the national strategy. The present challenge, therefore, is to extend the accomplishment in general secondary education with quality-oriented reforms in order to answer the need of the changing economy, while addressing equity concerns in both preschool and tertiary education to ensure that poor enjoy equal access to education and future employment opportunities.

Social Protection

Several vulnerable groups including the poor, disabled and refugees are being hardest hit by the gaps in economic and human development, and may continue to be the hardest hit by the impact of the global economic crisis in Armenia.

Despite legal provisions guaranteeing the social protection and additional warranties for people who have disabilities, in practice this does not take place and they constitute one of the most vulnerable group in terms of access to education, health and protection, as well as in difficulties in job placement due to their inability to equal competition in the labour market (92% of unemployment).

Armenia also faces significant problems when it comes to the establishment and strengthening of a unified child care and protection system, decreasing the number of children in institutions

of child care and protection, as well as prevention of children's inflow to these institutions and these issues remain high on the Government agenda. While numbers have reduced significantly, refugees continue to face problems in terms of access to basic services, poverty and unemployment. Refugees were often settled in circumstances that required skills and knowledge that they did not possess as they came from a completely different background, which considerably hampers their full sustainable integration, being this the durable solution for refugees in Armenia. Exclusion, difficulties to access health and education services and sometimes stigma continue to be challenges, and despite government efforts and positive policies, there is still no complete solution to their housing problem and many, including elderly who totally rely on care and assistance, continue to live in communal centres in appalling living conditions.

The Family Benefit System (FBS) is one of the biggest social protection programmes in the country aims to support the poor and vulnerable to meet their basic needs and has been a significant factor in reducing extreme poverty and inequality. The FBS, however, remains modest and insufficient to bring the average consumption of very poor households up to the food poverty line level. The FBS is less than 1 percent of GDP and a significant part of poor and extremely poor families are not registered in the program and their right to [social] protection is not fulfilled¹⁴. The new SDP has identified the need to increase spending on social protection along an overall policy of increase social spending and the, public finance allocation will be enlarged for FBS, social assistance programs aimed at child birth, child care and disability care as well as for the pension system. This suggests that there is scope for significant improvements in the targeting of social assistance and to improve the overall quality of service delivery in line with the more general agenda of reform of governance institutions at central and local level. This is particularly crucial when one looks at the likely increase in the number of people requiring additional support as the impact of the financial crisis in Armenia continues to unfold.

¹³ UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2007

¹⁴ The international Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, signed by Armenia, provides the right of every one to social security and social insurance.

Governance and Capacity Development

Armenia like other countries in the CIS region is undergoing a difficult transition from a former Soviet Republic to developing the high quality local and national public institutions necessary to thrive in today's globalized world. The Government is committed to continuing the decentralization process and strengthening self-governance bodies is a key dimension of public administration reforms. Modest, but significant, progress has been made toward creating democratically elected communities in line with the European Charter on Local Self Government. Armenian communities now have independent legal identities, property rights and the power to set and execute their budget. However, local administrations enjoy limited capacities and financial resources, with most administrative responsibilities still exercised by the central Government. Local self-governance system fragmentation is high and the capacity of local government is weak and it is a major constraint to improving the quality public service delivery. Enhancing civic participation will be vital for the construction of an active and empowered citizenship that takes part in solving the problems for its country.

Several challenges face Armenia regarding the fight against corruption, which jeopardizes the main aspects of economic and institutional life. Armenia has undertaken an ambitious process of governance reform to complement the economic reforms that were initiated after independence. This has already seen positive results according to the World Bank's index of "Governance Atmosphere in the areas of "Government Effectiveness" and "Regulatory Quality" and more recently in "Political Stability". However in other areas - Voice and Accountability" and "Rule of Law" and "Control of Corruption" indexes - the results are less positive. Media freedom is also of concern with Freedom House ranked Armenia as a "not free" country in 2008. All together, this situation indicates that, on current trends, it is unlikely that the country will achieve its MDG8 regarding the freedom of the press, the government effectiveness, the rules of law and the corruption perception.

Gender

As a part of the former Soviet Union - which was one of the first countries to ratify Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) - Armenia has formal

gender equality. Since transition, Armenia has once again ratified CEDAW and the optional protocol. Despite this relatively strong policy framework, gender inequalities persist. The main gender equality issues stem from a lack of substantive equality in economic and social life. Unchallenged traditional roles for men and women has meant that issues such as gender based violence, sexual and reproductive rights are only now being discussed outside of the home and being recognized as gender equality issues. Women are under-represented in particular in managerial positions. There are pronounced inequalities between the numbers of men and women in decision-making bodies such as the parliament, judiciary, government, ministries and in politics. Women's participation in parliament is 8.4%. Further, the number of women ministers and deputy ministers fell from 8% in 2002 to 6.06% in 2009.

The level of women's representation and meaningful participation in governance and decision-making continues to be low. Women comprise 8.4% of the members of parliament (11 out of 131), 11 per cent of the ministers (2 out of 18), 10 per cent of the governors of regional administration (1 out of 10). According to 2008 NSS data, women comprise 0 percent of heads of urban communities (48), 2.6% of heads of rural communities (23 out of 866), 4.3% of elected members of urban community councils (24 out of 552) and 8.6% of elected rural community councils (398 out 4,638). Under the MDGs, Armenia has committed to ensure that women would make at least 25 per cent of the legislative body and 10 per cent of the local authority leaders by 2015. At present, Armenia ranks 75th among 157 countries by gender development index (DGI) Human Development Report (HDR 2007). Should the current situation persist, the MDG 3 would be hardly achieved.

Human Rights

The Human Rights' Defender's Office has assumed a substantive role in the protection and promotion of human rights in the country. However, more support is required to strengthen its ability to function independently and to develop institutional capacities and technical expertise to handle cases.

Armenia has taken significant step to ensure the protection of human rights of children, women, youth and adolescents, migrants and refu-

gees but more needs to be done. While there is a lack of official statistical data on gender based violence the Government with UNFPA support conducted the first official nation-wide survey on gender based violence in Armenia in 2008 and a number of recent reports highlight violence against women and family violence as a key gender equality issue in Armenia¹⁵. At present there is no adequate policy framework for addressing the problem, awareness of the issue is low and services are either unavailable or inadequate, however, two new pieces of legislation - the law on gender equality and the law on domestic violence - are tabled for discussion in 2009. The upcoming passage of these laws is an important first step but also underscores the urgent need to develop the capacities of government partners necessary to implement them. Despite the recent recommendation from the CEDAW committee to establish a national machinery for women, to take the lead in coordinating and overseeing the implementation of gender equality measures in Armenia, this has not been done and responsibility for gender equality (among a number of other areas) remains in department for family, women and children within the Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs.

Although Armenia has made impressive progress with regard to child protection legislation in recent years, there are still several numerous challenges that directly impact on the ability to meet the obligations laid out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which was ratified in 1992. These include insufficient economic support for vulnerable families, a lack of systematic data collection and the need to invest in capacity development for professionals in the field as well as insufficient coordination between national, regional and community levels of protection of children's rights.

Environment and Disaster Management

In addition to the serious environmental problems inherited from the past, the recent increased economic activity has put Armenian natural resources under pressure. Agriculture is the principal user of land, and the current practice has resulted in reduced productivity, salination and alkalization of the soil. Overexploitation and use of pastures have also led to erosion and th-

reatened biodiversity. The increasing industrial use of lands and the intensification of new settlements without proper zoning are amplifying the pressure on the scarce and fragile Armenian lands. Pollution poses an increasing problem: Alaverdi (with the copper extraction and processing facility), Ararat and Hrazdan (with cement factories) are the most polluted cities in the country. The situation of air quality in Yerevan is also poor and affected by transport emissions and dust due to construction works and aggravated by the reduction of green areas in the city. It is also doubtful that the country will achieve its MDG7 on use of less polluting solid fuels.

Forest management and biodiversity conservation are also at risk with the massive cutting that started during the energy crises of the 1990s and which continues to date. The remaining forest is characterized by loss of natural reproduction capacity, depletion of species and reduced productivity, and deforestation has intensified erosion, landslides and the dying out of natural sources. Biodiversity and forest management have recently benefited from various initiatives, along with the implementation of a number of strategic policies and projects aimed at the fulfilment of obligations under international agreements. However, the forest sector still faces numerous constraints such as a low enforcement of the law, corruption and an absence of transparency in the provision of licenses. On current trends, it is unlikely that the country will achieve its MDG7 on proportion of lands covered by forests.

The improvement in environmental legislation and the development of new economic tools have helped the government to address some important environmental issues including climate change adaptation, water resource management, management of hazardous waste and chemicals and conservation of natural resources. The growing exploitation of natural resources and deficiencies in the environment management will, however, most probably continue to negatively affect the general health and living conditions of the population and seriously endanger the long-term viability of the economy.

The protection and management of water resources is of critical and strategic importance for Armenia, due to the likely impact of climate change in the country and the increased demand for water resources due to the growth of economic activities. There is an urgent need to

¹⁵ CEDAW 2007: UNHCR report on Sexual and Gender Based Violence among Asylum seekers in Armenia, UNFPA project on "Combating Gender Based Violence in the South Caucasus".

include climate change and water management in a global strategic plan involving all economic actors and government bodies, at national and local levels. The poor capacity of the environmental supervisory system do not ensure proper state administration of the protection of nature.

The country has not yet resolved the problems of safe ecological disposal of municipal and hazardous industrial wastes since there are no waste recycling enterprises and waste treatment facilities. In practice, all sorts of waste are being disposed to the same urban and rural dumps without separation. No waste treatment practices exist and in majority of dumps it is simply burned causing environment pollution. The issues of waste separation, treatment, and recycling as well as safe disposal of radioactive wastes generated by the nuclear power plant should continue to be in the focus of Government attention. Given the potential strong correlation between environmental hazards and disease there is also an important public health dimension to be addressed in the country.

Disaster Risk Reduction

The country is at high risk of natural disasters (seismic activity, floods, drought, and landslides) and while the government considers disaster risk reduction as one of its priorities, the system has limited capacities and resources to prevent, prepare and respond to disasters, and to recover without re-creating risk. In addition, the presence of the Metzamor nuclear plant in an area with a very high risk of seismic activity highlights the additional risk of man-made vulnerabilities. Climate change is likely to result in more extreme climate events in terms of droughts and floods, which may lead to more frequent and intensive natural disasters.

Vulnerability to natural disasters is a serious concern for the sustainable development of the country. According to official data, average annual damage caused to the country by natural disasters is Armenian dram (AMD) 10.1 billion or around 0.3 percent of GDP. The recent vulnerability and capacity assessment in Ararat region showed that agriculture assets are mostly affected by recurrent disasters (23% of total damage), followed by the damage/loss of domestic or household items (22.1%), psycho-social stress (11.7%) and others¹⁶. This highlights di-

rect link between recurrent disasters, even small to medium scale, and the overall vulnerability of population - damages to main source of income, residences and infrastructure, combined with rather weak recovery activities, low level of preparedness¹⁷ and limited resources for prevention activities, obviously deepen the hardship of communities. This vulnerability has made it more difficult to increase economic and social opportunities at national and local level, especially for the most vulnerable segments of the population.

UNDAF Process

In September 2008, the Government, the UN and representatives from civil society organizations met to define the main priorities for the work of the UN in Armenia for 2010-2015, taking into account the UN's previous experience in the country, its mandate and comparative advantages. Participants agreed that the UN should focus on: (a) promoting more inclusive and sustainable growth, by reducing disparities and expanding economic and social opportunities for vulnerable groups; and (b) strengthening democratic governance, by improving accountability, promoting institutional and capacity development, and expanding people's participation, in conformity with key national priorities. Three Task Forces, under the joint chairmanship of the Office of the Prime Minister of Armenia and the UN Resident Coordinator were organized and included representatives from the government, nongovernmental organizations and the UN. Using a "rights-based approach", the task forces elaborated strategies for their areas, including targeted activities, resources, partnership frameworks and indicators for monitoring progress.

Principles of Implementation

The UNCT has adopted a series of principles aimed at ensuring national ownership, achieving maximum development impact, transparency, cost-efficiency, and coordination, namely: (a) All programs and projects will ensure national ownership and strengthen or build national capacities; (b) Programs will be implemented through a partnership involving the Government of Armenia, civil society and the UN agencies; (c) The UN will actively seek partnerships among bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors to avoid duplication, enhance synergies, and mo-

¹⁶ More information is available in the report on the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment in Ararat region (UNDP Armenian Red Cross Society).

¹⁷ 60% of respondents in Ararat region assess their preparedness level as 'bad'.

bilize additional resources; (d) The Government will play a leading role in the coordination of these partnerships; (e) The programs will be managed on the basis of participatory and transparent arrangements, including UN joint work plans and joint resources agreements in the case of Joint Programs; (f) The achievement of results will be systematically monitored.

UNDAF RESULTS

The prioritization of areas of cooperation for this UNDAF has been based on the collective expertise and comparative advantages of the UN system in Armenia in relation to the challenges the country faces for the period, and the status of achievement of the MDGs. A total of four national priorities have been selected for UN development cooperation. The UNDAF outcomes represent strategic areas of focus for the UN system in Armenia that will be supported by Agency Outcomes (representing the collective results for the UN system) and Agency Outputs (that represent specific areas of responsibility and accountability on the basis of specific services and products delivered by individual agencies). These results will be achieved through cooperation with a broad range of partners and with internal resources and resources mobilized through the international donor community. The Results Matrix and M&E Framework in the Annexes give the details of the overall themes and cross-cutting issues relevant to each UNDAF Outcome and represent the UN system's ongoing commitment to accountability and transparency.

UNDAF OUTCOME 1.

Inclusive and sustainable growth is promoted by reducing disparities and expanding economic opportunities for vulnerable groups.

