

SAVING
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Armenia Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

While 2020 was a particularly challenging year for Armenia, it also proved WFP's ability to rapidly adapt and respond to a fast-paced, changing environment. Key events affecting WFP's work involved adapting the school feeding programme to the impact of COVID-19. For the first time after three decades, WFP also provided food assistance across Armenia to the most vulnerable affected first by the pandemic and later by the conflict in the adjoining region of Nagorno-Karabakh.

In total, WFP doubled its support, compared to 2019, reaching around 130,000 beneficiaries, distributing almost 2,000 mt of food and transferring approximately USD 600,000 to those most in need. WFP also delivered in the country more than 125,000 units of life-saving medical and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

The year 2020 demonstrated how WFP development-oriented interventions such as school feeding and food system support proved to be resilient to shocks continuing uninterrupted despite the many challenges. WFP's development operations also acted as buffers to shocks, alleviating the impacts on food security and poverty of affected populations.

With the onset of COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Armenia decided to temporarily close the educational institutions to contain the viral spread in March 2020. The national lockdown led to the termination of regular school meal provisions. WFP responded by developing a shock-responsive modus operandi, consisting of cash-based assistance and alternative take-home rations (ATHR) to school feeding beneficiaries. The cash-based transfer (USD 24 per child) to over 26,000 school children for two months provided primary school children from vulnerable families with continuous access to diverse nutritious meals while studying at home. Meanwhile, at the start of the 2020 school year in September, the programme turned to ATHR with food assistance boxes of dry commodities for children to take home to their families.

As part of the school feeding programme's nationalisation, WFP supported the Government to renovate school kitchens and canteens. Upon completion of renovation works WFP provides the schools with the full set of kitchen equipment to enable schools to prepare hot, diversified and nutritious meals and to insure programme's sustainability for upcoming years. In 2020 alone, 92 schools were rehabilitated.

In 2020, WFP expanded the school feeding programme, supporting community-led food production and the sustainability of school feeding activities. This was achieved by providing schools with green technologies and training schools to produce food requirements for daily meals, create new job opportunities for community members and share knowledge on agricultural and climate sensitive practices.

To help analyse the impact of the pandemic on the most vulnerable, WFP conducted a nationwide food security assessment in June-July 2020, which concluded that 15.3 percent of the population was food insecure and that around 40 percent of households faced difficulties accessing food in markets, resorting to severe coping strategies to deal with household food insecurity. For the first time, urban areas reported higher food insecurity rates (17 percent) compared to rural ones (14 percent). Further to the assessment, WFP supported the Government to respond with general food assistance in the form of in-kind food rations covering family's basic food needs to 10,400 highly vulnerable people, while responding to the health emergency with the provision of life-saving medical and personal protective equipment.

From 27 September, when tensions in the adjoining region of Nagorno-Karabakh escalated, WFP Armenia worked to support spontaneous arrivals with food assistance. Dry food rations were supplied to 11,000 individuals in urgent need inside Armenia for two months.

In line with its commitments towards SDG 2, in close coordination with the Government, WFP expanded the models and implementation of nutrition-sensitive food value chains while simultaneously creating new job opportunities. In 2020 WFP more than tripled the number of smallholder farmers and agribusinesses supported to enhance the quality and quantity of nutritionally diversified food via investments in machineries, know-how and green technologies.

Moreover, working towards the achievement of SDG 17, WFP established new partnerships, especially the Private Sector, Armenian Diaspora Foundations, and International Financial Institutions. While responding to the health emergency with the provision of life-saving medical and personal protective equipment, WFP strategically strengthened its relationships with the Government and its Ministries as well as UN Agencies and actors involved in inter-agency activities to ensure the coordination of WFP's efforts towards integrated response plans and operations.



130,802



48%
female

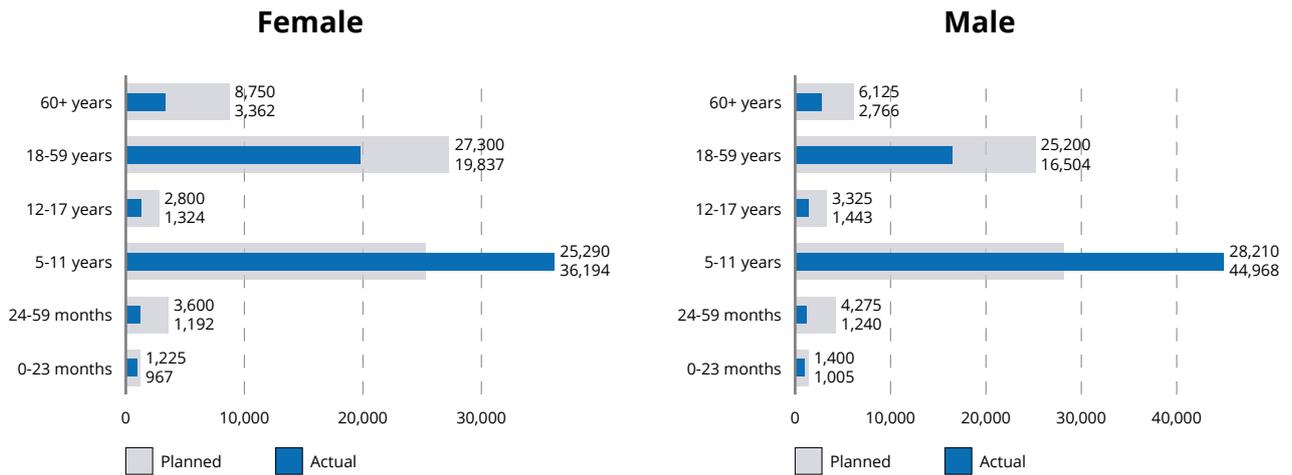


52%
male

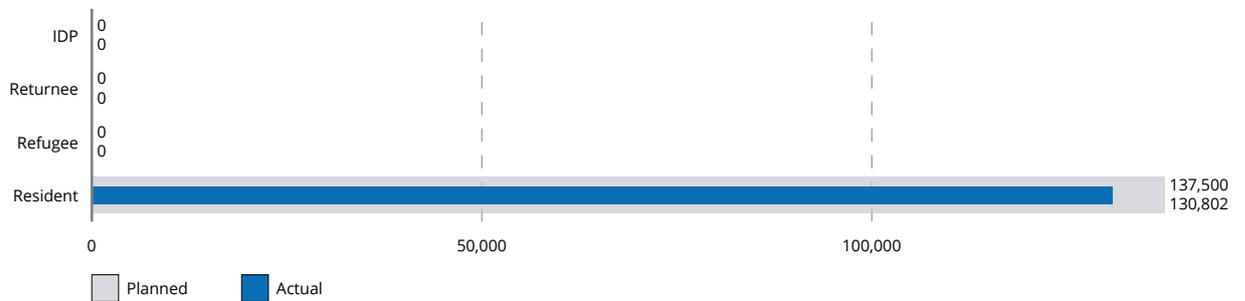
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 85 (53% Female, 47% Male)

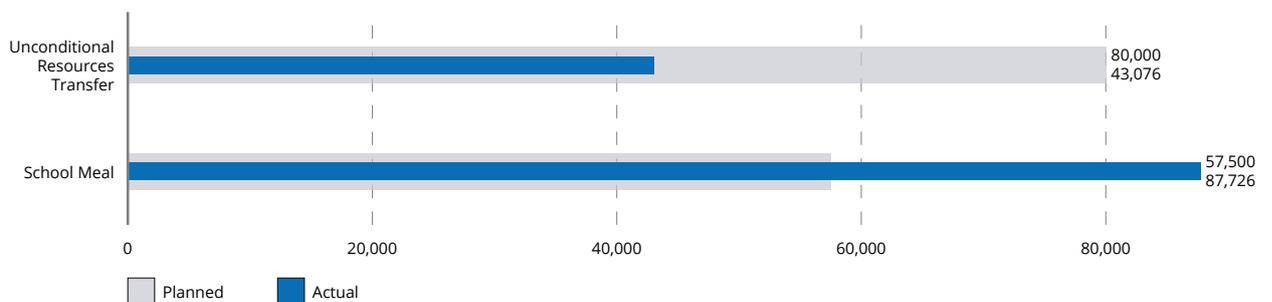
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area

