

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Armenia Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2019



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In the first half of 2019, while preparing the ground for the July launch of the 2019 – 2024 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP successfully concluded the second and last year of the 2018-2019 Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP). WFP achieved over 90 percent of all planned strategic outputs and outcomes under its flagship activity in Armenia – the school feeding programme.

WFP worked with the Armenian Government and other partners to develop a comprehensive model of school feeding. The TICSP was extended for six months until June 2019, creating time needed with its partners and the new Government to develop a comprehensive model of school feeding.

Major changes to the Armenian constitution foreshadowed changes to the political system. Reforms promised by the new Government were widely considered as positive steps towards the establishment of a more democratic society and the achievement of the goals under Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. These changes followed widespread anti-government street demonstrations by political and civil groups between April-May 2018. The first parliamentary elections after the 2018 revolution (held on 9 December 2018) solidified the political transition and promised to open up a new era of social reform.

Economic recovery was declared to be a priority of the new Government. Despite macro-economic progress and structural reforms implemented during the last decade, growth remained weak. Due to the continually rising national debt, annual budgets could not make adequate provision for social welfare. Many Armenians left the country in search of economic opportunities elsewhere. Poverty reduction and food security were particular issues of concern.

Under the TICSP, WFP had a single strategic outcome; it was designed to strengthen the Armenian Government's capacity to deliver locally-sourced and nutritious school meals, and to ensure that all primary school children have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food by 2023. By facilitating the distribution of nutritious meals to around 62,000 students, kitchen helpers and their household members, WFP has significantly furthered progress towards the goal of Zero Hunger under Sustainable Development Goal 2.

Under the progressive handover of its school feeding programme to the Government, WFP introduced its "transitional model" in Aragatsotn province. Support for kitchen rehabilitation and equipment enabled 90 percent of the schools in the province to provide hot lunch meals to students every day. Furthermore, the transition to cash transfers in the province allowed for the diversification of the menu from six to twenty commodities, simultaneously boosting the local economy through the purchase of locally grown or produced food.

WFP's involvement has contributed significantly to maintaining a high level of school enrolment and retention in the province, as well as improving healthy eating habits of the young students. Throughout its implementation, the programme has evolved from a narrow school-feeding approach towards a more comprehensive set of development interventions. The school feeding programme has become a platform for investment in human capital and the promotion of healthy eating outside the schools.

The Armenian Government is committed to the full nationalization of WFP's school feeding programme. Concrete steps, such as the transition from food to cash transfers, investment in school infrastructure and the direct transfer of programme management, have all facilitated the gradual handover of the WFP programme. The school feeding programme – currently introduced in five of Armenia's ten provinces - has now been incorporated into the national budget. WFP will be extending its school feeding programme to the remaining five provinces, towards the objective of a full handover to the Government by 2023.