Sustainable and inclusive growth is the key priority for Armenia's medium and long-term development and is the main objective of the nationalized MDGs and SDP, which is the main national development plan of the Republic of Armenia.¹⁸

For the UN system, the principle focus will be to reach out to the most vulnerable to reduce regional development disparities and those bet-

ween men and women especially in the context of the impact of the global financial crisis on the social sectors, and the possible increase in poverty. UN interventions will focus on upstream support to ensure that the policy and legislative framework is "pro-poor." Significant investments will be made in the capacity development of national and local institutions and service providers. This will be complemented by direct support to vulnerable communities and groups that have not benefitted from the recent economic growth and prosperity and/or that are hardest hit by the current crisis. Due to their importance for income generation, particular attention will be given to revitalizing SMEs and to create jobs.

AGENCY OUTCOME 1.1

National policies, strategies and programmes reduce disparities between regions and specific vulnerable groups.

The focus of UN support will encompass strengthening national and local capacities to support the diversification of income-generating opportunities targeting the most vulnerable and will build on, but not be limited, to the sustainable use of natural resources and developing the potential of cultural and natural heritage industries. Given that Armenia lacks the natural resource base of many of its neighbours, it will have to continue to develop its human capital base and to develop a knowledge and technology based economy that is able to compete in an increasingly globalized world economy. Tied to this will support national institutions to increase quality management, competitiveness and trade enhancement to attract more investments and strengthen country's export potential taking into consideration the vast experience of the UN agencies including UN Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). Finally, a key strategy will be to create an enabling environment for the development of the private sector and in particular SMEs in rural areas. The later is especially vital for promotion equal economic opportunities and job creation initially.

¹⁸ See: Sustainable Development Program. Republic of Armenia. 2008.

AGENCY OUTCOME 1.2

Vulnerable groups, in particular women and youth, have greater access to economic (employment) opportunities in targeted regions of Armenia.

Work at the policy level (upstream) will be complemented by a series of activities that will provide support to vulnerable groups particularly to the women and youth to increase their capacities to enter the labour market. The focus on boosting capacities will be supported through market oriented education and training. In addition, efforts will be made to promote innovative public-private partnerships that will bring local businesses into partnerships designed to support human development.

Efforts to address the complex linkages between culture and development have long pursued a two-track approach; on the one hand promoting the inclusion of minorities and disadvantaged groups in social, political and cultural life, and on the other hand harnessing the potential of the creative sector for job creation, economic growth and poverty reduction efforts more broadly. Culture can clearly facilitate economic growth through job creation, tourism and the cultural industries (i.e. culture as an economic sector for production, consumption, and access).

UNDAF OUTCOME 2.

Democratic governance is strengthened by improving accountability, promoting institutional and capacity development and expanding people's participation.

One of the main preconditions of the successful sustainable development is the promotion of good governance to ensure efficiency and the ability to channel scarce resources to those most in need on the one hand, and to be transparent and accountable to citizens on the other. Tied to this are a series of commitments to international human rights instruments and conventions, including the CRC and CEDAW, to which the Government of Armenia is a signatory.

The enhancement of public governance efficiency, particularly by fostering the implementation of the democratic governance principles, therefore, is a central element of the UN's strategy of support over the course of the UNDAF. This is also important from the point of view of

fuller implementation of the civil rights of population and the right to participate in public governance process. These principles are reflected in the third main strategic priority of SDP including consistent implementation of anti-corruption strategy developed during PRSP 1; strengthening public participation in the decision making process by increasing public awareness, social partnership, social inclusion and social participation.¹⁹

AGENCY OUTCOME 2.1

Improved structures and mechanisms at both centralized and decentralized levels ensure the progressive realization of human rights.

One of the most important areas of the country assistance for the UNDAF is the capacity development for the protection and promotion of human rights. This will be realized by supporting increased capacity of the Human Rights Defender's Office to promote and protect the human rights. The establishment and successful functioning of this office started during previous UNDAF with the active assistance of the UNCT and there is a need to continue this support for the coming years. In addition, support will be provided for strengthening the capacities of child protection bodies at the national regional and community levels to ensure the ability for the protection of the rights of the children according to the Convention on the Rights of the Child protection bodies at the national and local levels is strengthened. This will include supporting the formulation and implementation of national legislation and policies for the protection of rights of women and girls, guaranteeing gender equality and equity, women's empowerment in decision-making and combating gender based violence. Finally, government and non-governmental institutions will be supported to manage migration, combat trafficking and effectively protect rights of migrants and refugees.

AGENCY OUTCOME 2.2

Capacity at different levels of governance to enhance transparency, accountability and inclusiveness is improved.

The main purpose of this agency outcome will be to substantially increase the level of transparency, accountability and inclusiveness at the different levels of governance, which is the key challenge for further democratic governance

¹⁹ See: Sustainable Development Program. Republic of Armenia. 2008.

reforms in Armenia today. There are few programs in Armenia which were designed and implemented with the active participation of the different segments of the population. Therefore one of the priorities for the UNDAF will be to assist the government institutions at the national, regional and local levels for the improvement of the participatory mechanisms during the design and implementation of the different development programs. In parallel, the UNCTs assistance will be channelled first of all to the regional and local authorities to increase their capacities in participatory strategic planning including the development priorities of the vulnerable groups and ability to provide more efficient and better quality public services.

AGENCY OUTCOME 2.3

National systems of data collection, reporting and monitoring of human development are strengthened.

Monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment are the important functions of each program management process. There are the necessary prerequisites for the efficient and successful implementation of the ongoing government programs. This commitment to monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and evidence based planned builds on important steps initiated during the implementation of the first PRSP. This experience shows that there are numerous problems with data collection and reporting at different levels of government and also in the capacity to conduct evaluation and impact assessments. Therefore, one of the priorities of the UNDAF for 2010-2015 will be the further development of the institutional system for M&E and the development of capacities at the national, regional and local levels to develop pro-poor budgets and plans to support human development imperatives. An important corollary to this will be the help to strengthen participatory planning mechanisms that involve the active involvement of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisation (CBOs) and it will be a significant step toward further decentralization and democratization of governance.

AGENCY OUTCOME 2.4

Communities and people have the capacities to claim their rights and participate in decision making processes.

As a complement to the support being provided

to governmental institutions to strengthen their capacities for evidence based policy making, the UN system will also continue to work with local communities (claim holders) to promote participatory monitoring and evaluation. This will include developing mechanisms that strengthen the capacities of CBOs and NGOs to contribute to local planning processes as well as to strengthen the role of independent media to provide information. Efforts will be made to increase awareness and understanding of human rights through the education system and finally, to strengthen processes designed to build and strengthen confidence at the community level. UNV will support activities aimed at promoting volunteerism to support peace and development by advocating for volunteerism, encouraging partners to integrate volunteerism into development programming, and mobilizing volunteers. In particular, the recently established UN Volunteers (UNV) program in Armenia will empower citizens in taking an active role in their country's development by strengthening inclusiveness, sharing expertise and mobilizing resources at both national and international levels.

In addition, given the ongoing regional tensions, efforts will be devoted to supporting and recovery efforts of both conflict and natural disasters. A central component of work under this outcome area will be to work to develop and implement confidence building measures and advocacy at the local, national and regional levels.

UNDAF OUTCOME 3.

Access and quality of social services is improved especially for vulnerable groups.

Ensuring human development is the second main goal of SDP and encompasses efforts to improve health outcomes in Armenia (where it is more than likely that the country will not meet all the national MDG targets by 2015) coupled with efforts to ensure equal access to quality education and to strengthen social protection mechanisms. These will be achieved through four Agency Outcomes.

AGENCY OUTCOME 3.1

Policies and legislation promoted to ensure universal access to health.

There is an urgent need to improve the quality of health management services. Under the overall

guidance of the WHO, the Government of Armenia will be supported to strengthen its overall capacities for health stewardship and to ensure that the health policies and processes are in line with international standards and best practices and to ensure that equitable financing of health services is introduced and strengthened. UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) will support the development of new policies and strategies on child and adolescent health and development, infant and young child feeding and micronutrient deficiencies and the adoption of mother and child health standards and protocols of care. Attention will be given to ensuring that reproductive health policies and legislation are improved especially with regard to youth and adolescents, and existing gaps in the reproductive health field closed. Finally, support will also be provided to ensure that the development and implementation of health policies are evidence based and performance management standards across the system are robust and meet international standards to ensure quality care and access for the most vulnerable groups in Armenia.

AGENCY OUTCOME 3.2

Health care providers ensure equitable access to improved quality services in targeted areas of Armenia.

The focus on “upstream” policy reform will be complemented with support to service providers and to raise awareness and demand for health services “downstream”. Programmes will include developing national capacities to address nutrition especially among children and women, the poor and the disabled, to strengthen the likelihood that the country will meet the MDG1 target of reducing malnutrition by 50% by 2015. Support will also be provided to ensure that service providers at the local level are able to provide quality Mother and Child Health (MCH) and sexual and reproductive health with a view to significantly reducing infant and maternal mortality rates and to ensure that HIV/AIDS and TB prevention and treatment services are available. Particular attention will also be given to working with young people to ensure that they have the awareness and knowledge of the sexual and reproductive rights. Finally, awareness of and demand for health services will be strengthened by focus on preventative treatments and increasing utilization of primary health care facilities.

AGENCY OUTCOME 3.3

Inclusive education policies and strategies ensure access to, retention in and quality schooling for the most vulnerable.

While education statistics indicate that Armenia is on track to meet most of the MDG targets by 2015, the UN system (led by UNICEF and UNESCO) will focus on ensuring that there is equal access to quality education especially targeting the most backward regions of the country. Sustained support to school preparedness programmes will help reduce drop-out rates and reduce school absenteeism. In addition, the concept of child friendly schools, which is inclusive and gender-sensitive, will be mainstreamed into national standards to enhance quality at both the primary and secondary school level. Finally, as part of the commitment to environmental sustainability, support will be provided to ensure that the principles of sustainable human development and knowledge of human rights standards are integrated into the education curriculum.

AGENCY OUTCOME 3.4

Institutional capacities strengthened & mechanisms in place to respond to the needs of the vulnerable groups.

In the area of social protection, the UN will support the government to strengthen its capacity to develop and implement social protection policies and programmes. UNICEF will strengthen institutional capacities for child care reform and juvenile justice systems and continuum of services for the protection of children. World Food Programme (WFP) will work with the Government at local and central levels to strengthen the Government's paid public work scheme. Particular attention will also be given to increasing national and community level actions to combat violence against children and women which is seen as an area of particular concern for the UN system.

UNDAF OUTCOME 4.

Environment and disaster risk reduction is integrated into national and local development frameworks.

AGENCY OUTCOME 4.1

Armenia is better able to address key environmental challenges including climate change and natural resource management.

Environmentally sustainable development, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources is one of the priority crosscutting and overarching issues of the government strategic programs and donor assistance agenda. PRSP 1 and PRSP 2 (SDP) have devoted separate chapters on the priority areas of environmental policy which is also one of the MDG goals (MDG7)²⁰. Taking into account the specialization of the UN agencies in this area (UNDP, UNIDO, UN Environmental Programme (UNEP), FAO and UNESCO) and the experience of the UNCT in providing donor assistance to Armenia in environmental policies and nature protection,²¹ one of the UNDAF priorities for 2010-2015 will be further enhancement of the national capacities for environmental management, including: Biodiversity protection; Forest management; Improvement of water resources administration; Atmosphere protection; Development of the environmental comprehensive monitoring system; Environmental education; Ensure proper administration of the environment through adequate state measures, and proper management of chemicals and waste and ensuring investment into cleaner production; and Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges facing the world's environment and as with other countries from the former Soviet Union; there are significant legacy issues that will need to be addressed. Particular areas of focus include developing national capacities for climate change adaptation and mitigation and use natural and water resource stock effectively and sustainably, for waste removal and to adopt clean technologies. When dealing with climate change issues, it is also important to put in perspective human displacements that it might cause.

²⁰ See: Poverty Reduction Strategy Program, 2003; Sustainable Development Program, 2008; National MDG progress reports for 2005 and 2009.

²¹ Many important strategic documents and reports of the environmental policy of the government were prepared with the active assistance of the UNCT, like National Environment Protection Action Plan (2008), Ministerial reports for 2003-2005, etc.

AGENCY OUTCOME 4.2

National capacities for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) strengthened.

Armenia is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters and there is a need to increase the disaster management capacities in the country. The UN system, with other international donors, will provide assistance to develop these capacities. A key output will be the enlarged capacities of local and national institutions to develop and manage efficient disaster risk reduction and management systems.

RESOURCES

A significant percentage of the funding for these activities will be provided directly through UN system resources. The balance will be mobilized through partnership with the bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors and the Government, which will be encouraged to provide direct support from the state budget and dedicate official development assistance into priority programs. In addition, the private sector and the Diaspora will be encouraged to participate in the programs, including through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). As part of its commitment to promote effective management and donor coordination, the UN will cooperate with the Government to efficiently allocate and manage its resources available for development.

IMPLEMENTATION

The results of the UNDAF will be achieved by 2015, in line with the deadline for the achievement of the global MDGs. To implement the UNDAF, the UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes will prepare country programs, projects and activities consistent with the strategies outlined in this framework. Making use of one of the UN's comparative advantages, projects in many cases will pilot innovative initiatives that will later be scaled up nationally and provide input for national policy making. When relevant, the UNCT will work together through joint programs that will enhance synergies between the different UN Agencies and, consequently, cost efficiency and the development impact of the UNDAF. Through the mechanisms described below, the Government of Armenia and the Heads of Agencies will oversee all strategic and operational aspects of UNDAF implementation,

and will monitor its progress.

UNDAF Implementation Arrangements

To ensure effective UNDAF implementation, monitoring and evaluation, UNDAF Outcome Groups and an UNDAF Steering Committee will be established. The Resident Coordinator's (RC) Unit will serve as a Secretariat of the UNDAF Steering Committee. UN Theme Groups, such as the theme group on HIV/AIDS, and the UN Communications Group will continue with their functions, and additional ones will be created if appropriate and as needed.

