



World Food
Programme

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Armenia

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

Under the framework of the 2019-2024 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), which aligns with the Government of Armenia's strategic development agenda, WFP continued to implement its crisis response that began in 2020, while expanding its development portfolio and strengthening social protection. WFP built on its strong partnership with the Government to support crisis-affected populations, enhance the development of human capital, the improvement of health and the promotion of sustainable economic growth that benefits the whole population [1].

In Armenia, WFP embraces the 'Changing Lives' vision set in the 2030 Agenda for a world free from hunger in a context of equitable and environmentally responsible sustainable development. In contributing towards national SDG targets [2], WFP is improving access to food, providing school meals, rehabilitating school kitchens and canteens while at the same time creating employment opportunities and contributing to mitigating the impacts of climate change, supporting smallholder farmers and agribusinesses to strengthen nutrition-sensitive food value chains, and through policy and technical support for national food security and nutrition systems, especially through the progressive nationalization of the school feeding programme. In addition, the promotion of social behavioural change and nutrition awareness is contributing to better eating habits and strengthening linkages between school feeding and food value chains.

In the past year, however, development gains were challenged by major shocks from 2020, namely the COVID-19 pandemic, with its dire health and socio-economic impacts, and the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, which caused a humanitarian and political crisis with national and regional dimensions. While the addition of two strategic outcomes in 2020 enabled assistance to people whose food security was negatively affected by COVID-19, in 2021, WFP further expanded its emergency operation to meet the food security needs of persons displaced and affected by conflict [3].

WFP continued its active inter-agency engagement from 2020 to leverage inclusive responses to the dual crises. Through the Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP), WFP provided food assistance and facilitated supplies of medical and personal protective items to the Government, and continued mapping food security and vulnerability through rapid and comprehensive assessments. Moreover, under the United Nations Inter-Agency Response Plan (IA-RP), WFP chairs the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group, an important forum for ensuring a coordinated response to the increased needs that have arisen in the country.

In close partnership with the Government, WFP's emergency response reached nearly 100,000 displaced and local populations, providing USD 1.2 million in cash and nearly 1,300 mt of food assistance [4]. Afterwards, WFP conducted monitoring exercises to collect beneficiary feedback and document lessons learned to improve accountability and guide WFP to better enhance the needs of vulnerable people in the future. To strengthen national response capacities moving forward, WFP is supporting the Government to establish shock-responsive social safety nets and strengthen social protection platforms by including food security as a vulnerability criterion.

While schools remained closed and onsite feeding closed, regular school meals were temporarily replaced with cash-based assistance and alternative take-home rations to help secure the basic food needs of 53,000 school children and their families [5]; with over 100,000 children benefiting annually from the national and WFP-provided school feeding [6].

WFP's development activities continued to address the root causes of vulnerability in Armenia, particularly food insecurity and malnutrition. Expanded efforts to recover livelihoods, transform food systems and boost country capacity strengthening is enabling WFP's transition across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. In the process, WFP supported over 560 local producers [7] to improve their production, storage, processing and packaging of targeted commodities, while improving infrastructure through clean energy and strengthening linkages with markets, which contributes vitally to the increased availability and affordability of nutritious food for the greater community.

Building on the nexus approach, WFP is launching a project to rehabilitate water infrastructure in ten communities in Syunik, which will see the development of agricultural producers through a market focused approach that increases clean production and demand of affordable high-quality nutritious food.

In 2021, the Government endorsed the 2021-2025 United Nations Cooperation Framework for Armenia [8]. Building on the strong partnership, WFP will continue its engagement with the Government and partners to conduct country capacity strengthening in the areas of social protection, education, health and green economic growth while promoting gender equality and equal opportunities.

160,615

Total beneficiaries in 2021



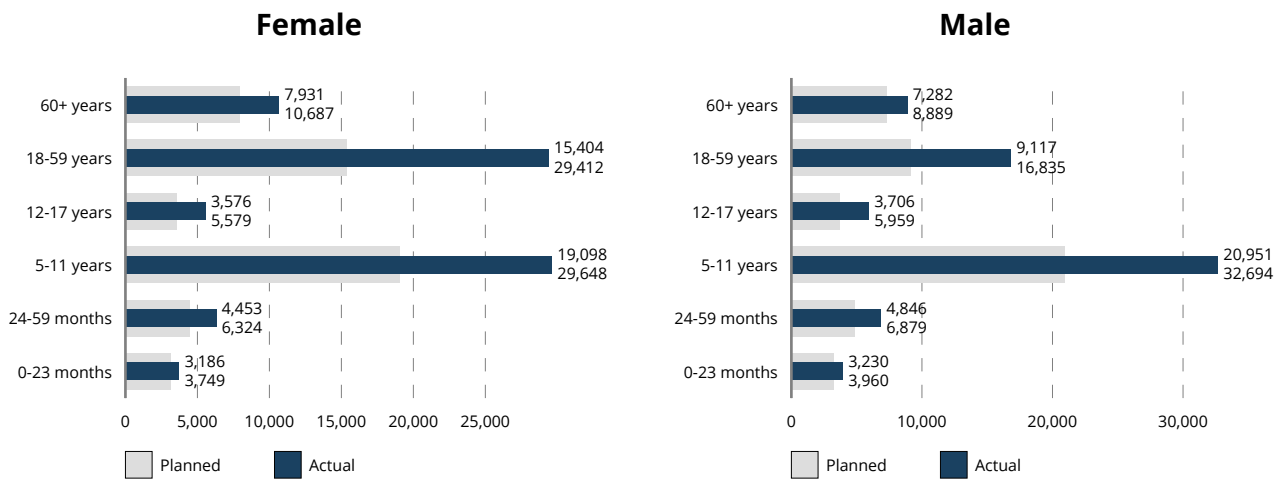
53% female



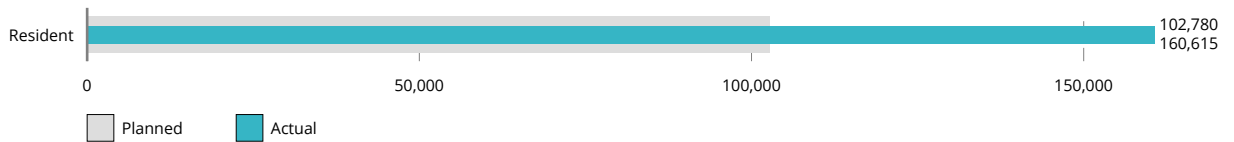
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 9,557 (53% Female, 47% Male)

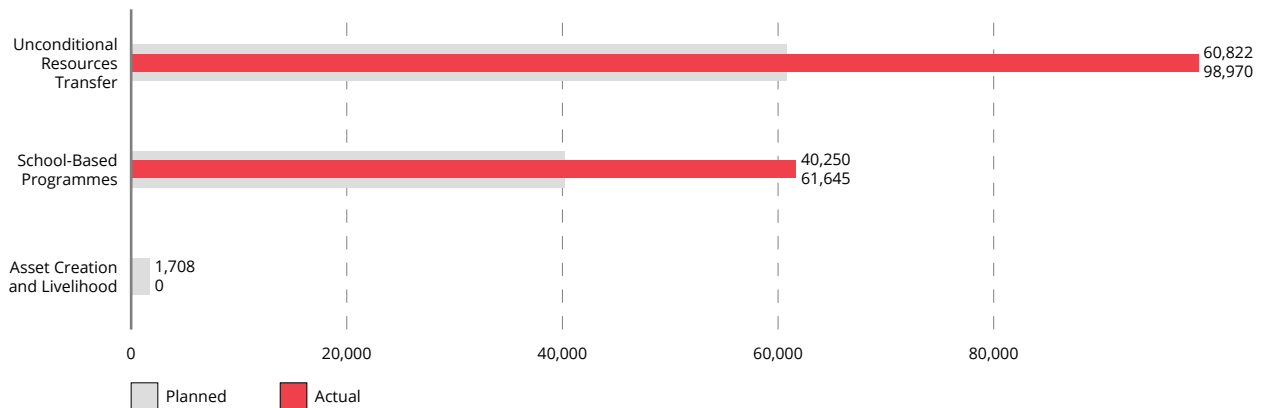
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



146,018

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 40,250 total planned
(75,040 Female, 70,978 Male)



21,108

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 79,780 total planned
(13,221 Female, 7,887 Male)

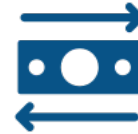
Total Food and CBT



2,626 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 1,695 mt total planned

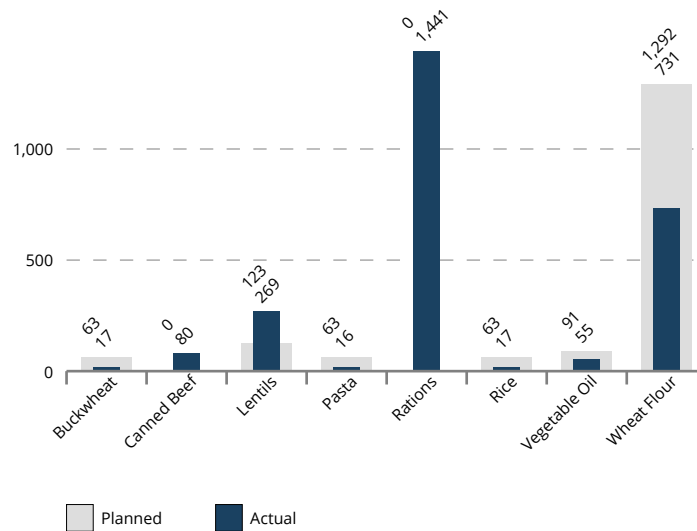


US\$ 1,303,191

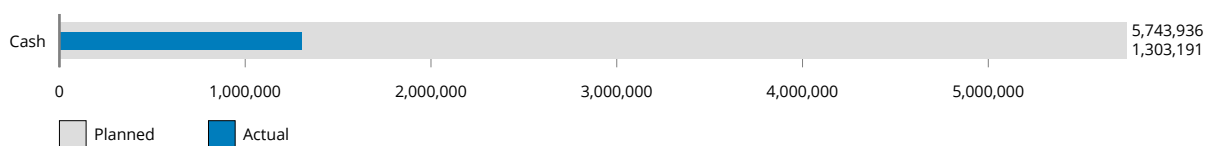
total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 5,743,936 total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations

Armenia is a landlocked country in the South Caucasus, with borders open only in the north to Georgia and in the south to Iran. Although highly mountainous, the country has 444,000 ha of arable land, mostly owned by smallholder farmers, yet around 29 percent is not utilized [1]. While agriculture is deemed essential to Armenia's development and economy, the food sector is characterized by low productivity of nutritionally diversified commodities, high production costs, fragmented producers and limited post-harvest value-adding infrastructure. These conditions contribute to Armenia being a food-deficit country that relies heavily on food imports.