61,991

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

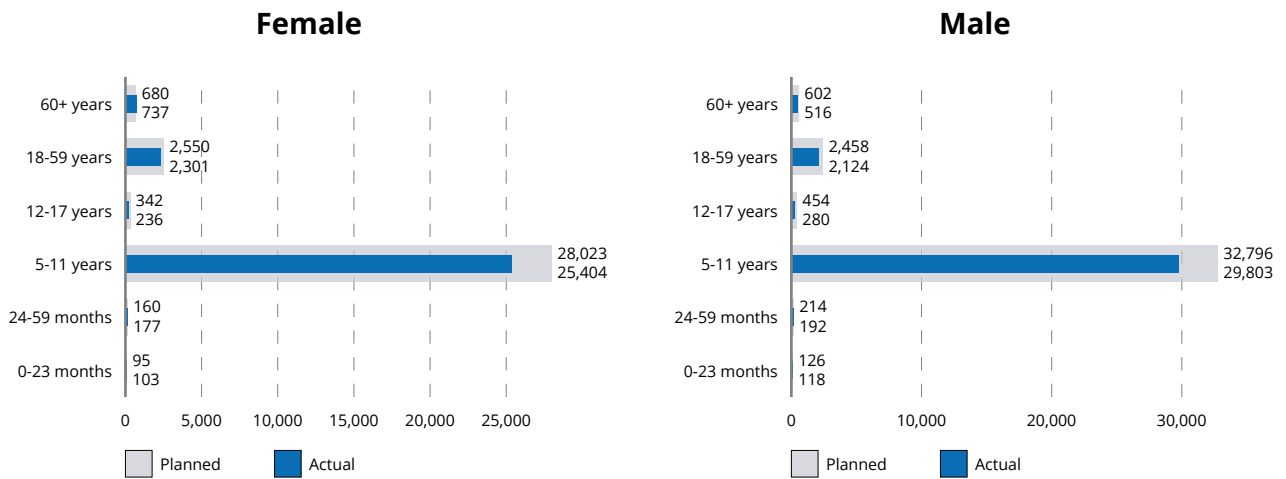


47% female

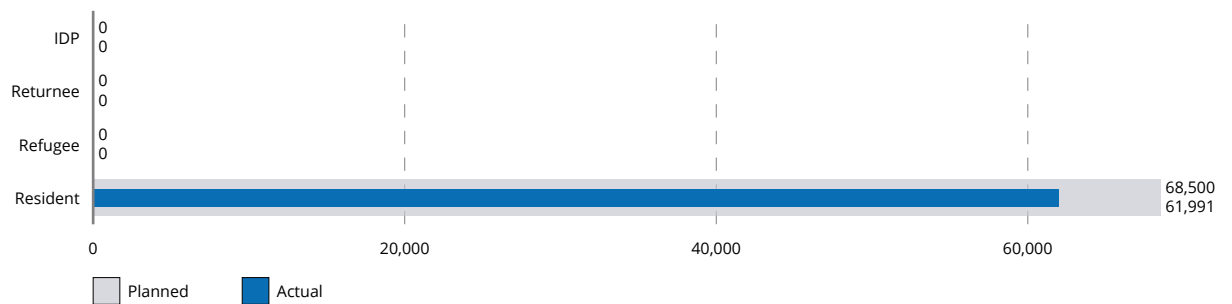


53% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status

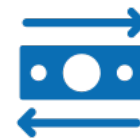


Total Food and CBT



1,606 mt

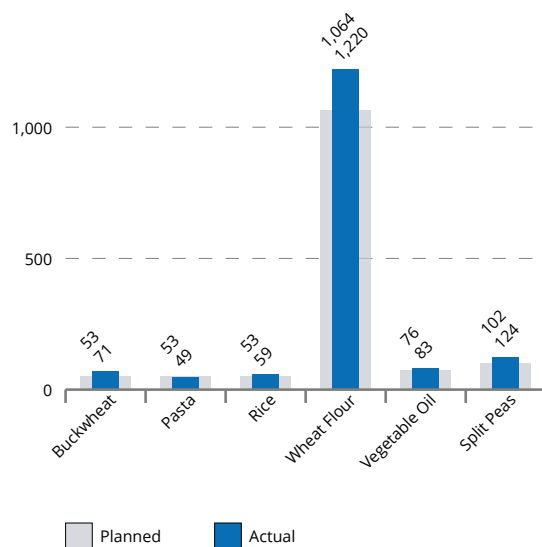
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 1,401 mt total planned