UNDAF Outcome Groups will be established. The Outcome Groups will be co-chaired by a Representative/Head or a Deputy Head of a UN Agency and a Deputy Minister of the Government of Armenia. Groups will include other representatives from the Government, UN Agencies and civil society organizations to exchange information, review UNDAF implementation and the achievement of results, as well as to discuss new developments that may affect the UNDAF. The UNDAF Outcome Groups will operate based on annual workplans approved by an UNDAF Steering Committee in the beginning of the year. The UNDAF Outcome group co-chair representing a UN Agency is responsible for ensuring secretarial support to the Outcome Group. Outcome Groups will be also responsible for the design and monitoring of Joint Programs as appropriate. At the end of the year each Outcome Group will conduct an Annual Progress Review of the respective UNDAF Outcome and will prepare an Annual Progress Report, which will be a synthesis of the Agency specific and Joint Program progress reports.

UNDAF Steering Committee

A high-level UNDAF Steering Committee will be established including senior Government officials (including the Deputy Minister of Finance), the UNCT and Co-chairs of the UNDAF Outcome Groups. The Steering Committee will be co-chaired by the UN RC and a representative of the Prime Minister's Office. It will be responsible for the review and approval of UNDAF Outcome Groups TORs, annual workplans, monitoring their work, and approval of the Annual Progress Reports developed by the Outcome Groups.

The Steering Committee will hold at least one meeting annually, at the beginning of the year, to review and approve an updated UNDAF M&E Plan, the UNDAF Outcome Groups annual workplans, and to review progress in achieving UNDAF results and approve a consolidated Annual Progress Report focusing on the strategies, implementation modalities and coordination mechanisms required to achieve UNDAF results in all areas of cooperation.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To ensure that programs and projects are effectively implemented, an UNDAF monitoring and evaluation system will be established based on the UNDAF implementation structure and with the aim of: (a) using transparent and continuous mechanisms to help UN Agencies and, if appropriate, other development partners, assess the strength and weaknesses as well as the results of their programs and projects; (b) strengthening the monitoring and evaluation capacity of national actors. The system will depend to a great extent on the quality of, and methodologies used to track the indicators for each of the UNDAF areas of cooperation. The indicators that have been identified to monitor UNDAF implementation are in line with the MDG national targets and goals' indicators and will be adjusted in accordance to the SDP indicators, as soon as the monitoring and evaluation framework for the latter is developed and which will be supported by DevInfo ("Armenia-Info").

Baseline data for the UNDAF indicators will be incorporated into, and regularly tracked at central and local levels through the NSS, the Government's Monitoring and Analysis (M&A) Units and social support groups. The Monitoring and Evaluation system of the UNDAF includes the M&E Plan (narrative component describing M&E management, M&E Framework and M&E Calendar); Annual progress reviews of UNDAF Outcomes conducted by Outcome Groups; Annual UNDAF Reviews conducted by the Steering Committee and an UNDAF Evaluation commissioned by the Steering Committee with the support of the RC Unit.

UNDAF Annual Reviews

An UNDAF Annual Review Meeting will be conducted where the Annual Progress Reports of the UNDAF Outcome Groups will be presented and discussed. Prior to that joint meeting each Outcome Group will conduct an Annual progress review of the respective Outcome/s which will be reflected in the report. The RC Unit will incorporate the annual reports of the Outcome Groups and prepare and submit them to the Steering Committee for the Joint Annual Review. An Annual Review Report will also be developed presenting the decisions of the Steering Committee. The findings of both Consolidated Annual Report and Annual Review Report will be included in the Annual Report of the RC.

UNDAF Evaluation

An UNDAF Evaluation will be conducted in the penultimate year (fifth year in this case) of the programming cycle. The aim of the Evaluation will be to obtain substantive feedback from UNDAF partners on the progress made towards achieving UNDAF objectives in each of the areas of cooperation. In addition to identifying achievements, the Final Evaluation will also describe obstacles affecting implementation. Best practices and lessons learned emerging from the UNDAF process will be disseminated broadly in Armenia and through the UN global network.

Risks and Assumptions

During the monitoring process, special attention will be given to tracking the major risks and assumptions that may impact positively or negatively on the achievement of UNDAF objectives including: (a) Impact of the global financial crisis on the development of Armenia's economy and social sectors, the rate of its growth and consequently, impact on Armenia's poverty reduction efforts during the period covered by the UNDAF. (b) Continued relevance of the PRSP (SDP) as a national development plan during the period covered by the UNDAF; (b) Possible peace agreement with Azerbaijan regarding Nagorno-Karabakh, and full establishment of diplomatic relations with Turkey, that will boost Armenia's integration into the region and consequent development potential, (c) Possible impact of climate change on Armenia's economic and social development; (c) the inability of duty-bearers to perform properly their functions; (d) lack of capacity or commitment of national institutions and civil society organizations to imple-

ment high quality programs and projects; (e) lack of commitment from donors to support the achievement of the MDGs; and (f) lack of sufficient collaboration among UN Agencies; (g) lack of sufficient resources to fully implement the UNDAF, particularly in the context of the global economic and financial crisis.

UNDAF: Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation System

UNDAF Steering Committee

Co-chairs:

UN RC, Prime Minister's Office

Members:

UNCT, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Deputy Minister of Finance, other co-chairs of UNDAF Outcome Groups

Key Functions:

- (1) approval of TORs and workplans of Outcome Groups;
- (2) UNDAF Annual Review;
- (3) approval of changes in the UNDAF as required by the changing environment.

RC Unit

Key Functions:

- (1) preparing the yearly Monitoring and Evaluation Plan;
- (2) collating and analyzing the progress reports of the Groups and Committee;
- (3) arranging independent surveys and polls to analyze UNDAF programs and projects;
- (4) consolidating Annual Progress Reports of UNDAF Outcome Groups and preparing the Joint Annual Review Report;
- (5) supporting and facilitating final UNDAF evaluation.

UNDAF Outcome Groups

Co-chairs:

UN Agency Head/Deputy Head, Deputy Minister of a respective Ministry

Members:

Governmental counterparts, UN Agency, Representatives, Key Civil Society Partners, Development Partners

Key Functions:

- (1) preparing annual work-plan of the group;
- (2) holding meetings to track/monitor the progress towards achievement of respective Outcome;
- (3) supporting to design and monitoring of Joint Programs, as appropriate;
- (4) preparing Annual Progress Reports and submitting them to the RC Unit and UNDAF Steering Committee for review and approval;
- (5) supporting UNDAF evaluation process.

UNDAF Outcome Group 1.

Equitable Economic Opportunities

Co-chairs:
UNIDO, Deputy Minister of Economy

UNDAF Outcome Group 2.

Democratic Governance

Co-chairs:
UNDP, Deputy Minister of Territorial Administration

UNDAF Outcome Group 3.

Social Services

Co-chairs:
UNICEF, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Issues

UNDAF Outcome Group 4.

Environmental Issues and Crisis Management

Co-chairs:
UNDP, Deputy Minister of Nature Protection

ANNEX ONE: UNDAF Armenia 2010–2015 Results Matrix

UNDAF OUTCOME 1: Inclusive and sustainable growth is promoted by reducing disparities and expanding economic and social opportunities for vulnerable groups			
NATIONAL PRIORITY 1: Access to enhanced economic opportunities, in line with sustainable development principles			
Agency Outcomes	Agency Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
AGENCY OUTCOME 1.1 National policies, strategies and programmes reduce disparities between regions and specific vulnerable groups.	AGENCY OUTPUT 1.1.1 Regulatory framework and mechanisms/enabling environment including access to credit and entrepreneurship training, to establish and revitalize SME(s) strengthened.	Leading UN Agency: UNDP UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, ITC, ILO, UNV Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Culture, SME DNC, Local Authorities Other Partners: Business Associations, Republican Union of Armenian Employers, Diaspora	3.156.000
	AGENCY OUTPUT 1.1.2 Policy framework and mechanisms to build a knowledge economy based on science technology and innovation introduced.	Leading UN Agency: UNESCO UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNIDO, UNDP Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Education and Science Other Partners: Academic Institutions, Private sector, Armenian Diaspora	870.000
	AGENCY OUTPUT 1.1.3 Local producers are better able to meet international standards on quality management, safety and use of technologies.	Leading UN Agency: UNIDO UN Agencies contributing to Output: FAO, ITC, WHO – technical expertise Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Finance Other Partners: Academic Institutions, Private sector, Laboratories	7.000.000
	AGENCY OUTPUT 1.1.4 National Occupational Safety and Health programme developed and introduced.	Leading UN Agency: ILO Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Health Other Partners: Republican Union of Employers, Trade Unions Confederation, Business Associations, Private sector	5.000
AGENCY OUTCOME 1.2 Vulnerable groups have greater access to economic opportunities in targeted regions of Armenia.	AGENCY OUTPUT 1.2.1 National and local capacities to develop and implement innovative and diversified income-generating policies and practices targeting the most vulnerable groups strengthened.	Leading UN Agency: UNDP UN Agencies contributing to Output: FAO, WFP, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNIDO Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Culture, Local Authorities Other Partners: CBOs, Armenian Diaspora	5.930.000

	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 1.2.2 Vocational education, training and life-long education programmes provide vulnerable groups with the skills and knowledge necessary to meet the demands of the labour market.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNDP UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNIDO, ILO, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNV Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs Other Partners: Academic Institutions, Private sector</p>	<p>3.556.000</p>
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 1.2.3 Private public partnerships (PPPs) are created in targeted areas to provide alternative livelihood opportunities and improved service provision.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNDP UN Agencies contributing to Output: FAO, UNHCR, UNESCO Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Territorial Administration Other Partners: Eurasia Partnership Foundation, British Council, AmCham, UMB(E)A, Business Associations, Private sector</p>	<p>2.330.000</p>
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 1.2.4 Companies develop and implement Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategies.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNDP Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Territorial Administration Other Partners: Eurasia Partnership Foundation, British Council, AmCham, UMB(E)A, Business Associations, Private sector</p>	<p>793.000</p>

<p align="center">NATIONAL PRIORITY 2: Increase the capacity of citizens to participate, exercise their rights and responsibilities and government institutions to comply with their obligations</p>				
<p align="center">UNDAF OUTCOME 2: Democratic governance is strengthened by improving accountability, promoting institutional and capacity development and expanding people's participation</p>				
Agency Outcomes	Agency Outputs	Role of Partners		Resource Mobilization Targets
<p>AGENCY OUTCOME 2.1 Improved structures and mechanisms at both centralized and decentralized levels ensure the progressive realization of human rights.</p>	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.1.1 Strengthened legal and institutional capacities of the Human Rights Defender's Office and other institutions to promote and protect human rights at national and local levels.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNDP UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO Key Governmental Partners: Human Rights Defender's Office, Ministry of Justice, National Assembly, Courts, State Migration Agency, Local Authorities Other Partners: Human Rights NGO Community, GTZ, USAID, OSCE, Council of Europe, EU/TACIS</p>	<p>UNDP UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO Human Rights Defender's Office, Ministry of Justice, National Assembly, Courts, State Migration Agency, Local Authorities Human Rights NGO Community, GTZ, USAID, OSCE, Council of Europe, EU/TACIS</p>	1.920.000
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.1.2 Key child protection bodies at national and local levels are better able to protect the rights of children and implement the Convention of the Rights of Children (CRC).</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNICEF UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNDP Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, Ministry of Territorial Administration; Human Rights Defender's Office, Ministry of Justice, National Assembly, Courts, Local Authorities Other Partners: Child Rights NGO Community, EU/TACIS</p>	<p>UNICEF UNDP Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, Ministry of Territorial Administration; Human Rights Defender's Office, Ministry of Justice, National Assembly, Courts, Local Authorities Child Rights NGO Community, EU/TACIS</p>	1.150.000
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.1.3 Increased national and local capacities to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNDP UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science, National Assembly, National Center of Labour and Social Research, Regional Authorities, Local governance bodies, Local Authorities, Human Rights Defender's Office, Police Department Other Partners: CBOs, FBOs, media, NGOs working in the field of gender equality and combating gender based violence</p>	<p>UNDP UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science, National Assembly, National Center of Labour and Social Research, Regional Authorities, Local governance bodies, Local Authorities, Human Rights Defender's Office, Police Department CBOs, FBOs, media, NGOs working in the field of gender equality and combating gender based violence</p>	1.520.000

	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.1.4 Capacity of government institutions to manage borders, migration, combat trafficking and effectively protect rights of migrants, refugees and persons in need of international protection enhanced.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNHCR UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA – technical expertise on trafficking and migration issues Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Territorial Administration, Migration Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, National Assembly, Police Department, General Prosecutor's Office, Local Authorities Other Partners: CBOs, NGOs</p>	<p>2.105.000</p>
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.1.5 Capacity of public institutions to meet anti-corruption obligations under international commitments and of civil society to monitor anti-corruption initiatives is enhanced.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNDP Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, National Assembly, Police Department, General Prosecutor's Office, Local Authorities Other Partners: Anti-corruption CBOs, NGOs</p>	<p>1.100.000</p>
<p>AGENCY OUTCOME 2.2 The capacity of governmental bodies to ensure transparency, accountability and inclusiveness is improved.</p>	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.2.1 Legal and institutional frameworks to promote decentralization are strengthened.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNDP UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNICEF Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, National Assembly, Local Authorities Other Partners: Community Associations, Community Finance Officers Associations, GTZ, USAID, EU</p>	<p>1.570.000</p>
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.2.2 Capacities of Local Self Governance (LSG) bodies for accountable and improved planning, management and delivery of services strengthened.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNDP UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNICEF Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health, Local Authorities Other Partners: Community Associations, Community Finance Officers Associations, GTZ, USAID, EU</p>	<p>1.690.000</p>
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.2.3 The capacity of national and local bodies to effectively monitor and evaluate the implementation of social policies and programmes strengthened.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNICEF UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO, ILO Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, National Institute of Labour and Social Research, National Statistical Service, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health, Regional and Local Authorities, State Migration Agency Other Partners: NGOs</p>	<p>1.442.000</p>