Food insecurity in Armenia has mostly been an issue of access to nutritious food due to lack of financial means, low profitability of agricultural production, gender and economic inequalities and poor awareness of healthy eating practices. Food security assessments carried out by WFP found 21 percent of the local population to be food insecure and 56 percent at risk (marginally food secure) of being food insecure [2]; an overall deterioration of 3 percent compared to December 2020 [3]. Among displaced people, 13 percent were identified as food insecure, although over 70 percent are practicing negative coping strategies [4] to maintain a level of marginal food security. Moreover, malnutrition and obesity continue to be prevalent, with 48 percent of the adult population and 28 percent of children aged 7 and 8 either overweight or obese, and only 45 percent of children between 6-23 months meeting the minimum acceptable diet [5].

In 2021, the impact of COVID-19 continued to challenge school feeding and the already fragile socio-economic situation in Armenia, also further aggravated by the hostilities/fighting between Armenia and Azerbaijan that erupted in September 2020 and resulted in the displacement of thousands of people to Armenia. As of October 2021, nearly 30,000 people continue to be displaced in Armenia [6]. As the context remains fluid, limited resources in the cities and localities where displaced people are being accommodated continued to be stretched and placed additional stress on host communities with severe implications on food security, nutrition and poverty. Given the protracted needs, WFP's crisis response remained active throughout the year to ensure food aid be provided in the event of a shock.

As stresses continued to impact the most vulnerable throughout the year, the most common concerns among Armenians are the external political and security situation of the country, financial hardships due to loss of jobs and livelihood sources, followed by economic and social problems [7]. Employment rates have also deteriorated, with 15 percent of the local potential workforce unemployed, the share of unemployed tripling among the displaced population and a decrease in those holding permanent jobs [8].

Women continue to be among the most vulnerable in Armenia, with wide gaps in educational and labour opportunities and political participation. Of concern, Armenia ranked 114 out of 156 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index [9], a drop from 98 in 2020. To promote gender equality and women's empowerment, WFP continues to champion women in all its activities, with women and children being the primary beneficiaries of WFP's interventions in Armenia, while supporting the development of inclusive and gender-transformative projects [10].

Recognizing these challenges, the Government has engaged WFP in supporting efforts towards evidence-based policy formulation, and cooperation to support humanitarian interventions and foster development. This strong partnership has forged an enabling environment for WFP to continue to support addressing challenges faced by the Government, through implementing the 2019-2024 Country Strategic Plan (CSP). This aligns with the national development agenda, aiming to address roots causes of food insecurity and invest in resilience, while delivering life-saving support to vulnerable food insecure populations.

Coordinating with the Government, WFP complemented existing national assistance programmes by spearheading the food assistance response, providing the first urgent humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected populations. Nearly 100,000 food insecure Armenians and persons displaced from Nagorno-Karabakh were supported through the provision of cash and in-kind food assistance at a time when food insecurity in the country had worsened.

In parallel, WFP is undertaking efforts to strengthen the capacities of national entities and partners to prevent and respond to crises as result of increased needs due to COVID-19 and conflict. WFP's routine monitoring supports the evidence base used for planning and contributes to policy dialogue with the Government on how to enhance food security and design longer term activities.

A central element of the CSP is to gradually transition towards the national ownership of school feeding by 2023. While the management and operations are nationalized in eight provinces, WFP will continue to provide the Government with technical expertise through 2024 to ensure the viability of the programme moving forward. The approach includes strengthening capacities of national partners [11] and facilitating the transition of the programme in the remaining two provinces to the national programme.

To address the underlying drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition, and support income opportunities, WFP actively invests in food systems and nutrition education across the country to ensure availability, affordability and accessibility to safe and nutritious food. Based on needs identified through its strong partnership with the Government, WFP has focused on institutional capacity strengthening towards improving the food security and nutrition, including through support to national social protection systems, enhancing emergency preparedness and adaptation to climate change.

Contributing to human security, WFP's targeted investments in different areas along the food value chain in 2020 [12] have strengthened the resilience of participating farmers to shocks. This market approach has increased profitability and productivity, leading to a greater availability of nutritious food in local communities and profit for the producers, highlighting the important role of sustainable food systems in building resilience. Furthermore, within WFP's nexus programming, investments are being made to rehabilitate water infrastructure in ten communities in Syunik.

Additionally, WFP continues its support to the Government towards the development of a National Food Security Strategy that foresees direct linkages to the recently published National Adaptation Plan of the Republic of Armenia, given the interlinkages between food security and climate change.

Risk Management

WFP conducts regular reviews to identify strategic, operational and fiduciary risks in Armenia. To manage key risks, WFP embeds robust mitigation measures at all levels of planning, embedding shock responsiveness in all elements of the strategies, policies and respective implementation plans and instruments while monitoring changes in the operational environment. To reduce risks and ensure collaboration, WFP continued to strengthen partnerships with government, private sector, civil society and other UN agencies.

Geographically, Armenia is located in a seismic hazard zone laden by fault lines and, therefore, at high risk of earthquakes. WFP continues to exercise general preparedness and response for multiple scenarios, including both direct and indirect consequences of potential natural hazards.

Although large scale conflict was curbed following a ceasefire in November 2020, intense skirmishes continue to break out along the ceasefire line. Operationally, many emergency response activities and investments targeting food value chains and school feeding are implemented in border areas in proximity of the line of contact. WFP continuously monitors the security situation to enhance disaster risk reduction preparedness and ensure the safety of all staff and participants.

While existing partnerships that focus on social protection helped to ensure vulnerable populations continued to be supported, WFP also engaged with new and non-traditional donors to boost resource mobilization. Management has been key to successfully responding to crises while continuing to enhance the progress and diversification of WFP's development portfolio to transition towards nexus programming. Strong partnerships and frequent engagement have also enabled WFP to respond to increased needs and undertake additional monitoring.

As opposed to rapid assessments, routine monitoring exercises by geographic location have proved valuable in avoiding and managing strategic and operational risks, developing systematic and targeted interventions as shocks unfold, and enhance engagements with government bodies and other partners to promote the importance of risk planning.

Partnerships

In 2021, WFP continued implementing its partnership strategy, while exploring opportunities with the private sector and generating innovative solutions to meet the objectives of the CSP 2019-2024. WFP supported the Government in addressing food security needs through extensive fundraising efforts and strengthening engagement with current partners.

At the national level, WFP's relationship with the Government of Armenia has remained consistently strong, working in close cooperation with line ministries [1] to strengthen country capacity, provide technical assistance for strategy development and improve nutrition education via social behaviour change communication. Notably, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs continued to be a strong interlocuter, facilitating WFP's engagement with and support to the Armenian Government. The partnership resulted in the Government donating USD 25,000 to WFP in 2021, which has been used to establish a small food value chain project for female farmers in a border community in Syunik region.

One of the key results of the successful partnership between WFP and the Government is the commitment to fully nationalize the school feeding programme by 2023. The nationalization process is on track. Furthermore, WFP worked with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports to support the integration of a healthy lifestyle and diet into the national curriculum. The Ministry is about to draft a national strategy for school feeding and is finalizing the decree to support the handover roadmap. WFP will be engaged in developing the national strategy that foresees the expansion to other grades and Yerevan, previously not covered under school feeding.

WFP has significantly increased its collaboration with the Ministry of Economy in providing technical support for developing the National Food Security Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2025 and substantially investing in food value chain projects in the country. WFP continues to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, with the aim of making the national social protection system more shock-responsive and inclusive of food security considerations, such as by including food security indicators within the eligibility criteria to access assistance through social protection.

In a new partnership, the Ministry of Environment requested WFP support around adaptation to climate change. To realize the priorities of the National Adaptation Plan under this area, WFP is enhancing collaboration with the Ministry over WFP's green investments in food value chains to ensure that increased agricultural output is climate sensitive and does not have negative social or environmental impacts.

WFP has also worked at municipal level, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Territorial Administration to facilitate the provision of food assistance to those affected by recent shocks. This partnership also supports the nexus programming for targeted development to enhance food security in Syunik.

WFP has strengthened its engagement with local and international NGOs through field level agreements to efficiently implement activities [2]. Additionally, WFP has collaborated with the Asian Development Bank to optimize school renovations and the World Bank to develop the nutrition poverty line.

WFP also established strategic linkages with the National Agrarian University of Armenia to strengthen its opportunities and capacities to deliver quality research, agricultural extension services and knowledge to farmers and communities benefiting from WFP's food value chains investments in Armenia.

The Russian Federation remains the donor with the highest multi-year strategic contribution to support school feeding programme activities. The continued support has been critical to the sustainability of school feeding activities in Armenia.

A demonstrated ability to successfully support vulnerable people with food and nutrition assistance resulted in a contribution of over USD 4 million by four donors [3]. As part of an Inter-Agency Response Plan [4], WFP chaired the Food Security and Nutrition Technical Working Group to identify partners, coordinate food security efforts, and map the work of partners in response to needs and share best practices.

WFP continued to be an active member of the UN Country Team and worked towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Armenia [5]. WFP is part of the Joint SDG Fund with UNDP and UNICEF to nationalize SDG programming and strengthen SDG financing mechanisms in Armenia to achieve development objectives by 2030. WFP also secured a South-South Cooperation Fund contribution to strengthen community level capacity for investment in food production for smallholder farmers.

CSP Financial Overview

Having completed two and half years of the five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP- 2019-2024), 80 percent of the 2019-2021 Needs-Based Plan (NBP) has been funded as of 2021, with USD 22 million available overall, and USD 13.1 million available to implement development and emergency response activities in 2021.

To accommodate for the increased needs emerging from the impacts of COVID-19 and conflict, WFP's operations in Armenia underwent two budget revisions in 2021 [1]. The revisions increased the NBP by USD 8 million, amounting to USD 14.2 million in 2021 and a total USD 40.5 million over the five-year period (2019-2024). This was reflective of inter-agency assessments, which projected needs within the fluidity of the crisis, although fortunately did not materialize.

Diverse donors supported the implementation of WFP activities, with 79 percent of contributions registered and allocated at the CSP level and 65 percent being multi-year funding. Multilateral contributions mainly given to WFP as advance funding for emergency response accounted for 21 percent of funding received in 2021. Direct contributions accounted for 79 percent of all contributions received in 2021. These contributions facilitated WFP's continued support to school feeding activities and to cover the basic needs of crisis-affected people through food and cash assistance. Additional resources to implement the 2021 NBP consisted of balances carried over from 2020, new contributions and internal resources. These commitments allowed WFP to engage with the Government and partners in long-term strategic investments towards strengthening food security and social protection.

Operations in Armenia are traditionally development-oriented, piloting innovative activities which are often replicated in contexts spanning WFP's global operations. This approach has led funding to be primarily focused on long-term, resilience building and food security activities under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 that respond to root causes of vulnerability as opposed to Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4, which cover crisis response.