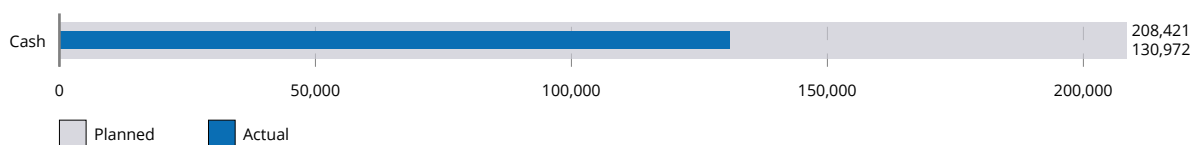
US\$ 130,972

total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 208,421 total planned

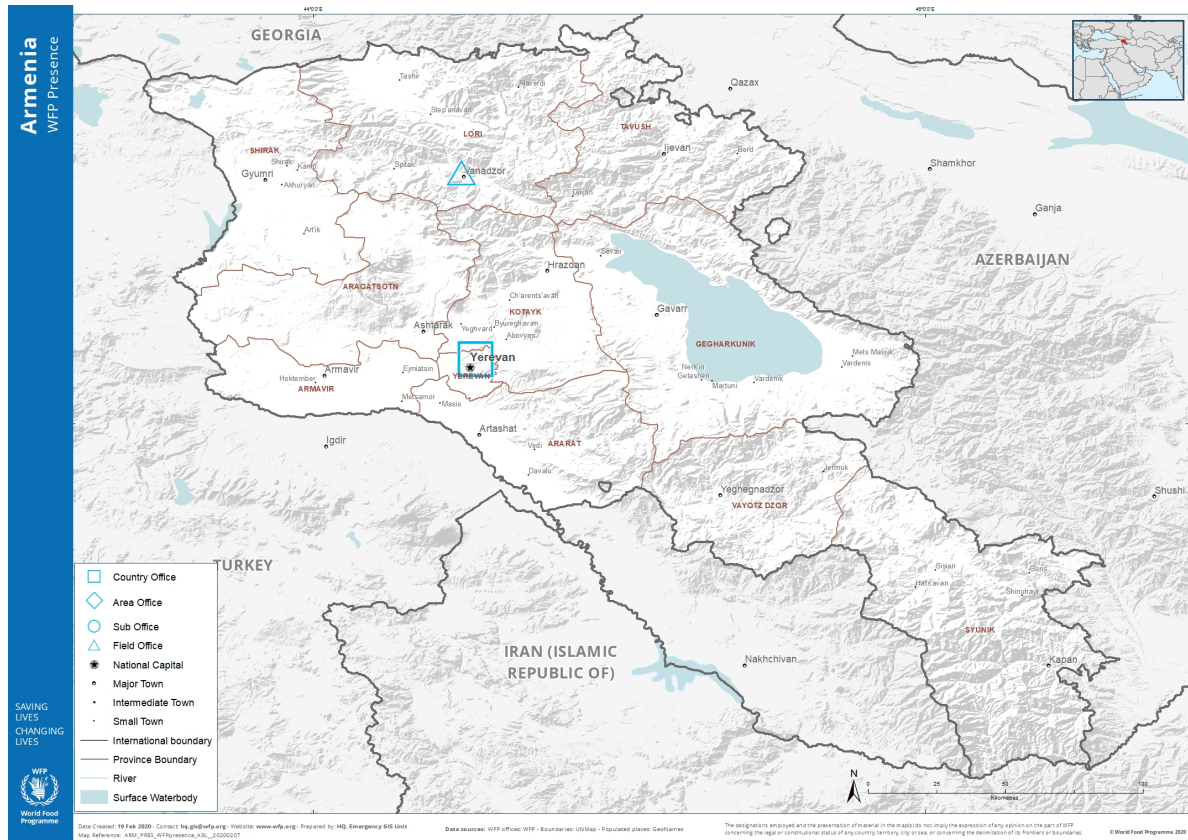
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Armenia is an upper middle-income [1], landlocked, net food-importer country with a population of 3 million people. As one of the most shock-prone countries in the Central Asia and Caucasus region, on average, Armenia loses 3 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP) every year due to earthquakes [2], while a potential flood could affect 6 percent or more of the country's GDP [3]. As a country with only two open borders, economic shocks caused by external price-hikes are prominent.

The political transformations in Armenia are foreseen to have a positive effect on the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In July 2018, the Government presented a Voluntary National Review showcasing the progress made in areas such as maternal and child health, access to safe and reliable water supply, and improved sanitation in urban areas. However, there are areas where Armenia had slow or mixed progress, particularly related to poverty reduction and food security.

Food insecure households in Armenia represent 16 percent of the population, with a higher prevalence of food insecurity among large and poor households and those headed by unemployed beneficiaries [4]. Food insecurity is primarily an issue of access to nutritious food, particularly lack of financial means, non-agricultural incomes of the population, gender and economic inequalities, limited opportunities in the labour market, and low awareness and education on nutrition. Moreover, malnutrition is an issue in Armenia, manifesting in a double burden of stunting and overweight individuals, particularly among children under five years of age [5].

Almost one in four persons lives below the poverty line in Armenia. Households headed by women are more likely to be poor compared to households headed by men (in 2018, 28 percent versus 22 percent), and children below 18 are even more vulnerable with 29 percent living in poverty (28.6 percent of girls and 29.8 percent of boys) [6]. Despite economic gains made during the last decade, many Armenians- particularly men - leave the country each year in search of economic opportunities elsewhere, resulting in increased responsibilities for women in managing households and financial dependence on remittances. Among food-insecure households, remittances were found to make up over 75 percent of household income [7].

Under the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP), WFP's activities in Armenia combined in-kind and cash-transfers with school rehabilitation, food basket optimisation, and Capacity Strengthening on nutrition, food procurement and preparation, management, logistics, communication and results monitoring. Furthermore, it supported the Government of Armenia in building a permanent and sustainable framework for the national school feeding programme.

With the launch of the five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in July 2019, WFP will shift its role from an implementer to an enabler, supporting Capacity Strengthening efforts that go beyond school meals by engaging with national entities involved in nutrition and emergency preparedness at both the strategic and implementation level. Regarding nutrition, WFP's CSP supports Capacity Strengthening efforts that enable the Government to roll out nutrition education and

Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) nationally. Meanwhile, disaster preparedness capacity focuses on supply chain solutions that ensure timely responses during emergencies. These solutions will ensure that adequate stocks of essential foods are kept within the country for such occasions.

CSP financial overview

From January to June 2019, the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP) received 58 percent of its funding. The TICSP was mainly funded by the Russian Federation. The Government of Armenia also contributed with USD 94,700. Overall, the school feeding programme (Activity 1) and capacity-strengthening programme (Activity 2) were funded with 33 percent and 90 percent respectively.