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<p>AGENCY OUTCOME 2.3 National systems of data collection, reporting and monitoring of human development strengthened.</p>	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.3.1 National Census completed in 2011 and results analyzed, disseminated and used by National Statistical Service and line ministries.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: Key Governmental Partners: Other Partners:</p>	<p>UNFPA National Statistical Service, Ministry of Finance, all line ministries NGOs</p>	<p>800.000</p>
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.3.2 Capacities of national and local institutions to collect, update, analyze and manage sex and age disaggregated socio-economic data to inform evidence-based analysis and policy making is strengthened.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UN Agencies contributing to Output: Key Governmental Partners: Other Partners:</p>	<p>UNICEF UNFPA, UNHCR, UNDP, WHO, UNESCO, ILO National Statistical Service, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Territorial Administration, National Institute of Labour and Social Research, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, State Migration Agency NGOs</p>	<p>1.982.000</p>
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.4.1 Mechanisms to ensure participation of communities, and CSOs/CBOs/VIOs in the development, implementation & monitoring of strategic policies and programs at national & local levels developed.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UN Agencies contributing to Output: Key Governmental Partners: Other Partners:</p>	<p>UNDP UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, UNV Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, Regional and Local Authorities CBOs/CSOs, NGOs, VIOs</p>	<p>1.304.000</p>
<p>AGENCY OUTCOME 2.4 Communities and people have the capacities to claim their rights and participate in decision making processes.</p>	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.4.2 Independent media is strengthened and access to information especially for vulnerable groups improved.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UN Agencies contributing to Output: Key Governmental Partners: Other Partners:</p>	<p>UNDP UNESCO, UNICEF Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Territorial Administration Community Associations, Freedom of Information NGO, OSCE, OSI, USAID, GTZ, EU, Yerevan Press Club, Caucasus Media Institute, local media</p>	<p>1.480.000</p>

	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.4.3 Awareness and knowledge of human rights increased through its mainstreaming in the curricula for both formal and non-formal education and dissemination of information.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNDP UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNFPA, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNICEF Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Culture, Human Rights Defender's Office, Police Department, NSS, General Prosecutor's Office, Civil Service Council, National Assembly, Local Authorities Other Partners: Government of Norway, Human Rights NGO Community, FBOs, CSOs, OSCE, EU, British council, SIDA, ICHD, AAWUE, SAMSA, Media</p>	<p>1.210.000</p>
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.4.4 Confidence-building and dialogue processes on local, national and regional levels are developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNDP UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNHCR, UNESCO Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Culture, Human Rights Defender's Office, National Assembly, Local Authorities Other Partners: CBOs, NGOs, Armenian Diaspora</p>	<p>1.550.000</p>

<p align="center">NATIONAL PRIORITY 3: Access to social services in line with sustainable development principles</p>			
<p align="center">UNDAF OUTCOME 3: Access and quality of social services is improved especially for vulnerable groups</p>			
<p align="center">Agency Outcomes</p>	<p align="center">Agency Outputs</p>	<p align="center">Role of Partners</p>	<p align="center">Resource Mobilization Targets</p>
<p>Agency OUTCOME 3.1 Policies and legislation promoted to ensure universal access to health.</p>	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 3.1.1 Policies and legislation to ensure universal access to health, particularly maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health services for vulnerable groups especially for children, youth, women and those with disabilities developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: WHO UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNICEF, UNFPA Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, Ministry of Youth and Sport Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Defense, National Assembly Other Partners: IPOG, CE, EC, IPPF, EPF, Y-PEER, PAFHA, SAMSA</p>	<p>1.150.000</p>
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 3.1.2 Policy framework to ensure equitable health financing is developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: WHO UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNICEF, UNFPA Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Health, National Assembly Other Partners: IPOG; WB, USAID</p>	<p>320.000</p>
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 3.1.3 The capacities of the Ministry of Health to exercise its stewardship function strengthened.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: WHO UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNICEF Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Health, all ministries, National Assembly Other Partners: IPOG; WB</p>	<p>490.000</p>
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 3.1.4 Performance assessment mechanisms and tools to ensure consistent evidence-based policies for the development and effective running of health systems developed.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: WHO UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNICEF, UNFPA Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Health, National Assembly Other Partners: IPOG, NIH, WB, Armenian Diaspora</p>	<p>860.000</p>
<p>AGENCY OUTCOME 3.2 Health care providers ensure equitable access to improved quality services in targeted areas of Armenia.</p>	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 3.2.1 National capacities to develop and strengthen nutrition policies and strategies that target vulnerable groups, especially the poor, women, disabled and children enhanced.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNICEF UN Agencies contributing to Output: WHO, FAO, WFP Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture Other Partners: CBOs, Armenian Center for Health and Education NGO, National Alliance for Flour Fortification</p>	<p>534.000</p>

	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 3.2.2 The capacity of service providers to provide quality mother and child health (MCH) and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) care services strengthened.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UN Agencies contributing to Output: Key Governmental Partners:</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>	<p>UNICEF WHO, UNFPA Ministry of Health, Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science, National Assembly, Local Authorities IPOG, NIH, YSMU, Armenian Diaspora</p>	<p>1.525.000</p>
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 3.2.3 Access to quality HIV and Tuberculosis prevention, treatment, care and support services is enhanced and the protection of people living with and affected by HIV increased.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UN Agencies contributing to Output: Key Governmental Partners:</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>	<p>UNAIDS WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, National Center for AIDS Prevention, National Assembly, Local Authorities GFATM, CCM on HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria issues in the Republic of Armenia, IPOG, NIH, YSMU, "Real World Real People" NGO, ANAF, APEC, PHA, MSF-France, ICRC, GOPA, Mission Armenia NGO, Republican Union of Employers, Trade Union Confederation</p>	<p>1.548.000</p>
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 3.2.4 Youth and adolescents have the knowledge and awareness to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UN Agencies contributing to Output: Key Governmental Partners:</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>	<p>UNFPA UNESCO Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Sciences, Police Department, National Assembly CE, Media, EU, Armenian Apostolic Church, International Planned Parenthood Federation, European Parliamentary Forum, YouAct, Y-Peer, For Family and Health Pan-Armenian Association, SAMSA, AIDS Prevention and Education Center, FBOs</p>	<p>375.000</p>
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 3.2.5 Awareness of and demand for health services, particularly among women, children, youth, elderly and refugees increased.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UN Agencies contributing to Output: Key Governmental Partners:</p> <p>Other Partners:</p>	<p>UNFPA WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR Ministry of Health, National Assembly, Ministry of Defense IPOG, Regional Authorities, Mission Armenia NGO, ARCS, NGOs</p>	<p>1.550.000</p>

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AGENCY OUTCOME 3.3 Inclusive education policies and strategies ensure access to, retention in and quality schooling for the most vulnerable.	AGENCY OUTPUT 3.3.1 The capacity of the Ministry of Education and Science at the national and sub-national level to ensure inclusive equal access to quality educations is strengthened.	Leading UN Agency: UN Agencies contributing to Output: Key Governmental Partners: Other Partners:	UNICEF UNESCO, UNHCR Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Regional Authorities Bridge of Hope NGO	610.000
	AGENCY OUTPUT 3.3.2 Child friendly schools mainstreamed into national standards to enhance quality in primary and secondary education.	Leading UN Agency: UN Agencies contributing to Output: Key Governmental Partners: Other Partners:	UNICEF UNESCO Ministry of Education and Science, Regional Authorities Partnership and Teaching NGO, Schools	450.000
	AGENCY OUTPUT 3.3.3 National capacity to improve children's developmental readiness to start primary school on time, especially for vulnerable children developed.	Leading UN Agency: UN Agencies contributing to Output: Key Governmental Partners: Other Partners:	UNICEF UNESCO Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Territorial Administration WB, Step by Step BF, Save the Children, Regional Authorities	450.000
AGENCY OUTCOME 3.4 Institutional capacities strengthened and mechanisms in place to respond to the needs of the vulnerable groups.	AGENCY OUTPUT 3.4.1 Capacity of governmental institutions to develop and provide social policies and social protection services strengthened.	Leading UN Agency: UN Agencies contributing to Output: Key Governmental Partners: Other Partners:	UNFPA UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, ILO, WFP Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, National Statistical Service, National Institute of Labour and Social Research, State Migration Agency, ARCS, Regional and Local Authorities Mission Armenia NGO, Armenian Health and Education Center, other NGO's, National Institutions, FBOs	3.680.000
	AGENCY OUTPUT 3.4.2 Increased national and community level action to combat violence against women.	Leading UN Agency: UN Agencies contributing to Output: Key Governmental Partners: Other Partners:	UNFPA UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Territorial Administration, National Assembly, Police Department, Ministry of Health, National Institute of Labour and Social Research Government of Norway, SIDA, Mission Armenia NGO, ARCS, Armenian Center for Health and Education NGO, FBOs	190.000

<p align="center">NATIONAL PRIORITY 4: Promote effective management of natural resources in line with sustainable development principles</p>				
<p align="center">UNDAF OUTCOME 4: Environment and disaster risk management is integrated into national and local development frameworks</p>				
Agency Outcomes	Agency Outputs	Role of Partners		Resource Mobilization Targets
<p>AGENCY OUTCOME 4.1 Armenia is better able to address key environmental challenges including climate change and natural resource management.</p>	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 4.1.1 National policies and tools for implementation of and compliance with international environmental agreements are developed and adopted.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNDP UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, UNHCR Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Other Partners: Environmental NGOs</p>	<p>UNDP UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, UNHCR Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Environmental NGOs</p>	2.750.000
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 4.1.2 Sustainable development principles are introduced and mainstreamed in national policy frameworks.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNDP UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNIDO, FAO – technical expertise Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Local Authorities Other Partners: Environmental NGOs</p>	<p>UNDP UNIDO, FAO – technical expertise Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Local Authorities Environmental NGOs</p>	800.000
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 4.1.3 Sustainable Development principles introduced into the education curriculum.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNESCO UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNDP, UNICEF Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Education and Science, Local Authorities Other Partners: Environmental NGOs</p>	<p>UNESCO UNDP, UNICEF Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Education and Science, Local Authorities Environmental NGOs</p>	530.000
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 4.1.4 National and local capacities to develop innovative policies and practices to address climate change mitigation and adaptation strengthened.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNDP UN Agencies contributing to Output: FAO, UNHCR, UNIDO – technical expertise Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authorities Other Partners: Environmental NGOs, Private Sector</p>	<p>UNDP FAO, UNHCR, UNIDO – technical expertise Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authorities Environmental NGOs, Private Sector</p>	2.950.000
	<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 4.1.5 Innovative policies and practices for environmentally sound, energy efficient technologies and cleaner production developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Leading UN Agency: UNIDO UN Agencies contributing to Output: UNDP, FAO Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authorities Other Partners: Environmental NGOs, Private Sector, Armenian Diaspora</p>	<p>UNIDO UNDP, FAO Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Local Authorities Environmental NGOs, Private Sector, Armenian Diaspora</p>	3.850.000

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AGENCY OUTCOME 4.2 National capacities for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) strengthened.	AGENCY OUTPUT 4.2.1 Capacities for disaster risk reduction are strengthened on national and local levels to prepare, mitigate and respond to natural and technological hazards, and public health threats.	Leading UN Agency: UNDP UN Agencies contributing to Output: FAO, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNIDO – technical expertise Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Health, National Statistical Service, Local Authorities Other Partners: Environmental NGOs, Armenian Diaspora	2.640.000
	AGENCY OUTPUT 4.2.2 International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point is functional, ensuring adherence to reporting requirements and verification of public health events of international concern.	Leading UN Agency: WHO Key Governmental Partners: Ministry of Health, National Assembly Other Partners: NGOs	470.000

ANNEX TWO: UNDAF Armenia 2010–2015 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

NATIONAL PRIORITY 1: Access to social services and enhanced economic opportunities, in line with sustainable development principles					
Hierarchy of Aims UNDAF Outcomes Agency Outcomes Agency Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baselines and Targets		Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
		Baseline 2010	Target 2015 ⁱ		
UNDAF OUTCOME 1: Inclusive and sustainable growth is promoted by reducing disparities and expanding economic and social opportunities for vulnerable groups.	% increase in the Human Development Index	HDI – 0,777 (2006)	HDI – 0,803 (based on SDP)	Sources: ILCS report(s), other NSS surveys, reports, SDP/PRSP2 progress report, MDG report Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: UNIDO, UNESCO, ILO, FAO, NSS, MoF, MoE	Assumptions: • Continuing economic development of the country • Government is committed to reduce disparities and eradicate extreme poverty Risks: • Financial crisis may result in raising unemployment and deepening of differences between socio-economic groups
	% decrease in the number of people living below the poverty and food lines	Poor population – 25% Extreme poor – 3.8% (2007)	Poor population – 10.1% Extreme poor – 1.6%		
	% decrease in the Gini coefficient	Gini coefficient– 0.37% (2008)	Gini coefficient decrease up to 0,31%.		
	Proportion of population below the 4.30 USD (PPP adjusted) per day	39.2% (2007)	<20% (11) ⁱⁱ		
	GDP per capita compared to EU average per capita	18.0% (2007)	>30% (35)		
	Family allowance budget expenditure to poverty gap ratio	34.3% (2006)	>50% (80)		
	The ratio of tax revenues in GDP	19.5% (2007)	>22.5% (23.5)		
AGENCY OUTCOME 1.1 National policies, strategies and programmes reduce disparities between regions and specific vulnerable groups.	Unemployment rates at national and regional levels (disaggregated by sex and region)	Unemployment rate is 7% (official records) and 28.4% (HS data) for 2007. Highest unemployment is in Kotayk (38.2%), Shirak (35.5%) and Lori (34.1%) marzes	Unemployment rate 15% by 2015. Decrease in unemployment rate in regions (marzes)	Sources: ILCS report(s), other NSS surveys/reports, SDP/PRSP2 progress report Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: NSS, MoF, UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, ITC, ILO, UNV, WFP, UNHCR	Assumptions: • Government consistently supports development of regions and reduction of disparities Risks: • Raising of unemployment and deepening of disparities as a result of financial crisis
	Income in the poorest quintile to the income of the richest quintile	1/8 (2007)	>1/5 (1/7)		
	Ratio of poverty level outside capital to poverty level in capital	1.4 (2007)	<1.2 (1,9)		
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, %	83.1% (2006)	>85%		
	Proportion of communities with more than 300 households with access to reliable natural gas supply	67.0% (2006)	>99% (100)		

ⁱ Outcome level targets are defined based on SDP/PRSP2 adopted by the Government in 2008 and MDG Report (2008), however due to financial crisis corrections are required in both documents. Thus the targets may require a revision.