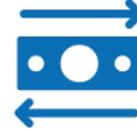


Total Food and CBT



1,873 mt

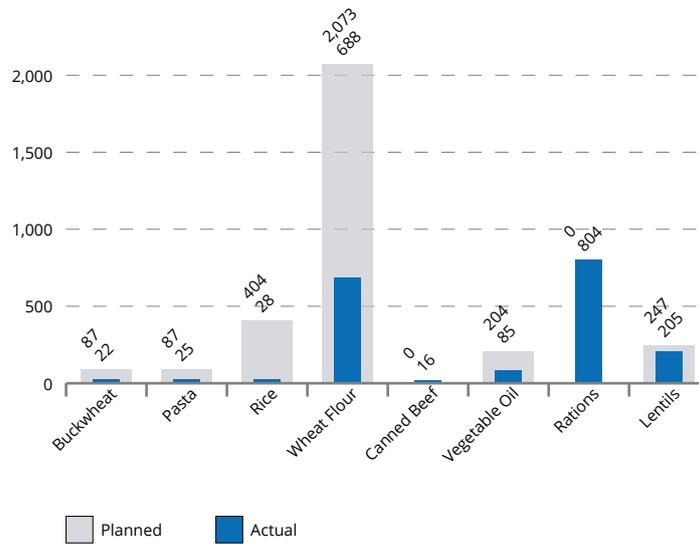
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 3,102 mt total planned



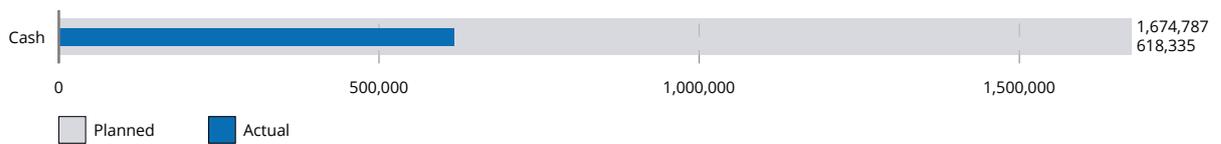
US\$ 618,335

total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 1,674,787 total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response

WFP Armenia's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2019-2024, is informed by the Government's development agenda and the country-led National Zero Hunger Strategic Review exercises that involved a wide range of government stakeholders as well as civil society, private sector, donors and international organizations.

The design of WFP's CSP marks a deliberate shift whereby WFP's role transitions from implementer to enabler, supporting the Armenian population and Government to: (i) access nutritious food and facilitate the transition to national ownership of a comprehensive nutrition-sensitive school feeding programme embedded in the national social protection system; (ii) support smallholder farmers and agribusinesses elevating their productions, linking them to markets and improving the availability of nutritionally diversified food; (iii) improve the nutrition situation of the population by supporting the Government developing evidence-based policies and improving dietary habits; and (iv) strengthen partners and national capacities in emergency preparedness and response, while also directly providing food assistance in the event of economic, natural or human-induced shocks.

Although Armenia made significant progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in areas such as maternal and child health, access to safe and reliable water supply and improved sanitation in urban areas, more effort is needed to reduce poverty and food insecurity. What is more, the macro-economic progress and structural reforms implemented during the last decade were challenged in 2020 by the COVID-19 pandemic which had an impact on global and local economies, and acted as a multiplier of vulnerability, compounding threats to food security, while exposing weaknesses in food and health systems. Set in an already fragile socio-economic state and with poverty levels increasing from 23.4 percent to 26.4 percent in 2019 [1], the food security and nutrition situation of the Armenian population was hit hard by the pandemic. WFP food security assessments, conducted nationwide in June and July 2020, concluded that 15.3 percent of the population was food insecure, especially households headed by women (17 percent compared to 12 percent of households headed by men) and reported urban areas as more vulnerable to food insecurity than rural ones. What is more, the pandemic directly impacted the population's income and livelihoods with direct consequences on food security. Over half of the households' income was negatively affected by the pandemic, with around 4 in 10 people having to resort to severe coping strategies to deal with food insecurity (including reducing non-food expenses on health and education, selling productive assets or means of transport, depending on food assistance and/or support from neighbours and relatives as only food/income source) and almost 2 in every 10 people having to recur to emergency ones (including selling house or land, selling last female animals, sending children under 15 years old to work to contribute to household income).

Against this background and to respond to the emerging needs, WFP carried out a budget revision in July 2020 to adjust its operational plans and include two new Strategic Outcomes under the crisis response focus area, in addition to its development-oriented portfolio of activities.

In contribution towards Sustainable Development Goal 2, Strategic Outcome 1 focused on ensuring access to food, particularly for school children, via the adoption of new modalities such as alternative take-home rations, and to support increased availability of nutritionally diversified food in markets by investing in food value chains. Strategic Outcome 2 aimed to strengthen the Government's capacities to continue the gradual nationalisation of the school feeding programme, address vulnerabilities among the population and increase their awareness and consumption of healthy food. Through the newly established Strategic Outcome 3 in the midst of the COVID-19 outbreak, WFP supported delivering life-saving medical equipment, and in line with its commitments towards SDG 17, also supported the coordination of actors engaged in food security and supply chain endeavours, the definition of the 2021-2025 UN



Armenia Cooperation Framework, the COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Plan (SERP) and the Armenia Inter-Agency Response Plan. Strategic Outcome 4 in turn directly supported the Government and the most vulnerable population groups across Armenia affected by the pandemic with food assistance, and later in 2020 expanded its interventions to support conflict-affected people following the escalation of tensions across the adjoining Nagorno-Karabakh region.

Risk Management

To manage key risks, WFP conducted regular reviews and assessments of risks faced, embedding risk mitigation measures across its activities to quickly adapt its activities and modus operandi to the new reality that the COVID-19 pandemic created in the country.

As Armenia is a shock-prone country, WFP was already preparing for multiple scenarios ahead of the outbreak of COVID-19, which allowed the organisation not to be caught by new shocks and proactively respond to them while ensuring that already existing activities and priorities could continue uninterrupted. Prior to the Government call for a lockdown, WFP already ensured business continuity by conducting work from home drills to prepare employees' capacities to work remotely and ensure functionality of IT equipment and connectivity. To reduce exposure to risks, personal protective equipment was deployed to all staff members along with communication messages and guidance to observe social distancing. With the lockdown and the related inability to work from the office, WFP staff were enabled and prepared for new working arrangements, a well-being committee was established in support to staff.

The conflict and the new martial law imposed on 27 September led to a change in the risk environment. Operationally, the fluid situation in the first weeks of October coupled with increasing operational needs required another adjustment of WFP's operational plans and priorities. WFP promptly reacted to this fast-paced, changing environment by deployment security surge staff, adopting new security measures and protocols aligned to the UN Country Team risk management, and adopting alternative programmatic measures for the roll-out of existing and new activities, such as the provision of alternative take-home rations for the school feeding programme and the adoption of mechanisms to remotely conduct food security assessments and monitor activities, the latter providing WFP with first-hand understanding of the reality on the ground.

Partnerships

WFP Armenia adopted a holistic approach to partnerships by engaging with a broad range of stakeholders for financial assistance, sharing technical expertise and aligning strategic priorities. The launch of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) provided WFP with the opportunity to expand its scope of interventions and establish new partnerships with national partners, international Government donors, UN agencies, the private sector, international financial institutions (IFIs), foundations, individuals, academia and think-tanks.

Leveraging its school feeding programme's successes and the newly adopted CSP, WFP engaged with technical, institutional and financial stakeholders to design activities that address food security needs in the country, such as food value chains and new components of the school feeding programme. Subsequently, these partnerships were expanded to create new funding opportunities and position the organisation as a development partner of choice for the Government of Armenia and the donor community.

With the Government of Armenia, WFP followed three parallel overarching approaches: directly support strengthening the capacities of the Government to nationalise food security interventions in the frames of the school feeding programme and vulnerability analyses, such as food security assessments; engage with line ministries to jointly design new activities, such as nutrition-sensitive food value chains; and advocate together with the donor community to collaborate, either through financial assistance or technical expertise, with WFP's efforts towards Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG) in both development and emergency settings.