WFP received further financial support (around USD 160,000) from the UN Human Security Trust Fund - along with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The contribution was to pilot community development projects in Armenian border areas. The contribution was not consumed during TICSP and it was fully transferred to the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

During the reporting period, two internal financial supports were provided to WFP Armenia. Those include USD 350,000 provided through the 2030 Fund to introduce food value chain pilot programmes and USD 152,000 Programme Support and Administrative Budget (PSA) to conduct an ongoing decentralized evaluation of the impact of snacks on learning among schoolchildren.

WFP engaged with other United Nations agencies to work towards the goal of extending the funding spectrum and expanding partnerships.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

All primary school students in Armenia have reliable access to safe, adequate and nutritious food by 2023.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,459,783	\$2,459,783	\$1,309,301	\$1,306,618

Under the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP), WFP has one strategic outcome designed to strengthen the Government's capacity to independently and reliably deliver nutritious, locally-sourced school meals. Activities contributing to the strategic outcome included enhancement of the school feeding programme in the schools through the introduction of cash transfers, infrastructure rehabilitation and local Capacity Strengthening, and policy and institutional support to the Government of Armenia.

WFP was able to ensure the continued provision of meals and support to nationalising the school feeding programme due to predictable multi-year funding from the Russian Federation and close cooperation with national counterparts, among others. In 2019, nearly 53,000 children in primary grades 1-4 (equal to around 28,600 males and 24,400 females) were reached with school meals every day of the school year, which contributed to the sustaining high levels of attendance and retention. WFP provided support to 464 schools under the TICSP. This was equal to 95 percent of the planned number of schools. During the reporting period, WFP distributed 15 percent more food than planned, as the entitlements for the cooks and kitchen helpers for the September-December 2018 school semester was distributed in January 2019.

Some 7,300 kitchen helpers and cooks from vulnerable households in local communities were involved in the preparation of food for the schools, receiving take-home rations as compensation. In an effort to enhance the programme, 24 headmasters were trained in school meals organization with cash modality. The attendance rate among children receiving meals was around 98 percent, with no significant difference between boys and girls.

Facilitating the gradual handover to a government authority, WFP introduced a transitional model in Aragatsotn province which included support for kitchen rehabilitation and equipment, thus enabling 90 percent of the schools in the province to provide hot lunches every day. Transition to cash transfers in the province allowed for the diversification of the menu from 6 to 20 commodities, simultaneously boosting the local economy through the purchase of locally produced food.

As part of the transitional model, WFP prepared kitchen and service facilities at 20 schools in one province, with additional renovation work undertaken at 15 schools elsewhere. WFP invested almost USD 250,000 to ensure the readiness of these schools to prepare and deliver hot meals. Kitchen preparation and staff training were followed by cash transfers to the schools for the purchase of food, with a smaller cash grant also provided for the employment of cooks and helpers.

WFP trained the school administrators, cooks and kitchen helpers in the rules and regulations of the cash grants. While cash transfers enabled the schools to prepare a greater variety of nutritional meals for children, money alone did not achieve the desired results. Subsequent monitoring visits to the school receiving cash showed that only for 16 days out of the school year (mid-January to May) children received meals composed of more than four food groups. As a consequence, WFP subsequently strengthened training on the importance of nutrition and began working with the Government on nutrition education.

WFP had planned a higher number of cash transfers than was realised during the reporting period. Reasons for the 35 percent difference between planned and actual transfers included technical delays faced by some schools in setting up banking accounts to receive the cash transfers, and the lack of the necessary infrastructure required to prepare and serve hot meals. WFP has continued to work to overcome these barriers to the delivery of hot meals for all children.

The handover preparations included the provision of technical and Capacity Strengthening support to the Sustainable School Feeding Foundation (SSFF), which had oversight for the provision of meals at all Government schools. WFP provided the SSFF with continuing support for the provision of meals and programme administration at schools in the five provinces handed over since 2016. One province is being handed over every year. The SSFF is a key indicator of the Government's commitment to full ownership and sustainability of the school meals programme.

On the basis of ongoing and completed studies, WFP continued investing in evidence-based policy formulation and programme design. The decentralized impact evaluation conducted in partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) was particularly important in the assessment of the impact of morning snacks on cognitive development and class performance of preschool children, particularly children from poor or destitute households.

WFP initiated a trial program to provide 1,000 preschool children in three provinces - Lori, Gegharkunik and Shirak - with a small daily morning snack in addition to the school lunch, and then measure their ability to learn. The study was



conducted in 50 schools. The children were tested both in the short-term to understand the impact on fluid intelligence and in the long-term for the impact on crystallized intelligence. The data for the long-term was collected in May 2019. Preliminary results of the study showed that more vulnerable children benefited the most from the school snack programme, further closing the equity gap.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

The Country Gender Equality Brief (CGEB), supported by UN Women, provides an overview of gains, gaps and challenges to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women. The CGEB is framed against all 53 gender-related indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals. Armenia is currently ranked 98th of 149 countries by the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index.