ⁱⁱ The first value is the target value for 2015, and the second one (in brackets) is the projected value for 2015.

AGENCY OUTPUT 1.1.1 Regulatory framework and mechanisms/enabling environment including access to credit and entrepreneurship training, to establish and revitalize SME(s) strengthened.	% increase in SMEs contribution to GDP	40% of GDP created in SME sector	At least 5% increase in SMEs contribution to GDP	Sources: NSS data, Amendments of legislation, Surveys among SMEs, SME DNC Data, MoE data/reports Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: NSS, MoF, MoE, SME DNC, UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, ITC, ILO, UNV	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government consistently supports development of SME sector Legal and institutional frameworks restrict monopolies and protect competition Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial crisis hinders development of SME sector Decrease of investments as a result of financial crisis
	No. of start up businesses/livelihood activities launched	By 2008 90 businesses registered, about 150 new work places created	More than 150 new businesses established		
AGENCY OUTPUT 1.1.2 Policy framework and mechanisms to build a knowledge economy based on science, technology and innovation introduced.	Gross Expenditure on R&D	Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP was 0.2% in 2005.	Expenditures on R&D are at least 2% of GDP	Sources: NSS data, UNESCO statistics (UIS) country profiles/reports, MoE, MoES materials/reports Responsible Agency: UNESCO Other partners: NSS, MoE, MoES, UNIDO, UNDP	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government consistently supports development of knowledge based economy and science Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease of national and international investments in science, technology and innovations as a result of financial crisis
	Telephone mainlines and cellular subscribers per 100 population	55.7 (2006)	>80 (80.0)		
	Personal computers in use per 100 population	12.0 (2006)	>50 (40.0)		
	Internet users per 100 population	5.75 (2006)	>40 (40.0)		
AGENCY OUTPUT 1.1.3 Local producers are better able to meet international standards on quality management, safety and use of technologies.	No. of local producers meeting ISO 9001, ISO 14000 and ISO 22000 standards	About 20 companies were certified as meeting ISO 9001, ISO 14000 and ISO 22000 standards. Two laboratories were introduced to ISO 17025 standard.	By 2015 at least 200 companies are certified as meeting ISO 9001, ISO 14000 and ISO 22000 standards. Two laboratories operate in accordance with ISO 17025	Sources: WB-BEEPS, NSS Data, Certificates attesting confirming that accreditation body member of ILAC, MRA and IAF, ISO website Responsible Agency: UNIDO Other partners: NSS, MoE, MoA, MoH, FAO, ITC, WHO	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal and institutional frameworks promote local producers to meet international standards on quality management, safety and use of technologies Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease of national and international investments in production Bureaucratic procedures and corruption hinder FDI flow
AGENCY OUTPUT 1.1.4 National Occupational Safety and Health programme developed and introduced.	% of firms meeting national OSH standards	A National OS&H profile and programme is developed aimed at improving the employee's safety and creating safe and healthy working conditions	The concept of the OSH management system is introduced at enterprises. At least 20% of enterprises meet OSH standards	Sources: MoE, MLSI materials/reports, ILO statistics/reports Responsible Agency: ILO Other partners: MoE, MLSI, MoH	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government consistently supports development of National OSH programme and is committed to ratify Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption creates non-equal opportunities for enterprises

AGENCY OUTCOME 1.2 Vulnerable groups have greater access to economic opportunities in targeted regions of Armenia.	Employment to population ratio for persons aged 15 years and over (disaggregated by sex)	48.6; F – 43.5%; M – 54.8% (2006)	>50 (50,0); F >45 (45,0); M >56 (56,0)	Sources: ILCS report(s), other NSS surveys, reports, SDP/PRSP2 progress report Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: NSS, MoF, MoE, FAO, WFP, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNIDO	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government consistently supports development of regions and reduction of disparities Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising of unemployment and deepening of disparities as a consequence of financial crisis
	Proportion of employed population living in poverty (national poverty line)	22.4% (2006)	<5% (5,0)		
	GDP per person employed, in constant 2005 PPP 1000 USD	14.5% (2007)	>31% (31,0)		
	Ratio of unemployment rate of women to the unemployment rate of men	1.60 (2007)	<1.3		
AGENCY OUTPUT 1.2.1 National and local capacities to develop and implement innovative and diversified income-generating policies and practices targeting the most vulnerable communities strengthened.	Proportion of informally employed in total non-agricultural employment	20.5% (2007)	<16% (15,9)	Sources: MoE, MoA, MoC, MNP, data/reports, UNESCO reports, Agency Monitoring/ Annual reports Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: MoA, MoEP, FAO, WFP, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNIDO	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and institutional frameworks are developed to promote innovative and diversified income-generating policies and practices Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in national and international investments in innovative and diversified income generating policies and practices
	No. of farmers trained on innovative agricultural schemes	By 2009 around 450 farmers were trained on innovative agricultural schemes	At least 500 farmers are trained on innovative agricultural schemes and improve the quality of farming techniques		
AGENCY OUTPUT 1.2.2 Vocational education, training (VET) and life-long education programmes provide vulnerable groups with the skills and knowledge necessary to meet the demands of the labour market.	Youth (age 15-24 years) unemployment rate	57.6% (2007)	<30% (30,0)	Sources: MoES data/reports, EU reports, Agency Monitoring/Annual reports Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: MoES, EU, UNIDO, ILO, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNV	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government consistently supports development of VET sector Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in national and international investments in VET sector due to financial crisis • Vulnerable groups may have less access to VET
	Gross enrollment ratio of poor population to the gross enrollment ratio of non-poor population in the professional education programs	0.23% (2006)	>0.3% (0,30)		
AGENCY OUTPUT 1.2.3 Private public partnerships (PPPs) are created in targeted areas to provide alternative livelihood opportunities and improved service provision.	No. of companies participating in PPPs	PPP Concept is developed with the support of UNDP and approved by the Government in 2008	Around 10 PPPs established with support of UN agencies	Sources: GC Network Data, MoE data/reports, MoF data/reports Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: MoE, MoF, FAO, UNHCR, UNESCO	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government participates in PPPs Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in Government and private sector investments in PPPs
	Regulatory framework promoting PPPs in place		PPP concept is operational. Legal acts revised to encourage PPP		

UN Development Assistance Framework

<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 1.2.4 Companies develop and implement Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategies.</p>	<p>No. of companies developing CSR strategies</p>	<p>The issue of CSR is first time reflected in the Government Programme (2008-2012).</p>	<p>At least 2 companies developed own strategy on CSR and implemented</p>	<p>Sources: MoE data/reports, MoF data/reports, observation Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: MoE, MoF</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government consistently supports implementation of CSR strategies <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in national and international investments for realization of CSR strategies
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NATIONAL PRIORITY 2:					
Increase the capacity of citizens to participate, exercise their rights and responsibilities and government institutions to comply with their obligations					
Hierarchy of Aims UNDAF Outcomes Agency Outcomes Agency Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baselines and Targets		Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
		Baseline 2010	Target 2015		
UNDAF OUTCOME 2: Democratic governance is strengthened by improving accountability, promoting institutional and capacity development and expanding people's participation.	Government effectiveness, governance score	-0.31 (2007)	+0.37 (MDG report)	Sources: WB reports, NSS surveys/reports, SDP/PRSP2 progress report Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNFPA, ILO, UNV, NSS, WB	Assumptions: • Government consistently supports strengthening of democratic governance • International community supports Armenia in its efforts towards democratic governance. • Political and socio-economic stability Risks: • Global financial crisis may result in decreased investments of international community
	Regulatory quality, governance score	+0.24 (2007)	+0.62		
	Rule of law index, governance score	-0.51 (2007)	+0.11		
	Voice and accountability, governance score	-0.59 (2007)	+0.83		
AGENCY OUTCOME 2.1 Improved structures and mechanisms at both centralized and decentralized levels ensure the progressive realization of human rights.	No. of recommendations from UN Human Rights Council UPR acted upon (as percentage of total)	Armenia should present 6 national reports on HR sector in 2008	At least 20% of recommendations implemented	Sources: UN reports including UN HR council reports, MFA, HRDO, HR NGOs data/reports, TI reports Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: UN treaty bodies, MFA, HRDO, HR NGO community, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO	Assumptions: • Government consistently supports realization of human rights • Population is aware of its rights and responsibilities and is committed to realize them Risks: • Political and social unrests result in violations of human rights • HR violations are not identified
	No. of comments, observations from UN Child Rights Committee acted upon	Comments and observations of CRC Committee to follow submission of CRC report by government in 2010	At least 70% of recommendations acted upon		
AGENCY OUTPUT 2.1.1 Strengthened legal and institutional capacities of the Human Rights Defender's Office and other institutions to promote and protect human rights at national and local levels.	No. of claims addressed by HRDO/ No. of claims submitted to the HRDO (by region)	HRDO received 4090 complaints in 2008, out of which 64.8% submitted from Yerevan	No. of claims to HRDO increased by at least 50% in claims from marzes and additional 50% of claims addressed	Sources: HRDO data/reports, HR NGO community data/reports Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: HRDO, HR NGO community, National Assembly, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO	Assumptions: • HRDO functions independently and has professional staff to realize its functions • Population is aware of HRDO • International organizations and state bodies fully cooperate with the HRDO Risks: • Human rights violations are not raised to the attention of HRDO
	Special unit on Child Rights is established under HRDO with specialized officers	No special unit on child rights in place under HRDO	Child Rights unit established and functioning with specialized staff under HRDO		

AGENCY OUTPUT 2.1.2 Key child protection bodies at national and local levels are better able to protect the rights of children and implement the Convention of the Rights of Children.	No. of legislative acts, polices and plans on children policy papers and plans of action reviews /amended	Outdated National Plan of Action: gaps in legislation identified	National Plan of Action on children issues updated	Sources: NSS data, Amendments of legislation, Surveys among SMEs, SME DNC Data, MoE data/reports Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: NSS, MoF, MoE, SME DNC, UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, ITC, ILO, UNV	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and local authorities are committed to implement NAP on Child Protection Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child rights violations are not properly raised to the attention of responsible bodies
	Existence of a continuum of child protection services	No model of continuum of services exists and in the judiciary and probation systems	Continuum of services related to protection of children's rights is in place and operational at all levels		
AGENCY OUTPUT 2.1.3 Increased national and local capacities to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women.	Gender-related Development Index	0.773 value (rank 74) (HDR 2008)	GDI reaches value 0.800 (rank 60)	Sources: CEDAW national and shadow report, NSS data/reports, National report on implementation of the 2004-2010 NAP on Advancement of Women, Gender NGOs data/reports Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: NSS, MLSI, Gender related NGOs, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNICEF	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government is fully committed to promote gender equality Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widespread gender stereotypes in the society Insufficient cooperation and dialogue on gender issues among various government agencies and between government and civil society
	Proportion of women-members of NA, ministers, governors, deputy ministers, %	6.7% (2008)	>25%		
	Proportion of women community heads,%	2.7% (2007)	>10%		
AGENCY OUTPUT 2.1.4 Capacity of government institutions to manage borders, migration, combat trafficking and effectively protect rights of migrants, refugees and persons in need of international protection enhanced.	Asylum sensitive border management is implemented	Policy frameworks on trafficking and migration are being established, institutional gaps in capacity need to be enhanced. Law on Refugees and Asylum has been adopted	At least 3 policy-level documents in line with European norms developed and operationalized. By-laws and administrative forms for the implementation of the refugee law are developed	Sources: SMA data, Police Department Data, MoJ, MFA data/ reports, Anti-trafficking Inter-Agency Commission reports, US TIP Report, ILO reports Responsible Agency: UNHCR Other partners: SMA, MTA, MFA, MLSI, MoJ, Police Department, General Prosecutor's Office, UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government is committed to implement the IBM strategy, to combat trafficking and effectively protect rights of migrants, refugees and persons in need of international protection Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and/or bilateral tensions Poor awareness of their rights among victims of trafficking, migrants, refugees and persons in need of international protection

AGENCY OUTPUT 2.1.5 Capacity of public institutions to meet anti-corruption (AC) obligations under international commitments and of civil society to monitor anti-corruption initiatives is enhanced.	Control of corruption, governance score	- 0.68 (2007)	+0.12	Sources: TI reports, Corruption Perception Survey, Government UNODC "Self Assessment report" on implementation of UNCAC requirements, Office of Prime Minister's report, WB reports Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: Prime Minister's office, TI Armenia, UNODC, WB	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government is committed to fight corruption and realize AC Strategy • Government is willing to comply with international requirements and engage civil society and media in fighting corruption Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread stereotypes in the society • Lack of political will to fight corruption
	No. of recommendations implemented under the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)	UNCAC gap analysis on Armenia's compliance with requirements conducted in 2008	At least 20% compliance with UNCAC requirements is increased compared with 2008		
AGENCY OUTCOME 2.2 The capacity of governmental bodies to ensure transparency, accountability and inclusiveness is improved.	Transparency International (TI) Corruption Index	3,0	5,0 (MDG report)	Sources: TI reports, Office of Prime Minister's report, WB reports, Freedom House report Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: Prime Minister's office, TI Armenia, UNODC, WB	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government is committed to ensuring transparency and accountability • Population is aware of its rights and responsibilities and is committed to realize them Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness and capacity of both duty bearers and claim holders to promote participation
	Existence of a continuum of child protection services	No model of continuum of services exists and in the judiciary and probation systems	Continuum of services related to protection of children's rights is in place and operational at all levels		
AGENCY OUTPUT 2.2.1 Legal and institutional frameworks to promote decentralization are strengthened.	No. of Inter-community Unions (ICU) created and operational	Amendments to Law on Local Self-government on the ICUs are in the final approval stage in the NA. Adoption is envisaged by Government Programme 08-11	At least 3 ICU created and operational	Sources: Office of Prime Minister's report, MTA data/reports Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: Prime Minister's office, MTA, LSGs, UNICEF	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government is committed to realize governance decentralization Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of understanding of need for decentralization • Resistance from local level
	No. of child focused regional development plans in place.	Regional development plans are available in 5 regions. Starting from 2009 it is mandatory for all	Regional development plans in at least 2 marzes are child focused		