WFP's engagement with international donor Governments involved designing an interconnected set of activities critical in positioning food security as an investment opportunity. Via the transformative school feeding programme and food value chains, WFP supports creating new income-generating job opportunities, fostering the adoption of green climate technologies and increasing access to nutritionally diversified food at affordable prices. WFP's models attracted the interest from partners to establish new Public-Private-Partnerships where investments in one activity would mean for them to maximise results: to improve the health of the population, foster human capital and develop new drivers of equitable economic growth. As a result, WFP successfully managed to confirm a new multi-year contribution to cover around 70 percent of its needs in 2020 and expand its partners' base from 4 to 16 donors with the mobilization of approximately USD 8 million [1].

WFP established new successful partnerships with the private sector and foundations when COVID-19 erupted in the country and WFP positioned itself as an emergency partner of choice. The Government and the High Commissioner for the Diaspora Affairs supported the organisation to identify new partners, allowing WFP to deliver in the country urgently needed personal protective equipment (PPE) to respond to the health crisis. Delivering on results during the pandemic allowed WFP to establish trust and lay the foundation to expand these new partnerships towards new activities, such as developing food value chains and nutrition initiatives that WFP will pursue with the private sector in 2021.

WFP partnered closely with Ministries' technical bodies and IFIs to exchange information and develop new analyses of the linkages between poverty and food security, as well as nutrition. Investments in the formulation of new evidence allowed WFP to design food assistance interventions and increase food value chain investments' productivity. The strengthening of these partnerships also supported the development of new funding opportunities when WFP delivered medical equipment during the pandemic.

WFP worked closely with other agencies and the Resident Coordinator Office to advance the UN Reform and develop a Cooperation Framework supporting the Government's efforts. Closely with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), WFP positioned food security as a priority within the Government's development agenda. With the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), new opportunities were created to unlock additional funding and integrate interventions in food security, human capital development and climate change.

WFP also established and invested into new partnerships with the academia and think-tanks to support the programmatic development of new and existing activities with technical know-how and expertise.

Towards the end of 2020, WFP expanded its existing activities to meet the growing food security needs of conflict-affected people across Armenia. In close collaboration with the Government and UN partners, WFP leveraged its operational expertise and established new partnerships with humanitarian donors to support affected population groups.



CSP Financial Overview

The roll-out of the Country Strategic Plan coupled with a changing operational environment stemming from multiple shocks led to the expansion of WFP's operational portfolio of activities, partners and resources.

Amidst growing operational needs emerging from the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in Armenia, WFP revised its operational plans mid-year to include two new Strategic Outcomes (3 and 4) under the crisis response focus area. The budget revision entailed an increase of WFP's needs-based plan (NBP) by approximately USD 4 million, reflecting on new activities that include on-demand service provision to the Government and partners, as well as food assistance interventions. To sustain these new operational needs, WFP received funding from the private sector, foundations, international Government donors and WFP's corporate funds.

In 2020, WFP Armenia's NBP was funded at 120 percent, with approximately USD 11 million available to support the implementation of both development and emergency activities.

The resourcing level of WFP's overall NBP shows dissimilarities on funding available for different strategic outcomes. Armenia's traditional Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 were fully funded, also thanks to multi-year contributions confirmed in 2019. On the other hand, the newly established Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4 were funded at 49 percent and 57 percent respectively, during the year. Only at the end of 2020, Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4 resulted fully funded, thanks to international donors' contributions received in the last month of the year. Key to the success and implementation of these two Outcomes has been the allocation of corporate resources from WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) that allowed WFP to address needs on time and launch new activities such as the COVID-19 food assistance to 10,400 people under Strategic Outcome 4.

In order to contrast the spread of COVID-19, health measures and movement limitations were imposed by the Government. These included the closure of schools and school canteens, as well as delays in school infrastructure rehabilitation. As such, WFP was able to implement only 78 percent of its implementation plan specific to activity 1 and 2 under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 respectively.

Thanks to the formulation of new activities, such as food value chains, WFP received support from new donors such as the United Kingdom. Through its COVID-19 response, WFP established new partnerships with the private sector, foundations and international financial institutions and, towards the end of 2020, it received support from traditionally humanitarian donors, such as the European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), to provide emergency food assistance. Thanks to dedicated efforts to broaden its donor base, in 2020, WFP established 12 new partnerships, increasing the number of donors from four in 2019 to 16 in 2020, and receiving contributions valued at approximately USD 8 million.

The flexibility and predictability of new resources received in 2020 has been key to WFP's success, allowing the organization to plan and sustain its operations. In 2020, 68 percent of contributions registered were allocated at the CSP level, and 87 percent were direct multilateral, including multi-year funding. The latter was provided by WFP Armenia's long-lasting partner, the Russian Federation, which allowed the organization to improve the planning of its activities and engage with the Government of Armenia and partners in long-term strategic investments towards food security and national systems. In turn, 32 percent of contributions were confirmed in 2020 at the activity level, mainly against activity 4 to provide food assistance to vulnerable populations in Armenia.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Vulnerable populations in Armenia, including schoolchildren, have access to adequate and nutritious food year round	 3,851,013	 3,851,013	 4,586,116	 2,987,028
02: National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2024	 1,405,923	 1,405,923	 2,245,617	 1,008,062
03: Vulnerable populations benefit from improved capacities of national entities and partners to prevent and respond to emergencies	 1,610,000	 0	 794,289	 758,359
04: Vulnerable populations in Armenia have access to basic needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crises	 2,443,095	 0	 3,011,941	 1,155,434
Total:	 9,310,031	 5,256,936	 10,637,963	 5,908,883

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Vulnerable populations in Armenia, including schoolchildren, have access to adequate and nutritious food year round



Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP assisted vulnerable people with access to adequate and nutritious food. This included providing daily meals to school children and supporting nutrition-sensitive food value chains to increase the quantity and elevate the quality of nutritionally diversified food available in markets.

Thanks to continued support from WFP's partners, Strategic Outcome 1 was fully funded for 2020. WFP continued providing school meals to 53,874 primary school children [1], developed school agricultural projects across 39 schools [2], and scaled-up the number of farmers included within the WFP-supported food value chain project from 30 initially planned farmers to 151 in 2020.

With the rapid onset of the COVID-19 pandemic across the country, the Government of Armenia decided to temporarily close the educational institutions to contain the virus' spread in March 2020. The national lockdown entailed the closure of schools and led to the termination of regular school meal provisions, thus imposing a serious risk on WFP maintaining nationwide achievements. Within a month of the resumption of the academic year in the fall, the spike of coronavirus cases during the second wave led to schools reverting to remote learning, with 5 percent of schools closing. In this challenging context, WFP, in consultation with the Government, developed a shock-responsive modus operandi for the school feeding programme by providing cash-based assistance and alternative take-home rations (ATHR) to school feeding beneficiaries. The cash-based transfer to 26,618 school children for two months provided primary school children from vulnerable families with continuous access to diverse nutritious meals while studying at home.

Meanwhile, in the fall, the programme turned to ATHR with food assistance boxes composed of six commodities (buckwheat, lentils, pasta, rice, vegetable oil, wheat flour) intended to last for 80 days. In the framework of in-kind assistance, about 906 mt of food were dispatched to 60,449 beneficiaries (53,874 primary school students and 6,575 activity supporters), including 3 percent of primary-aged conflict-affected school children integrated into local schools. Considering the ATHR model's positive results as a viable alternative to on-site meals, the Government and WFP agreed to continue this modality for the second semester of the 2020/2021 academic year.

Whilst ensuring the school feeding programme's continuity, a central element of the Country Strategic Plan is to gradually transition the national ownership of school feeding by 2024. The approach includes strengthening and supporting the Sustainable School Feeding Foundation (SSFF), which is currently responsible for implementing the national school feeding in six provinces and preparing the remaining four provinces and communities for transition to national ownership. In 2020, the SSFF underwent restructuring and changed into School Feeding and Child Welfare Agency (SFCW) and was integrated into the National Centre for Education Development and Innovation Foundation to promote the effective and sustainable implementation of a nationwide school feeding programme. Due to the restructuring and COVID-19 pandemic, in 2020, the national transition of Gegharkunik province to the Government was postponed. For the same reasons, the initially planned Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) joint

workshop [1] with SFCW has been shifted to 2021.