With the Velvet Revolution in April 2018, the number of women elected to the National Assembly increased from 18 to 24 percent, and 28.7 percent of all managerial positions in Armenia are held by women, which shows a gradual increase in women's leadership positions.

The enrolment rates between boys and girls in primary school are at par. However, for secondary education, more girls are enrolled, due to gender-based expectations that the boy should be "earning rather than learning". Teenage boys are at greater risk of dropping out of high school than girls.

Around 49.6 percent of women are participating in the labour force, as compared to 59.9 percent of men. Women dominate in the agriculture sector, making up 37 percent of the sector as compared to men (31 percent). The single greatest bottleneck to women's labour force engagement, and overall economic security in Armenia, is their unsupported, unpaid care and domestic work in the home; these roles and expectation are due to gender norms. In a survey of 3,200 households, 85 percent of respondents agreed with the statement that "a man should normally be the breadwinner". Currently, the gender pay gap stands at 32.5 percent, with women's earnings amounting to 67.5 percent of men's in 2017.

The Demographic and Health Survey (2015-2016) found that 10 percent of women and 23 percent of men surveyed in Armenia believed that wife-beating was justified in certain situations. Acceptance of wife-beating reached levels as high as 40-41 percent in some rural regions.

For the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBTI) women living with disabilities, women trying to overcome GBV, women from minorities, rural women, and women living with HIV, the negative impact of a broad range of social and gender norms are immense.

WFP also took part in the Government and World Bank-chaired Gender Theme Group to promote a national dialogue of gender.

In order to support particularly vulnerable households, often categorized as women-headed and poor, the community and headmaster select female kitchen helpers and cooks, who then, in turn for their work, receive food rations. Traditionally women make decisions around food preparation and servings within the household. WFP also included gender as part of the training in school feeding to increase awareness among the Armenian population. In addition, WFP has supported the engagement of parent-teacher associations (PTA) in the organisation and decision making around school feeding. The PTA membership is 95 percent women. WFP will, within the framework of the Country Strategic Plan, strive to stimulate more gender-balanced participation in the PTA.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Armenia ranks among the tenth most safe countries in the world. According to the Gallup Law and Order Index for 2019, 89 percent of the Armenian population (surveyed in 2018) reported feeling safe in 2019, an increase from 82 percent the year before. In 2019, no incidents were reported related to the safety of children travelling to and from schools, with no significant safety incidents of public concern reported at any schools, whether in towns or villages.

WFP employs the 'do no harm' principle in all aspects of the school meals programme. Training in food handling and preparation is organized to minimise safety risks. Gender equality awareness is one aspect of its approach. WFP has not received any protection complaints from the feedback mechanism relating to implementation and access to WFP's support. In 2019, no security issues were reported in the transportation and supply to schools of food commodities.

WFP has established a beneficiary hotline to receive feedback. During the reporting period, WFP received two anonymous calls relating to the rations provided by WFP. Parent and kitchen surveys have also been set up to solicit additional feedback. Only one percent of the parents noted that they would use the hotline to make complaints, choosing rather to raise issues directly with headteachers.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences



WFP field staff, responsible for implementation and monitoring, solicit feedback from assisted communities and beneficiaries. The feedback is then relayed into programming so the necessary adjustments can be made. All schools have 'information corners' which provide children, parents and teachers with information on the school feeding programme, the weekly menu, and the food entitlement for children and kitchen helpers. All stakeholders in the school feeding programme are encouraged to make use of the confidential hotline to report any issues or concerns (during the reporting period, WFP received two calls on the hotline). The callers, who asked questions about rations, received full answers on their entitlements.

Schools and their communities can also use government channels and submit feedback directly to the Governor's office or the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports, which then takes issues up with WFP.

One feedback received during focus group discussions, and from parent and kitchen helper surveys during the reporting period, was that split peas took too much time to cook. Children reported that they were their least favourite meal. In consultation with WFP's nutrition team and the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and sports, it was then suggested to change split peas to lentils for the Country Strategic Plan (July 2019-2024).

Accountability to affected populations is also measured in awareness outreach by WFP. More than 200 monitoring missions, from January to June, supported awareness enhancement and solicited feedback.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Armenia, a party to multiple international environmental conventions and agreements (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Biodiversity, Cartagena, and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), has undertaken a broad set of commitments related to environmental protection and sustainable development.

The country possesses sufficient manpower and technologies to improve the situation in the context of renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean technologies and sustainable consumption and production practices. However, policy regulatory and institutional reforms are yet to be finalized. With the support of the European Union and the involvement of other development partners, including the UN, Armenia is committed to the application of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) so as to cut greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience against the negative effects of climate change.

Priorities outlined in the Armenia Development Strategy (2014-2025) include legislative reforms, management and governance Capacity Strengthening (including for specially protected areas such as forests and water basins), environmental impact assessment and monitoring capacity, legal mechanisms for promoting "green" innovation and education and awareness.