Funds carried over from 2020 led funding for Strategic Outcome 1 to exceed the NBP by 59 percent. The implementation plan reflected the extension of activities under Strategic Outcome 1.





In Armenia, urban agriculture has been introduced with school-based agriculture activities. Achievements in strengthening linkages between school feeding and food value chains revealed the need to expand associated school-based agriculture activities. Consequently, the reorientation of school agriculture activities to Strategic Outcome 1 led to a variance between the implementation plan and expenditures under Strategic Outcome 2. However, the success of the low investment and high return approach allowed WFP to obtain internal funding [2] to scale-up building resilient food systems.

Moreover, resources carried over from 2020 to cover the implementation of the activities that were postponed further supplemented the funding of capacity strengthening activities under Strategic Outcome 2, and service provision under Strategic Outcome 3. Overall, the funding levels for Strategic Outcome 2 and Strategic Outcome 3 exceeded the NBP by 31 percent and 80 percent, respectively. Uncertainty over the post-conflict period and the protracted need for assistance necessitated, even if at a smaller scale, active crisis response-oriented strategic objectives throughout the year.

However, WFP faced challenges in covering the crisis response activity under Strategic Outcome 4, which was funded at 55 percent. Flexible funding allowed WFP to reallocate resources where most needed. Resources advanced by WFP and allocated at the end of 2020 supported urgent COVID-19 activities through Internal Project Lending. An internal multi-lateral contribution from the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) was also received to cover crisis response activities, including food and cash assistance to food insecure populations, and cash for work to support nexus programming. WFP also introduced capacity strengthening as a modality under Strategic Outcome 4. The level of expenditure under Strategic Outcome 4 was affected by the change in operational environment which led to the spending rate of 80 percent.

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	 3,609,652.0	 4,529,601.0	 5,730,788.0	 4,735,871.0
02: National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2024	 1,374,770.0	 1,797,707.0	 1,799,570.0	 1,208,108.0
03: Vulnerable populations benefit from improved capacities of national entities and partners to prevent and respond to emergencies	 20,000.0	 20,000.0	 35,929.0	 35,929.0
04: Vulnerable populations in Armenia have access to basic needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crises	 7,186,665.0	 3,991,786.0	 3,942,269.0	 3,207,021.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 211,754.0	 0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	 12,191,087.0	 10,339,094.0	 11,720,310.0	 9,186,929.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 1,167,836.0	 616,379.0	 1,007,479.0	 464,204.0
Total Direct Costs	 13,358,923.0	 10,955,473.0	 12,727,789.0	 9,651,133.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 866,906.0	 710,728.0	 367,115.0	 367,115.0

Grand Total				
	14,225,829.0	11,666,201.0	13,094,904.0	10,018,247.0

Programme performance

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



53,874 school children (46 percent girls) received **alternative take-home rations** while schools remained closed due to COVID-19.



100,000 school children benefitting annually from WFP and national **school feeding**.



1,341 mt of **food commodities** were distributed to **school children**, and **female kitchen helpers**.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP delivered a gender-sensitive and inclusive national school feeding programme in Armenia, while addressing underlying drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition. Continuing the transformative approach, WFP is introducing green technologies, including solar stations, school gardens and greenhouses to enhance the availability of nutritious food for school children and sustainability of localized school feeding as the management and implementation of the programme is gradually handed over to the Government.

To ensure that school children would continue to have access to nutritious food while schools were closed, WFP worked in close cooperation with the Government and distributed over 900 mt of food to children in the form of alternative take-home rations during the second semester of the 2020-2021 academic year (January-May). WFP provided alternative take-home rations to 53,000 school children (of which 46 percent were girls) in 412 schools during the COVID-19 lockdown. This includes more than 1,500 children from families displaced by the conflict and now enrolled in schools in Armenia. In addition, with vulnerable kitchen helpers struggling to meet their basic food needs amidst the pandemic and despite the suspension of onsite school feeding, WFP extended the support to 1,315 kitchen helpers and their households [1], who are women from poor households and households headed by women. Ration boxes comprised of nutritionally diversified dry commodities were provided as a one-time solution to cover their needs over one semester, ensuring that children had access to food at home while minimizing the number of those resorting to reduced coping strategies [2] and the financial burden on families, particularly in poorer communities. Research in Armenia has shown that school feeding is leading to 0.4 percent poverty reduction in the country [3]. Overall, more than 100,000 children are benefitting annually from the national and WFP-provided school feeding.

Those who received support expressed gratitude for the assistance describing it as a valuable contribution to their families. As part of WFP's regular monitoring mechanisms, a post-distribution monitoring exercise done in August 2021, which surveyed parents, kitchen helpers and headmasters, confirmed the distribution process was implemented well and in a safe, accessible and respectful way, without any serious issues observed. Furthermore, many parents' inquiries stressed the need to reopen school canteens as soon as possible to ensure their children maintain healthy eating habits.

Over the summer, WFP had extensive consultations with the Government, local authorities as well as schools on how to continue onsite school feeding in compliance with COVID-19-specific requirements issued by the Ministry of Health (MOH). As a result of these consultations, specific instructions on delivering school feeding activities while observing COVID-19 prevention measures were issued by the MOH.

Moving into the fall, WFP raised funds to procure an estimated USD 7 million worth of personal protective equipment (PPE) for the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science, and Sports to support the safe implementation of school feeding activities amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. The donations of PPE will be distributed in 2022 to schools across the country, will free up on funds for individual school budgets and help to prevent and control the spread of COVID-19 by contributing to safe operation of the canteens, kitchens and ensure the provision of healthy school meals to more than 100,000 primary school children.

Onsite school feeding resumed in mid-October 2021 when schools re-opened across Armenia. The provision of onsite hot meals continued to be carried out in compliance with the instructions laid out by the MOH. To support onsite school feeding, WFP provided nearly 440 mt of in-kind assistance to 69 schools in Armavir and 86 schools in Kotayk

provinces to provide hot meals for 26,000 children over 60 feeding days. Preparing the handover to the Government school feeding programme, WFP had planned to support 148 schools in Lori province, with 12,000 school children and 300 kitchen helpers receiving cash-based transfers. However, with limitations imposed by the specific instructions of the MOH and local COVID-19 outbreaks, cash assistance was only provided to 60 percent of schools, reaching over 6,000 school children, as these schools were able to continue providing onsite hot meals. The cash assistance enabled the schools to procure essential items from local producers while parent committees funded additional items to complete the meals. The remaining 40 percent of schools, although impacted by the above limitations, received trainings and have benefitted from renovations and the provision of infrastructure, which will be completed in targeted schools in 2022.

To improve the nutritional quality of school meals, WFP has adapted school agriculture activities around a transformative school feeding model, working with six local partners in 41 schools across the country to engage in school-based agriculture activities [4]. This additionally strengthens the economic sustainability of schools as surplus fruits and vegetables can be sold for profit. With the introduction of greenhouses, berry gardens and intensive orchards [5], 41 schools across Armenia now have the capacity to produce 267 mt of fruits and vegetables annually. Of this produce, 40 percent is sold to support the budgets of individual schools, which collectively host 16,351 students, while 60 percent is allocated for school meals that provide 7,684 primary school children with more than half of their recommended daily fruit and vegetable intake. Moreover, the infrastructure provides each school with an opportunity to educate students and their communities on business, nutrition and agriculture. The success of school-based agriculture and accompanying green infrastructure in these 41 communities is not only helping to green urban areas but national and international contributions to the programme are leading these activities to be scaled-up nationwide.

WFP is transforming school feeding into an evidence-based lifelong learning platform, triggering behaviour change towards healthy nutrition habits as well as green and clean sustainable agricultural practices and food choices. To better ensure adequate nutrition for school children and their families, WFP supports, among others, school administrators, parents, communities and businesses, and school children themselves with tailored nutrition education that raise awareness over the importance of healthy diets.

Progress to achieve full nationalization of WFP's school feeding programme continued throughout the year, with WFP fully on track to finalize the nationalization in 2023, one year before the targeted 2024. With the handover of school feeding activities in Lori and Gegharkunik provinces in 2021, eight out of ten provinces, all initially supported by WFP, are now managed under the national programme.

To complement and further strengthen the handover of school feeding, WFP together with the School Feeding and Child Welfare Agency (SFCWA) organized community level capacity strengthening events and training sessions. Overall, 580 people including headmasters, kitchen helpers and parents participated in trainings on various aspects of planning and delivering school meals, including procurement, reporting and accounting, food safety and hygiene requirements, nutrition and cooking technologies, as well as education on healthy eating. A dedicated training session was provided on gender equality and women empowerment and protection issues.

As part of the nationalization of the school feeding programme, WFP supports the Government to improve school kitchen infrastructure by rehabilitating and re-equipping kitchen, cafeteria and storage facilities, and securing potable water. In 2021, over 180 schools in three provinces underwent renovations, leading to more than half of the school feeding programme's overall renovation plan being completed. These investments are helping to make available funds for the Government to reach 77 vulnerable schools.

Strong government and public-private partnerships have moreover served as an important platform for community engagement, while helping to meet the co-financing requirement of the school feeding programme. These efforts have been particularly strengthened in 2021 with the successful handover of the school feeding operations in two more provinces. The regional administrative bodies initiated a series of fundraising and networking events to engage the community members in renovation works and provided enhanced technical and financial assistance to schools. As a result, 94 percent of schools in Gegharkunik province and 100 percent of schools in Lori province received additional private investments to improve kitchen infrastructure.

In coordination with the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, WFP is building partnerships at the local level to move beyond traditional school renovations, where possible, and provide greenhouses, school gardens and solar technology. Additionally, as WFP provides a limited supply of construction materials, community contributions are a vital precondition for rehabilitation work. In 2021, solar stations were installed in 27 schools across the country to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions from the installed infrastructure.

To support the renovation and equipment plans of kitchen facilities in 2022, infrastructure assessments were conducted by the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI) in Kotayk and Armavir provinces and Yerevan.

WFP targets investments throughout the food value chain to support local producers in rural areas to improve their production, storage, processing and packaging of targeted commodities while strengthening linkages with markets. To mitigate against negative environmental impacts, trainings also helped farmers adapt their practices to be more climate sensitive by introducing climate sensitive technologies such as drip irrigation, hydroponic and agricultural waste management. In 2021, a total of 196 beneficiaries were reached through this approach where WFP builds the resilience of actors along food value chains through micro-investments that increase productivity and profitability by simultaneously increasing supply and demand of nutritious products. WFP worked to establish links between these smallholder farmers and schools to sell their local food products through competitive prices. However, due to the closure of schools for much of 2021, WFP supported these farmers to sell their products exclusively on the market until schools reopened in mid-October.

Gender and age were systematically integrated in the implementation of activities as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 4. Targeted investments in women-owned agri-businesses and female farmer groups along the food value chain have enhanced women's economic empowerment while providing employment and in-kind assistance for women kitchen helpers and cooks through the school feeding programme, supporting vulnerable households headed by women to cope through the pandemic.