<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.2.2 Capacities of Local Self Governance (LSG) bodies for accountable and improved planning, management and delivery of services strengthened.</p>	% of LSG bodies using programme-based package for strategic planning and budgeting	Strategic planning and Performance Budgeting piloted in more than 25 municipalities	At least 30% of LSGs accepted programme-based package of LSG strategic planning and budgeting	<p>Sources: Office of Prime Minister's report, MTA data/reports Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: Prime Minister's office, MTA, LSGs, UNICEF</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government is committed to improve effectiveness of local government and implement programme-based package of LSG strategic planning and budgeting <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resistance from local level
	% of municipal servants professionally certified.	Law on Municipal Service adopted in 2004. Normative-regulatory framework in 2005-2007. First mandatory trainings initiated in 2007	All categories of municipal servants are certified		
<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.2.3 The capacity of national and local bodies to effectively monitor and evaluate the implementation of social policies and programmes strengthened.</p>	No. of national institutions that have effective and functional M&E systems in place and produce regular [public] reports.	M&E structures established in 4 ministries with support of DFID. New SDP/PRSP 2 is endorsed	M&E framework developed for SDP/PRSP2 and implemented	<p>Sources: MoE, MLSI, MoH, MoES data/reports Responsible Agency: UNICEF Other partners: MoE, MLSI, MoH, MoES, UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO, ILO</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government is committed to improve M&E system • International community is willing to support developing M&E capacities <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of professional staff to properly implement M&E functions
<p>AGENCY OUTCOME 2.3 National systems of data collection, reporting and monitoring of human development strengthened.</p>	No. of national, regional and sectoral strategies and plans considering population dynamics (sex and age disaggregated data)	SDP/PRSP2 is developed considering population dynamics (migration, ageing, etc.)	At least 1 social policy/programme is developed considering population dynamics	<p>Sources: NSS data/reports, MoE data/reports, UNFPA data reports Responsible Agency: UNFPA Other partners: NSS, MoE, MoF, UNICEF</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government is committed to improve data collection, reporting and monitoring systems • International community is willing to support developing national systems of data collections, reporting and monitoring <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of professional staff for data collection, reporting and monitoring
	Increased availability and use of socio-demographic information on population issues	Official statistics on population are available	Population data is updated		
<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.3.1 National Census completed in 2011 and results analyzed, disseminated and used by National Statistical Service and line ministries</p>	No. of official reports that cite data from Census 2011	Population Census 2001 is available	Population Census 2011 is implemented, data analyzed and available. Policies and programmes widely refer to Census data	<p>Sources: NSS data/reports, MoF data/reports, UNFPA data reports Responsible Agency: UNFPA Other partners: NSS, MoF</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government is committed to implement Census 2011 • International community supports the Census to be conducted in accordance with international standards <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of financial resources for Census

AGENCY OUTPUT 2.3.2 Capacities of national and local institutions to collect, update, analyze and manage sex and age disaggregated socio-economic data to inform evidence-based analysis and policy making is strengthened.	No. of marzes that use Armenia Info as a planning tool	DevInfo introduced at national level and piloted in Gegharkunik region	DevInfo introduced at least in 3 regions (marzes)	Sources: NSS data/reports, MoF, MTA data/reports, UNFPA data reports Responsible Agency: UNICEF Other partners: NSS, MoF, MTA, MLSI, UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, WHO, UNESCO, ILO	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government is committed to improve data collection, analysis and reporting systems International community is willing to support developing national systems of data collections, analysis and reporting Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of professional staff
	Child poverty analysis is mainstreamed in annual NSS poverty analysis reports	No special child poverty analysis in place	NSS poverty reports child poverty analysis		
AGENCY OUTCOME 2.4 Communities and people have the capacities to claim their rights and participate in decision making processes.	Voice and accountability, governance score	-0.59 (2007)	>+0.83	Sources: MoE data/reports, SPI data/reports, HRDO data/reports, CSOs reports Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: MoE, MoF, SPI (members), HRDO, CSO community	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government consistently supports participatory processes at all levels Population is aware of its rights and responsibilities and is committed to realize them Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of different groups in decision-making remains formal
AGENCY OUTPUT 2.4.1 Mechanisms to ensure participation of communities, and CSOs/CBOs/VIOs in the development, implementation & monitoring of strategic policies and programs at national & local levels developed.	No. of CSOs & CBOs (including women's groups) involved in policy development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation at local level	CSO and CBO participation in policy development and implementation was facilitated in more than 50 communities	CSOs and CBOs are involved in policy development and implementation in at least 20% of communities	Sources: MoE data/reports, SPI data/reports, MTA data/reports, HRDO data/reports, CSOs reports Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: MoE, MTA, SPI (members), HRDO, CSO community, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, UNV	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government consistently supports participatory processes at all levels Population, CSOs, CBOs are aware of their rights and responsibilities and are committed to realize them Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of different groups in decision-making remains formal
AGENCY OUTPUT 2.4.2 Independent media is strengthened and access to information especially for vulnerable groups improved.	Freedom of press index, absolute value	66 (2008)	<+30	Sources: Media monitoring reports and reviews, IREX, Media, Sustainability study report, HRDO, CSOs data/reports Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: IREX, HRDO, Media and CSO community, UNESCO, UNICEF	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independence of the media is ensured Professional capacity of media representatives is in place Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of political will to create an enabling environment for media independence

<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.4.3 Awareness and knowledge of human rights increased through its mainstreaming in the curricula for both formal and non-formal education and dissemination of information.</p>	<p>No. of education institutions mainstreaming human rights into the curricula</p>	<p>In absence of HR education strategy, HR curriculum introduced in general education, some universities and civil servants training</p>	<p>HR curriculum introduced in universities curriculum</p>	<p>Sources: HRDO data/reports, MoES data/reports, HR NGO community data/reports Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: HRDO, MoES, HR NGO community, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNICEF</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government is committed to develop and implement the Human Rights Education Action Plan • Educational institutions are willing to cooperate <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitment of the Government to implement National Human Rights Strategy
<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 2.4.4 Confidence-building and dialogue processes on local, national and regional levels are developed and implemented.</p>	<p>No. of confidence building initiatives and sensitization campaigns developed and introduced at local and regional level</p>	<p>Room for promotion of dialogue is limited. There are some indications for possible improvement of regional situation</p>	<p>At least five initiatives on confidence building implemented</p>	<p>Sources: MFA, MTA data/reports, NGO community data/reports, Media outlets Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: MFA, MTA, NGO community, Media, UNHCR, UNESCO</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue between neighboring countries realizes • Political stability in the region <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of interest and/or inadequate commitment from government and other stakeholders to participate and contribute in confidence building • Lack of interest and political commitment from neighboring countries for partnerships on peace building initiatives

NATIONAL PRIORITY 3: Access to social services in line with sustainable development principles					
Hierarchy of Aims UNDAF Outcomes Agency Outcomes Agency Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baselines and Targets		Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
		Baseline 2010	Target 2015		
UNDAF OUTCOME 3: Access and quality of social services is improved especially for vulnerable groups.	Government expenditures for social sectors (% of GDP)	Health – 1.5%; Education – 3%; Social Protection -6% (2008)	Health – 2.5%; Education – 4%; Social Protection – 7.8%	Sources: MoH data and records, NSS Reports, DHS Data, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, MDG Reports Responsible Agency: UNICEF Other partners: MoH, NSS, WHO, MoF, MoE, UNDP, UNFPA, UNAIDS	Assumptions: • Commitment of Government to improving access and quality of social services especially for vulnerable groups Risks: • Inadequate allocation of resources for social sector • Lack of support from international community
	Infant mortality rate	13.9 per 1,000 live births (2006, NSS)	8 per 1000 live births		
	Under-five mortality rate	12.3 per 1000 live births (2007)	<10 (9.6) per 1000 live births		
	Maternal mortality rate	35.7 per 100,000 live births (2008, MOH)	25 per 100,000 live births		
	Unmet need for family planning, total	13.3% (2005)	<7%		
AGENCY OUTCOME 3.1 Policies and legislation promoted to ensure universal access to health.	Ambulatory visits per capita per year	2.5	5	Sources: Government data/reports, NSS Reports, DHS Data, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, UNICEF/WHO reports, Surveys, MoH data/reports Responsible Agency: WHO Other partners: MoH, MoE, NSS, UNICEF	Assumptions: • Commitment of Government to improving access to and quality of health care services especially for vulnerable groups Risks: • Inadequate allocation of resources for health care sector
	Proportion of 2 years-old children immunized against measles	92.0%	>96.0%		
AGENCY OUTPUT 3.1.1 Policies and legislation to ensure universal access to mother and child health, reproductive health and other health care services for vulnerable groups especially for children, youth, women and the disabled developed and implemented.	No. of policies, strategies, legislations in specific fields of health care reviewed, developed and introduced	Two laws on SRH; Two policies/strategies on MCH exist; No. strategy on control of Non-Communicable Diseases on the Primary Health Care	Four laws and changes in legislation on SRH introduced; 2 existing MCH strategy/policies are revised and 3 strategies/policies on infant and young child health issues developed and introduced; A strategy on control of Non-Communicable Diseases on the Primary Health Care endorsed by the Government	Sources: Government data/reports, NSS Reports, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, UNICEF/WHO reports, Follow-up visits, Surveys, MoH data/reports, Revised legislation. Responsible Agency: WHO Other partners: MoH, NSS, MoF, UNICEF, UNFPA	Assumptions: • Commitment of Government to improving access to and quality of health care services especially for vulnerable groups Risks: • Inadequate allocation of resources for health care sector

AGENCY OUTPUT 3.1.2 Policy framework to ensure equitable health financing is developed and implemented.	General Government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health	35.2%	45%	Sources: Government data/reports, National Health Accounts, Health System Performance Assessment Reports, NSS Reports, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA reports, Surveys, MoH data/reports Responsible Agency: WHO Other partners: MoH, NSS	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of Government to improving health financing Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate allocation of resources for health care sector
AGENCY OUTPUT 3.1.3 The capacities of the Ministry of Health to exercise its stewardship function strengthened.	Health System strategy is developed and introduced	Absence of the health system strategy	Presence/Introduction of health system strategy	Sources: Government data/reports, National Health Accounts, Health System Performance Assessment Reports, NSS Reports, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, UNICEF/WHO reports, Surveys Responsible Agency: WHO Other partners: MoH, NSS, MoF, UNICEF	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of Government to improving access to and quality of health care services especially for vulnerable groups Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate allocation of resources for health care sector
AGENCY OUTPUT 3.1.4 Performance assessment mechanisms and tools to ensure consistent evidence-based policies for the development and effective running of health systems developed.	No. of HSPA and NHA reports produced in a timely manner	1 annual report (of each type)	To maintain 1 report annually	Sources: Government data/reports, National Health Accounts, Health System Performance Assessment Reports, NSS Reports, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA reports, Follow-up visits, Surveys, MoH data/reports Responsible Agency: WHO Other partners: MoH, NSS, MoE, UNICEF, UNFPA	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of Government to improving health care system monitoring • Willingness of respective staff to receive training • Government support to institutionalize the training Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacities of duty-bearers
AGENCY OUTCOME 3.2 Health care providers ensure equitable access to improved quality services in targeted areas of Armenia.	Antenatal care coverage according to international standards (at least one/four visits)	At least one visit – 9.8% (2005); At least four visits – 70.9% (2005)	At least one visit >98% At least four visits > 80%	Sources: Government data/reports, NSS Reports, DHS Data, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, UNICEF/WHO reports, Follow-up visits, Surveys, MoH data/reports Responsible Agency: WHO Other partners: MoH, NSS, UNICEF, UNFPA, MoF	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of Government to improving access to and quality of health care services especially for vulnerable groups • Willingness of respective staff to receive training Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate allocation of resources for health care sector