WFP's school feeding programme activities seek to minimise waste and will include green energy for greenhouses and cooking in the forthcoming Country Strategic Plan.

During the reporting period, WFP assessed environmental risks for its asset creation such as the upgrading of kitchens and cafeterias. WFP's implementing partner, the Social and Industrial Food Service Institute, has conducted a comprehensive infrastructure assessment of all schools, a process that involved architects and representatives from the departments of construction of regional governments. Blueprints for renovated school kitchens and cafeterias were designed, and work were carried out to avoid any possible environmental risks.

Summary

Notes on info-graphic data:

- 'Total food and CBT': The discrepancy of 205mt food between the planned and actual values was because January 2019 distribution included Activity Supporters' rations for September-December 2018.
- 'Beneficiary numbers': 52,995 was the highest number of students who received food in a given month (January). From February onward 6,101 of the children received lunch through the cash transfer model to schools.
- 'Total number of beneficiaries': 61,991 includes kitchen helpers, cooks, family members of the kitchen helpers and children, of which 52,995 were school-going children. [52,995 children (food and cash) + 7,315 cooks +1,681 children (only received lunch through the cash transfer)]
- Data collection on estimate number of persons with disabilities will start in 2020, no data available for 2019.

Notes on the SDG indicator: Beneficiary number includes both people assisted by WFP and by the Government.

Context and operations

[1] The World Bank, New country classifications by income level: 2018-2019

[2] National Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Armenia. January 2018.

[3] The World Bank, Armenia: Required Resilience to Natural Disasters in the Urbanization. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/events/2016/01/19/drmhubtokyo-armenia-national-disaster-risk-management-program-launch>

[4] Armenia Comprehensive Food Security, Vulnerability and Nutrition Analysis (CFSVNA). December 2017. WFP, UNICEF and the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia.

[5] National Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Armenia. January 2018.

[6] National Statistical Service. 2019 Social Snapshot and Poverty in Armenia Retrieved from: https://armstat.am/file/article/poverty_2019_english_2.pdf

[7] Armenia CFSVNA. December 2017. WFP, UNICEF, National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia.

Strategic outcome 01

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>


Progress towards gender equality

Note on 'improved gender equality indicators': Women (kitchen staff) are sole recipients of in-kind food assistance. In Armenian households, only 3 percent of men claim to take part in cooking (UNFPA 2016 Study Men and Gender Equality in Armenia).

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall	Female	Male		Overall
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			9.7	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	52,830	58,123	110,953	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			6	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	52,830	58,123	110,953	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
			Overall				Overall			
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			139,000,000	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$			1,082,983	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	36,650	33,033	90%
	female	31,850	28,958	91%
	total	68,500	61,991	90%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	126	118	94%
	female	95	103	108%
	total	221	221	100%
24-59 months	male	214	192	90%
	female	160	177	111%
	total	374	369	99%
5-11 years	male	32,796	29,803	91%
	female	28,023	25,404	91%
	total	60,819	55,207	91%
12-17 years	male	454	280	62%
	female	342	236	69%
	total	796	516	65%
18-59 years	male	2,458	2,124	86%
	female	2,550	2,301	90%
	total	5,008	4,425	88%
60+ years	male	602	516	86%
	female	680	737	108%
	total	1,282	1,253	98%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	68,500	61,991	90%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Buckwheat	53	71	134%
Pasta	53	49	93%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Rice	53	59	111%
Wheat Flour	1,064	1,220	115%
Vegetable Oil	76	83	110%
Split Peas	102	124	122%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	208,421	130,972	63%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	All primary school students in Armenia have reliable access to safe, adequate and nutritious food by 2023.	- Root Causes						
Activity 01	1. Provide and facilitate technical, policy and institutional support to government.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	All primary school children in Armenia benefit from improved capacity of national authorities to design, manage and implement the nationwide school meals programme aiming to improve nutrition.							
Output L, N*	Children in WFP assisted schools benefit from improved schools facilities to prepare safe and nutritious meals.							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	24	24		
L.2	Amount of investments in equipment made, by type							
	Amount of investments in equipment made		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	250,000	244,952		
N*.5	Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed							
	Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed		School feeding (on-site)	unit	20	20		
Activity 02	2. Conduct school meals activities (in-kind and cash-based transfer) to targeted schools and children	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, N*	Children in WFP-supported schools receive meals every school day to contribute to their adequate nutrition and to maintain high attendance rates.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	24,380 28,620 53,000	24,378 28,617 52,995		
		Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	3,900 3,600 7,500	3,804 3,511 7,315		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	520 480 1,000	543 502 1,045		
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	3,220 3,780 7,000	2,806 3,295 6,101		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	1,400	1,606		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	208,421	130,971		