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



WFP supported the Government evidence base by **monitoring the food security and nutrition situation** in Armenia and providing **policy analysis**.



Campaign to promote **healthy lifestyles** has enhanced the awareness of school children and communities over **healthy eating habits**.



Vulnerable communities benefitted from investments in emergency preparedness and improved DRR capacities.



WFP supported the Government in developing a **healthy lifestyle** school curriculum to promote **healthy eating practices**.

It is the long-term vision of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) that all people in Armenia have access to sufficient and nutritious food all year round. This is fundamental under Strategic Outcome 2, whereby in 2021, WFP continued country capacity strengthening efforts that contributed to the generation of evidence, and advocacy for gender-transformative and inclusive government strategies and programmes that strengthen food and nutrition security and emergency preparedness. WFP works with the Government and partners on a series of activities to ensure the handover of school feeding, improve social protection systems, and promote the consumption and access to healthy, nutritious and diverse diets.

The Government of Armenia acknowledges that food and nutrition security is the foundation for progress in health, education, employment, women's empowerment, poverty and inequality reduction. By creating a strong linkage between the grassroots and the policy-making level, WFP contributes to an enabling environment for Armenians and enhancing the country's potential for responding efficiently to emergencies and unexpected events.

WFP commissioned the Republican Union of Employers of Armenia (RUEA) to conduct a multi-phase market functionality and up-stream supply chain assessment throughout 2020 and 2021. The results, along with five policy briefs, were shared with relevant stakeholders. Based on these findings and to support Armenia in shaping pathways towards sustainable food systems by 2030, WFP is working directly with the Ministry of Economy to develop the National Food Security Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2025). The initial dialogues and internal discussions took place during 2021, providing clarity of prioritization and strategic directions for the Government. The final strategy is to be adopted in 2022.

At the national level, WFP continued to support the Government's emergency preparedness efforts to ensure that, in the event of an emergency, adequate food is prioritized for affected populations. In particular, WFP continued its engagement with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MSLA) to incorporate food insecurity as an essential vulnerability criterion within government social protection schemes. A task that is anticipated to be completed in 2022.

Overall, six food security and vulnerability assessments conducted by WFP in 2021 that capture the magnitude of food insecurity and the geographical distribution of the most vulnerable across the country were presented to and endorsed by the MSLA [1]. With the Government seeking to strengthen social protection platforms, WFP was requested to engage in conceptualizing approaches inclusive of food and nutrition needs and provide support to set-up and operationalize a shock-responsive delivery platform. Moreover, WFP is working to develop the information platform for the Social Immediate Assistance System (food bank). In support, WFP established a dedicated social protection unit to continue progress of these results in 2022.

To support the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia (ArmStat) with capacities in data management, analysis, processing and liaison with partners, WFP, among others, seconded a data specialist from March 2020 to June 2021. As a result, the poverty line for 2019 was updated, Social Snapshot and Poverty Report for 2019 was developed, training in methodology and data analysis was provided to ArmStat staff. As WFP continues to provide ad-hoc and dedicated technical support to ArmStat, WFP worked to incorporate questions on the use of livelihood coping strategies

into the Integrated Living Conditions Survey (ILCS) questionnaire. This is an important step towards increasing focus on food security in the country as it will not only enable analysis of coping strategies in Armenia, but also allow calculation of Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) based on the ILCS.

At the local level, WFP initiatives to promote healthy lifestyles continued to make progress in 2021. Through social behaviour change communication (SBCC), 346 children and adults were educated on the benefits of a nutritious and diversified diet, while encouraging the consumption of wholegrain wheat over white wheat alternatives. Similarly, WFP conducted an SBCC pilot in Kotayk province to promote healthy breakfast consumption among 700 primary school children and their families, in addition to 40 teachers and headmasters who received nutrition training. A later assessment showed an increase from 49 percent to 69 percent of parents reporting to have breakfast each day, and an increase from 79 to 93 percent of school children stating they have started having breakfast every day at home as a result of this campaign.

To encourage children to make healthy choices, WFP worked with United Nations agencies [2] to assist the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports (MoESCS) in developing a healthy lifestyle curriculum for grades 1 to 11. WFP led the development of the healthy nutrition component. The developed curricula were approved by MoESCS in the spring. WFP is now developing teaching methodologies and learning materials to support with the role-out of this curriculum, expected in 2022.

Alongside school infrastructural investments completed under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP works with the Government to continue transitioning the school feeding programme to national ownership. As of 2021, operations in eight out of ten provinces are fully nationalized. In partnership with the Government, WFP is strengthening the state policy and regulatory frameworks and systems to ensure a successful and sustainable handover. To this end, a joint letter was signed between WFP and the Government, represented by the MoESCS, reaffirming the readiness of both parties to collaborate on the implementation of school feeding within the framework of WFP's CSP. Moreover, WFP worked with the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute in 2021 to research the feasibility of expanding school-based programmes to the capital region of Yerevan as vulnerabilities are increasing in urban settings. In addition, WFP is exploring support needed for public kindergartens and potentially enhance engagement on Early Childhood development. The final report will be available in 2022. WFP also supported the Government in joining the School Meals Global Coalition [3].

In parallel, the School Feeding Child Welfare Agency (SFCWA), a national entity developed with technical and financial support from WFP, will support the Government to manage, monitor and implement the national school feeding programme once it is fully nationalized. WFP, in cooperation with the SFCWA, drafted a Handover Roadmap outlining the roles and responsibilities of the programme stakeholders towards the nationalization of the programme. Following the Handover Roadmap, the implementation of school feeding in Lori and Gegharkunik provinces was successfully handed over to the Government in 2021.

Going forward, the Steering Committee established [4] will be responsible for supporting the SFCWA in drawing up ministerial sectoral guidelines as well as the overall formulation, coordination and implementation of the planned national school feeding policy.

In collaboration with the SFCWA, design packages and cost-estimates for infrastructure renovations were developed and provided to the Government to advise on future school improvements that enhance the readiness of schools to implement school feeding activities. For this purpose, the Government reallocated USD 800,000 to under-equipped schools in two provinces [5]. During the renovations in these schools, nearly 500 local temporary employment opportunities were created.

Building on its strong partnership, WFP continues to work with the Armenian National Agrarian University (ANAU) to develop financially viable approaches to school feeding, and food systems more broadly, to safeguard the sustainability of the programme. It was found that such investments would increase the dietary diversity and nutrition sensitivity of the school feeding programme, while also generating a revenue stream to promote a financially self-sustaining approach. In 2021, 41 schools across Armenia received a total of 40,800 m² of agricultural investments, reaching over 20,000 students. Further, amendments to a series of regulations guiding the entrepreneurial operations of schools were drafted and submitted to the MoESCS to enhance the operational sustainability of school-based agricultural projects and ensure alignment to national frameworks.

Through the development of school agricultural projects, WFP continued enhancing local knowledge of agricultural practices. In July 2021, 2,340 children and members of the school community received agricultural trainings on how to replicate these practices in other land. Moving forward, WFP will continue applying the technical capacity of ANAU to provide models that support vulnerable communities in enhancing self-reliant agricultural production through education on new skills.

In further collaboration with ANAU, WFP works to identify food value chains for investment. A feasibility study was conducted together, with the results shared broadly with stakeholders to promote this approach.

WFP's targeted investments throughout the food value chain are supporting local producers to improve their production, storage, processing and packaging of targeted commodities, while strengthening linkages with markets. In the process, WFP is strengthening resilience and the ability to prepare for different types of disasters by developing contingency plans together with communities and, together with ANAU, providing trainings to farmers [6].

In Berd, a border community where WFP has established a farmers cooperative and invests in nutrition-sensitive food value chains, disaster risk reduction has been greatly enhanced. The cooperative has seen the size of cultivated land increase by over 400 percent. WFP's efforts to equip the group with best agricultural practices and provide access to seeds and agricultural machinery that increases the amount of land cultivated, have allowed the producers to increase their yields by more than 300 percent while decreasing labour requirements in this sparsely populated area. Not only are farming households benefitting from the project, but communities at large gain from the increased availability of livelihoods and nutritionally diversified crops not traditionally sown in Armenia. The larger impact has seen an increased demand for domestically produced nutritious food, generating opportunities for WFP-supported farmers to fill the demand. WFP's engagement in different areas along the food value chain has established linkages between smallholder farmers and markets, creating a sustainable and reliable supply of nutritious food at schools. Now in Tavush province, 75 schools serve wholewheat bread as opposed to white wheat, and are able to purchase locally produced and nutritious foods for over 7,000 children.

WFP's work under this Strategic Outcome integrated gender and age considerations in the implementation of activities as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 4. The participation of women in capacity strengthening activities, the establishment of decision-support systems and sex-disaggregated data within Government evidence bases promote inclusivity under national programmes and strategies.

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	4

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



Carried out **assessments on the impacts of the Nagorno-Karabakh post-conflict situation** on food and nutrition security



Led the **Food Security and Nutrition Working Group** to coordinate the **response to food needs** that have arisen as a result of the conflict and COVID-19



Delivered **2,626 mt of food commodities** to support school feeding and populations affected by conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continues to support the Government's emergency preparedness efforts, with consideration of the specific needs and requirements of the most vulnerable, and provide on demand service provision to the Government and partners to ensure vulnerable populations benefit from food security logistics coordination and information management. In 2021, WFP provided food assistance and facilitated supplies of medical and personal protective items to the Government, and continued mapping food security and vulnerability through rapid and comprehensive assessments.

WFP worked with the United Nations in Armenia to promote a coordinated response to this increased need and improve emergency preparedness for further shocks. The United Nations in Armenia established a Coordination Steering Group that operates under the framework of an Inter-Agency Response Plan (IA-RP) to promote a coordinated response for the 36 humanitarian partners responding to the increase in needs of the displaced population [1]. The platform is made up of five working groups [2], and WFP chaired the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group, which comprises of all actors working in the field of food security and nutrition in Armenia. The principal objectives of the working groups are to identify and respond to needs that have arisen in Armenia as a result of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the working group has been an important forum for sharing best practices and support at a technical level, but importantly, continues to ensure a coordinated approach in the priority areas of food assistance, nutrition and livelihood enhancement. WFP co-chaired the supply chain cluster along with the World Health Organization (WHO) and support from the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office, which coordinated the IA-RP's COVID-19 response. Moreover, WFP takes on secretarial and information management responsibilities that map the activities members are undertaking at field level in response to needs, to minimize duplication, strengthen synergies and increase collective efficiency.

Through its supply chain, WFP managed to respond to the increase in need for services given the dual crises as well as the needs to strengthen food value chains. In 2021, 1,341 mt of food commodities were delivered to support school feeding activities. Under WFP's crisis response, 1,285 mt of food commodities valued around USD 2 million were delivered to distribution points and beneficiaries affected by COVID-19 and conflict.

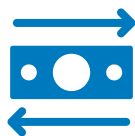
To establish an evidence-base with a specific focus on food security, WFP conducts routine vulnerability and mapping exercises to maintain an updated understanding of the food security outlook and assess the immediate needs and possible impacts on people during times of crisis to support disaster risk reduction. WFP carried out the third country-wide Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (FSVA) in April 2021. The FSVA were initiated following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and continued to assess the impacts of the post-conflict situation on food security levels of both local and displaced populations. The assessment findings pointed to continuous high levels of food insecurity and vulnerability to food insecurity (marginal food security), poor nutritious intake and economic hardship in Armenia. All programmatic and policy recommendations were endorsed by the Government. WFP intends to continue assessing the food security and vulnerability situation in Armenia with deep dives into certain priority areas such as social protection.

WFP carried out two rounds of phone-based food security monitoring (mVAM) among displaced persons and hosting families/communities. The mVAM monitoring findings were shared with the Government and used to provide information on needs, targeting and design of the emergency response. Findings revealed that the food security level has slightly improved among the displaced persons, reaching 87 percent in July 2021 compared to 84 percent in March 2021.

WFP provided financial and technical support to the nationwide Child Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI) that maps weight among children seven and eight years old. WFP supported Arabkir Medical institution, contracted by the Ministry of Health to carry out the analysis, with development of methodology and data analysis.

Additionally, WFP provided training to Mission Armenia, a local non-governmental organization, on data validation for targeting purposes.

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



13,401 displaced persons received **cash-based transfers** to cover basic food needs for a period of **four months**.



51,653 of the **most vulnerable and food insecure** local and displaced populations reached with **in-kind food assistance**.



33,916 vulnerable Armenians affected by the **COVID-19 pandemic** were supported with two months' worth of **in-kind food assistance**.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP works to ensure that vulnerable populations have access to basic food needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crisis.

The number of displaced persons has remained fluid throughout 2021, with over 90,000 displaced persons residing in Armenia in December 2020 to around 30,000 remaining as of December 2021 [1]. While many have left, the nature and sustainability of these returns remain unpredictable. For WFP to maintain sufficient response capacity and a contingency to meet the needs of affected populations in the event of a shock, including renewed conflict leading to further displacement, the needs-based plan under this strategic outcome was not decreased.

Although WFP faced challenges in fully funding its crisis response activities, direct resources and flexible funding allowed WFP to re-allocate funds, enabling WFP to reach nearly 100,000 vulnerable and food insecure people with USD 1.2 million in cash and 1,285 mt (worth USD 2 million) of in-kind food assistance, nearly 80 percent of which being women and children. The assistance supported beneficiaries to meet their food security and nutrition needs amid the global COVID-19 pandemic and the aftermath of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

Having conducted widespread vulnerability analyses to monitor food security levels and capture the emerging needs, WFP identified and targeted its support for the most food insecure Armenians and displaced persons. In addition, as chair of the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group, WFP actively engaged with humanitarian actors and development partners to coordinate interventions, assess needs and avoid duplications within existing activities.

In response to COVID-19, WFP continued active inter-agency engagement through the Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP), the United Nations (UN) coordination mechanism for which WFP contributed extensively to the design and execution of the UN's response and recovery efforts. Within the SERRP, WFP assumed leadership roles to the sector groups for food and agriculture, and supply chain and procurement. In addition to providing technical assistance and formulating response packages, WFP led efforts to map and coordinate requests from partners, as well as the supply of medical and other immediate response items.

To support the food needs of 44,000 vulnerable Armenians who have been affected by the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP, in partnership the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA), initiated in-kind food assistance in December 2020, which lasted until April 2021 [2]. In 2021, WFP provided two months' worth of food to 33,916 vulnerable Armenians in Kotayk province and Yerevan two of the most densely populated regions in Armenia and therefore at high risk of infection. The assistance was prioritized for the poorest families, especially those who have at least three children or children with special needs, as well as pregnant women and children aged 24-59 months.

In February 2021, WFP revised its budget to expand the emergency operation to meet the food security needs of displaced persons. WFP's response to both local food insecure Armenians and displaced persons from Nagorno-Karabakh who resided in Armenia at the time of assistance was developed within the Inter-Agency Response Plan (IA-RP). Targeted support for displaced persons was prioritized only for very vulnerable women and children residing within Armenia at the time of WFP's assistance.

As the situation remained fluid throughout the year, WFP closely monitored the return of population groups together with partners and the Government. This consideration enabled WFP to update its operational plans and revise its monthly caseload of assisted people within Armenia accordingly.

Cash assistance to displaced people from Nagorno-Karabakh was initially planned to start in December 2020, however, the governmental decree regarding cash assistance to displaced persons was not adopted before mid-February, with the start of implementation in mid-March. Given the restrictions by the Government (no cash assistance outside of government programmes, the Government to lead on the planning of programmes and creation of beneficiary lists, etc.) as well as the internal restructuring of the social services, WFP's support was only initiated in April.

Following the launch of cash-based transfers in April 2021, WFP managed to reach 13,400 displaced and food insecure people at the height of the assistance. The cash assistance to displaced food insecure people continued until the end of June, with the assistance having been made in three instalments within the government assistance programme for displaced persons. Also, following a request from the Government, in June, 51 displaced people each received USD 96 in a one-time cash transfer to cover food needs for four months. The total amount of cash distributed to the beneficiaries without associated costs is USD 1.2 million.

To further support the displaced population, the Government of Armenia requested that WFP provide in-kind food assistance to an additional 1,000 people. This group was identified as particularly vulnerable living in isolated and often ill-equipped temporary housing within collective centres throughout Armenia. Further distributions to displaced people continued late into the year, with WFP in November providing in-kind food assistance to over 400 people in Ararat, and in December nearly 7,000 were reached in Ararat, Gegharkunik, Kotayk and Syunik. This also includes 70 individuals in Yerevan, reached by WFP through direct distribution to assist with food needs following the Government's support to relocate families being housed in temporary living accommodations, including hostels and student dormitories.

In response to food insecurity and vulnerability among the local population, WFP planned to provide support through cash assistance. Although a request from the Government prompted WFP to switch to providing the local population with in-kind food assistance directly [3].

Following this operational adjustment, WFP reached 31,900 beneficiaries in Shirak with in-kind food assistance; one of the poorest regions in Armenia showing the highest levels of food insecurity, as revealed by WFP assessments. Full entitlements were provided in the form of food parcels that were delivered door-to-door through the cooperating partner, Mission Armenia. This was a one-time distribution for two months' worth of food to provide 50 percent of a daily ration of 2,100 kcal providing only locally purchased and commonly consumed foods, which contributed to the diversification of diets.

To support the identification of vulnerable populations, WFP introduced capacity strengthening as a transfer modality in November. This allows WFP to respond to immediate needs of crisis-affected people through a nexus approach by providing support for income-generating opportunities to recover livelihoods while reducing reliance on emergency food assistance.

With its adoption in November, WFP operations have initiated a transition from the SERRP and the IA-RP to the 2021-2025 UN Cooperation Framework.

WFP augmented a comprehensive emergency response by committing to the early recovery of livelihoods through investments in resilient food value chains. Investments began in October to support water management through an irrigation project targeting 700 ha of agricultural land in Syunik. The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict restricted the amount of land available to farmers but investments in critical irrigation infrastructure enables the cultivation of more profitable crops that grow on smaller parcels of land than usual barley and wheat. The approach is enabling the transition across the humanitarian-development nexus by increasing agricultural productivity and profitability in the country, while increasing household incomes, access to employment, the sustainable supply of nutritious food and reducing reliance on social protection schemes.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP fully integrated gender and age considerations, targeting women and children as the primary beneficiaries of its emergency response.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Armenia has seen a sharp decline in gender equality, falling from 98 in 2020 to 114 in 2021 according to the World Economic Forum [1]. While important gains in terms of gender equality had been realized in recent years, particularly in education, the impact of COVID-19 further stressed by the hostilities/fighting between Armenia and Azerbaijan set the pace to reverse this progress; with gender-based violence (GBV) continuing to be prevalent in the country.

WFP is part of the United Nations (UN) Internal Gender Theme Group (GTG) and Extended GTG, which includes government bodies and non-governmental organizations, responsible for systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in UN programmes to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women. Importantly, WFP contributed to the assessment of one of the performance indicators for Gender Swap Scorecard [2] for the UN Country Team (UNCT).

WFP conducted nationwide food security and vulnerability assessments, which shed light on which groups are most vulnerable and revealed food security levels to be low in households headed by women (25.6 percent) [3]. Government data found poverty rates to be particularly high among households headed by women with children under 6 years of age when compared to the rest of the population in Armenia [4]. A pattern further revealed through WFP analyses that demonstrates links between poverty and levels of food insecurity.

The scale-up of food value chains programme in 2021, reaching a total of 364 women, has allowed WFP to further contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment. Capacity strengthening, including training sessions, were conducted for smallholder female farmers, school kitchen helpers, bakers and cooks to foster women's participation in different agribusinesses along the food value chain. Through regular consultations, it was evident that WFP trainings and resources have boosted the productivity and profits of smallholder women [5].

Through the school feeding programme, WFP continues to support employment of women and ensure nutritious meals for girls and boys. The rehabilitation of school facilities not only provides potable water for school children and staff, but the renovations ensure access for boys and girls with disabilities. Schools have consistently provided employment for vulnerable women as kitchen staff within the school feeding programme, to whom WFP provided in-kind food assistance while schools remained closed in 2021. Professional trainings and a special module on gender equality and GBV were also provided for headmasters (50 percent women) and kitchen staff (all women) of schools engaged in the school feeding programme in Lori; this will be implemented in Kotayk and Armavir in 2022. In schools, WFP uses nutrition education that considers gender and age, and a social behaviour change communication campaign to challenge discriminatory social norms and gender roles.

To enhance women's decision making and control over household resources, under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP's crisis response prioritized vulnerable women and children as the recipients of in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers.

In November, the country office conducted an awareness-raising campaign for the 16 Days of Activism against GBV, including interactive events to enhance knowledge and understanding.

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

Following the outbreak of conflict, many Armenians and displaced persons residing in Armenia faced difficulties in meeting basic health, housing and food needs, among others, given that Armenia's resources and services were already limited, and were further stretched by the impact of COVID-19. In addition, gender inequality and discrimination, which persist since before displacement, tend to increase during conflict and crisis.

WFP assessments show that the impacts of COVID-19 and the conflict negatively impacted livelihoods, resilience and food security of many Armenians, revealing that nearly half of the households in Armenia adopted crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies to access food [1].

To support the targeting of emergency interventions, WFP conducted a Rapid Food Security Assessment to capture the magnitude of food security needs and the geographical distribution of the most vulnerable across the country. Targeting for WFP's response to support the food needs of conflict-affected populations was based on lists of the most vulnerable beneficiaries provided by the Government. This was further aligned with WFP's targeting criteria whereby women and children currently residing within Armenia were prioritized as direct beneficiaries since they are considered most vulnerable compared to other population groups, as revealed by WFP assessments. All other demographics, including adult men, were supported through other government programmes [2], of which WFP was not involved.

WFP recognizes that, given the expanded operations and the emergence of increasingly complex dynamics across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, systematically mainstreaming protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) across its 2019-2024 Country Strategic Plan is critical in order to avoid harm and protect the most at-risk populations. To inclusively address needs on the ground, principles outlined in the 2020 Protection and Accountability Policy are mainstreamed throughout WFP operations in Armenia to protect the safety and dignity of assisted communities, and promote meaningful access, engagement and empowerment. WFP also integrated data protection aspects into operational guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures.

To enable a two-way communication pathway with affected communities, strengthen accountability and transparency, and mitigate protection risks during the crisis response, WFP posed particular emphasis on the community feedback mechanism (CFM). WFP has special provisions concerning feedback relating to fraud or other corruption allegations. The confidential mechanism, which comprised a dedicated hotline and email address, allowed WFP to directly receive community feedback while recording concerns, following-up and providing responses in a timely manner. WFP monitoring exercises for food assistance to the local population found the vast majority of the respondents were aware of the CFM [3]. Additionally, the majority of displaced persons who received cash assistance were aware of channels to express their feedback, whether to WFP or through Armenian government agencies [4]. All feedback received through the hotline and lessons learned from the food and cash assistance allowed WFP to make improvements during the implementation.

Communication initiatives and products, such as press releases, reports, visibility materials and public events also served to disseminate knowledge over WFP, its programme and individual projects, and strengthen community engagement and promote AAP across WFP operations.

Overall, 3,987 calls and 394 emails were received in 2021. While many of those displaced inquired over eligibility criteria and general information on WFP's assistance programmes, the local population mostly reached out to update their contact information and receive information about the food assistance, including the distribution schedule.

To all those who received cash transfers, WFP sent automated SMS text messages to confirm the cash had been transferred. A post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise by WFP found that 88 percent of those who received assistance were satisfied with the notification and communication process about the distributions [5].

WFP identified that 10 percent of all those who called the hotline were unable to access the funds. It was revealed that banks had confiscated the cash from affected beneficiaries with unpaid debts. To resolve this, WFP worked quickly to receive an official decree from the Government to allow banks to release the cash assistance.

Due to the protection concerns related to cash assistance, the Government requested WFP to change its modality from cash transfers to in-kind food assistance for the local population; this way, the limitations of those already vulnerable being able to access the support due to banks blocking the accounts would be eliminated. WFP communicated the shift with the affected beneficiaries to ensure full awareness of the support moving forward via news releases and information disseminated via social media pages of WFP, UN Armenia and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Information on the eligibility and targeting criteria, nature of assistance, as well as the description and quantities of the eight commodities was also communicated via a leaflet inserted inside the parcel. The leaflets also included information on the CFM.

The provision of in-kind food assistance to food insecure Armenians in Shirak was done door-to-door through home deliveries in partnership with Mission Armenia [6]. WFP accompanied the distribution trucks for the purpose of monitoring the whole process, starting from the organization of distribution to delivery of the boxes and found that it was implemented in a safe and respectful way with no protection issues.

In addition, WFP and its cooperating partner collected direct feedback through phone-based surveys and, where and when possible, conducted home visits. The collection of direct feedback enables WFP to improve accountability and community participation, promote participatory decision-making, and inform programme design.

Under WFP's development activities, a participatory approach was used to promote local communities' participation and women's economic empowerment. WFP relied on consultations with smallholder farmers, communities and different levels of government to promote ownership and sustainability of interventions. Targeting criteria used worked to mitigate the risks of inclusion and exclusion errors among project beneficiaries. The selection process involved extensive consultations with local authorities and community members to understand the needs, possibilities and existing capacities. WFP also raised awareness of individual project aims to gather interested beneficiaries. Thereafter, orientation meetings in the communities provide the opportunity to present already implemented and successful projects, give detailed information about objectives and answer questions of the community members relating.

Environment

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

In Armenia, WFP designs programmes that build pathways towards strengthening resilience through strategic investments in food value chains that are sustainable and do not have harmful social and environmental impacts. This promotion of a green economy, consumption, and behaviour uses a food systems approach.

WFP prioritizes agricultural infrastructure that most efficiently uses land for higher yields so that agriculture does not negatively impact on the natural landscape. In 2021, 196 farmers were trained in environmentally sensitive farming techniques [1]. To reduce water waste, WFP has introduced drip irrigation in intensive orchards and green houses in 41 schools across the country. Hydroponic greenhouses offer higher yields over a lower space. In 2021, WFP Armenia has constructed 11 400 m² greenhouses, each with 200 m² allocated to hydroponic production, and one 400 m² greenhouse with 200 m² allocated for aquaponic production.

Increased agricultural production necessarily increases energy consumption, and WFP has taken steps to support small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to transition away from reliance on natural gas towards solar power. Since 2020, WFP has supported the installation of 102 solar stations in Armenia, capable of generating more than 13,000 kw of clean energy. In 2021 alone, 61 solar stations were installed, 41 of which in schools. WFP plans to further scale-up this project in 2022, introducing a blended finance component that will enhance SMEs access to finance to purchase green energy. Moreover, food value chain projects are also helping to minimize the carbon footprint through the promotion of zero km feeding initiatives.

WFP is committed to improving water and responsible resource management to increase agricultural productivity and profitability. In October, WFP launched a project in Syunik to irrigate 700 ha of land in ten communities to enhance access to agricultural land for farmers there. WFP worked with the communities to design appropriate irrigation schemes. Construction will employ members of the community and will begin in early 2022. To improve clean water management in Syunik, WFP initiated a feasibility study with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

The consolidated livelihood exercise for analysing resilience (CLEAR) [2] is used to inform the design and targeting of development programmes and policies related to climate change adaptation, through better understanding of how climate risks affect the most vulnerable people.

WFP has agreed with the Ministry of Economy to launch CLEAR in Armenia, and preparations to adapt this method to the government priorities, data and time constraints, as well as the specific objective of the analysis in Armenia are currently underway. WFP would request to work with the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Economy to access data and adapt the methodology to the Government priorities and define the objective specifically for Armenia.

WFP programmatic pathways in Armenia contribute to four out of the seven strategic priorities set out in the National Adaptation Plan. WFP and the Ministry of Environment agreed to collaborate and, together with other line ministries, joint programmes are being planned to scale-up to meet the plan's strategic objectives.

Supporting women entrepreneurs

Greta Barseghyan, an owner of a bakery in Tavush region of Armenia, established her business around 15 years ago in a tiny village named Koghb.

For Greta, baking has always been a passion. Even though she holds a university degree in Economics, she enjoys baking more and cannot imagine herself anywhere else. In fact, when she worked as an economist, she used to bake and decorate cakes in her leisure time and sell them to the neighbours. With time, she discovered her wings and turned her side hustle into a small business.

When I first started, I opened a very small bakery where we used to bake bread. With time, my business transformed into something else, now we do cakes and pastry as well, proudly says Greta and adds that the bakery has around 20 employees, the majority of which are women.

As an owner of a small business, Greta has faced a lot of difficulties and challenges throughout the years. She remembers that when she first found the bakery, they had major issues in terms of the water supply and the overall conditions of the building.

We had to bring the water in buckets from the nearest military unit as we had a huge water shortage. The building had terrible conditions as well. These were tough times, but together with my team we were able to overcome all the challenges.

Since people in rural areas are more socially vulnerable and have low income, one of the main challenges for entrepreneurs to run a successful business is to make sufficient sales to keep business growing and ensure its profitability.

In our village, people do not have enough purchasing power and due to low sales, we couldn't make savings and renovate our kitchen or purchase new equipment, mentions Greta and adds that, thanks to WFP's support, now they have a newly renovated area where the bakers are more excited to work.

Before the renovation, the conditions in our bakery were extremely poor. Our floors were just covered with linoleum, the walls were falling apart, and the equipment was very old and barely operating, says Greta.

62-year-old businesswoman finds inspiration in everything. However, her customers are the first ones who inspire her to keep moving forward with their purchases and words of praise and encouragement.

People know us, they know where we are and who we are, and that's our biggest achievement. We do not distribute our cakes to other stores. People come here to specifically buy the products from us, and I think that's our biggest blessing, ensures Greta.

When describing future plans, the small business owner has many in mind, however, the biggest goal for her is to hire more people as currently the women working in the bakery barely manage to finish all the orders.

I want to hire more women as it is a necessity at the moment. Apart from that, we are looking to expand the business, and maybe open up a design studio, which will produce packaging materials for the cakes, wedding decorations, and other stuff, emphasizes Greta.

In general, for women, it is difficult to start and run a business, but it is more challenging to establish a business in rural areas. However, Greta's formula of success is an outstanding example for many women looking to find new horizons. She became a role model for her team whom she considers a family sharing the same vision.

There is always something to do, there is always work that you can do. You only need to have a will and dedication to succeed in something. If something goes wrong, you should not focus on the negative, rather change your mindset into positive sides and opportunities. It is important to keep pushing forward and never give up, assures Greta.

Greta Barseghyan is one of WFP's beneficiaries, who is engaged in the Women's Economic Empowerment project. To support Greta's bakery to reduce production costs, WFP provided her with a 20kw solar power station, which enables her to save approximately 30 percent of the production costs through reduced spending on electricity. The bakery received construction materials to improve the sanitary conditions of the bakery.

Training organized by WFP helped the bakers to improve their practical skills in bread baking and promote whole grain bread and bakery products to the local market.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Of the overall beneficiaries reached by WFP in 2021, 9,557 are persons with disabilities. This includes 41 percent and 12 percent women and girls, and 34 percent and 13 percent men and boys, respectively. Disability estimates are provided based on WFP Armenia's post-distribution monitoring (PDM) data for distributions in 2021. During direct interviews within the PDM surveys, on average 3 percent of the respondents mentioned having a child with disability in the household and 20.6 percent mentioned an adult member with disability in the household. The disabilities mentioned by the respondents were not necessarily in line with the formal disability categories given by the Government. The categories mentioned by the interviewers and selected by the respondents are based on the standard WFP PDM questionnaires.

[2] WFP contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

* National results for "Prevalence of undernourishment" are available only for 2015-2017: <http://sdg.armstat.am/2-1-1/>. The most recent result reported by ArmStat is 9.7 percent for 2017. The value for 2021 provided, i.e. 7.9 percent is the percentage of households with Borderline (6.4 percent) and poor (1.5 percent) Food Consumption Score (FCS), based on WFP Armenia's country-wide Food Security Assessment results conducted in February - April 2021 among a representative sample of 3,345 households. The share of households headed by women with borderline and poor FCS was 8.8 percent out of the total 3,345 households surveyed, compared to 6.7 percent of households headed by men.