AGENCY OUTPUT 3.2.1 National capacities to develop and strengthen nutrition policies and strategies that target vulnerable groups, especially the poor, women, disabled and children enhanced.	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	4.0% (2005)	<1.4% (1,9)	Sources: Government data/reports, NSS Reports, DHS Data, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, UNICEF/WHO reports, Surveys, MoF data/reports Responsible Agency: UNICEF Other partners: MoH, NSS, WHO, FAO, WFP	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of Government to improving nutrition policies Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacities of dutybearers • Functioning M/E and data collection system
	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	3.8% (2007)	<2% (1,6)		
	% of households applying correct infant and young child feeding practices	Exclusive breastfeeding rate up to 6 months	33% increase		
	No. of factories producing flour fortified with micronutrients	No factory	3 main factories		
AGENCY OUTPUT 3.2.2 The capacity of service providers to provide quality mother and child health (MCH) and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) care services strengthened.	Proportion of health facilities using approved MCH standards and quality assurance mechanisms at primary and hospital level	To be determined based on quality assessment standards/mechanisms	At least 80% of health facilities use approved MCH standards	Sources: Government data/reports, NSS Reports, DHS Data, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA reports, Surveys, (Immunization coverage, IMCI surveys) Responsible Agency: UNICEF Other partners: MoH, NSS, WHO, UNFPA	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of Government to improving health care services, especially in the fields of MCH and SRH • Willingness of respective staff to receive training Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacities of duty-bearers • Functioning M/E and data collection system
	% of HCPs applying WHO definitions on live birth and stillbirth	50%	80%		
AGENCY OUTPUT 3.2.3 Access to quality HIV and Tuberculosis prevention, treatment, care and support services is enhanced and the protection of people living with and affected by HIV increased.	% of young people aged 15-24 having knowledge on HIV prevention	36.4% (BBS 2007)	95%	Sources: BBS Reports, Programme monitoring Reports, UNGASS report for 2012, National AIDS Center Reports, National Tuberculosis Programme reports Responsible Agency: UNAIDS Other partners: MoH, NSS, National AIDS Center, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate resources are allocated for the national HIV response • National HIV/AIDS M&E system developed • Existence of relevant infrastructure for diagnosis and follow-up • State Commitment to include the Antiretroviral drugs into the Essential Drugs List Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not sufficient funds to implement, M&E of the National AIDS Programme • Insufficient level of resources mobilization
	% of most at risk populations covered by prevention programmes	CSWs – 57% IDUs – 24% MSM – 3.1%	CSWs – 75% IDUs – 60% MSM – 37%		
	No. of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy	92 adults and children are receiving antiretroviral therapy	600 adults and children receive antiretroviral therapy		
	TB case detection rate	59%,	at least, 70%		
	TB treatment success rate	69.3%	85%		

UN Development Assistance Framework

AGENCY OUTPUT 3.2.4 Youth and adolescents have the knowledge and awareness to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights.	% of young people aware of modern methods of contraception	64 % of young people aware of IUDs and 46 % - of Hormonal contraceptive pills	79 % of young people aware of IUDs and 61 % - of Hormonal contraceptive pills	Sources: NA official reports and public record, DHS Data, Data from YFHS Centers, Surveys Responsible Agency: UNFPA Other partners: National Assembly, MoH, MSYA, NSS, UNESCO, NGO and FBO community	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of Government to improving access to and quality of health care services especially for vulnerable groups Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate allocation of resources for health care sector
	% of young people who applied to any healthcare facility for SRH rights - related services	30%	45% of young people receive counselling on various SRH rights - related issues		
AGENCY OUTPUT 3.2.5 Awareness of and demand for health services, particularly among women, children, youth and elderly increased.	No. of service delivery points offering FP services per 10000 woman of reproductive age	0.78	1,2	Sources: Government data/reports, NSS Reports, DHS Data, UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA reports, Follow-up visits, Surveys, Health facility records, Internal registration databases Responsible Agency: UNFPA Other partners: MoH, NSS, WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of Government to promote healthy motherhood • Government support to institutionalize the training • Timely contacting EOC by regional health facilities Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacities of duty bearers to ensure universal access to quality health care services
	% of health facilities with parental education system established & functioning	30%	60%		
AGENCY OUTCOME 3.3 Inclusive education policies and strategies ensure access to, retention in and quality schooling for the most vulnerable.	Net enrollment rate and net attendance rate for primary and secondary schools (disaggregated by sex)	Primary school – 95.9% (2005, DHS) of which 80% male; 84% female. Upper secondary school – 83.2%	Primary school – 99.4% Secondary school – 95%	Sources: Government data/reports, MoES data/reports, NSS Reports, MDG reports, UNICEF reports, Surveys Responsible Agency: UNICEF Other partners: MoES, NSS, schools, communities, NGOs/CBOs, UNESCO, UNHCR	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of Government to improve access to and quality of schooling, especially for most vulnerable groups Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacities of duty-bearers to develop and implement inclusive educational policies/strategies to ensure equal access to education
	Pre-primary enrolment	22%	95% (for 5 to 6 age group)		
	Drop-out rate	1.6% for all age groups (Study year 2004-2005)	0.5%		
AGENCY OUTPUT 3.3.1 The capacity of the Ministry of Education and Science at the national and sub-national level to ensure inclusive equal access to quality educations is strengthened.	No. of education institutions mainstreaming inclusive education approaches	31 schools in 2008	150 schools	Sources: Government data/reports, MoES data/reports, MDG reports, UNICEF reports, Other Surveys/reports Responsible Agency: UNICEF Other partners: MoES, schools, communities, NGOs/CBOs, UNESCO, UNHCR	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of MoES to improve its capacity to promote access to and quality of schooling, especially for most vulnerable groups Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacities of duty bearers at all levels to mainstream and implement inclusive education programmes

<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 3.3.2 Child friendly schools mainstreamed into national standards to enhance quality in primary and secondary education.</p>	<p>Quality standards for primary education based on child friendly schools</p>	<p>MoES wishes to apply CFS Standards and indicators for improving access and quality of education</p>	<p>30 % of schools apply CFS for improving access and quality of education</p>	<p>Sources: Government data/reports, MoES data/reports, MDG reports, UNICEF reports, Other Surveys/reports Responsible Agency: UNICEF Other partners: MoES, schools, communities, NGOs/CBOs, UNESCO</p>	<p>Assumptions: • Commitment of Government (MoES) to mainstream CFS into national standards • Willingness of schools to cooperate Risks: • Weak capacities of duty bearers</p>
<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 3.3.3 National capacity to improve children's developmental readiness to start primary school on time, especially for marginalized children, developed.</p>	<p>Gross enrolment of under 6 children, both girls and boys in preschool programmes</p>	<p>22%</p>	<p>95%</p>	<p>Sources: Government data/reports, MoES data/reports, MDG reports, UNICEF reports, Other Surveys/reports Responsible Agency: UNICEF Other partners: MoES, schools, communities, NGOs/CBOs, UNESCO</p>	<p>Assumptions: • Commitment of Government to improve quality standards for monitoring school readiness developed and approved Risks: • Weak capacities of duty bearers</p>
<p>AGENCY OUTCOME 3.4 Institutional capacities strengthened and mechanisms in place to respond to the needs of the vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Government expenditures for social protection sector - % of GDP</p>	<p>Social protection -6% (2008)</p>	<p>Social protection – 7.8%</p>	<p>Sources: Government data/reports, MLSI data/reports, MDG reports, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, Other Surveys/reports Responsible Agency: UNICEF Other partners: MLSI, MoF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNESCO, ILO, WFP</p>	<p>Assumptions: • Commitment of Government to improve social policies and social protection services Risks: • Inadequate allocation of resources for social sector • Weak capacities of duty bearers</p>
<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 3.4.1 Capacity of governmental institutions to develop and provide social policies and social protection services strengthened.</p>	<p>Proportion of staff of the national and local Government, CSOs and regional/community based institutions with increased knowledge and skills in delivery of quality social services</p>	<p>Limited responsibilities to provide social services are with LSGs</p>	<p>At least 25% of staff of the Government, CSOs and regional/community-based institutions trained</p>	<p>Sources: Government data/reports, MLSI data/reports, MDG reports, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, Other Surveys/reports Responsible Agency: UNFPA Other partners: MLSI, MoF, MTA, NSS, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, ILO, WFP, NGO and FBO community</p>	<p>Assumptions: • Commitment of Government to improve social policies and social protection services Risks: • Inadequate allocation of resources for social sector • Changes of key decision makers</p>
	<p>State Demographic Policy and Action Plan operational</p>	<p>Draft Demographic Policy and Action Plan is approved</p>	<p>Demographic Policy and Action Plan budgeted and under implementation</p>		
	<p>Government assumed responsibility for all existing social housing projects</p>	<p>By 2008 4 social housing projects are implemented (2 construction, 2 remodeling) and 1 is planned for 2009</p>	<p>A rights-based strategy for social housing is developed and adopted</p>		

AGENCY OUTPUT 3.4.2 Increased national and community level action to combat violence against women.	% of identified GBV cases provided with counselling and legal support	A national database on domestic violence against women is established; 4,720 HH visited, of which: Yerevan – 1,440; Other urban – 1,280; Rural – 2,000. 2,763 women interviewed	At least 50% of identified GBV cases provided with counselling and legal support	Sources: Government data/reports, MLSI data/reports, MDG reports, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, Other Surveys/reports Responsible Agency: UNFPA Other partners: MLSI, MoF, MoJ, MoD, Police Department, National Assembly, UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, NGO and FBO community	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of Government to combat GBV and promote gender equality Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread gender stereotypes in the society • Lack of awareness among victims • Inadequate allocation of resources • Weak capacities of duty bearers to combat violence against women
	No. of service staff (health care personnel, law enforcement, NGOs) with increased knowledge on gender issues, GBV and reporting mechanisms	Series of GBV trainings for service staff – 100 of health care personnel, law enforcement, NGOs) conducted	500 of health care personnel, law enforcement and LSG bodies representatives trained on GBV and GE issues		
	No. of education institutions mainstreaming gender equality & GBV into their curricula	5 universities have already mainstreamed gender equality and GBV into their curricula	At least 50 schools and 10 universities mainstream GE and GBV into their curricula		

NATIONAL PRIORITY 4: Promote effective management of natural resources in line with sustainable development principles					
Hierarchy of Aims UNDAF Outcomes Agency Outcomes Agency Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Baselines and Targets		Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
		Baseline 2010	Target 2015		
UNDAF OUTCOME 4: Environment and disaster risk management is integrated into national and local development frameworks.	Environmental Performance Index (EPI)	Score – 77.8, rank – 62	Score – 80, rank 45 (minimum of new EU member countries)	Sources: EPI report (Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, (CIESIN), MNP, MENR data/reports, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, MDG Reports Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, MNP, MENR	Assumptions: • Government endorses commitment to environment, SD and DRM • National legislation, policies, programmes and allocation of resources reflect Government commitment Risks: • Inadequate allocation of resources for environmental protection and disaster risk management • Environmental protection is not considered as an integral part for socio-economic development
	% increase in state budget allocation for environment protection	Allocations from state budget for environmental expenditures in 2007 stands for 4.1 billion AMD	Increase level of environmental expenditures from the state budget up to the level of environmental revenues Local communities receive 100 % of environmental charges paid by business operating in the communities		
AGENCY OUTCOME 4.1 Armenia is better able to address key environmental challenges including climate change and natural resource management.	Proportion of land area, covered by forests, %	10.4% (2006)	>11% (11.0)	Sources: Government data/reports, MNP, MENR data/reports, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, MDG Reports Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: MNP, MENR, UNIDO, UNESCO	Assumptions: • Government endorses commitment to environment and sustainable development Risks: • Inadequate allocation of resources for environmental protection • Environmental protection is not considered as an integral part for socio-economic development
	Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area, %	10.0% (2007)	>10% (10.0)		
AGENCY OUTPUT 4.1.1 National policies and tools for implementation of and compliance with international environmental agreements are developed and adopted.	% of relevant laws amended to bring them into line with international standards	Legal acts of environmental importance need a revision in light of ratified international agreements/standards	All relevant laws reviewed and changes suggested to Government	Sources: Government data/reports, MNP, MENR, MFA data/reports, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, communications and implementation reports to the Conventions Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: MNP, MENR, MFA, UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, UNHCR	Assumptions: • Government continues to fulfill its international commitments including the provisions for the 3 Rio Conventions Risks: • Not adequate support from the government and lack of willingness in inter-sectoral cooperation • Government funds can be non sufficient to implement the action plans

<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 4.1.2 Sustainable development principles are introduced and mainstreamed in national policy frameworks.</p>	<p>No. of communities incorporated sound environmental management principles into local development plans</p>	<p>Only 4 municipalities (Ararat, Hrazdan, Charentsavan, Kajaran) have piloted integration of the Environmental principles into the local development plans</p>	<p>At least 8 new communities have sound environmental management principles integrated into local development plans particularly via developing LEAPs</p>	<p>Sources: Government data/reports, MNP, MENR data/reports, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, Decisions of the government, Community Councils, By-laws, Regional Administration Report Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: MNP, MENR, UNIDO, FAO</p>	<p>Assumptions: • Government endorses commitment to environment and sustainable development Risks: • Inadequate allocation of resources for environmental protection • Lack of political will and strong support from the local authorities • Lack of capacity of community in undertaking collaborative approaches to address integrated issues</p>
<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 4.1.3 Sustainable Development (SD) principles introduced into the education curriculum.</p>	<p>No. of schools universities and other educational entities that have incorporated SD & environmental awareness modules into their curriculum</p>	<p>Further promotion of SD curriculum is expected as per the commitments under Education for SD initiative 2005. Since 1994 the Yerevan State University has introduced curriculum on SD</p>	<p>Universities/institutions introduced curricula incorporating principles of SD. National Curricula for schools incorporates SD principles</p>	<p>Sources: Government data/reports, MNP, MENR, MoES data/reports, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, educational curricula Responsible Agency: UNESCO Other partners: MoES, MNP, MENR, educational institutions, UNDP, UNICEF</p>	<p>Assumptions: • Government continues to fulfill its commitments under Education for Sustainable Development initiative 2005 • Willingness of MoES and educational institutions to cooperate Risks: • Inadequate allocation of resources for environmental protection</p>
<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 4.1.4 National and local capacities to develop innovative policies and practices to address climate change mitigation and adaptation strengthened.</p>	<p>Climate Change adaptation action plan is adopted</p>	<p>Strengthening of the institutional and legal framework for implementation of the Kyoto mechanisms and preparation for post Kyoto regime is required. Climate change adaptation strategy and action plan are not elaborated and adopted</p>	<p>Assessment of Climate change possible impacts on the selected sectors of Armenian economy is conducted. Climate change adaptation action plan developed and adopted. Procedures for approval and monitoring of CDM project updated</p>	<p>Sources: Government data/reports, MNP, MENR data/reports, NSS reports, Decisions of the government, By-laws Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: MNP, MENR, FAO, UNHCR, UNIDO</p>	<p>Assumptions: • Government is committed to address climate change adaptation and mitigation issues Risks: • Inadequate allocation of resources for environmental protection</p>