A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	490	464		
N*.1	Feeding days as percentage of total school days							
	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100		
N*.2	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)							
	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	16	16		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Students (primary schools); Armenia; Cash, Food								
Attendance rate (new)								
	Act 02: 2. Conduct school meals activities (in-kind and cash-based transfer) to targeted schools and children	School feeding (on-site)	Female	97.36	≥98	≥98	98	98
			Male	98.12	≥98	≥98	98	98
			Overall	97.56	≥98	≥98	98	98
Pass rate								
	Act 02: 2. Conduct school meals activities (in-kind and cash-based transfer) to targeted schools and children	School feeding (on-site)	Female	99.56	≥100	≥100	99.81	99.81
			Male	99.65	≥100	≥100	99.78	99.78
			Overall	99.61	≥100	≥100	99.79	99.79

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Students (primary schools); Armenia; Cash, Food	Act 02: 2. Conduct school meals activities (in-kind and cash-based transfer) to targeted schools and children	School feeding (on-site)	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Students (primary schools); Armenia; Cash, Food	Act 02: 2. Conduct school meals activities (in-kind and cash-based transfer) to targeted schools and children	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Students (primary schools); Armenia; Cash, Food	Act 02: 2. Conduct school meals activities (in-kind and cash-based transfer) to targeted schools and children	School feeding (on-site)		Overall	94	≥95	≥95	94	94

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Activity supporters; Armenia; Cash, Food	Act 02: 2. Conduct school meals activities (in-kind and cash-based transfer) to targeted schools and children	School feeding (on-site)	Decisions made by women	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Decisions made by men	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	0
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	0

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Activity supporters; Armenia; Cash, Food	Act 02: 2. Conduct school meals activities (in-kind and cash-based transfer) to targeted schools and children	School feeding (on-site)		Female	100	=100	=100	100	100
				Male	0	=0	=0	0	0
				Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Students (primary schools); Armenia; Cash, Food	Act 02: 2. Conduct school meals activities (in-kind and cash-based transfer) to targeted schools and children	School feeding (on-site)	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Students (primary schools); Armenia; Cash, Food			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Children enjoy nutritious meals at school supported by WFP Armenia.

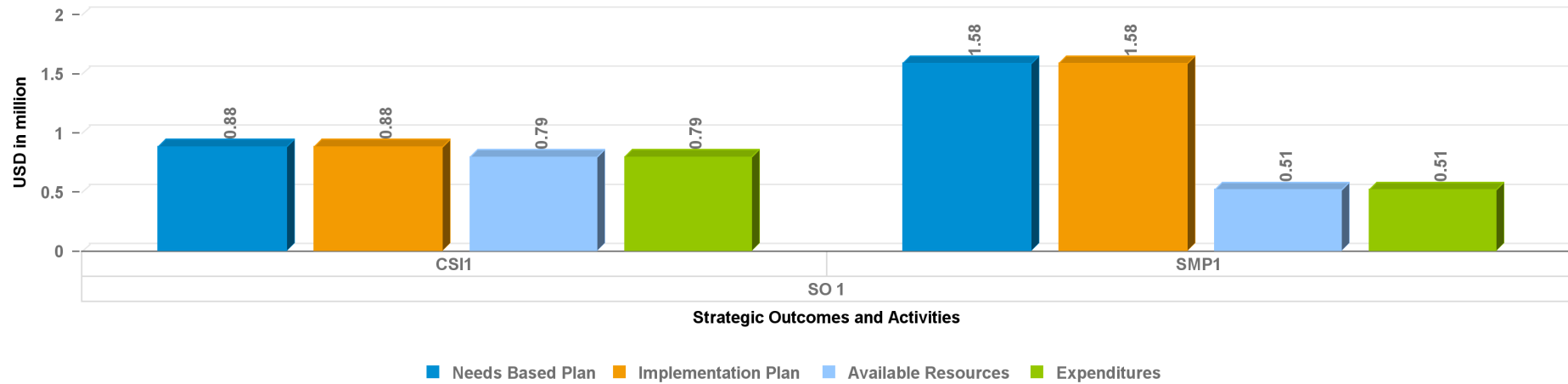
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/armenia>

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	All primary school students in Armenia have reliable access to safe, adequate and nutritious food by 2023.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CSI1	1. Provide and facilitate technical, policy and institutional support to government.
SMP1	2. Conduct school meals activities (in-kind and cash-based transfer) to targeted schools and children

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	All primary school students in Armenia have reliable access to safe, adequate and nutritious food by 2023.	1. Provide and facilitate technical, policy and institutional support to government.	877,907	877,907	791,693	791,693
		2. Conduct school meals activities (in-kind and cash-based transfer) to targeted schools and children	1,581,876	1,581,876	514,925	514,925
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,683	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,459,783	2,459,783	1,309,301	1,306,618
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,459,783	2,459,783	1,309,301	1,306,618
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			172,161	172,161	227,836	227,836
Total Direct Costs			2,631,944	2,631,944	1,537,137	1,534,454
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			171,076	171,076	-149,821	-149,821
Grand Total			2,803,021	2,803,021	1,387,316	1,384,633