* 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 2015-2020 partially (see: <http://sdg.armstat.am/2-4-1/>), i.e. only the total area of arable land is provided. The proportion of 50.16 percent is calculated by the country office using the total area of land under different crops (222.7 thousand ha in 2020: ArmStat, Food Security and Poverty, January - September 2021) and total area of arable land (444 thousand ha: <http://sdg.armstat.am/2-4-1/>).

* 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/>

[3] Initially in 2021, WFP planned to provide CBT to beneficiaries under Strategic Outcome 4. While planned distributions for 44,000 individuals whose food security was negatively affected by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic were completed early in 2021, the distributions were planned and started in 2020 and subsequently carried over, as reflected in the 2020 Annual Country Report for WFP Armenia. Further in-kind food distributions to local and displaced populations in 2021 (e.g. Shirak province) were not outlined in the original plan but rather conducted on a needs basis.

[4] Vulnerable women and children were the primary targets of support provided through cash-based transfers and in-kind food assistance. Of those who received assistance, 37 percent are women, 23 percent are men, 19.5 percent are girls, and 20.5 percent are boys.

[5] Of these 53,000 school children, 46 percent are girls, 54 percent are boys, and 5 percent include children with disabilities.

[6] According to the School Feeding Child Welfare Agency, a state entity assigned by the government which supports the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports in the implementation of national school feeding.

[7] In 2021, WFP's food value chain activities supported 563 smallholder farmers and individuals engaged in agribusinesses, including 364 women. The local producers are reported as part of the number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training.

[8] Link to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025:

<https://armenia.un.org/en/135999-united-nations-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework-2021-2025>

Context and Operations

[1] The World Bank, 2018; Arable land (hectares) - Armenia. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

<https://www.fao.org/armenia/fao-in-armenia/armenia-at-a-glance/en/>

[2] World Food Programme, December 2021; Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment in Armenia, Round 3. This is the third FSVA assessment and was carried out in all regions of Armenia between February and April 2021.

[3] World Food Programme, February 2021; Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment in Armenia, Round 2. This is the second FSVA assessment and was carried out in all regions of Armenia between November and December 2020.

[4] The main crisis and emergency coping strategies applied were being dependent on support, reduced non-food expenses and the sale of productive assets. World Food Programme, October 2021; Food Security Monitoring (mVAM2) Bulletin 2.

[5] World Food Programme, December 2021; Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment in Armenia, Round 3. Arabkir Medical Centre, 2019; The Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI), National Study Results in the Republic of Armenia. The COSI study conducted in Armenia in 2019 revealed that 27.7 percent of surveyed children aged 7 and 8 are overweight, inclusive of 12.6 percent of them who are obese. The gender disaggregation analysis showed that 30 percent of boys and 25.4 percent of girls are overweight. Similar tendency is observed for obesity as well, for which boys are more obese than girls (15 percent and 10 percent, respectively).

[6] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, October 2021; Operational data portal: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/arm?secret=unhcrrestricted>

[7] World Food Programme, December 2021; Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment in Armenia, Round 3.

[8] World Food Programme, December 2021; Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment in Armenia, Round 3. Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia, 2021; Labour Market: https://armstat.am/file/article/armenia_2021_4-ashx.pdf. In 2020, unemployment in Armenia was at 18.2 percent.

[9] World Economic Forum, March 2021; Global Gender Gap Report: <https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2021>

[10] Projects include a food value chain project in Tegh (Green Energy for Productive Farming), and a whole grain wheat value chain project for women's economic empowerment.

[11] Government counterparts and the Sustainable School Feeding Foundation (SSFF), responsible for advising the Government on the management of the National School Feeding in provinces under the national programme.

[12] Investments include new and advanced agricultural and green energy technologies that improve the storage, processing and packaging of locally produced food; and strengthen the linkages with retailers and markets.

Partnerships

- [1] Partnerships with government line ministries include: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- [2] WFP's cooperating partners in 2021, included: Armenian Red Cross Society; Mission Armenia; The Republic Union of Employers of Armenia (RUEA); The Armenian National Agrarian University (ANAU); Academy of Greenhouse Innovation Technologies (AGIT); Green Age Environmental; Green Lane Agricultural Assistance; New Society institute; Farmers Association of Shirak; Work and Motherland Regional Development; House of Hope Charity Center; The Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI); and Agency of School Feeding and Child Welfare (ASFCW).
- [3] Donors include: the Belgian region of Flanders, the European Union through the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the Government of France, and the United States Agency for International Development, Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).
- [4] The Inter-Agency Response Plan included 36 humanitarian partners that supported the Government through a comprehensive strategy and related financial requirements to respond to the increased needs that had arisen resulting from the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.
- [5] Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger), and 17 (Partnerships).

CSP Financial Overview

- [1] Budget Revision 2, approved on 20 February 2021; and Budget Revision 3, approved on 9 November 2021.
- [2] Internal funding for the following projects: woman empowerment fund, 2030 fund, innovation accelerator fund, and the south-south cooperation fund.

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] The kitchen helpers, who are women from poor households and households headed by women, received alternative take-home rations to support the food and nutrition security of them and their households, where each comprised an average of five members.
- [2] WFP, December 2021; Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment in Armenia, Round 3.
- [3] An impact review conducted in partnership with International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) showed that the estimated contribution of the school meals programme to poverty reduction is 0.4 percentage points, given the limited size of the school meals transfer and number of families with primary school aged children. Assessing Poverty Alleviation through Social Protection: School meals and family benefits in a middle-income country. Journal of Development Studies.
- [4] The disparity between planned and actual figures results from the inclusion of capacity strengthening activities conducted under WFP's school agriculture projects, which were developed in 2020 under SO1 to transform approaches to school feeding to be more economically sustainable, enhance community ownership, and promote green food systems. This transformative school feeding approach centralizes a capacity strengthening component, and thus there was an increase in trainings provided; 3,818 students and school staff in agriculture activities.
- [5] 16 greenhouses with a total area of 6,300 m², 14 berry gardens with a total area of 11,960 m², and 14 intensive orchards with a total sqm of 22,270 m² were constructed in 41 schools.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] World Food Programme: Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment in Armenia, Round 2 (February 2021); Market Monitoring Bulletin (April 2021); Mobile Vulnerability Mapping Bulletin, Round 1 (April 2021); Market Monitoring Bulletin (October 2021); Mobile Vulnerability Mapping Bulletin, Round 2 (October, 2021); & Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment in Armenia, Round 3 (December 2021).
- [2] The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
- [3] The School Meals Global Coalition is an international coalition of countries promoting school feeding with the goal to ensure every child can access a healthy meal every day in school by 2030.
- [4] The Steering Committee is a technical inter-ministerial working group comprised of representatives from the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Territorial Administration.
- [5] 54 vulnerable schools in Lori and 23 vulnerable schools in Gegharkunik in immediate need of infrastructural renovation have been allocated government funds to support a more inclusive government-operated school feeding programme.
- [6] Training was provided on cultivation, crop protection, harvesting, new processing technologies, strategies to reduce post-harvest losses, marketing and sales.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] The primary needs (in order of priority) were identified in the Mid-year Protection Monitoring Report January-June 2021: Shelter, cash, household items, employment, food, clothing items, access to healthcare, hygiene kits/items, etc.
- [2] Working groups have been established in the thematic areas of Health, Protection, Shelter and Non-food Items, Food Security and Nutrition, and Early Recovery.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, October 2021; Operational data portal: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/arm?secret=unhcrrestricted>
- [2] Of the planned in-kind food assistance to 44,000 beneficiaries whose food security was negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which started in December 2020, 33,916 were reached in 2021.
- [3] Government decree L-186, restricting the use of cash-based transfers after June 2021.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] World Economic Forum, March 2021; Global Gender Gap Report: <https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2021>

[2] The UNCT-SWAP Scorecard is a standardized assessment of UN country-level gender mainstreaming practices and performance that is aimed at ensuring accountability of senior managers and improving UNCT performance.

[3] World Food Programme, December 2021; Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment in Armenia, Round 3.

[4] Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia, 2021; Social Snapshot and Poverty in Armenia, 2021; <https://armstat.am/en/?nid=82&id=2438>

[5] WFP is strengthening the economic role of women engaged in food systems. The result of female actors engaged in food value chain projects has led to a near 300 percent increase in incomes compared to pre-project rates.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] This is particularly high among low income and rural households. The most common coping strategies used are spending savings (46 percent), reducing non-food expenditure on health and education (33 percent), purchasing food on credit (32 percent), and borrowing money (29 percent). World Food Programme, December 2021; Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment in Armenia, Round 3.

[2] Including, among others, the Family Living Standard Enhancement Benefit (FLSEB).

[3] World Food Programme: In-kind food distribution in Shirak, Process Monitoring Report (August 2021).

During the period of 28 May - 14 June the World Food Programme conducted a post-distribution monitoring exercise of the first cycle of cash distribution provided to 13,350 displaced people.

[4] World Food Programme: Cash-based Transfers for displaced people from Nagorno-Karabakh, Post-distribution Monitoring (PDM) summary report for the first distribution cycle (August 2021).

[5] The home delivery occurred between 21 June to 30 June 2021, after the National Assembly election in Armenia on 20 June 2021.

[6] WFP staff managed to hold 72 in-person interviews in randomly selected households for the distribution monitoring of the in-kind food assistance.

Environment

[1] Trainings were provided on improved resource management practices, fertilizer, crop rotation, clean energy usage and the benefits of agricultural and climate sensitive technologies such as drip irrigation, hypophonic and agricultural waste management.

[2] The consolidated livelihood exercise for analysing resilience (CLEAR) is an analytical approach developed by WFP to better understand the impact of climate risks on food security – whether they be related to extreme events, or to long-term gradual changes.