As part of the school feeding programme's nationalisation, WFP supported the Government to improve school kitchens by rehabilitating and re-equipping kitchen, cafeteria and storage facilities. In 2020, school kitchens and storage facilities in 92 schools were renovated and equipped with modern kitchen facilities. In cooperation with the Social and Industrial Food Service Institute of Russian Federation (SIFI), an infrastructure need assessment was finalised in two provinces, which will serve as a technical basis for planning and implementing renovation and equipping works in 2021. To build broader awareness on school feeding and healthy nutrition in general, WFP, in cooperation with SIFI, developed concepts on "Healthy Lifestyle and Proper Nutrition Week" and "Cooks Contest" materials for events aimed at promoting a healthy lifestyle and nutrition for children in conditions of COVID-19 restrictions. Furthermore, 54,000 leaflets on healthy nutrition and breakfast were published and delivered to beneficiaries.

To tackle food security in the country, WFP continued to support smallholder farmers and the communities in Berd, Tavush province, to increase both their productivity gains and sales in 2020. The agricultural ventures scaled-up from 30 farmers in a single province in 2019 to reach 151 farmers (44 women and 107 men) in two Northern provinces the following year. The programmatic design considers four main drivers of inefficiency for the existing food value chains: inefficient production processes, inefficient supply chains, lack of nutrition awareness by consumers and low purchasing power. Results captured in 2020 [3] show a 327 percent increase in cultivated land by participating farmers, with a 315 percent increase in yield and a total of 123 mt of nutritious agricultural product, such as beans, harvested. Successful activities included growth in mechanised processes, fuelling the productive capacity of available labour and reducing post-harvest losses.

The sustainability of augmented production requires more consumer demand and, to this end, WFP supported farmers' cooperative with branding, marketing and overall business planning. Activities also included working with marketing companies to develop packaging designs, branding and food certification to meet safety standards to enter the market.

As part of WFP's school-based food value chains interventions, in 2020, 39 schools across Armenia were enrolled in a school agricultural project that provided the schools with the skills and resources to produce food on-site for school meals in 2021. Across the targeted schools, berry gardens, intensive orchards and greenhouses were identified as the most appropriate infrastructure to be installed depending on a contextual analysis. This infrastructure began installation in 2020, and in 2021 it is anticipated that it will allow schools to grow seasonal fruits and vegetables, alongside acting as an important learning aid for children.

Despite the variety of challenges from the pandemic, the achievements showcased the strength of the partnership with the Government and the value placed on WFP activities, especially school feeding. Simultaneously, within its school feeding programme and school agricultural projects, WFP worked with cooperating partners to deliver nutrition training to around 1,400 partner staff and school community members (teachers, staff, kitchen helpers and parents) to highlight the importance of food choices on overall health. The 2020 target of 290 partner staff trained and receiving technical assistance was overachieved thanks to the training of an additional 1,087 school community members within school agricultural projects that envisions school feeding programming becoming more community-led and economically self-sufficient.

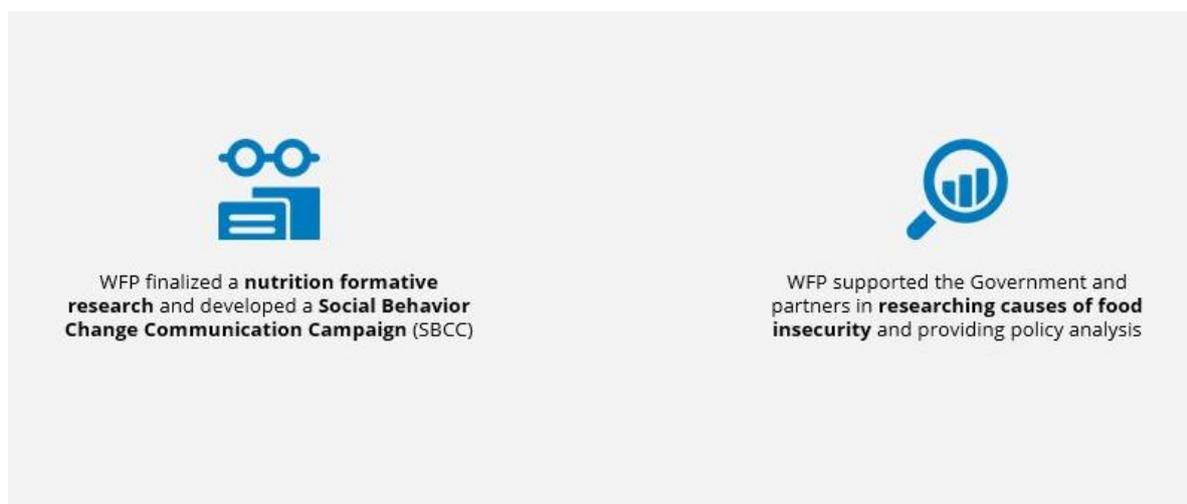
Evidence from the impact evaluation report, "The Nutrition-sensitive Aspect of the Development of Sustainable school feeding Project in Armenia", published in December 2019, corroborates the relevance of WFP intervention in supporting improved education opportunities and the wellbeing of school children, especially for the most vulnerable children who rely on schools as a source of education, health, safety and nutrition. Two substantial indications of the programme's relevance in the local context are, the study found, that only 55 percent of the children aged three to five received breakfast before attending school, implying that the remaining arrive to school hungry. The study revealed a statistically significant pattern by which children from higher expenditure households were more likely to have breakfast at home; neither maternal education nor child's gender were significant in this decision. Second, cognitive skills tests indicated a gradient of ability that strongly corresponds to household income and maternal education, with some children falling behind in a manner that may perpetuate poverty over generations from as early as grade zero.

Gender and age analyses were systematically integrated in the activity under this Strategic Outcome as demonstrated by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code of 4. WFP supported gender equality throughout, particularly in ensuring employment as kitchen helpers and cooks of personnel from households headed by women through the school feeding programme or promoting equal participation in decision-making relating to the food value chain project in Berd community.



WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government	4

Strategic outcome 02: National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2024



Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP utilized its expertise to enhance national systems supporting the Government and partners continuing the gradual nationalization of the school feeding programme. In addition, WFP expanded its efforts in 2020 to increase communities' awareness and consumption of healthy food and strengthen national institutions' capacities to address vulnerabilities and improve preparedness for shocks.

Coupled with the schools' infrastructural investments undertaken within Strategic Outcome 1, WFP's main activity under Strategic Outcome 2 was to strengthen the Government's capacities to ensure the school feeding programme's gradual transition to national ownership.

In 2020, WFP supported the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports (MoESCS) to establish a school feeding strategy and provide the Government with the regulatory frameworks for its operationalization to enable the programme's sustainability. In addition to the gradual transition to national ownership of the programme, WFP's technical efforts to strengthen the Ministry's capacity resulted in its ability to rapidly adjust the Government-led programme to the changing environment, stemming from COVID-19 and related school closures. As a result, an alternative model of school feeding through delivery of take-home rations (THR) was designed, through which the Government was able to assist around 50,000 children across the regions supported by the national programme, while WFP assisted an additional 26,618 children within Strategic Outcome 1 in the remaining regions.

The policy and capacity strengthening activities in the school feeding domain have also been the occasion for WFP to strengthen its partnership with the Social and Industrial Food Service Institute of Russian Federation (SIFI) via the launch of new interventions to: (i) develop an evidence-based framework for the school feeding strategy, (ii) improve the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system and integrate it into the state Educational Management Information System (EMIS), (iii) develop modules for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) specialized courses and (iv) identify standard school feeding models, including urban school feeding options for Yerevan. All the assignments are still ongoing and will be completed in 2021.

In 2020, WFP supported the development of the "School Feeding and Child Welfare" Agency (SFCW), which, replacing the "Sustainable School Feeding Foundation" (SSFF), was integrated into the "National Centre for Education Development and Innovation Foundation". Together with SIFI, WFP engaged with the newly established agency to offer technical assistance on implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as well as to identify fundraising mechanisms to strengthen the ownership of the programme at national and community levels.

Together with the SFCW and WFP's implementing partner SIFI, a wide array of trainings was provided in 2020 on school feeding programme management, procurement, nutrition, sanitation and hygiene, menus and cooking. Trainings were delivered to parents of schoolchildren, headmasters, accountants at schools and kitchen helpers, the latter being almost entirely composed of women from vulnerable households in nearby communities.