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

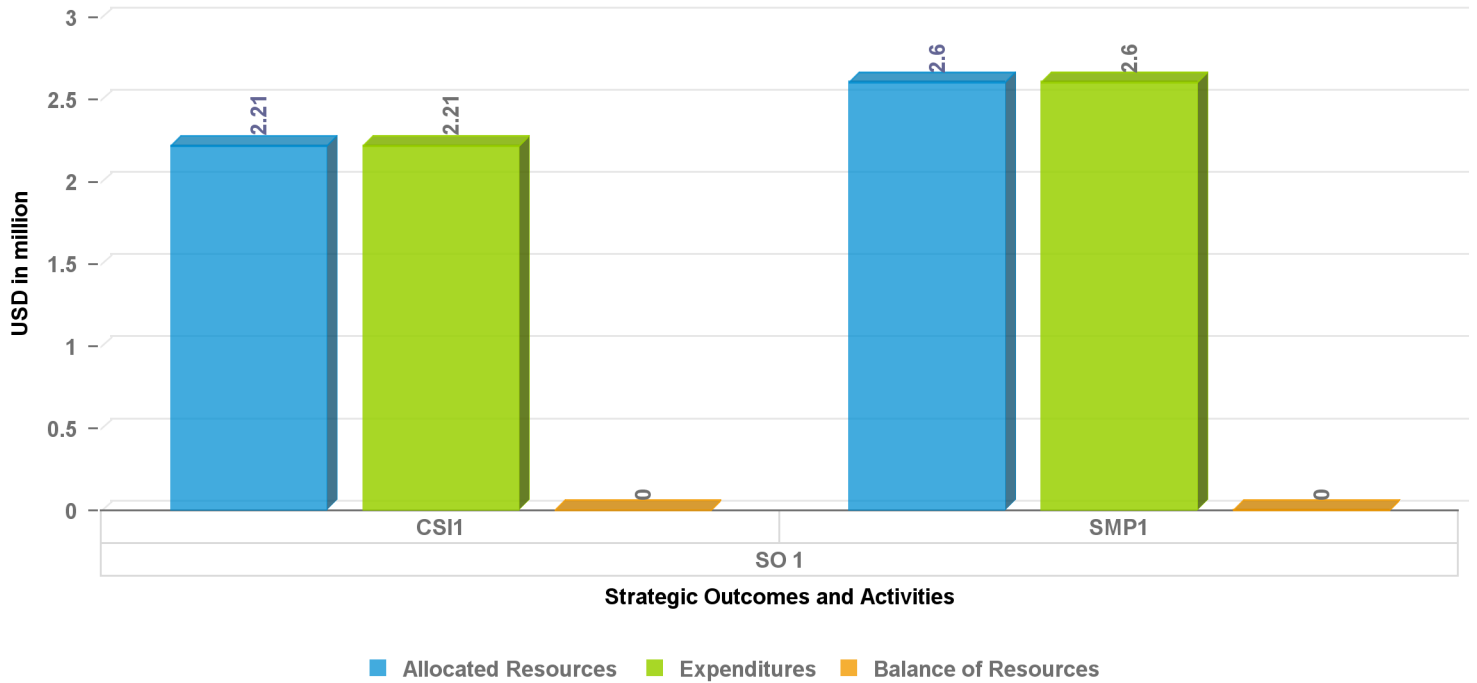
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 16 January 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	All primary school students in Armenia have reliable access to safe, adequate and nutritious food by 2023.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	1. Provide and facilitate technical, policy and institutional support to government.
SMP1	2. Conduct school meals activities (in-kind and cash-based transfer) to targeted schools and children

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 16 January 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	All primary school students in Armenia have reliable access to safe, adequate and nutritious food by 2023.	1. Provide and facilitate technical, policy and institutional support to government.	2,665,960	2,214,816	0	2,214,816	2,214,816	0
		2. Conduct school meals activities (in-kind and cash-based transfer) to targeted schools and children	4,421,529	2,603,043	0	2,603,043	2,603,043	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			7,087,489	4,817,859	0	4,817,859	4,817,859	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			7,087,489	4,817,859	0	4,817,859	4,817,859	0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			616,483	389,374	0	389,374	389,374	0
Total Direct Costs			7,703,972	5,207,233	0	5,207,233	5,207,233	0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			500,758	338,053		338,053	338,053	0
Grand Total			8,204,730	5,545,285	0	5,545,285	5,545,285	0

This CPB has been operationally and financially closed. This donor financial report is final.



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures