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# Armenia

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2025

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# Overview

In 2022, increasingly difficult economic circumstances led to an increase in the number of people struggling to meet basic food and nutrition needs. Rising poverty and food insecurity affected one-quarter of Armenian households<sup>1</sup>. Factors contributing to this grim situation include high unemployment rates and the corresponding decline in household purchasing power, continually rising food and housing prices, infrastructure damage, and an influx of migrants.

WFP Armenia remains committed to saving and changing lives and made significant efforts to deliver food and livelihood assistance, as well as further develop local communities in 2022. WFP continued its cooperation with various partners to develop sustainable food systems, including expanding food value chains, enhancing national capacities for school feeding, and improving social protection for food security.

**WFP Armenia provided direct assistance to 34,138 people in 2022, with women and girls making up 48 percent of those assisted, including 1,861 persons with disabilities<sup>2</sup>.** The number of people assisted in Armenia in 2022 was less than the previous year as the focus shifted to projects that bring a complex impact on food security and pave the pathway for long-term changes beyond immediate food assistance. As the implementation of school feeding was fully transferred to the Government, all previously supported children were included in the National School Feeding Programme<sup>3</sup>.

As in previous years, the development of transformative school feeding was a major pillar of WFP's operation in Armenia in 2022, with a focus on strengthening access to nutritious foods year-round with Social and Behavioural Change activities. Efforts were made to enhance national capacities to finalize the handover of the School Feeding Programme to the Government, which was achieved by the end of 2022 in accordance with the Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019-2025)<sup>4</sup>. WFP expanded its school-based agriculture activities, integrated circular economy models, improved children's eating habits and contributed to the development of the National School Feeding Strategy.

In parallel, WFP advanced food value chain activities that strengthen school feeding and create opportunities for local communities and food producers. WFP expanded the Whole Grain Project and in addition established a logistic hub for legume processing and distribution. WFP Armenia office also continued its efforts to promote green energy by using blended financing models to provide solar systems to schools, communities, businesses, and farmers.

To help the most vulnerable persons to meet their basic food needs, WFP elaborated social protection mechanisms. It piloted the Food Card Project that assisted 100 vulnerable families and generated wide support among donors, engaging new partnerships and creating possibilities to expand social protection initiatives in 2023<sup>5</sup>. The project will in due course be handed over to the Government as a shock-responsive tool and for addressing food insecurity.

In response to the resumed conflict at the borders, WFP assisted affected communities in recovering livelihoods through the rehabilitation of irrigation and engaging residents in Food Assistance for Assets activities.

WFP promoted gender equality by supporting the active participation of women and girls in all its activities, addressing gender gaps through social behaviour change workshops, and encouraging women's participation in its activities and prioritizing women-led SMEs as beneficiaries of Food Value Chain projects.

WFP remains a key strategic and operational partner to the Government of the Republic of Armenia. WFP continues to work closely with donors, other UN agencies and non-governmental organizations, working towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 17, Partnerships for the Goals. In 2022, WFP Armenia assisted the Government in addressing food insecurity by supporting the development of new policies, contributing to the National School Feeding Strategy and National Food Security Strategy and Action Plan, and providing technical assistance in decision-making through assessments and research. WFP conducted the fourth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment<sup>6</sup> and commissioned a Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience, which informed national entities on actions to improve food systems, combat poverty and promote climate and environmentally sustainable solutions.

Part of WFP's portfolio in 2022 acted as a safety net, keeping many Armenians safe from hunger and preventing them from falling into further poverty. This life-saving assistance will continue in 2023 with a scale-up of the Food Cards. Additionally, WFP will continue to strengthen transformative school feeding and will invest in creating enabling environments for delivering meals to schoolchildren in Yerevan.

# 34,138

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



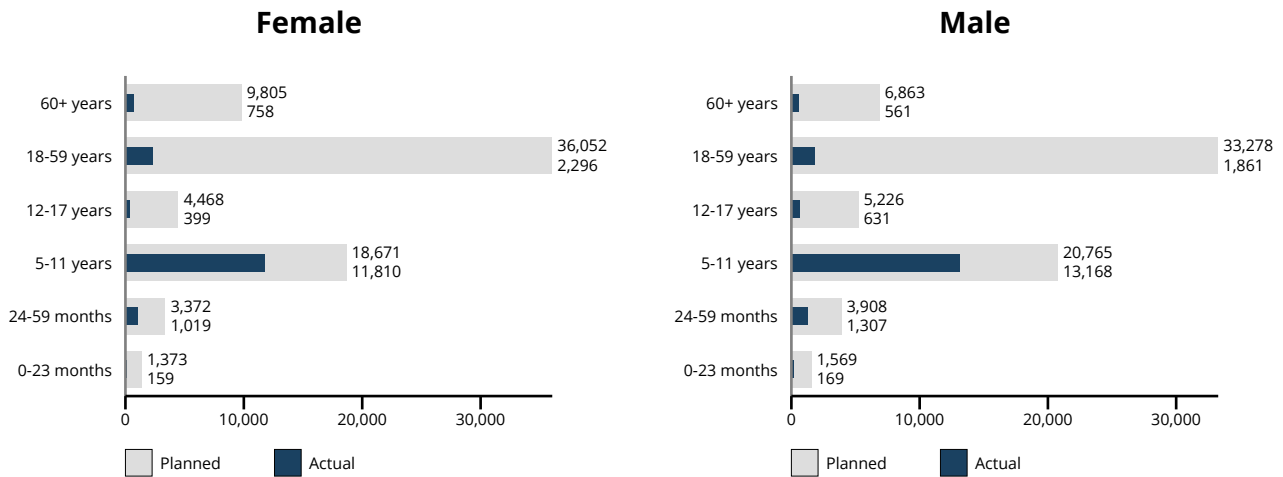
48% female



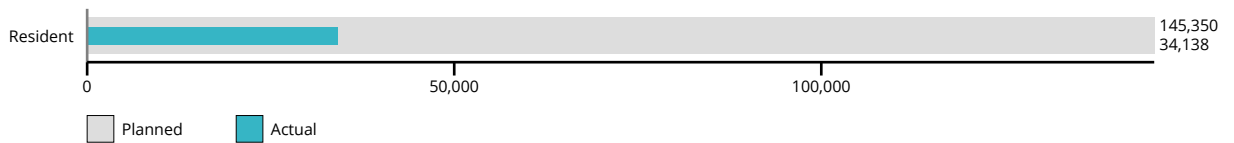
52% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,861 (53% Female, 47% Male)

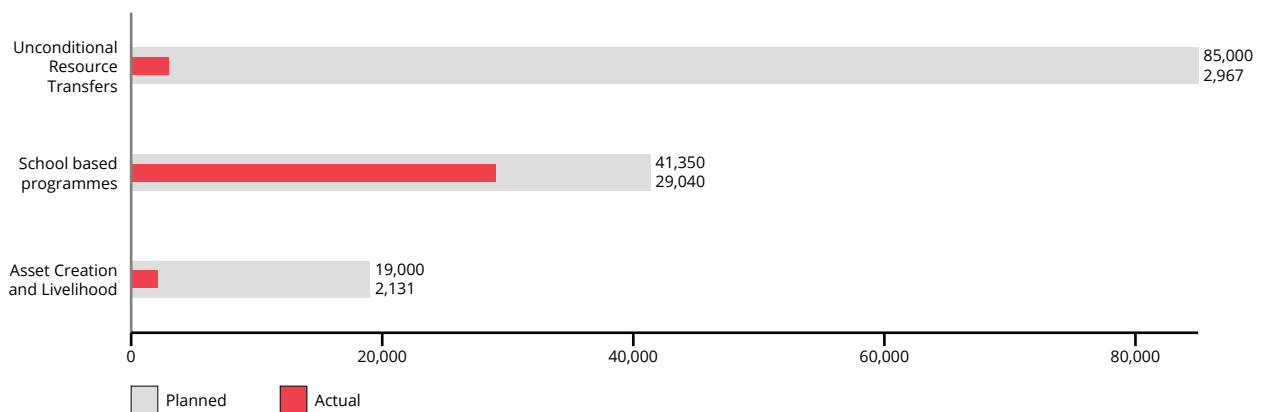
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



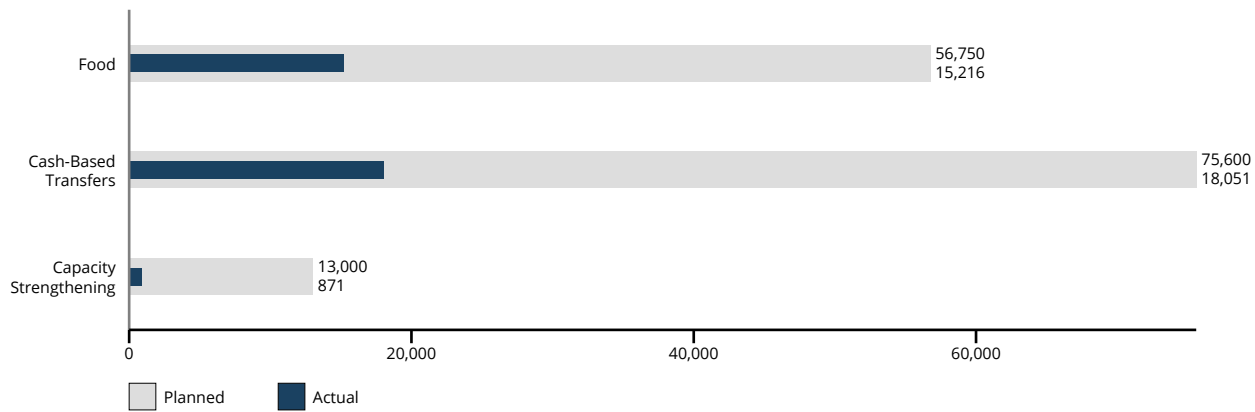
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



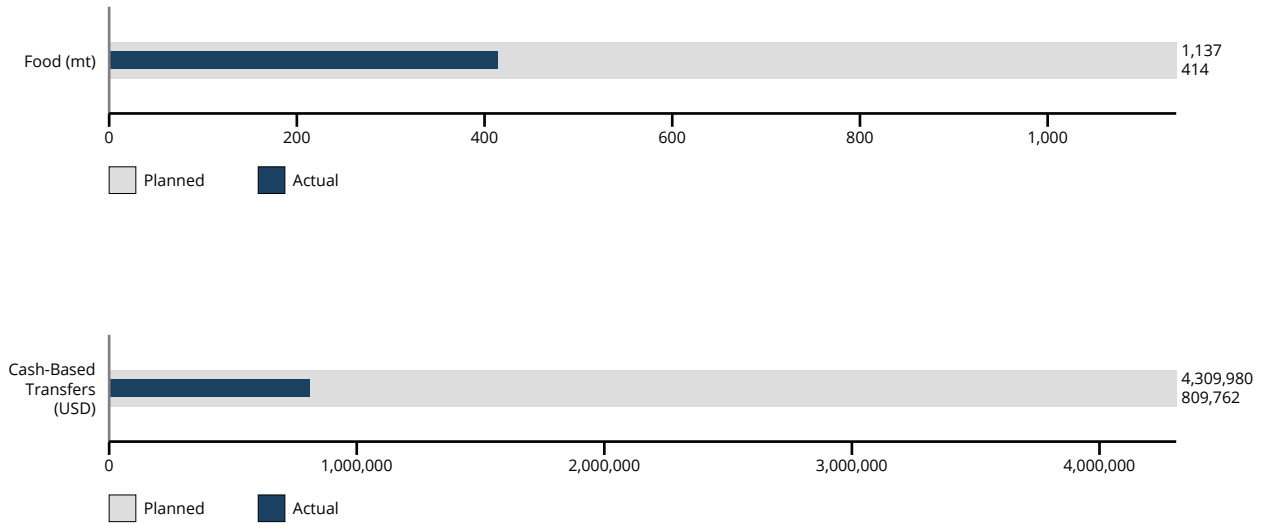
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



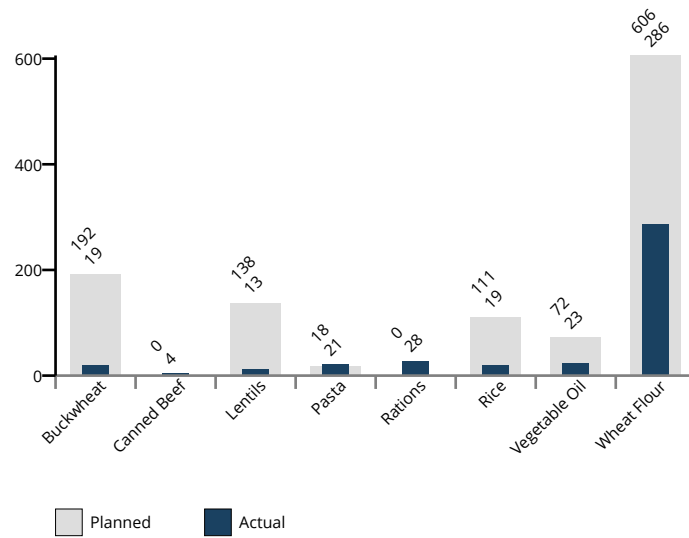
### Beneficiaries by Modality



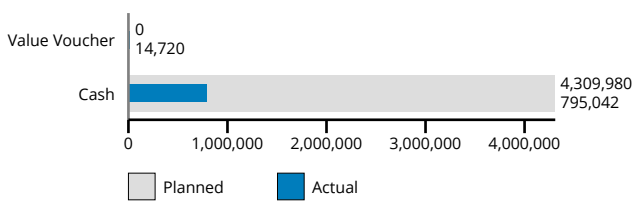
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Context and operations



Armenia remains extremely vulnerable for many reasons but especially its dependency on global factors beyond its control, including climate change, supply chain disruptions, and fluctuations in currency exchange rates. As a net import country, it was badly affected in 2022 by negative developments in the global economy. Its Consumer Price Index (CPI) including food and non-food items rose by 9.9 percent. Food prices inflated by 13.7 percent compared to 2021<sup>1</sup>.

Out of about 3 million Armenians, most reside in urban and peri-urban areas (63.9 percent)<sup>2</sup>, and agriculture remains to be the major source of income for 22 percent of the total population<sup>3</sup>. Although Armenia is an upper-middle-income country, poverty has been aggravating in 2022, with an extreme poverty rate increase of 8 percentage points compared to 2020<sup>4</sup>. Currently, 26.5 percent of the population is below the poverty line<sup>5</sup>; every fourth household (23.2 percent) is assessed to be food insecure, and an additional 57 percent are at risk of falling into food insecurity (marginal food security)<sup>6</sup> in case of shocks. High unemployment and inactivity rates, combined with increasing inflation rates, fluctuating exchange rates, and other factors have been affecting the Armenian economy and population, decreasing incomes and welfare of households, and thus reinforcing their dependence on additional assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

To alleviate poverty levels, the Government initiated more than 100 social protection policies none of which, however, specifically addressed food insecurity and malnutrition<sup>7</sup>. While malnutrition remains an acute problem, almost every fourth child is overweight (27.5 percent) by the age of seven<sup>8</sup>, and rates of stunted growth amongst children aged 0-59 months are high<sup>9</sup>. According to WFP's most recent Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment, 66 percent of Armenian children aged 0-24 months do not have access to a minimum acceptable diet.

Addressing food insecurity, malnutrition, and decline in income sources, WFP Armenia has been implementing a four-pillar approach, which combines (1) the provision of nutritious hot meals to children in schools under (2) the transformative school feeding framework, (3) contribution to the community development, and (4) assistance to the national capacity strengthening. In 2022, WFP Armenia began the fifth budget revision for an extension of all major activities till 2025 to be aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

In contribution to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (*Zero Hunger*), **WFP's Strategic Outcome 1** focuses on ensuring access to adequate and nutritious food year-round for vulnerable populations in Armenia, including school children, through transformative school feeding. To deepen its commitment to SDGs, WFP Armenia has been providing the Government with extensive support in strengthening national policies, programmes, and systems to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups under **Strategic Outcome 2**.

As a landlocked country located in the Caucasus region with borders open only with two out of four neighboring countries<sup>10</sup>, Armenia is still struggling with complicated relationships with its neighbors, as conflicts have been persistent across the borders. In 2022, there was a decline in the use of arable land bordering Azerbaijan, as well as the deterioration of vital infrastructure, such as irrigation systems, gas pipes, and electricity supply lines, and the displacement of many people from the affected districts.

Committed to saving lives, WFP Armenia has been developing nexus programming to assist people in emergencies while improving the capacities of national entities and partners to prevent and respond to emergencies under **Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4** which are aimed at SDG 17 (*Partnerships*). In 2022, this included recovery of water canals for the affected communities with cash for work approach, as well as developing projects that combine immediate assistance with long-term support scheduled for launch in 2023.

In 2022, the Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR) study commissioned by WFP revealed that climate change has been contributing to the degradation of agricultural lands and natural pastures by decreasing crop yields, declining livestock productivity, creating additional needs for irrigation water, increasing the negative impact of plant/animal diseases and pests, thus intensifying food security problems in Armenia. As identified, 15.7 percent of communities are at extreme risk of facing new food insecurity issues due to climate change. To promote green and resilient economic development, WFP installed solar panels in additional schools and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in 2022. Smallholder farmers were targeted for climate adaptability training.

Though Armenia has seen an improvement in gender equality in 2022, women's earned income continues to substitute for only half of what men are paid<sup>11</sup>, and households headed by women are among the most vulnerable in terms of food security<sup>12</sup>. Thus, in 2022 WFP continued its interventions aiming at enhancing women's social and economic empowerment through livelihood assistance, provision of vocational training, and support of business initiatives led by women.

## Risk Management

During 2022, Armenia experienced external shocks relevant to WFP's operation and food security in general: inflation, fluctuations of exchange rates, changes in the territorial landscape, influx of displaced populations and decline in water sources due to climate change.

To address the variety of potential risks, WFP Armenia conducted monitoring of the national market and food value chains, as well as assessments of needs among food insecure and displaced populations. To enhance its capacities related to shock responsiveness, WFP developed early warning indicators and expanded its collaboration with the Government, private sector and other UN agencies. Due to these efforts, WFP has been effectively managing its operation, capable of amending its activities with regard to shifting context. This led to modifications in the assistance modalities, reviews of transfer values and project management alternations.

To enhance its readiness for emergency situations, WFP Armenia strengthened its contingency planning by including a wider range of scenarios related to conflicts and improving coordination with other humanitarian organizations. In the fall of 2022, the contingency plans were thoroughly reviewed to account for the latest challenges posed by ongoing border conflicts. To further increase preparedness, WFP developed an Inter-Agency Contingency Plan and established dedicated workgroups representing different humanitarian sectors. The goal of these efforts is to ensure that the WFP is fully prepared to respond effectively in the event of an emergency.

To mitigate the risk of facing insufficient funding, the country office has expanded its portfolio to nurture new partnerships related to food provision and social protection. Furthermore, WFP developed projects within multilateral funding mechanisms that have proven to compensate for funds insufficiencies.

To address risks related to climate change, WFP commissioned a Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience, which will inform project design, targeting and monitoring of the Armenia country office in 2023.



# Partnerships

Dedicated to developing sustainable partnerships to achieve multilevel goals for changing and saving lives, WFP Armenia has been allocating significant efforts to strengthen relationships with an expanded network of entities, including the Government, donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academia and United Nations (UN) agencies. In 2022, WFP established new partnerships and partners and launched its first private-sector partnership within the current CSP.

## **Government of the Republic of Armenia**

WFP Armenia is a recognized partner for the Government to improve national systems for enhancing food and nutrition security, social policies, communities' resilience, as well as emergency preparedness and response. As requested by the Ministry of Economy (MoE), WFP contributed to the National Food Security Strategy and Action Plan for consistent action towards food and nutrition security.

In 2022, WFP contributed to the National School Feeding Strategy developed by the Ministry of Education. WFP's cooperation with governmental agencies on strengthening national capacities allowed a successful completion of the handover of school feeding systems to the national level. WFP strengthened its cooperation with the Ministry of Health around social behaviour change activities. Other important policy dialogues included WFP's contribution to the National Labour and Social Protection Umbrella Strategy and a launch of new social protection mechanisms together with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; delivery of the Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience study for informing policies of the Ministry of Environment and MoE; developing early warning mechanisms on food insecurity for cross-ministerial cooperation.

To facilitate the provision of food assistance to the affected populations, WFP Armenia continued its collaborations with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and governors. In cooperation with the Food Safety Inspection Body, WFP developed a Food Safety Guidance booklet on minimum food safety standards and requirements.

In 2022, the trustworthy relationships with the Government led to a contribution from its side to supporting green and sustainable agriculture.

## **Donors**

The Russian Federation remains to be the major donor for the Armenia country office, with multi-year strategic contributions directed specifically at the support of WFP School Feeding Programme activities. Continued cooperation with the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI) provided WFP's food value chain projects and school feeding activities with strong technical support and new perspectives to develop circular economy initiatives for schools.

The expansion of the Armenian country office's expertise in social protection and food value chains led to new donors seeking partnerships with WFP in 2022. This resulted in the diversification of WFP's donor portfolio, creating a strong and stable foundation for the organization to achieve its goals. Newly established relationships with the United States Agency for International Development and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation addressed the economic and humanitarian implications of reoccurring border conflicts and increased food prices in Armenia. WFP's efforts to enhance the shock responsiveness of national systems brought support from the European Union, which made possible an expansion of social protection activities scheduled for 2023.

In 2022, a new initiative for the provision of drip-irrigation systems and seedlings for backyard berry gardens was launched with the government of China that provided technical support through the South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

## **NGOs and Academia**

In 2022, WFP worked with a total of 11 NGOs in Armenia, nine of which were national organizations, which included Mission Armenia, Strategic Development Agency, Child Development Foundation, and Armenian Progressive Youth.

Armenian Center for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise and WFP conducted a joint impact assessment of shelling that occurred in September 2022 for the communities' livelihood, which is crucial for WFP activities linked to assistance for the affected communities, as lands used for cultivation and pasturing should be demined in advance. WFP staff received training on demining and related issues, and this collaboration led to a project addressing the socio-economic impact of conflict, emergency preparedness and cost-benefit analysis of humanitarian demining and food security.

WFP continued collaboration with academic institutions and signed a memorandum of understanding with the Armenian National Agrarian University. A feasibility study on food value chain investments, which formed the basis for

WFP's strategic approach, was conducted jointly. WFP is investing in the capacity of the University's Sisian branch to enhance its ability to deliver extension work to the community.

### **Private Sector**

WFP launched its first private-sector partnership in 2022 to improve the diets of schoolchildren in Armenia by providing them with more nutritious food options in addition to hot meals in schools. Studies conducted by WFP showed that children often skip breakfast and consume excessive soft drinks, leading to the double burden of malnutrition<sup>1</sup>. The pilot project with dairy producer "Yeremyan Projects" aims to encourage milk consumption in schools to address poor dietary habits and improve healthy eating<sup>2</sup>. The "Milk in Schools" program will run from January to December 2023 and provide a glass of milk each morning to around 350 schoolchildren in Vayots Dzor region. The project follows the "farm to fork" approach and aims to enhance children's diets and healthy eating habits during a crucial stage of their development.

### **UN Agencies**

In 2022, WFP collaborated with several UN agencies, including UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, and FAO, to save and change lives in Armenia. The partnership between WFP and FAO implemented an SDG FUND project aimed at improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in Syunik province by transforming their agricultural practices and increasing production through the wheat and legumes food value chains. The project is expected to increase household income, contribute to the socio-economic inclusion of vulnerable populations, and support the country's self-sufficiency in food.

WFP, UNICEF, and UNDP are working together on the "Building a Resilient Social Protection System in Armenia" project, funded by the EU and part of the UN Armenia Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. The goal is to ensure a strengthened and shock-responsive social protection system, with a focus on people's well-being, responsive and effective governance, and consideration of key international commitments such as the UN CRC, UN CRPD, UN CEDAW, and ILO standards. The project aims to provide people with a universal, inclusive, and shock-responsive social protection system across the lifecycle.

# CSP Financial Overview

By 2022, WFP achieved 36 percent of the cumulative funding for the current CSP (2019-2025) through direct contributions from donors and multilateral fund allocations, with USD 30 million available overall. Of the 2022 Needs-Based Plan (NBP), around 65 percent were funded with USD 11 million available. In July 2022, WFP Armenia carried out a budget revision to accelerate the handover of the school feeding programme (Strategic Outcome 1), address the existing needs for strengthening national food systems, and support social protection systems (Strategic Outcome 2 - activities 5 and 6). The budget revision increased the NBP to a total of USD 84.2 million.

In 2022, WFP received USD 7 million in contributions. The Russian Federation remained the main donor in 2022, providing 51 percent of all contributions received. WFP's need for diversified and sustainable support from other donors is evident. Flexible unearmarked funds made up 36 percent of the allocated resources in 2022, which enabled WFP to prioritize the assignment of flexible funding towards activities with low financial support to maximize WFP's impact wherever possible.

Needs were unevenly resourced, with activities aimed at addressing root causes for food insecurity and resilience building funded the most. Activity 1 (school meals) was the most well-resourced activity with full needs covered, even though its Implementation Plan (IP) was adjusted to consider operational constraints that delayed the implementation's timeframe. Activity 2 (technical support to national institutions) was funded by 81 percent. Initially, activity 5 (food value chains) was significantly underfunded, which is reflected in the IP comprising only 15 percent of the NBP. However, considering the contextual developments, resources directed from multilateral contributions were reallocated to activity 5, which increased its funding level to 41 percent. Activity 6 (social protection) received contributions towards the end of 2022, being funded only to 15 percent. Before obtaining funding dedicated to this activity, financial requirements were covered by flexible multilateral contributions.

In 2022, donors focused on supporting changing lives activities, thus the saving lives initiatives (activity 4) designed for crisis response remained underfunded (45 percent). However, the need for emergency assistance continued to increase due to the long-lasting consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and continued border disputes, which translated to aggravated food insecurity across Armenia. Allocation of Immediate Response Account contributions at the end of December 2022 allowed an early response to issues brought about by the situation on the borders.

Implementation of WFP's projects was impacted by the timing of contributions. Unlike activity 1, which was funded through multiyear contributions confirmed at the beginning of the CSP in 2019, other activities (mainly activities 5 and 6) received funding in the later months of 2022 leading to the postponement of implementation for 2023.

















This year, WFP engaged in new partnerships with the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Swiss Development Agency to strengthen the shock responsiveness of national social safety nets enhancing food security and developing national emergency response capacities.