WFP also made considerable progress compared to 2019 to increase communities' awareness and consumption of healthy food via the finalization of a nutrition formative research and the development of a Social Behaviour Change Communication campaign (SBCC). To address the double burden of malnutrition in Armenia [1], WFP completed a

formative research on nutrition habits among the Armenian society, equally engaging men and women. The study identified dietary behaviours among the society that shed light on the over consumption of some products, such as salt, sugar, fats and staples, and the lack of proper healthy diets, including missing breakfast and low level of nutritious foods' consumption. WFP developed the SBCC with the insight from the study. The campaign was planned to be launched in schools during 2020, engaging communities with a particular focus on women, considering the positive role they can play when transferring knowledge in the household. Albeit COVID-19 and related health measures did not allow for the roll-out of the activities in 2020, these will be undertaken in 2021. Nonetheless, the results of the Formative Research and SBCC allowed WFP to inform the design of new food value chains projects to increase the availability of new nutritious products in the country and of new modules, such as breakfasts, to be included in the existing school feeding programme and drive new Public-Private-Partnerships for 2021.

WFP's expertise in nutrition also allowed to strengthen existing partnerships and closely engage with the Ministry of Health and MoESCS to streamline nutrition-sensitive approaches in national policies and achieve new outcome targets. WFP supported the amendment of a Government decree for the organization of school meals whereby the sale of sugary products, such as cookies, biscuits, sweets, waffles and cakes, in schools have been banned, replacing them with fresh fruits and vegetables. Processed meats have also been removed from the list of items that can be consumed in schools and the amount of sugar contained in meals reduced. WFP also developed a nutrition curriculum for school children and presented it to the Government to include as of 2021, with new modules on healthy diets and lifestyles as part of children's education.

In 2020, WFP participated in many public TV and radio broadcastings to raise awareness on nutritious diets and sharing with the Armenian society good practices to stay healthy. WFP produced guidance and information material on nutrition behaviours to adopt during the pandemic; it supported the Ministry of Health to develop a tailored menu for COVID-19-affected patients receiving care in hospitals, and established nutrition-sensitive emergency food baskets for the Food Security Sector Working Group partners' food assistance interventions.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP also supported government efforts to expand the evidence base around food security and nutrition by seconding a staff into the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia (Armstat) to support elaboration of data and the improvement of existing processes as well as providing on the job trainings to Armstat's staff. Through this partnership, WFP supported the methodological development and roll-out of the Integrated Living Conditions Survey to capture poverty rates, vulnerability and food insecurity dynamics in the country and will continue to support Armstat in 2021. WFP engaged with Armstat and the World Bank to develop a nutrition poverty line to back the Government's objective to carry out comprehensive analyses on vulnerability, and later inform the design of policies and interventions. Set to be completed in 2021, this joint project will, for the first time, include a food security approach to poverty, whereby a more nutritious food basket will be considered in the calculations of poverty across Armenia.

WFP's strengthening of the Government's capacities to respond to shocks was also expanded during the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP provided the Government with policy recommendations, designed food assistance interventions and, together with United Nations (UN) agencies and partners, also supported the Ministry to evaluate its information management systems and develop a centralized beneficiary system to improve the targeting of social protection measures.

Armenia being a shock-prone country, in 2020, WFP invested in improving disaster risk reduction and preparedness measures, strengthening the capacities of the country office, the Government and partners. Thanks to corporate funds, WFP (i) purchased Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) and also delivered some to its partner the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), (ii) created a working group with the Ministry of Emergency Situation (MoES) for establishing a staging area in the Gyumri airport, Shirak, that would serve as hub for receiving humanitarian aid in case of an emergency, (iii) prepared a contingency and business continuity plan for nuclear disaster scenarios and (iv) started engaging with the MoES on their capacity gaps assessment. In addition, during the outbreak of COVID-19, WFP supported strengthening the preparedness capacities of the Ministry of Health to respond to the pandemic. In line with the UN Response to COVID-19, and in close coordination with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the UN Resident Coordination Office, WFP supported the service delivery of around 125,000 personal protective equipment (PPE) to ensure health workers were protected by the virus when caring for patients.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical support to national institutions to generate evidence-base and inform policies, strategies and systems to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Armenia	3



Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable populations benefit from improved capacities of national entities and partners to prevent and respond to emergencies



Under Strategic Outcome 3, established in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP assisted affected populations, the Government and partners with on-demand service provision of life-saving medical equipment. In addition, WFP supported the coordination of supply chain and food security interventions among partners and drove the evidence-based design of targeted food security policies and interventions, thanks to nationwide assessments that capture the impacts of multiple shocks on food security.

Less than one year from the launch of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in Armenia, the COVID-19 pandemic erupted in the country, requiring WFP, the United Nations (UN), the Government and partners to promptly react to new emerging needs. To support coordination between all actors involved in providing food and non-food items, WFP also co-led with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Resident Coordinator Office the Supply Chain sector Working Group activated during the pandemic. Through the working group, government entities, donors, national and international non-government organisations (NGOs) would consolidate needs and coordinate their responses. In its role as Sector co-lead, WFP supported the collection of information on needs by the Government and health facilities, as well as on interventions planned by different partners to minimise duplication and avoid gaps in the delivering of food and non-food items, including medical equipment.

In close collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator Office, WHO and the Sector members, WFP also supported the establishment of a Government-owned information management platform to identify the demand and supply of medical equipment, and prioritise interventions towards beneficiaries, being health workers in medical facilities and the general population.

Amidst the unfolding of a health crisis in the country and the rapid spreading of the virus among the population, WFP leveraged its global supply-chain expertise to closely coordinate WHO, the UN Resident Coordinator Office and the Ministry of Health to identify and deliver urgently needed medical equipment. The establishment of new partnerships has been vital, and WFP mobilised resources from the private sector and Armenian Diaspora Foundations within 72 hours from the Government's request for assistance to procure around 125,000 units of PPE valued at USD 1 million. Throughout the process, WFP liaised with WHO and the Ministry of Health experts to ensure each item's quality and specification were in line with the Government and health workers' requirements. As a result, WFP delivered PPE to 157 medical facilities across the country to protect health workers from contracting the virus and limit the spread of the disease. This successful partnership with the Ministry of Health was later repeated, this time with the World Bank's financial support. The Ministry reallocated funds from an existing health project with the World Bank to re-direct resources towards WFP to purchase and deliver 670 medical items to support health facilities caring for COVID-19-affected patients.

The first food security assessment conducted nationwide by WFP in June-July 2020 revealed that 15.3 percent of the population was food insecure and that, for the first time in years, the urban region of Yerevan was hosting the second-largest share of food insecure people. The undertaking of the assessment, supported by the British Embassy to Armenia, was pivotal in establishing a new solid baseline of food insecurity data and informed the targeting approach of WFP's food assistance to 21,400 people whose food security was affected by COVID-19. The results of WFP's

assessment became the foundational evidence for all partners involved in food security interventions that were coordinated by WFP and the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) within the Food Security Sector Working Group established during the pandemic. WFP continued to hold this role of coordinator in the sector during and in the aftermath of the escalation of tensions across the adjoining Nagorno-Karabakh region which caused a wave of spontaneous arrivals into Armenia from late September. Together with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, WFP leveraged its food security expertise and the results from its first assessment to support food security partners, including the Government, national and international NGOs to consolidate and address the most urgent needs. WFP repeated the nationwide food security assessment together with a rapid food security assessment in November-December to identify vulnerability among spontaneous arrivals and Armenian host communities. Results will be presented during the first quarter of 2021 to the Government and partners to design evidence-based food assistance interventions within Strategic Outcome 4.



Strategic outcome 04: Vulnerable populations in Armenia have access to basic needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crises



Under the newly established Strategic Outcome 4, WFP provided food assistance to 21,400 vulnerable people, enabling them to meet their food security and nutrition needs in the aftermath and during two subsequent crises over 2020.

WFP's food assistance interventions under Strategic Outcome 4 aimed to address the multiple shocks that affected the food security of the population across the territory of Armenia, first at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and later in support to conflict-affected people arriving to Armenia. Assistance was provided to 10,400 beneficiaries whose food security was negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and 11,000 conflict-affected people in Armenia.