WFP Armenia did not collect data on environmental indicators in 2021. However, environmental indicators will be incorporated and monitored for 2022 and onwards.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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	%	8.8	6.7	7.9	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	55,850	43,120	98,970	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	84,587	74,832	159,419	
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	77	119	196	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			50.16	2020	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	3,194	2,460	5,654	
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			230.3	

 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\$	1,220,249	
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	49,132	75,216	153%
	female	53,648	85,399	159%
	total	102,780	160,615	156%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	3,230	3,960	123%
	female	3,186	3,749	118%
	total	6,416	7,709	120%
24-59 months	male	4,846	6,879	142%
	female	4,453	6,324	142%
	total	9,299	13,203	142%
5-11 years	male	20,951	32,694	156%
	female	19,098	29,648	155%
	total	40,049	62,342	156%
12-17 years	male	3,706	5,959	161%
	female	3,576	5,579	156%
	total	7,282	11,538	158%
18-59 years	male	9,117	16,835	185%
	female	15,404	29,412	191%
	total	24,521	46,247	189%
60+ years	male	7,282	8,889	122%
	female	7,931	10,687	135%
	total	15,213	19,576	129%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	102,780	160,615	156%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	1,708	0	0%
School-Based Programmes	40,250	61,645	153%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resources Transfer	60,822	98,970	162%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Buckwheat	63	17	27%
Lentils	123	68	55%
Pasta	63	16	25%
Rations	0	804	-
Rice	63	17	27%
Vegetable Oil	91	24	26%
Wheat Flour	1,292	395	31%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Canned Beef	0	80	-
Lentils	0	201	-
Rations	0	637	-
Rice	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	31	-
Wheat Flour	0	336	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	450,000	79,051	18%
Cash	5,293,936	1,224,140	23%

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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1,168	776	
			Male	1,082	719	
			Total	2,250	1,495	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	7,050	2,858	
			Male	7,950	3,354	
			Total	15,000	6,212	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	3,416	
			Male	0	3,159	
			Total	0	6,575	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	2,726	1,595	
			Male	2,524	1,475	
			Total	5,250	3,070	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	25,321	
			Male	0	28,553	
			Total	0	53,874	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	16,450	12,221	
			Male	18,550	14,347	
			Total	35,000	26,568	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,695	1,341	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	450,000	79,051	

Output Results					
Activity 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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					
School feeding (on-site)					
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	474	412	
C: Communities benefit from an enhanced national school feeding programme, including nutrition education, enabling them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs					
School feeding (on-site)					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	400	4,786	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	24	45	
D: Communities, including smallholders, benefit from joint efforts to link local production with procurement of school meals to improve their incomes					
School feeding (on-site)					

D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Number	28,198	30,566
F: Communities, including smallholders, benefit from joint efforts to link local production with procurement of school meals to improve their incomes				
School feeding (on-site)				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	203	196
N*: Schoolchildren benefit from rehabilitated school facilities and equipment, including kitchens, that improve delivery of school meals				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	N*.5.3: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	unit	120	186
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	75

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Students (primary schools) - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Hand-over strategy developed and implemented [1=not achieved; 2=partially achieved; 3=achieved]	Overall	2	=3	=2	2	2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	0.04	≤0.02	≤0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	Secondary data
	Male	0.03	≤0.02	≤0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	Secondary data
	Overall	0.03	≤0.02	≤0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	99.96	≥99.98	≥99.99	99.99	99.99	99.96	Secondary data
	Male	99.97	≥99.98	≥99.99	99.99	99.99	99.97	Secondary data
	Overall	99.97	≥99.98	≥99.98	99.98	99.98	99.97	Secondary data

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: National institutions have strengthened capacities to implement a comprehensive nutrition-sensitive national school feeding programme					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	20	138	
C: Vulnerable groups benefit from enhanced national social protection systems and coherent policies to ensure their basic food and nutrition needs are met					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	3	3	
E*: Communities have enhanced awareness and consumption of healthy, nutritious and diverse diets					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	500	322	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	700	678	
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).	individual	100,000	20,000	

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: National institutions - Location: Armenia - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	>8	>3	5	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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Affected populations benefit from food security and logistics coordination and information management					
Food Security Cluster					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.112: Number of technical reports shared with cluster partners	report	3	3	
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational	unit	1	2	

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide on-demand service provision to the Government and other partners								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: National Institutions - Location: Armenia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery General								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	2	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				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	888	0
			Male	820	0
			Total	1,708	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	33,583	9,586
			Male	27,239	3,815
			Total	60,822	13,401
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	46,107
			Male	0	38,996
			Total	0	85,103
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	0	195
			Male	0	271
			Total	0	466
A.2: Food transfers			MT	0	1,285
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	5,293,936	1,224,140

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: General population - Location: Armenia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10.42	<10.42	<10.42	9.42		WFP survey
	Male	7.52	<7.52	<7.52	7		WFP survey
	Overall	9.04	<9.04	<9.04	8.34		WFP survey
Target Group: General population/Host families - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	82.9	>82.9	>90	91.1	88.9	WFP survey
	Male	87.9	>87.9	>94	93.2	93.5	WFP survey
	Overall	85	>85	>92	92.1	90.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12.8	<12.8	<8	7.2	8.9	WFP survey
	Male	9.2	<9.2	<5	5.4	5.4	WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	<11.3	<6.5	6.4	7.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4	<4	<2	1.7	2.2	WFP survey
	Male	3	<3	<1	1.3	1.1	WFP survey
	Overall	3.7	<3.7	<1.5	1.5	1.7	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Activity supporters - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	100	=100	=99.47	99.84	99.47	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0.53	0.16	0.53	0	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	
Target Group: Students (primary schools) - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	94	≥80	≥94	94	94	94	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: SA - Location: Armenia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	44.75	>44.75	>44.75	53.3			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	0.5	≤0.5	≤0.5	2.7			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	54.75	≤54.75	≤54.75	44			WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Students (primary schools) - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	52	=52	=52	52			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	=48	=48	48			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			
Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: General population - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female		=52	=52				-
	Male		=48	=48				-
	Overall	99.5	=100	=100	99			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	51.61	=52	=52				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47.64	=48	=48				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.25	=100	=100	96			WFP programme monitoring

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Students (primary schools) - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Students (primary schools) - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	100	=100	=52		100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=48		100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	73.25	=100	=100	54.7	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP Armenia

Beneficiaries of WFP's food value chain activities head to the field to gather their harvest in Berd, Tavush, on 14 June.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

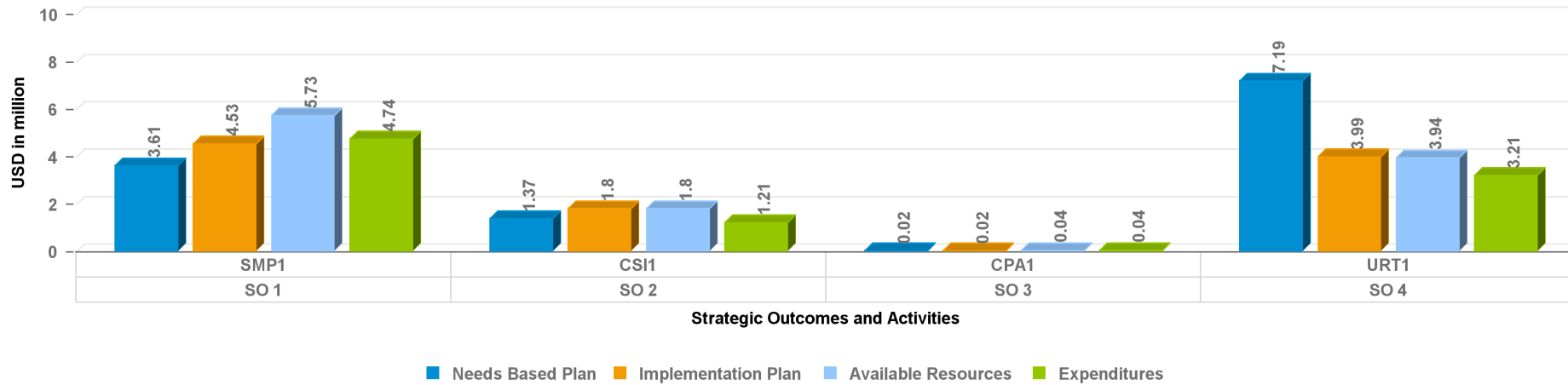
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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
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, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods

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Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods	7,186,665	3,991,786	3,942,269	3,207,021
	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	3,609,652	4,529,601	5,730,788	4,735,871
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			10,796,317	8,521,387	9,673,058	7,942,892
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	1,374,770	1,797,707	1,799,570	1,208,108
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,374,770	1,797,707	1,799,570	1,208,108
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	20,000	20,000	35,929	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)			20,000	20,000	35,929	35,929
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	211,754	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	211,754	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			12,191,088	10,339,094	11,720,311	9,186,929
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,167,836	616,379	1,007,479	464,204

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Total Direct Costs			13,358,924	10,955,473	12,727,790	9,651,133
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			866,906	710,728	367,115	367,115
Grand Total			14,225,829	11,666,201	13,094,904	10,018,247



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

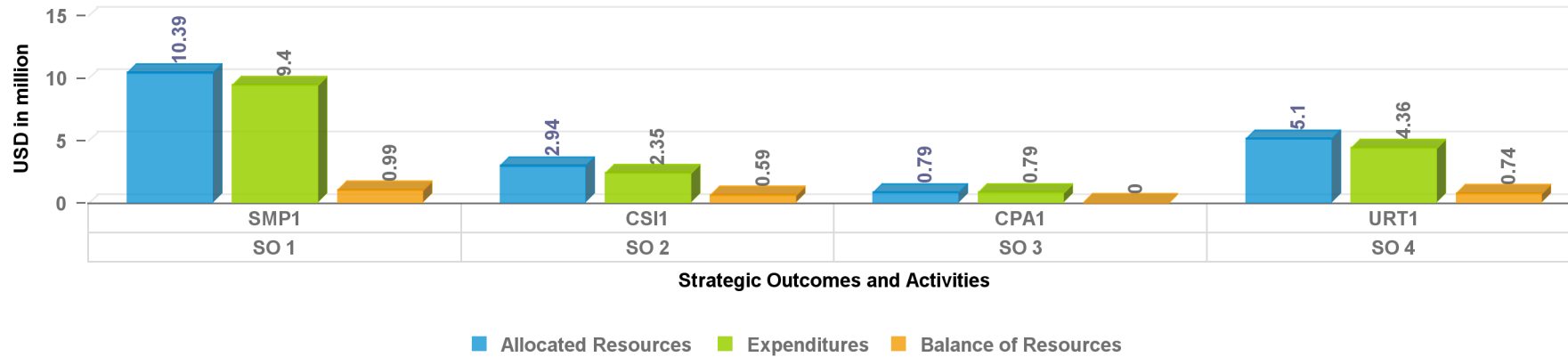
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods	9,629,761	3,757,911	1,339,793	5,097,704	4,362,455	735,249
	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	9,662,852	10,393,835	0	10,393,835	9,398,918	994,917
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			19,292,612	14,151,746	1,339,793	15,491,539	13,761,373	1,730,166
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	3,450,679	2,942,352	0	2,942,352	2,350,889	591,463
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,450,679	2,942,352	0	2,942,352	2,350,889	591,463

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	1,630,000	776,855	17,434	794,289	794,289	0
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)			1,630,000	776,855	17,434	794,289	794,289	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	211,754	0	211,754	0	211,754
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	211,754	0	211,754	0	211,754
Total Direct Operational Cost			24,373,291	18,082,708	1,357,226	19,439,934	16,906,552	2,533,382
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,923,446	1,273,822	51,278	1,325,099	781,825	543,275
Total Direct Costs			26,296,737	19,356,529	1,408,504	20,765,033	17,688,376	3,076,657
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,597,944	1,151,904		1,151,904	1,151,904	0
Grand Total			27,894,681	20,508,434	1,408,504	21,916,938	18,840,281	3,076,657

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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