AGENCY OUTPUT 4.1.5 Innovative policies and practices for environmentally sound, energy efficient technologies and cleaner production developed and implemented.	No. of normative documents promoting energy efficiency	The Renewable Energy and Energy Saving Law (2004) and the National Programme on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy (2007) are adopted by the Government	Normative documents adopted for promoting the energy efficiency in construction sectors	Sources: Government data/reports, MNP, MENR data/reports, NSS reports, Decisions of the government, By-laws Responsible Agency: UNIDO Other partners: MNP, MENR, educational institutions, UNDP, FAO	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government is committed to promote innovative policies and practices for environmentally sound, energy efficient technologies and cleaner production Enterprises are willing to cooperate and introduce innovative technologies Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate allocation of resources for environmental protection Lack of political will and strong support from the local authorities
	No. of enterprises adopting Cleaner Production principles (that meet EC standards)	Network of 10 enterprises using Cleaner Production principles is functioning in Armenia	National Cleaner Production center is established. At least 30 enterprises implementing Cleaner Production options		
AGENCY OUTCOME 4.2 National capacities for disaster risk management (DRM) strengthened.	Early warning system for major natural hazards is functioning on the basis of national risk assessments and regular monitoring schemes	Lack of nation-wide early warning system and standardized risk information structures	Development of national risk information system; Strengthening of early warning schemes	Sources: Government data/reports, MNP, MENR data/reports, SDP/PRSP2 progress reports, decisions of the government, Community Councils, By-laws, Regional Administration Report Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: MNP, MENR, UNIDO, FAO	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government commitment for cooperation is in place Review and adoption of related legislation takes considerable time Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of interest and/or inadequate commitment from government/communities to participate and contribute to disaster risk reduction initiatives Lack of donor interest to support disaster risk reduction initiatives
	% increase in allocations in central and regional budgets for disaster risk reduction, response and recovery actions	National DRM system has limited capacities and resources for disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery: 2.8% of state budget was earmarked for 2009 to various state entities	At least 20% increase in budget allocations at central level, and 10% increase at local level		
AGENCY OUTPUT 4.2.1 Capacities for disaster risk reduction are strengthened on national and local levels to prepare, mitigate and respond to natural and technological hazards, and public health threats.	National risk information and disaster statistics are available	Hazard/Risk assessment and monitoring is not systematized; Strong academic basis though data is not collected, analyzed regularly and not utilized fully by relevant entities	Establishment of national risk information systems and national observatory for disaster statistics	Sources: MES, MTA, MNP, MENR, MOH data/reports, NSS reports, National DRR strategy paper, National RVA reports, Public perception surveys, Government decision/decrees Responsible Agency: UNDP Other partners: MES, MTA, MNP, MENR, MOH, NSS, FAO, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNIDO	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government commitment for cooperation is in place Review and adoption of related legislation takes considerable time Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of interest and/or inadequate commitment from government/communities to participate and contribute to disaster risk reduction initiatives
	Regions and communities with disaster preparedness plans (as % of total)	Very little or no disaster preparedness/response planning on regional and community levels	At least 30% of communities in Armenia have disaster preparedness plans		

<p>AGENCY OUTPUT 4.2.2 International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point is functional, ensuring adherence to reporting requirements and verification of public health events of international concern.</p>	<p>Convention on IHR is ratified by the Government</p>	<p>IHR was signed by Armenia in 2005 however not ratified yet. Despite that there are 30 representatives of the national authorities trained on IHR in 2008</p>	<p>Convention on IHR is ratified by the National Assembly</p>	<p>Sources: MFA, MoH data/reports, Country report to the World Health Assembly, WHO CO regular reports, NSS reports Responsible Agency: WHO Other partners: MFA, MoH, MNP, MENR, NA, NSS</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government is committed to ratify the IHR • External funding to implement IHR is secured <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in implementation of IHR
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ANNEX THREE: UNDAF Armenia 2010-2015 Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

		Year 1 (2010)	Year 2 (2011)	Year 3 (2012)	Year 4 (2013)	Year 5 (2014)	Year 6 (2015)	
MONITORING & EVALUATION ACTIVITIES	SURVEYS/STUDIES	Integrated Living Conditions Survey/Integrated Household Survey Responsible: NSS Timing: TBD	CENSUS Responsible: NSS, Donor Agencies Timing: TBD	Integrated Living Conditions Survey/Integrated Household Survey Responsible: NSS Timing: TBD	Integrated Living Conditions Survey/Integrated Household Survey Responsible: NSS Timing: TBD	Integrated Living Conditions Survey/Integrated Household Survey Responsible: NSS Timing: TBD	Integrated Living Conditions Survey/Integrated Household Survey Responsible: NSS Timing: TBD	
		Labour Force Survey Responsible: NSS Timing: TBD	Integrated Living Conditions Survey/Integrated Household Survey Responsible: NSS Timing: TBD	Update of Country Situation Analysis on the issues of Health Education and Child Protection Responsible: UNICEF Timing: TBD	Immunisation Coverage Survey Responsible: UNICEF Timing: TBD	Country Situation Analysis on the issues of Health Education and Child Protection Responsible: UNICEF Timing: TBD		
		Demographic and Health Survey Responsible: NSS, USAID, UNICEF, UNFPA Timing: TBD	Labour Force Survey Responsible: NSS Timing: TBD	Doing Business in Armenia Responsible: WB Timing: TBD		Doing Business in Armenia Responsible: WB Timing: TBD		
		Corruption Perception Survey Responsible: Transparency International Timing: TBD						
		Doing Business in Armenia Responsible: WB Timing: TBD						
	MONITORING SYSTEMS	UNDAF Progress Report Responsible: UNDAF Outcome Groups, RC Unit Timing: Mid-year, end of the year	UNDAF Progress Report Responsible: UNDAF Outcome Groups, RC Unit Timing: Mid-year, end of the year	UNDAF Progress Report Responsible: UNDAF Outcome Groups, RC Unit Timing: Mid-year, end of the year	UNDAF Progress Report Responsible: UNDAF Outcome Groups, RC Unit Timing: Mid-year, end of the year	UNDAF Progress Report Responsible: UNDAF Outcome Groups, RC Unit Timing: Mid-year, end of the year	UNDAF Progress Report Responsible: UNDAF Outcome Groups, RC Unit Timing: Mid-year, end of the year	UNDAF Progress Report Responsible: UNDAF Outcome Groups, RC Unit Timing: Mid-year, end of the year
		Community Database Update Responsible: UNDP Timing: TBD			Preparation of a periodical report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child Responsible: Government of RA; Local NGO; UNICEF Timing: TBD	NHDR (Topic TBD) Responsible: UNDP Timing: TBD		

		NHDR: Migration and Human Development: opportunities and challenges Responsible: UNDP Timing: TBD			Community Database Update Responsible: UNDP Timing: TBD		
EVALUATIONS		Evaluation of Inclusive Education Responsible: UNICEF Timing: TBD	N/A	UNDP Outcome 2 Evaluation Responsible: UNDP, Government Timing: TBD	Evaluation of UNICEF project on strengthening of child protection system in Armenia Responsible: UNICEF Timing: TBD	UNDAF Evaluation Responsible: UN Agencies and Government Timing: 3 rd and 4 th Quarters of the year	N/A
					UNDP Outcome 8 Evaluation Responsible: UNDP, Government Timing: TBD	UNDP Outcome 7 Evaluation Responsible: UNDP, Government Timing: TBD	
REVIEWS		UNDAF Annual Review Responsible: UNDAF Steering Committee, RC Unit Timing: End of the year	UNDAF Annual Review Responsible: UNDAF Steering Committee, RC Unit Timing: End of the year	UNDAF Annual Review Responsible: UNDAF Steering Committee, RC Unit Timing: End of the year	UNDAF Annual Review Responsible: UNDAF Steering Committee, RC Unit Timing: End of the year	UNDAF Annual Review Responsible: UNDAF Steering Committee, RC Unit Timing: End of the year	UNDAF Annual Review Responsible: UNDAF Steering Committee, RC Unit Timing: End of the year
		UN Agencies Annual Review Responsible: UN Agencies Timing: End of the year	UN Agencies Annual Review Responsible: UN Agencies Timing: End of the year	Mid-Term Review of Country cycle Responsible: UNICEF Timing: TBD	UN Agencies Annual Review Responsible: UN Agencies Timing: End of the year	UN Agencies Annual Review Responsible: UN Agencies Timing: End of the year	UN Agencies Annual Review Responsible: UN Agencies Timing: End of the year
		Revision of the National Plan of Action on Child Rights Protection Responsible: Government, Civil Society with UNICEF support Timing: TBD		UN Agencies Annual Review Responsible: UN Agencies Timing: End of the year			
PLANNING REFERENCES	UNDAF EVALUATION MILESTONES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UNDAF Evaluation Responsible: UN Agencies and Government Timing: 3 rd and 4 th Quarters of the year	N/A

M&E CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	Armenia Info: training of decision-makers at the national and sub-national levels Responsible: UNICEF Timing: TBD	Armenia Info: training of decision-makers at the national and sub-national levels Responsible: UNICEF Timing: TBD	Armenia Info: training of decision-makers at the national and sub-national levels Responsible: UNICEF Timing: TBD	Armenia Info: training of decision-makers at the national and sub-national levels Responsible: UNICEF Timing: TBD	N/A	N/A
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N/A	N/A	N/A	MDG Reporting Responsible: UNDP, Government Timing: 2 nd Quarter of the Year	Prioritization Workshop and UNDAF preparation Responsible: UNDAF Steering Committee Timing: 4 th Quarter of the year	N/A
USE OF INFORMATION				Preparation of a periodical report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child Responsible: Government, Local NGO, UNICEF Timing: TBD		

ANNEX FOUR: Acronyms

AAWUE	Association of Armenian Women with University Education	IAF	International Accreditation Forum
AC	Anti-corruption	IBM	Integrated Border Management
ADHS	Armenian Demographic and Health Survey	ICHD	International Centre for Human Development
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
AmCham	American Chamber of Commerce in Armenia	ICU	Inter-community Unions
AMD	Armenian dram	IDU	Intravenous Drug User
ANAF	Armenian National AIDS Foundation	IHR	International Health Regulations
APEC	AIDS Prevention Education and Care	IHS	Integrated Household Survey
ARCS	Armenian Red Cross Society	ILAC	International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation
BBS	Behavioural and Biological Surveillance	ILO	International Labour Organisation
BF	Benevolent Foundation	ILCS	Integrated Living Conditions Survey
CBO	Community Based Organisation	IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
CCM	Country Coordination Mechanism	IPOG	Institute of Perinatology, Obstetrics and Gynecology
CE	Council of Europe	IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women	IREX	International Research and Exchanges Board
CFS	Child Friendly School	ISO	International Organisation for Standardization
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States	ITC	International Trade Centre
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	KAPB	Knowledge Attitudes Practices Behaviour
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	LEAP	Local Environmental Action Plan
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	LFS	Labour Force Survey
CSW	Commercial Sex Workers	LSG	Local Self Governance
DFID	Department for International Development	MCH	Mother and Child Health
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
DGI	Development Gender Index	MDR	Multi Drug-Resistant
DNC	Development National Centre	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	MENP	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
EC	European Commission	MLSI	Ministry of Labour and Social Issues
EOC	Emergency Obstetric Care	MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
EPF	European Parliamentary Forum	MNP	Ministry of Nature Protection
EPI	Environmental Performance Index	MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
EU	European Union	MoC	Ministry of Culture
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	MoD	Ministry of Defense
FB	Family Planning	MoE	Ministry of Energy
FBS	Family Benefit System	MoES	Ministry of Education and Sciences
FBO	Faith based Organisation	MoF	Ministry of Finance
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	MoH	Ministry of Health
GBV	Gender based Violence	MoJ	Ministry of Justice
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	MRA	Mutual Recognition Agreements
GDI	Gender-related Development Index	MSF-France	Medicines sans Frontieres - France
GE	Gender Equality	MSM	Men who have Sex with Men
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS	MSYA	Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs
GC	Global Compact	MTA	Ministry of Territorial Administration
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation	NAP	National Action Plan
HCP	Health Care Provider	NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
HDI	Human Development Index	NHA	National Health Account
HDR	Human Development Report	NHDR	National Human Development Report
HH	Household	NIH	National Institute of Health
HIES	Household Income Expenditure Survey	NSS	National Statistical Service
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
HPI	Human Poverty Index	OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
HR	Human Rights	OSI	Open Society Institute
HRDO	Human Rights Defender's Office	OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
HSPA	Health System Performance Appraisal	PAFNA	For Family and Health Pan-Armenian Association

PHA	Public Health Association	WB	World Bank
PLHIV	People Living with HIV/AIDS	WFP	World Food Programme
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	WHO	World Health Organisation
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity		
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships		
		YFHS	Youth Friendly Health Services
		YSMU	Yerevan State Medical University
		Y-PEER	Youth-Peer
RC	Resident Coordinator		
R&D	Research and Development		
RH	Reproductive Health		
RVA	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment		
SAMSA	Scientific Association of the Medical Students of Armenia		
SD	Sustainable Development		
SDP	Sustainable Development Programme		
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency		
SMA	State Migration Agency		
SME	Small and Medium sized Enterprises		
SPI	Social Protection Institute		
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health		
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection		
TAI	Technology Achievement Index		
TB	Tuberculosis		
TACIS	Technical Aid to the Commonwealth of Independent States		
TI	Transparency International		
TIP	Trafficking in Persons		
TBD	To be decided		
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics		
UMB(E)A	Union of Manufacturers and Businessmen (Employers) of Armenia		
UN	United Nations		
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS		
UNCAC	UN Convention against Corruption		
UNCT	United Nations Country Team		
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework		
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme		
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme		
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation		
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund		
UNGASS	UN General Assembly 26 th Special Session (where the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS was adopted)		
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund		
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation		
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women		
UNV	United Nations Volunteers		
UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime		
US	United States		
USAID	United States Agency for International Development		
USD	United States dollar		
VET	Vocational Education and Training		
VIO	Voluntary International Organization		