The pandemic gradually evolved from a health crisis to a socio-economic one, disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable. The pre-existing limited availability of a social safety-net combined with an unprepared health system, economic restraints and the closure of the country's borders led to an increase of the number of people living below the poverty line, from 23.4 percent to 26.4 [1] percent. For the first time in almost three decades, the Armenian population required emergency food assistance.

Against this background, and leveraging the results from the first nationwide food security assessment conducted in June and July 2020, WFP and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA) engaged into a partnership to support the most vulnerable affected by the pandemic with in-kind food assistance across two regions where food security levels have been hit the hardest, namely Kotayk and the urban capital region of Yerevan.

Thanks to corporate internal funding mechanisms, the Immediate Response Account (IRA), WFP received resources to promptly assist 10,400 highly vulnerable people in the months of November and December. Together with the Ministry's network of local authorities, 12 locations were identified as delivery points where municipalities received and distributed WFP's food items to vulnerable households identified through WFP's assessment's results and the Government's assistance list. Four commodities, including wheat flour, lentils, vegetable oil and canned beef, for a total of 193 mt of food were delivered and distributed. The food assistance to COVID-19-affected vulnerable people will continue in the first quarter of 2021.

During the last quarter of 2020, when the escalation of tensions across the adjoining Nagorno-Karabakh region erupted a number of conflict-affected people moved to Armenia. WFP complemented existing national efforts to meet the most urgent food needs across the bordering regions of Syunik and Vayots Dzor hosting spontaneous arrivals, and reached 11,000 beneficiaries, delivering 185 mt of emergency in-kind assistance in the form of dry food rations provided for two months.

Cross-cutting Results

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

In Armenia, gender inequality continues to be a significant challenge, including for food security. The nationwide household food security assessment conducted by WFP in June and July 2020 highlighted the links between gender and food insecurity and revealed that households headed by women are more likely to be food insecure, with 17 percent of them having poor or borderline food consumption, compared unfavourably to 12 percent among households headed by men.

Households headed by women are less resilient to shocks, with a comparatively lower monthly income (AMD 292,003 or USD 436) than that of households headed by men (AMD 209,777 or USD 608). Reasons for this disparity may stem from households led by women being more dependent on the informal sector, support from family and friends or state support programmes, as well as remittances if compared to households led by men. Households headed by women make up 64 percent of households with a monthly income below 120,000 AMD (USD 230), the threshold under which households are more likely to fall under poor and borderline Food Consumption Score categories as identified by WFP's food security assessments.

WFP adopted a full mainstreaming of gender considerations within its activities' design and implementation via its Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Through its school feeding programme, WFP continues to support gender parity by advancing children's human capital in the provision of daily meals and care for education. Furthermore, WFP invests in kitchen helpers' skills and provides them with take-home rations for their support to the programme. 99 percent of kitchen helpers and cooks are women from vulnerable households in nearby communities, with 1,315, including seven men, trained on nutrition education and curricula to prepare daily meals [1].

As part of its food value chains portfolio, 151 smallholder farmers received support across three projects by WFP in 2020. Of these, 29 percent were women, constituting a higher number compared to the national average of only 15 percent. In 2021, WFP will set as a priority to enhance further the engagement and decision-making power of female farmers throughout the project process in food value chains.

To further mainstream gender consideration in WFP's implementation of its CSP, the Armenia country office also launched a Gender Transformative Programme (GTP) in 2020. The country office set up a team representing all functional areas in the GTP discussions and closely engaged with Regional Bureau and Headquarters gender specialists to design a vision statement and an improvement plan that will be refined for finalisation in 2021. For the 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence, WFP engaged a theatre group to perform plays for children stressing the effects of gender-based violence and the importance of gender equality.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In 2020, WFP's feedback system changed from a mechanism where a beneficiary would call with feedback mainly related to the school feeding programme in each of WFP regions to a "one stop shop" to accommodate feedback and complaints related also to WFP's food value chain, nutrition and emergency support.

The focus remained to provide an opportunity for beneficiaries, and people in general in communities where WFP operates, to communicate directly with WFP in a safe way. With the objective to improve the effectiveness of WFP's operations by strengthening beneficiary and community engagement and resolving issues identified by the beneficiaries and communities, the feedback system consists of a direct hotline number and an email for all WFP activity in the country.

Phone and email interactions are compiled, categorised and consolidated by the monitoring team and handed over to the relevant units, mainly to the programme division in charge of implementation. WFP has special provisions concerning feedback relating to fraud or other corruption allegations. The "one-stop shop" feedback mechanism is still new.

WFP staff field visits will be used as an opportunity to follow-up and remind people about this mechanism, ensuring posters with contact details are visible, as well as handing out replacement cards as required. As per WFP standards, not only the protection focal point, but all staff are expected to collect feedback when provided by community members in the field.

Through distribution monitoring, including post-distribution and field visits, WFP staff continues to gather information regarding beneficiary feedback ranging from WFP's regular development programmes to the emergency assistance provided to COVID-19-affected households and spontaneous arrivals.

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

To support reducing the climate footprint of food security activities and make best usage of natural resources, WFP invested in the establishment of green energy solutions on different fronts. Leveraging abundance of existing natural resources, such as the sun, WFP is committed to support the green modernization of the country and by doing so, also improve the long-term sustainability of investments and increase productivity of existing assets.

As part of the school feeding programme, and in order to strengthen and complement the transition to national ownership of the programme, WFP invested in sustainable energy solutions in schools across Armenia. In 2020, WFP constructed solar power systems with a total capacity of 451 kilowatt in 21 schools with 4,381 students in total. These green technologies are used to fulfil the full power requirements of the schools, improving their long-term sustainability, including the costs of cooking hot school meals, thus reducing electricity cost burdens on schools.

WFP also invested to apply green energy solutions within existing nutrition-sensitive food value chain projects to improve food production and processing, reduce post-harvest losses, cut costs and thus support increasing the quantity of nutritionally diversified food available at affordable prices. WFP has been increasing the usage of mechanized processes in food production and food processing, using solar energy to offset the increased costs. Solar power systems have been installed in two separate projects. What's more, a "zero kilometres" approach to link local productions to local markets was adopted to also reduce the climate footprint of interventions.

The food value chain project in Berd, Tavush saw solar power systems installed in a processing centre for farmers to support the transition of mechanized processes. These mechanized sorting, cleaning and packaging processes reduce the labour requirements of the agricultural process and, therefore, increase the amount of product that can be processed, reducing post-harvest losses. The process, developed in close collaboration with local authorities to ensure that regulations were followed, is more energy-heavy, and a solar station powers the entire process.

Similarly, another food value chain project in the region of Shirak was improved thanks to the installation of solar power systems in three local dairy farms and one local poultry farm. Solar stations reduce the energy costs of production and 30 percent of energy produced is changed to monetary value and invested in the school feeding programmes of nine local schools. The implementation of these projects is supported by the 'energy for food security team' in the Regional Bureau Cairo and Headquarters.

Positive experiences in these domains allowed WFP to showcase initial results to international Government donors committed to invest in green energy solutions. In 2020, WFP expanded its existing partnership with the British Embassy to Armenia and invest in power stations in a new food value chain project that WFP will implement in Shirak. Supported bakeries will process whole-grain wheat to increase the availability of nutritionally diversified food across markets, and trainings will be conducted in the first quarter of 2021.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

* The variance of 1,229 mt between the planned (3,102 mt) and actual (1,873 mt) food distribution figure of total actual food transferred in 2020 was mainly due to the delay in distribution to beneficiaries whose food security was negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. By the end of December 2020 assistance to people affected by COVID-19 was provided to 10,400 people of the planned 44,000. Distribution to the remaining 33,600 beneficiaries will be conducted in January-February 2021.

* The variance of USD 1,056,452 between the planned cash transfer of USD 1,674,787 and USD 618,335 of total actual cash transferred in 2020 was mainly due to the late confirmation of funding; the extensive preparation of the intervention with the Government and partners to complement national efforts led to the postponement of the operations to 2021. Within Strategic Outcome 4, WFP received approximately USD 1.8 million in December 2020 to assist a planned number of 74,000 people, including 54,000 spontaneous arrivals and 20,000 Armenian host communities for four months via unrestricted cash.

* In the table "Beneficiaries by Residence Status", out of the 130,802 total actual number of beneficiaries, 11,000 are conflict-affected people.

WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDG' RELATED DATA NOTES:

* National results for "Prevalence of undernourishment" are available only for 2015-2017: <http://sdg.armstat.am/2-1-1/>. The value for 2020 provided is based on WFP country office's country-wide Food Security Assessment results carried out in December 2020. The most recent result reported by Armstat is 9.7% for 2017.

* National results for "Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status" are not available: <http://sdg.armstat.am/2-4-1/>

* National results for "Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture" are available for 2015-2019 partially (see: <http://sdg.armstat.am/2-4-1/>), i.e. only the total area of arable land is provided. The proportion of 51.2 percent is calculated by the country office using the total area of land under different crops (227.9 thousand ha) and total area of arable land (444.8 thousand ha).

* National results for "Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries" are not available: <https://sdg.armstat.am/17-9-1/>

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] ARMENIA – POVERTY SNAPSHOT OVER 2009-2019; https://www.armstat.am/file/article/poverty_2020_e_2.pdf

More information on maternal and child health and data available here: <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR325/FR325.pdf>

Partnerships

[1] Figure extracted from the Public Partnership and Resourcing distribution contribution and forecast stats – update 31/01/2021.



Strategic outcome 01

[1] The total number of 53,874 primary schoolchildren who received THR is equal to the adjusted total number of beneficiary schoolchildren.

[2] 39 schools that hosted agricultural projects are part of the total number of 412 primary schools assisted by WFP.

[3] Berd Project Quarterly Monitoring Report Q4 2020- Q3 2021. The monitoring was conducted in October 2020 for internal project monitoring purposes and measure actual project results against project results framework. No external reports are available. Yet, WFP Armenia plans to conduct an impact assessment in 2021 internally but with an external readership.

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES

* Part of the schoolchildren and activity supporters have received both: food (on-site and ATHR) and cash transfers. Thus, in the above table such beneficiaries are counted in both sections: i.e. as A1. Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers and Beneficiaries receiving food transfers. The adjusted total number of primary schoolchildren beneficiary is 53,874 and that of activity supporters is 6,620.

* The total adjusted number of beneficiaries reached under Strategic Outcome 1 is 109,402. This figure is calculated after adjustments made to remove the above-mentioned overlaps.

* The unplanned one-off cash-based transfer to 26,618 schoolchildren for two months provided primary school children from vulnerable families while studying at home. As such, the planned number is indicated as nil.

* Within a month of the resumption of the academic year in September, the spike of coronavirus cases during the second wave led to schools reverting to remote learning again. Therefore, it was decided to provide unplanned in-kind assistance, i.e. 906 mt of food to 60,449 beneficiaries (53,874 primary school students and 6,575 activity supporters) as take-home rations in boxes. As such, the planned numbers for both, schoolchildren and activity supporters are indicated as nil.

* 906 MT of food distributed as THR to 60,449 beneficiaries is reported under A.2: Food transfers as part of the total 1,496 MT food distributed.

* Another unplanned one-off in-kind assistance was distribution of sunflower oil to 21,676 beneficiaries whose food security was negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus the planned number is indicated as nil.1. SABER workshop was needed for progress towards Outcome Indicator 2: SABER School Feeding National Capacity. The workshop will be organized in 2021, therefore the country office will be able to report on this indicator in 2021.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] By double burden of malnutrition, it is meant issues of obesity and anaemia, which are both significant in Armenia and often also happen together.

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

Low Output under E*.4** COVID-19 and related health measures did not allow for the roll-out of the SBCC activities in 2020. The core SBCC activities are planned to be undertaken in 2021.

Outcome

* The three outcome targets refer to 1) Amendments to the Ministry of Health (MoH) decree on the meal organization in education institutions; 2) the finalisation of the MoH's "Strategy on healthy – life style promotion" now including WFP's nutrition SBCC activities; and 3) the technical and strategic assistance provided to Armstat via WFP's staff secondment.

* Gender and age analyses were systematically integrated in the activity under this Strategic Outcome. However, the overall Gender and Age Marker code for SO2 is 3, because the activity has no Tier 1 beneficiaries.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] ARMENIA – POVERTY SNAPSHOT OVER 2009-2019; https://www.armstat.am/file/article/poverty_2020_e_2.pdf

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES

*The variance of 414 mt between the planned food distribution of 792 mt vs. 378 mt of total actual food distributed in 2020 was mainly due to the delay in distribution to beneficiaries whose food security was negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. By the end of December 2020 assistance was provided to 10,400 people, against the planned 44,000. Distribution to the remaining 33,600 beneficiaries will be conducted in January-February 2021.

* In 2020, the Country Office planned to make cash-based transfers worth of USD 1,283,208 to assist a planned number of 74,000 people, including 54,000 spontaneous arrivals and 20,000 Armenian host communities for four months via unrestricted cash transfers. Because of late confirmation of funding and the extensive preparation of the intervention with the Government and partners to complement national efforts, the operations had to be postponed to 2021.

* Full Consumption-based Coping Strategy questionnaire was not included in the FS assessments in 2020, because the survey design was done before the COVID-19 lockdown and emergency. This is why the country office is not reporting on the average rCSI indicator in 2020. In 2021, the country office is planning household surveys where Consumption-based Coping Strategy questionnaire will be included to be able to report on the indicator in 2021.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] 1,315 refers to the total number of kitchen helpers and cooks trained within the school feeding programme since its inception in 2010.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES

* Due to COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions, the Country Office postponed the conduct of respective surveys to capture data needed to report on three protection cross-cutting indicators. The CO will be reporting on the protection indicators starting from 2021.

Environment

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES

* The promulgation and roll-out of the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, which includes provisions for environmental and social risk screening of CSP activities, was delayed because of COVID-19. This explains why the country office is reporting low targets and follow-up values for indicator C.4.1.

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	11.1	6.5	9.2	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	61,223	68,339	129,562	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	33,547	29,453	63,000	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	44	107	151	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			51.2	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	4,852	5,387	10,239	
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			180.2	

 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		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			

Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$		Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	2,263,527
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	68,535	67,926	99%
	female	68,965	62,876	91%
	total	137,500	130,802	95%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,400	1,005	72%
	female	1,225	967	79%
	total	2,625	1,972	75%
24-59 months	male	4,275	1,240	29%
	female	3,600	1,192	33%
	total	7,875	2,432	31%
5-11 years	male	28,210	44,968	159%
	female	25,290	36,194	143%
	total	53,500	81,162	152%
12-17 years	male	3,325	1,443	43%
	female	2,800	1,324	47%
	total	6,125	2,767	45%
18-59 years	male	25,200	16,504	65%
	female	27,300	19,837	73%
	total	52,500	36,341	69%
60+ years	male	6,125	2,766	45%
	female	8,750	3,362	38%
	total	14,875	6,128	41%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	137,500	130,802	95%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School Meal	57,500	87,726	152%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	80,000	43,076	53%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Buckwheat	87	22	26%
Pasta	87	25	29%
Rice	87	28	32%
Wheat Flour	1,756	475	27%
Vegetable Oil	124	65	53%
Rations	0	804	-
Lentils	168	76	45%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Rice	317	0	0%
Wheat Flour	317	213	67%
Canned Beef	0	16	-
Vegetable Oil	79	20	25%
Lentils	79	128	162%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	391,579	618,335	158%
Cash	1,283,208	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Vulnerable populations in Armenia, including schoolchildren, have access to adequate and nutritious food year round					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category D: Assets created						
Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed						
Output Category N*: School feeding provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	1,039 961 2,000	891 824 1,715
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	 0	12,510 14,108 26,618
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	6,110 6,890 13,000	5,416 6,850 12,266
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	General Distribution	Female Male Total	 0	11,581 10,095 21,676
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	 0	3,416 3,159 6,575
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	3,897 3,603 7,500	2,542 2,348 4,890
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	 0	289 325 614
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	 0	23,928 29,946 53,874
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	23,500 26,500 50,000	18,059 20,372 38,431
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,310	1,496
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	391,579	618,335
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Schoolchildren in the targeted areas receive a nutritious, hot, diversified meal every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	474	412

	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)								
C: Communities benefit from an enhanced national school feeding programme, including nutrition education, enabling them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	290				1,377
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)								
C: Communities benefit from an enhanced national school feeding programme, including nutrition education, enabling them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	training session	20				57
	D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services								
D: Communities, including smallholders, benefit from joint efforts to link local production with procurement of school meals to improve their incomes	D.2*.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	100				148
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained								
F: Communities, including smallholders, benefit from joint efforts to link local production with procurement of school meals to improve their incomes	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	individual	30				151
	N*.5*: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed								
N*: Schoolchildren benefit from rehabilitated school facilities and equipment, including kitchens, that improve delivery of school meals	N*.5.3: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed		School feeding (on-site)	unit	125				92
	N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days								
N*: Schoolchildren in the targeted areas receive a nutritious, hot, diversified meal every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100				72

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Students (primary schools); Armenia; Cash, Food									



Hand-over strategy developed and implemented [1=not achieved; 2=partially achieved; 3=achieved]	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	2	=3	=2	2	2		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0.04	≤0.02	≤0.03	0.01	0.04		Secondary data
		Male	0.03	≤0.02	≤0.02	0.01	0.03		
		Overall	0.03	≤0.02	≤0.02	0.02	0.03		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	99.96	≥99.98	≥99.97	99.99	99.96		Secondary data
		Male	99.97	≥99.98	≥99.98	99.99	99.97		
		Overall	99.97	≥99.98	≥99.98	99.98	99.97		

Strategic Outcome 02 : National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2024 - Root Causes

Output Results

Activity 02: Provide technical support to national institutions to generate evidence-base and inform policies, strategies and systems to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Armenia

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: National institutions have strengthened capacities to implement a comprehensive nutrition-sensitive national school feeding programme	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	20	18
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Vulnerable communities benefit from investments in emergency preparedness and improved disaster response capacities in local systems	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	1	1
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Vulnerable groups benefit from enhanced national social protection systems and coherent policies to ensure their basic food and nutrition needs are met	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	2	2
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Communities have enhanced awareness and consumption of healthy, nutritious and diverse diets	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	500	100
E*: Communities have enhanced awareness and consumption of healthy, nutritious and diverse diets	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	500	130

	E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media								
E*: Communities have enhanced awareness and consumption of healthy, nutritious and diverse diets	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	100,000	15,000		

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide technical support to national institutions to generate evidence-base and inform policies, strategies and systems to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Armenia

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
National institutions; Armenia;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	>8	>2	3	2		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03 : Vulnerable populations benefit from improved capacities of national entities and partners to prevent and respond to emergencies

- Crisis Response

Output Results

Activity 03: Provide on-demand service provision to the Government and other partners

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Affected populations benefit from food security and logistics coordination and information management	H.1.112: Number of technical reports shared with cluster partners		Food Security Cluster	report	3	3
	H.2*: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type					
H: Affected populations benefit from food security and logistics coordination and information management	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Food Security Cluster	unit	1	1
H: Affected populations benefit from food security and logistics coordination and information management	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Logistics Cluster	unit	1	1
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Affected populations benefit from on-demand services to national and international partners in order to timely receive life-saving food and medical supplies	H.1.105: Number of services provided		Logistics Cluster	service	1	1

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide on-demand service provision to the Government and other partners



Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
National Institutions; Armenia; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Service Delivery General	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1			Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04 : Vulnerable populations in Armenia have access to basic needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crises

Output Results

Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations and provide food assistance

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	41,568 38,432 80,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	41,568 38,432 80,000	11,594 9,806 21,400
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	792	378
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,283,208	0

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations and provide food assistance

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
General population/Host families; Armenia; Cash, Food									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	82.9	>82.9	>82.9	88.9			WFP survey
		Male	87.9	>87.9	>87.9	93.5			
		Overall	85	>85	>85	90.8			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	12.8	<12.8	<12.8	8.9			WFP survey
		Male	9.2	<9.2	<9.2	5.4			
		Overall	11.3	<11.3	<11.3	7.5			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	4	<4	<4	2.2			WFP survey
		Male	3	<3	<3	1.1			
		Overall	3.7	<3.7	<3.7	1.7			

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Students (primary schools); Armenia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government	School feeding (on-site)		Overall	94	≥80	≥90	94	94
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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Activity supporters; Armenia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government	School feeding (on-site)		Female	100	=100	=100	99.47	100
				Male	0	=0	=0	0.53	0
				Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Students (primary schools); Armenia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government	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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Students (primary schools); Armenia; Cash, Food				Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
CSP activities; Armenia	Act 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0	=100	=0		

World Food Programme

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Children enjoy nutritious meals at school supported by WFP Armenia

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

Financial Section

Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations in Armenia, including schoolchildren, have access to adequate and nutritious food year round
SO 2	National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2024
SO 3	Vulnerable populations benefit from improved capacities of national entities and partners to prevent and respond to emergencies
SO 4	Vulnerable populations in Armenia have access to basic needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crises
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide on-demand service provision to the Government and other partners
CS1	Provide technical support to national institutions to generate evidence-base and inform policies, strategies and systems to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Armenia
SMP1	Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government
URT1	Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations and provide food assistance

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Vulnerable populations in Armenia, including schoolchildren, have access to adequate and nutritious food year round	Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government	3,851,014	3,851,014	4,586,114	2,987,028
		Non Activity Specific			3	
	Vulnerable populations in Armenia have access to basic needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crises	Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations and provide food assistance	2,443,095	0	2,787,577	1,155,434
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	224,365	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,294,109	3,851,014	7,598,058	4,142,462
5	National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2024	Provide technical support to national institutions to generate evidence-base and inform policies, strategies and systems to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Armenia	1,405,923	1,405,923	2,245,617	1,008,062
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,405,923	1,405,923	2,245,617	1,008,062

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Vulnerable populations benefit from improved capacities of national entities and partners to prevent and respond to emergencies	Provide on-demand service provision to the Government and other partners	1,610,000	0	794,289	758,360
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,610,000	0	794,289	758,360
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	601,420	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	601,420	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			9,310,032	5,256,937	11,239,385	5,908,884
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			468,805	468,805	662,160	144,283
Total Direct Costs			9,778,837	5,725,742	11,901,545	6,053,168
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			525,705	372,173	482,500	482,500
Grand Total			10,304,542	6,097,915	12,384,044	6,535,667



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 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations in Armenia, including schoolchildren, have access to adequate and nutritious food year round
SO 2	National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2024
SO 3	Vulnerable populations benefit from improved capacities of national entities and partners to prevent and respond to emergencies
SO 4	Vulnerable populations in Armenia have access to basic needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crises
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide on-demand service provision to the Government and other partners
CSI1	Provide technical support to national institutions to generate evidence-base and inform policies, strategies and systems to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Armenia
SMP1	Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government
URT1	Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations and provide food assistance

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources	
1	Vulnerable populations in Armenia have access to basic needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crises	Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations and provide food assistance	2,443,095	1,448,724	1,338,852	2,787,577	1,155,434	1,632,143	
		Non Activity Specific	0	224,365	0	224,365	0	224,365	
	Vulnerable populations in Armenia, including schoolchildren, have access to adequate and nutritious food year round	Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government	6,053,200	6,262,133	0	6,262,133	4,663,047	1,599,086	
		Non Activity Specific	0	3	0	3	0	3	
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			8,496,295	7,935,225	1,338,852	9,274,078	5,818,481	3,455,596

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2024	Provide technical support to national institutions to generate evidence-base and inform policies, strategies and systems to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Armenia	2,075,908	2,380,336	0	2,380,336	1,142,782	1,237,555
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,075,908	2,380,336	0	2,380,336	1,142,782	1,237,555
8	Vulnerable populations benefit from improved capacities of national entities and partners to prevent and respond to emergencies	Provide on-demand service provision to the Government and other partners	1,610,000	776,855	17,434	794,289	758,360	35,929
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,610,000	776,855	17,434	794,289	758,360	35,929
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	601,420	0	601,420	0	601,420
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	601,420	0	601,420	0	601,420
Total Direct Operational Cost			12,182,204	11,693,837	1,356,286	13,050,124	7,719,623	5,330,500
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			755,610	783,280	52,218	835,497	317,621	517,877
Total Direct Costs			12,937,814	12,477,117	1,408,504	13,885,621	8,037,244	5,848,377
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			731,038	784,790		784,790	784,790	0
Grand Total			13,668,852	13,261,906	1,408,504	14,670,410	8,822,033	5,848,377



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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