WFP Armenia's expenditure levels in 2022 decreased compared to 2021 and were lower than anticipated under several activities due to scarcity of funds, 20 percent depreciation of the USD value and timing of contributions. In 2022, almost 57 percent of the annual available resources were expensed. WFP Armenia will carry unspent funding forward to 2023 and will continue advocating for flexible, multi-year contributions.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	9,787,675	5,554,100	6,671,116	4,412,318
SO01: Vulnerable populations in Armenia, including schoolchildren, have access to adequate and nutritious food year round	5,258,634	4,710,065	4,611,906	3,679,837
Activity 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government	5,258,634	4,710,065	4,611,906	3,679,837
SO04: Vulnerable populations in Armenia have access to basic needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crises	4,529,040	844,035	2,059,209	732,480
Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods	4,529,040	844,035	1,100,474	732,480
Non-activity specific	0	0	958,734	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	5,421,268	1,010,857	3,267,515	1,033,017
SO02: National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2025	5,421,268	1,010,857	3,267,515	1,033,017

Activity 02: Provide technical support to national institutions to generate an evidence-base and inform policies, strategies and systems to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Armenia	1,796,180	1,010,857	1,458,925	878,344
Activity 05: Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain	2,652,109	0	1,088,433	125,057
Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system	972,978	0	141,565	29,616
Non-activity specific	0	0	578,591	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	0	0	0	0
SO03: Vulnerable populations benefit from improved capacities of national entities and partners to prevent and respond to emergencies	0	0	0	0
Activity 03: Provide on-demand service provision to the Government and other partners	0	0	0	0
Non-strategic result	0	0	86,465	0
<b>Total Direct Operational Costs</b>	<b>15,208,943</b>	<b>6,564,957</b>	<b>9,938,631</b>	<b>5,445,336</b>

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 910,683	 306,552	 844,024	 600,500
Total Direct Costs	 16,119,627	 6,871,509	 10,782,656	 6,045,837
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,047,775	 446,648	 330,090	 330,090
Grand Total	 17,167,403	 7,318,157	 11,199,211	 6,375,927

# Programme performance

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



**162,421 hot meals** were delivered to Armenian children in grade 0-4



**2,410 people** received technical assistance and training for the provision of healthy nutrition to children



**7,700 sqm of school-based gardens, greenhouses and orchards** provide schoolchildren with fresh vegetables, fruits and berries throughout the year



**15,100 children** now eat whole grain bread at schools

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP is committed to creating enabling environments for transformative school feeding which guarantees access to nutritious, hot, diversified meals year-round for school children, as well as assisting people in the engaged communities to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and provide Armenian regions with new opportunities for economic and social development. These efforts directly contribute towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (*Zero Hunger*) and 17 (*Partnerships*), in addition to having positive multiplier effects towards SDGs 1 (*No Poverty*), 4 (*Quality Education*), and 5 (*Gender Equality*). In 2022, WFP Armenia made it a priority to develop a dynamic and adaptive model of school feeding by actively engaging local communities through activity 1.

The developed school feeding model is closely connected with activities 2 and 5 under Strategic Outcome 2, with multiple food value chains integrated with the supply of fresh, safe, and locally produced fruits, vegetables, and bread to schools. In 2022, the funding for school feeding activities was secured through multiyear contributions from the Russian Federation, fully covering the Needs-Based Plan.

### Activity 1: School Feeding

In 2022, WFP Armenia delivered 381,563 mt of food to schools and assisted in cooking 162,421 hot meals for children in grades 0-4 from Armavir and Kotayk - the only two regions where the Programme remained not fully nationalized until the end of 2022. WFP delivered take-home food supplies to 282 displaced schoolchildren and 2,875 school kitchen helpers from low-income families. In addition, WFP provided in-kind support to 106 kids in the Lori region attending kindergartens from vulnerable communities<sup>1</sup>.

To provide schoolchildren and canteen employees with drinking water, modern equipment for cooking, storing and consuming food, WFP supplied 190 schools with modern kitchen equipment, as well as materials for the renovation of kitchens and canteens. By the end of 2022, 86 percent of the schools in the Armenian regions had proper conditions for the production and delivery of hot meals on-site due to support from WFP and its partners.

To enable additional funds to sustain and enhance the modus operandi of school feeding and promote a circular economy in schools, WFP Armenia expanded the installation of solar panels to the Gegharkunik region, where WFP conducted an assessment and selected seven schools to receive solar panels in the coming year. The schools that received solar panels in previous years saved up to 30 percent on costs in 2022. Savings were used to improve school infrastructure and ensure maintenance costs were covered, contributing to the schools' resilience.

WFP continued to develop schools-based agricultural projects and established two greenhouses, four intensive gardens and a berry garden with a total area of 7,700 sqm to provide schoolchildren with opportunities to learn about agriculture, management, innovation and climate change. Agricultural activities deliver fresh produce to the school canteens and engage communities in sustainable agriculture and circular economy practices. WFP also provided water management support and natural composting capacity building to 44 schools to increase the efficiency of these projects. These initiatives not only enhance the children's knowledge of food production but also give them a sense of responsibility towards making healthy food choices and protecting the environment.

In 2022, schools in Lori and Tavush regions included whole grain bread from local bakeries into the students' diets, and 15,100 children saw white wheat replaced by more nutritious wholegrain products in their everyday menus.

To finalize the nationalization of the School Feeding Programme, WFP Armenia invested its efforts into enhancing the capacities of actors engaged in school feeding. In 2022, 2,410 principals, kitchen staff, teachers, other school workers and parents received technical assistance and training for the provision of healthy nutrition to children. At the national level, WFP Armenia provided significant contributions and technical support to the formulation of the National School Feeding Strategy developed by the Government. The invested efforts enabled WFP to hand over the operation of the School Feeding Programme in all 10 Armenian provinces to the Government by December 2022 according to the plans initially set in 2019.

To enhance the impact on food habits and encourage a proactive mindset among the beneficiaries of school feeding activities, WFP invested significant efforts into expanding its social behaviour change (SBC) initiatives in 2022. To ensure that children adopt healthy eating habits and lifestyles, WFP collaborated with other UN agencies to develop a curriculum for grades five and seven focused on healthy nutrition and physical activities. By using innovative educational design techniques, together with the School Feeding Child Welfare Agency (SFCWA) WFP developed an interactive learning course and trained school teachers on how to deliver engaging classes. As a result, 3,486 people were reached through special training sessions, educational events, and co-creation activities<sup>2</sup>. In addition, WFP launched a campaign on healthy aging aimed at older populations in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

WFP's approach to SBC went beyond education and public awareness campaigns, with a commitment to promoting ownership, leadership, and engagement among individuals involved in the activities. In 2022, WFP implemented an ongoing consultation process and engaged its beneficiaries in a meaningful two-way dialogue throughout the project cycle. Recognizing the valuable time and resources that target audiences contribute to WFP strategic objectives, the Armenia country office established consultations to allow end-users to contribute to the creation of solutions, which they will then lead in implementing.

From a tool to support and protect children, school feeding has evolved into an essential part of local communities' development. The School Feeding Programme has demonstrated a significant contribution to their growth: sales of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) cooperating with schools increased by USD 1.7 million; more than 3,000 parent associations were created; 2,500 people received new jobs and more than 4.5 thousand people were trained in special skills.

The consistent development of the School Feeding system in Armenia has been made possible by close cooperation between the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute of the Russian Federation (SIFI) and WFP. Throughout the development of school feeding systems, SIFI provided schools and farmers with continuous technical support, and supported WFP in educational activities. In addition, SIFI and WFP conducted an assessment of the Transformative School Agriculture Project for generating new knowledge for its future development in a way that creates a platform that provides communities with a steady base for growth, while also quickly adapting to changing environments.

To capitalize on the investment in transformative school feeding, SIFI and WFP made a concerted effort in 2022 to develop a model for increased community and business involvement. The "Arpi" model, named after the first community to implement it, provides assets such as solar systems and farming and agriculture equipment to SMEs, smallholder farmers, schools, and communities. This helps these groups generate additional revenue, which is then partially redirected toward community development and School Feeding, based on decisions made by the local council. This approach has already led to a more varied diet for children, with eggs and cheese added to school menus sourced from a local farmer at no cost. Additionally, the Arpi community has been able to support six local schools with hot meals and infrastructure improvements.

Enhancing the sustainability of school feeding systems, this year WFP strengthened its links with local non-governmental organizations that have been supporting and inspiring schools to stay devoted to the development of school-based agriculture, engagement in local value chains and leading new projects<sup>3</sup>.

Gender and age were systematically integrated into the implementation of all activities linked to school feeding, as proved by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 4. During the planning and implementation of the School Feeding Programme, WFP ensured that boys and girls were provided with equal access to school meals, and delivered special support to women working in food production that contributes to school feeding.



## 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 2025



**221 farmers** benefited from activities aimed at increasing availability of food



**3,545 individuals** gained access to renewable energy



**100 families (480 persons)** received Food Cards



**Early warning indicators** for food security and economic stability were developed by WFP to activate quick response

In Armenia, WFP is committed to enhancing national systems for improving food and social security under Strategic Outcome 2.

To support national entities of the Republic of Armenia in their aspiration towards well-informed policies, strategies and systems addressing food insecurity, WFP continued to advance the governments' capacities in generating evidence base and provided them with new sources of valuable data through *activity 2*.

In July 2022, the fourth budget revision of the Country Strategic Plan included two additional activities (number 5 and 6) relating to food systems and social protection, thus expanding the WFP Armenia's projects portfolio.

*Activity 5* creates a space for food value chain programming, which builds the capacity of actors along a variety of food value chains to enhance their productivity and profitability, enhancing both the availability and accessibility of food.

To advance national social protection systems linked to food and nutrition security, WFP launched a portfolio of new projects dedicated to building strong national capacities for the delivery of social protection that ensures access to basic food and nutrition needs within *activity 6*.

Driven by the ambition to ensure equal access to well-balanced nutrition, as well as social protection for all, these activities aim to strengthen partnerships (SDG 17), at the same time contributing to eradicating hunger (SDG 2), poverty (SDG 1) and gender inequality (SDG 5).

### Activity 2: Enhancement of National Food Systems Capacities

WFP provided technical and financial assistance to the School Feeding Child Welfare Agency, a national entity established to assist the Government in managing, monitoring, and implementing the National School Feeding Programme, in order to contribute to the long-term development of the programme. This investment was critical in creating an enabling environment and structures for the transfer of the school feeding programme.

To protect national food systems from future crises and develop capacities for a quick recovery, WFP invested efforts in 2022 to assist the Armenian government in guiding early action and emergency response. WFP designed and developed early warning indicators for food security and economic stability, defining thresholds to activate the response in events of deterioration. Additionally, WFP designed targeting scenarios that prioritize the most vulnerable population, given the available resources and transfer values, considering the food prices inflation. Based on a market functionality and up-stream supply chain assessments conducted throughout 2020 and 2021, WFP contributed to the National Food Security Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2027) developed by the Ministry of Economy to provide the Government with support to making strategic decisions for sustainable development of national food systems by the year 2030.

To strengthen national capacities in the estimation of food security, WFP Armenia handed over anonymized datasets of 2020-2021 Food Security and Vulnerability Assessments to the Statistical Committee of Armenia (Armstat) to produce a better understanding of food security among national stakeholders. In addition, WFP Armenia assisted Armstat in

improving Integrated Living Conditions Survey to include food security measurements. To ensure sustainable implementation of food security indicators, WFP scheduled training on calculating and reporting food security levels to Armstat statisticians for 2023.

In 2022, WFP initiated two Food Security and Vulnerability Assessments (FSVAs) to track food security and poverty levels in Armenia, following the prolonged effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the national welfare and the resumed escalations on the border. The fourth FSVA (FSVA4), conducted in May-June 2022, focused in particular on understanding the food security levels among households receiving social transfers. The results were presented to WFP's partners and stakeholders representing the Government and shared with international and local organizations, provided the Armenian Government with evidence on the dynamics of food security and poverty levels. Based on the delivered data, the government and partners are now able to design emergency and development programmes that target food-insecure populations in the country and prioritize their current needs.

FSVA4 revealed the most food-insecure household profiles for more efficient targeting of projects focusing on food security. As per the assessment, 77 percent of households are categorized as food secure, out of which only 20 percent of households are food secure, and 57 percent are marginally food secure. About 23 percent of households are food-insecure, with the highest rates of food insecurity in Shirak (35 percent), Lori (31 percent) and Tavush (25 percent) regions. Among the most food-insecure households, households headed by women and the ones having a disabled member were revealed as primary targets for support.

Following the tense border situation and changing needs of vulnerable households, in December 2022, WFP launched the fifth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (FSVA5), which was finalized end of January 2023. FSVA5 evaluated food security at the household level in light of the anticipated increase in expenditures related to winterization. Considering the fragile security situation in Armenia and periodic tensions across borders tailoring mass displacement, also food security levels among the internally displaced population were assessed.

Complementing the existing evidence on climate change adaptation needs in Armenia and supporting the Government and partners to develop climate-adaptive and evidence-based policies and projects, in 2022, WFP commissioned a Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR). The CLEAR study assessed the ability of households to cope with climate risks as well as the impact of predicted climate change on livelihoods and food security.

The findings of the CLEAR study revealed that in Armenia, the climate will see a dramatic change over the next 50 years, with a temperature increase of 2-6 percent, which is higher than the global average; a decrease in precipitation, river flow and lake levels; and frequent heat waves, droughts, landslides, mudflows, and floods. On the economic level, climate change will lead to food shortages and increased food prices. The study produced a mapping and rankings of the Armenian settlements based on the impact that climate change will bring on their livelihoods and discovered that 15.7 percent of them are at extreme risk of facing new profound challenges linked to economic well-being and food security due to climate change impacts. The highest impact of climate change on food security and livelihoods is seen in Ararat, Armavir and Tavush regions, and the lowest impact is expected for Shirak region, a semi-desert in the north-west of the country.

To provide the Government of Armenia with possibilities to take immediate action on adaptation measures to reduce the negative effects of climate change on Armenian families, their livelihoods and the economy, the CLEAR report will be published in two languages (English and Armenian) in early 2023 and will be shared with all relevant stakeholders at national, regional and local levels.

In addition to the research planned initially, WFP conducted an assessment of possible implications of the conflict in Ukraine and the consequent increase in global food prices for Armenia so as to understand the impact and consequences on household food insecurity levels.

### **Activity 5: Development of Food Value Chains<sup>2</sup>**

WFP Armenia had invested in climate-sensitive and economically sustainable food systems to diversify the food systems, promote the value chain; develop entrepreneurship skills of small farmers including raising their income and improving their livelihoods to address the problem of food insecurity. Overall, 15,763 people benefited from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP in 2022.

The circular economy model of breaking away from the linear model to more sustainable and effective investment in food systems including the sustainable use of natural resources was incorporated in project design and implementation. Increasingly recognized as a critical part of the transition from humanitarian assistance to long-term development pathways and building resilience and self-reliance, participatory approaches were used to enable communities analyse the causes of their vulnerabilities and establish appropriate solutions.

The model developed by WFP pushes the Government and key stakeholders towards a more active dialogue on food systems and sets the stage for strategic decision-making, paving pathways towards a sustainable food system. The specific models being implemented since 2022 are the Green Energy for Productive Farming Model, the Inclusive

Energy Model, and a scale-up of the Food Value Chain Model in Syunik (south of Armenia), as well as expansion of the Wholegrain Model embedded in school feeding and extension of school-based value chain investments to Gegharkunik province (east of Armenia).

### **Green Energy for Productive Farming**

To strengthen communities' capacities in agricultural development along with sustainable growth, WFP has been allocating investments in green energy. In the framework of the Project, 15 smallholder farmers in Tegh and Lusakert communities received solar systems, which led to an increase in their productivity and profitability through savings in electricity costs. On the community level, the solar station made it possible to save AMD 1,400,000 (approximately USD 3,400) annually for electricity costs paid from the community budget. New funds generated from savings are being integrated into agricultural investments - seed purchase and irrigation rehabilitation - led by the prioritization of community needs.

In 2022, the impact of investments in renewable energy was felt beyond the smallholder farmers, as locally produced foods of increased quality and safety became available on the regional market. At the national level, the establishment of community-level savings through revolving resources enhanced community ownership and sustained long-term resilience building.

### **Inclusive Energy**

WFP Armenia has taken strides in making renewable energy more accessible to small businesses. In 2022, WFP piloted a blended finance model that aimed to provide 24 small and medium enterprises in various regions of Armenia with access to solar systems. By subsidizing 30 percent of the loan provided by financial service providers, the blended funding approach reduced the risk for the lenders and made repayments more manageable for small businesses.

This innovative financing model not only boosted the competitiveness of small businesses, but also improved the resilience of smallholder farmers, agricultural processors, and entrepreneurs who previously had limited access to the assets necessary to grow their operations. The result of this initiative is expected to bring numerous benefits to local communities, including greater availability of nutritious food at lower prices.

### **Expansion of Food Value Chains**

In April 2022, WFP established an office in Syunik province to support an expansion WFP's activities to the south of Armenia. To affirm its commitment to securing food security in the communities that were recently affected by escalations on the borders, WFP entered into a tripartite agreement with the Ministry of Economy, Syunik regional authorities, and the Armenian National Agrarian University (ANAU).

An integrated resilience-building approach was adopted in targeted areas, including:

- Establishment of a logistic hub for legume<sup>1</sup> storing, processing and sales in Goris community, which was accompanied by an establishment of a cooperative with 12 members and supplied seeds of high-value crops for 60 ha of cultivated lands. In 2022, WFP procured a combined harvester and a seeder that will be delivered to the hub at the beginning of 2023.
- Provision of a solar station and baking equipment to a bakery led by women to ensure access to bread for the consumption of 450 residents from Shurnukh, Bardzravan and Vorotan villages that were affected by the conflict. New assets supported three persons employed at the bakery and enhanced its sustainability through product diversification.
- Support of Tegh community, where 15 smallholder farmers were assisted with the cultivation of high-value plants on 650 sqm of land cultivated by 84 people. In addition, the community was provided with a 20 kW solar station which will save USD 2,700 in electricity bills for the community each year. From these funds, USD 2,000 are planned to be invested in the community's agricultural activities.

The short-term outcomes of the projects piloted in 2022 will be assessed in 2023.

### **Scale-Up of the Whole Grain Value Chain**

To contribute to the availability and accessibility of nutritious foods and support behavior change, WFP Armenia continued to develop a comprehensive approach to building whole grain value chains with production capacities and consumer demand as key enablers. In 2022, Lori province was included in the whole grain value chain to provide school children with healthy bread and enhance WFP's investments in a whole grain mill.

In 2022, WFP integrated the whole grain value chain into the National School Feeding Programme, which enabled key actors along the wholegrain wheat value chain to further increase their production and business viability. To do this, WFP collaborated with the Government to promote local procurement of wholegrain wheat for supplying schools under the National School Feeding Programme. In Lori, two bakeries were supported with baking equipment and solar

systems; one bakery participated in skill-building training. In 2022, 65 schools joined the project, of which 38 are baking whole grain bread and 27 are supplied from the bakeries supported by the project. As a result, 15,100 children (54 percent boys and 46 percent girls) in Lori and Tavush provinces saw more nutritious wholegrain wheat bread replacing white wheat bread in their school meals.

The Training and Resource Centre in Tavush province established by WFP in 2022 as part of the project provided training for 175 persons with the focus on strengthening schools' and bakeries' capacities to opt for wholegrain flour, as well as integrating healthy options for bread products into the consumption of children and their families<sup>3</sup>.

### **Support to the Armenian National Agrarian University**

In partnership with ANAU, WFP carried out a comprehensive analysis of the food system, with a focus on the value chain and food waste and losses. Moreover, ANAU supported WFP in providing training and information sessions on sustainable agriculture, composting techniques and water management to schools. The university also delivered trainings to farmers from Khdzoresk cooperative on legume cultivation and financial management of the cooperative.

To contribute to strengthening scientific and educational capacities related to agriculture and support agricultural extension capacities, WFP assisted in the renovation of a laboratory for soil analysis for the university in 2022. In 2023, an intensive orchard and a greenhouse will be established in the Sisian branch of ANAU. These facilities will provide students with a comprehensive educational experience, combining theoretical knowledge with practical skills to equip them with the necessary tools to tackle food security challenges and improve agriculture in their communities.

### **Activity 6: Social Protection**

In 2022, WFP worked at three levels to launch interventions that aim at policy reforms, system strengthening, and social service delivery improvements so that vulnerable persons in Armenia have access to a stronger and more coherent and shock-responsive social protection system that covers their basic food and nutrition needs.

At the policy level, WFP widely engaged in the design of the 5-year National Labour and Social Protection Umbrella Strategy developed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA) and provided technical inputs and evidence to make it needs-oriented, resilient and to integrate food security and nutrition objectives into social protection mechanisms, whilst also creating a link with the new Food Security Strategy supported by WFP.

To support and enhance the capacity of the Government for a more proactive, effective and rapid response social protection system, WFP embedded the concept of shock-responsiveness in the Social Protection Strategy.

With MLSA's leadership and based on the WFP's methodology of "Improving Emergency Response through Social Protection", WFP Armenia is designing national shock-responsive social protection protocols to deliver urgent support to affected populations. The protocols are activated during emergency response and help coordinate inter-ministerial actions in defining their accountabilities and roles during a shock.

Strengthening national efforts to combat food insecurity, WFP supported MLSA in integrating food security and nutrition objectives into the National Labour and Social Protection Umbrella Strategy and respective Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Frameworks. In addition, WFP explored links between food security and poverty in Armenia. To enhance national capacities in delivering social assistance, WFP supported MLSA and the United Social Service (USS) with the development of questionnaires to assess the food security level of households in normal settings and assess food needs during the response to shocks through the development of the Family Social Needs Assessment System.

Given WFP's extensive experience in shock response and the mandate, WFP had been requested by MLSA to support in designing and testing a social assistance tool that targets specifically the food insecurity of vulnerable populations in Armenia. In August 2022, WFP launched a pilot for Food Cards to enhance access to nutritious foods for food-insecure families. Implemented in partnership with MLSA and the Unified Social Service (USS), the Food Card pilot targeted 100 families (approximately 480 individuals) with three and more children, single elderly, members with mental health issues and displaced status in Shirak and Gegharkunik provinces.

During the design stage of the social protection projects, WFP anticipated applying the modalities of both in-kind food provision and cash transfer. However, as social protection activities received funds for the Food Card pilot only at the end of 2022, the in-kind food provision modality was not considered, thus decreasing the pre-planned number of beneficiaries.

To deliver the project, WFP developed the whole chain for delivering the service from registration, targeting, and assessment to transfer modality and provided respective training for USS representatives. The Food Card tool will be expanded to cover 1,500 food-insecure families (approximately 6,000 people) in Tavush, Lori, and Shirak regions in 2023.

Intensive cooperation with the MLSA and USS motivated WFP to develop a project entitled "Building a resilient social protection system in Armenia" in response to the European Union's call on enhancing the shock-responsiveness of the

national social protection system in Armenia, which is planned to be realized in consortium with UNICEF and UNDP. The project aims to put in place an agile, integrated, human-centered and shock-responsive social protection system that builds a person’s resilience to vulnerability, deprivation and crises across the lifecycle. WFP activities in the project focus on designing early action protocols for the social protection system, improving communication and coordination for shock response, upgrading the national social ambulance program and the food bank system and designing modules that support the digital operation of the food cards service. The project document was signed for five years with the EU Delegation in Armenia in late December 2022.

The Fourth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment held in May-June 2022<sup>4</sup> had a special focus on households registered in Family Living Standards Enhancement Benefit Program (FLSEBP), with the aim to assess the food security and poverty rates among FLSEBP beneficiary and non-beneficiary households, as well as to reveal the FLSEBP inclusion/exclusion from a food security lens. Understanding the degree to which food-insecure households are supported by the FLSEBP will inform policy recommendations on how food and nutrition considerations can improve the Social Protection Policy. Based on the assessment results, a report containing the findings and recommendations was prepared and shared with the MLSA and other stakeholders.

WFP’s work under Strategic Outcome 2 integrated gender and age considerations in the implementation of activities as evidenced by WFP’s Gender and Age Marker code 4. Investments in bakeries led by women and women-owned agri-businesses along the food value chain have enhanced women’s economic empowerment and social support including households led by women as they are among the most vulnerable.

### 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**

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP is committed to developing the capacities of national entities so that people affected by emergencies can access quick and effective relief. Within the strategic outcome, WFP planned to provide on-demand service support to the Government and other national stakeholders through activity 3, just as was the case for the COVID-19 response. However, no direct funds were provided to support assessments and subsequent requests for on-demand services. Assessment activities were funded under Strategic Outcome 2, where WFP elaborated the Emergency Preparedness Plan, Food Security Strategy and a methodological note on the Poverty Nutrition Index in collaboration with the government of Armenia.

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



**13,000 persons** assisted to restore access to water supply



**1,175 ha of cultivated lands** with recovered access to irrigation



**780 persons** benefited from cash transfers through cash for work activities

WFP's crisis response under Strategic Outcome 4 provides life-saving assistance to displaced populations and communities affected by conflicts at the borders through activity 4. As 2021 and 2022 saw escalations of protracted confrontations, WFP delivered in-kind support for displaced populations at the beginning of 2022<sup>1</sup>. At the same time, WFP Armenia implemented the nexus programming approach to generate opportunities for communities to improve their resilience and build capacities for fast recovery in case of additional shocks.

### Activity 4: Livelihoods Recovery

In response to the consequences of multiple crises on local and regional food systems, WFP continued in-kind food distributions that started in 2020 and 2021. In January 2022, WFP concluded the direct food support to populations affected by COVID-19 and border escalations, reaching 2,392 individuals. Despite facing new displaced populations towards the end of the year, Armenia fortunately experienced a decrease in the number of emergencies in 2022, leading to a significant fall in the total amount of in-kind assistance required to meet the needs compared to both the planned needs and the direct food support delivered in 2021.

Donors' increased focus on improving the lives of vulnerable populations in 2022 led to more funding for changing lives and nexus projects, leaving limited funds for emergency humanitarian efforts, covering only 24 percent of WFP's plans for activity 4. To assist communities in restoring their economic capacities, the Armenia country office launched Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities aimed at rehabilitating agricultural infrastructure in areas affected by the border escalations. This project not only addresses immediate needs but also supports long-term economic recovery in the affected areas.

In 2022, WFP provided assets to restore water supply to 11 villages, which will allow access to irrigation for 13,000 individuals and 1,175 hectares of cultivated land. However, the number of participants needed for successful construction was lower than expected<sup>2</sup> and the project faced challenges with gender balance, as women were underrepresented with only ten percent of project participants being female. Nevertheless, with WFP's support, 35 km of irrigation canals were constructed, helping 350 households dependent on agriculture increase their income-generating opportunities and providing 780 persons with FFA transfers. On the community level, these improvements prevented villages from further economic deterioration and local populations from leaving the area because of aggravated living conditions and limited access to basic needs, including food and nutrition.

Following the conflict's dynamic and addressing the increased need for emergency response, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and WFP established a partnership to implement a nexus project aimed at improving the economic and humanitarian resilience of the most vulnerable populations living in selected border communities in Syunik, Gegharkunik and Vayots Dzor regions. Preparations for this 1-year project started in November 2022 focusing on addressing the immediate needs of these communities and restoring their economic sustainability against future shocks. The project will directly target about 4,200 people (1,040 households) from 15 selected border settlements and is scheduled for launch in early 2023.

By prioritizing vulnerable women and children as the recipients of in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers, the project directly contributes to improving gender equality in the communities. Within the project, specific attention will be paid to gender, disability, age markers, as well as integration of internally relocated persons into the design and implementation of programming. Collection and analysis of data on gender, age, displaced people, accessibility of infrastructure and information, specific needs and capacities of different groups, prevention/mitigation of negative effects, adequate participation of relevant groups in the planning, implementation, and evaluation are at the core of the Project design and intervention. As part of targeting criteria, single women and women with three and more children will be targeted, and female farmers will particularly be encouraged to participate in the economic activities.

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



## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods	4

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Despite progress in closing the gender gap, with a current estimate of 69.8 percent<sup>1</sup>, discriminatory gender stereotypes and restrictive social norms still affect women's participation and control over food and nutrition decisions in Armenia. Women-led households face a higher risk of poverty and food insecurity, with 27.8 percent of such households being assessed as food insecure<sup>2</sup>. Women in families headed by women also tend to consume less nutritionally dense foods and are at a higher risk of being overweight, particularly among populations of reproductive age (25-49)<sup>3</sup>. Also, disparity exists in child poverty, with more girls among the extremely poor than boys<sup>4</sup>.

In this context, WFP Armenia remains committed to gender sensitive and where possible gender transformative programming. For programmes aimed at emergency support, WFP and partners prioritize women and children to receive direct in-kind and cash-based assistance, psychological counselling and housing restoration.

In addition to direct assistance, WFP is working to empower women, increase their engagement in decision-making and improve their control over food security and nutrition through financial support and maintenance of workplaces for women. In 2022, WFP assisted 575 kitchen helpers<sup>5</sup> with compensation, resulting in an increase in the proportion of households where women make decisions on the use of assets from 44 percent in 2021 to 60 percent in 2022. To further support women employed at schools, WFP has taken steps to improve working conditions and reduce workload. This includes the installation of kitchen equipment and improved access to potable and hot water in 246 schools<sup>6</sup>. Women employed at these schools have also been given the opportunity to complete vocational training, which will enhance their food production skills and knowledge, as well as increase their income.

WFP Armenia has been encouraging women's participation in its activities and prioritizing women-led small and medium enterprises as beneficiaries of Food Value Chain activities. To strengthen leadership and decision-making among women, increase the profitability of businesses led by women and improve environments in which women work, WFP Armenia assisted bakeries headed by women through the provision of solar stations, baking equipment and training. Women were also engaged in the Food Assistance for Assets activities related to irrigation works, and dedicated women empowerment projects in cultivating high-value crops.

To address conservative patriarchal customs that maintain gender inequality, WFP Armenia integrated transformative actions on social norms into the School Feeding Programme. Together with the School Feeding and Child Welfare Agency, WFP developed special training modules for school headmasters, cooks, and schoolchildren's parents to explain the role of each of them in the creation of an equal, secure and gender-sensitive environment for school children. To promote gender equality among children, workshops on healthy food consumption were conducted in a way that required the active participation of both boys and girls in cooking activities, thus contributing to challenging the existing stereotypes about gender roles. In 2022, behaviour change co-creation sessions reached 3,486 people, including kids, parents, teachers and cooks<sup>7</sup>.

# 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**

The year 2022 was challenging for people residing in Armenia because of the protracted conflict in the border areas, the global price increases of food, fuel and fertilizer, and the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. These external shocks resulted in a growing number of people facing difficulties in meeting their basic housing, food and health needs. In 2022, a bigger number of households had to adopt coping strategies to access food, with 40 percent resorting to crisis strategies. The adoption of stress coping strategies was reported the highest compared to previous assessments, comprising 33 percent<sup>1</sup>.

To provide rapid assistance to the most vulnerable people in 2022, WFP opted for targeting its beneficiaries based on the pre-collected data provided by the Government. Based on the feedback from the United Social Services, communities and assisted households, WFP updated targeting criteria for further up-scale of the interventions.

To inclusively address needs on the ground, the principles outlined in the 2020 Protection and Accountability Policy are continuously mainstreamed throughout WFP's operations to protect the safety and dignity of assisted communities and promote meaningful access, engagement, and empowerment within all activities. This is mainly reflected in targeting and other standard operating procedures (SOP), based on which WFP has been planning and implementing interventions.

In 2022, WFP Armenia made significant efforts to protect the personal information of its beneficiaries. To ensure compliance with personal data protection and privacy guidelines, the country office integrated data protection protocols into its operational guidelines and standard operating procedures (SOP). All Field-Level Agreements (FLAs) with partners include an annex that outlines the personal data protection requirements expected by WFP. The country office also follows WFP and national standards for personal data protection whenever WFP collects, processes, or stores personal information. In an effort to enhance its commitment to accountability and protection, WFP Armenia worked with its regional bureau to implement a Community Engagement for Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Strategy in 2023. This involved updating procedures, developing a relevant Action Plan, and training four staff members to deliver training sessions on protection and accountability to beneficiaries for WFP Armenia's partners ensuring that all their actions align with WFP's values.

In 2022, WFP Armenia continued to prioritize the importance of open communication with its beneficiaries through the implementation of its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM). The CFM provides multiple channels for beneficiaries to access information about WFP's programs, voice their concerns and receive prompt resolution. The mechanism ensures that beneficiaries can communicate directly with WFP in a safe and dignified manner, demonstrating the organization's commitment to transparency and accountability.

WFP's CFM provides a safe and secure platform for beneficiaries to report issues of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), fraud or corruption, with the full consent of the complainant and with strict adherence to confidentiality. To ensure that relevant actions are taken and the privacy of complainants is protected, WFP utilizes the Sugar Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system.

WFP Armenia makes sure that information about the CFM hotline and e-mail address is widely accessible to beneficiaries and the public through various channels, such as leaflets, posters, news releases, WFP's and partners' websites, and other information distribution avenues. In 2022, CFM contributed to the Distribution Monitoring via analysis of the hotline calls and e-mails received in addition to phone-based surveys and home visits. To promote ownership and sustainability of interventions, WFP held consultations with smallholder farmers, communities and governments and raised awareness of its activities through orientation meetings.

In 2022, WFP Armenia's CFM received over 1,000 calls, resulting in the registration of 243 cases. Of these cases, 88 percent (213 calls) were made by women and 12 percent (30 calls) by men. The results of post-distribution monitoring exercises indicate that both women and men had equal and safe access to the distribution sites and the CFM. Many of the inquiries made by displaced persons were related to eligibility criteria and general information about assistance programs, while the local population mainly used the CFM to update their contact information and receive additional information on food distribution. Beneficiary feedback was documented, analysed, and integrated into programme

improvements for all project activities.

The results of the Community Feedback Mechanism and post-distribution monitoring analysis show that WFP Armenia was successful in providing equal and safe access to its targeted beneficiaries in 2022 without any hindrances or safety challenges. WFP also made sure its programs were conducted in a dignified manner, with 100 percent of the targeted population reporting that their dignity was not compromised during the assistance process.

# Environment

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

Environmental issues are persistent in Armenia, with an overall ecological threat level of 4 out of 5, which is considered "high"<sup>1</sup>. Water stress is a major risk factor, as access to water is essential for agriculture, which is the primary source of income for 22 percent of the general population and 47 percent of rural residents. Climate change, which is projected to result in a temperature increase of 2-6 degrees, higher than the global average, is another critical issue in Armenia as it will have a direct impact on water resources, thereby affecting livelihood opportunities and resilience.<sup>2</sup>

WFP supports the Government's efforts to prepare for the impacts of climate change and designs projects that promote resilience through investment in sustainable food systems without harmful social and environmental impacts, in line with Sustainable Development Goal target 2.4 "Food systems are sustainable". This is achieved through the promotion of green transition and investment in farming practices that are environmentally friendly, economically viable, and climate adaptive.

WFP Armenia fosters ecosystem-based adaptation in Armenia by building nature-based solutions and climate-smart energy solutions for communities, schools, and small and medium enterprises. In 2022, WFP built four intensive orchards, two greenhouses, and a berry garden in schools and helped 15 smallholder farmers create berry gardens<sup>3</sup>.

To ensure sustainability in its projects, as well as create sources of economic regeneration, WFP closely collaborates with communities to build technical capacities at the community level by investing in nutritional food value chains and promoting renewable energy solutions, especially for vulnerable and border communities.

WFP is committed to climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, including the integration of environmentally friendly technologies for sustainable food systems development. In 2022, WFP provided solar stations to 3 SMEs and made green energy more accessible for 24 SMEs by introducing a blended finance model for the installation of solar panels. In total, WFP provided 500 kW capacity solar stations to SMEs. These stations reduce carbon emissions by 260 tons and save USD 81 thousand on electricity annually. To promote efficient water management technologies among Armenian communities, WFP installed drip irrigation systems in 15 smallholder farms and 41 schools that participate in school-based agricultural activities. 44 schools also received water tanks. In addition, WFP held training in producing green fertilizers for 44 schools.

To support farmers in their shift towards climate and environmentally friendly agriculture, together with the Armenian National Agrarian University WFP provided training and technical support on the proper use of pesticides and farming techniques for crop rotation to reduce soil degradation.

WFP Armenia completed the Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR) study to better understand the impact of climate risks on the most vulnerable people and inform the design and targeting of its own development programs in response. In 2023, WFP will target for livelihood and resilience activities 138 settlements (15.7 percent of the total) that were estimated to be extremely vulnerable to food insecurity issues due to the impact of climate change.

# A Path to Food and Freedom



## Empowering Vulnerable Populations in Armenia with Food Cards: A Path to Food Security and Freedom of Choice

The Gegharkunik region is located in the eastern part of Armenia, bordering Azerbaijan, and is home to more than 227,800 people. Gavar, the region's capital, is located in the foothills of Gegharkunik's imposing mountainous landscape. In this region, the locals rely mostly on agriculture as a source of employment and income. Gavar's population of more than 17,800 has been hit hard by the effects of COVID-19 and conflicts along the border, including sudden unemployment and the inability to meet basic daily needs, beginning with food.

Anush Movsesyan, 60, has a family of 10 living in Gavar. It is one of 27 families in the region who received a cash card they can use for food purchases in various supermarkets. This initiative resulted from cooperation between WFP and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, with the aim of developing a new tool for helping those in need of food assistance.

"Thanks to WFP's assistance, we are now able to diversify the food items we consume," says Anush. "Today, I was finally able to buy canned meat, and I am sure that when the children come home from school, they will be thrilled to know that they will be eating meat."

Javahir, his daughter-in-law, also highlights the importance of WFP's support considering that winter is coming, a time when it is especially difficult to feed their family, thus putting food security and survival at risk. "WFP helped us during a very tough time," Javahir explains. "For us this assistance is a real gift, allowing us to experience happiness, stability, and peace of mind at home with our children. WFP gave us life. The card is helping us buy the food items we need the most."

The food cards are also issued to food-insecure households in the Shirak. Not only do the beneficiaries in both regions have access to regular supplies of food security, they are able to choose what they eat and plan for more nutritious meals, thus contributing positively to their health. Part of the joint project includes information sessions about how to have a more diverse diet, taking into account the food budgets of the households.

In 2022, the pilot project helped 100 families, or 453 individuals.<sup>2</sup> Feedback from beneficiaries showed great enthusiasm for the food cards.<sup>1</sup> WFP is now working to gradually scale up the program, with plans to help 1,500 families (6,000 individuals) in Tavush, Lori, and Shirak in 2023.

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] According to the fourth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment conducted by WFP Armenia in September 2022, 77 percent of food security levels were seen, out of which only 20 percent of households were food secure, and 57 percent were marginally food secure. Food insecurity levels were revealed to be 23.2 percent out of which 22 percent of households were moderately food insecure and 1.2 percent was severely food insecure.

[2] In 2022, 26,059 out of the total number of 34,138 beneficiaries (77 percent), were 2–11 year old pre-school and school children. In their case, boys (53 percent) outnumbered girls (47 percent). Out of 1,861 beneficiaries with disabilities, 5 percent were female, and 47 percent were male.

[3] In 2020–2021, WFP Armenia experienced an increase in the number of beneficiaries due to the need for emergency support during the COVID-19 pandemic and border escalations. The absence of any major emergencies in 2022 prevented an increase in the number of beneficiaries supported by the WFP. Additionally, only two of the ten provinces in Armenia (Armavir and Kotayk) were under the WFP's School Feeding Programme in 2022. These provinces were handed over to the government in September and December.

[4] A budget revision of the CSP took place in December to extend the CSP until 2025.

[5] Food Card pilot targeted 100 most vulnerable families (480 people) with a pre-arranged extension to 1500 families (6000 people).

[6] Food Security and Vulnerability Assessments (FSVA) in Armenia track the food security situation in the country and were initiated following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The first assessment was conducted among households in Armenia from June to July 2020, with a sample size of 4,219 respondents. For the second assessment, the data collection took place in November-December 2020. The third FSVA assessment was carried out in all regions of Armenia and took place from February through April 2021. The fourth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (FSVA4) was carried out in all regions of Armenia from May to June 2022. The assessment was conducted among 4,196 households through face-to-face interviews. The sampling was representative at national and regional levels.

Notes on infographics:

\*\* Of the overall beneficiaries reached by WFP in 2022, 1,861 are persons with disabilities. This includes 30 percent and 23 percent women and girls, and 24 percent and 23 percent men and boys, respectively. Disability estimates are provided based on WFP Armenia's post-distribution monitoring (PDM) data for distributions in 2022. During direct interviews within the PDM surveys, on average 3 percent of the respondents mentioned having a child with disability in the household and 20.1 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.

\*\* 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 2022 provided, i.e. 8.9 percent is the percentage of households with Borderline (7.6 percent) and poor (1.3 percent) Food Consumption Score (FCS), based on WFP Armenia's country-wide Food Security Assessment results conducted in May - June 2022 among a representative sample of 4,189 households. The share of households headed by women with borderline and poor FCS was 11 percent out of the total 4,189 households surveyed, compared to 6.4 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 2015-2021 partially (see: <http://sdg.armstat.am/2-4-1/>), i.e. only the total area of arable land (443.4 thousand ha) is provided. The proportion of 52 percent is calculated by the country office using the total area of land under different crops (227.2 thousand ha in 2021: ArmStat, Food Security and Poverty, January - September 2022) and total area of arable land (443.4 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/>

## Context and Operations

Photo: Lusakert, Armenia – Gohar Sargsyan, WFP Communications Officer and Gohar Nikoyan, WFP Armenia's beneficiary in her backyard garden. © WFP Armenia /Library

[1] Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia (Armstat), October 2022; Consumer Price Index in the Republic of Armenia, January-October 2022:

[https://armstat.am/file/article/cpi\\_10\\_2022-eng.pdf](https://armstat.am/file/article/cpi_10_2022-eng.pdf)

[2] Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia (Armstat); The Demographic Handbook of Armenia, 2022: <https://www.armstat.am/en/?nid=81&id=2535>

[3] Agriculture is the main source of income for 22 percent of the general Armenian population and 47 percent of rural residents. World Food Programme, December 2022; Consolidated Livelihoods Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR) report.

[4] World Food Programme, September 2022; Fourth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment report:

[https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142417/download/?\\_ga=2.44532260.1422123314.1672726504-1744875093.1622788255](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142417/download/?_ga=2.44532260.1422123314.1672726504-1744875093.1622788255)

[5] Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia (Armstat); Poverty incidence (According to 2019 methodology) / 2022; <https://armstat.am/en/?nid=12&id=15008>

[6] Poor and food insecure households share similar socio-demographic characteristics. The most vulnerable households in terms of food security and poverty in Armenia are the ones that are led by a woman; households with 4 and more children; households consisting of elderly only; households with divorced or widowed head; households with disabled adult or child and big households. World Food Programme, September 2022; Fourth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment report:

[https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142417/download/?\\_ga=2.44532260.1422123314.1672726504-1744875093.1622788255](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142417/download/?_ga=2.44532260.1422123314.1672726504-1744875093.1622788255)

[7] As means to poverty alleviation and prevention, Armenia has more than 100 social protection programmes divided under four pillars: social insurance (contributory), social assistance (non-contributory) also deemed social safety nets (SSNs), social care services (non-contributory) and active labour market programmes. Armenia also has a comprehensive and multi-faceted legal framework for social protection programmes while a comprehensive and costed social protection strategy is under development. The current strategy does not encompass food security and nutrition considerations, with a national definition of food security is pending as part of the National Food Security Strategy in 2022. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, World Bank, UNICEF Armenia, May 2021; Core Diagnostic of the Social Protection System in Armenia:

<https://www.unicef.org/armenia/en/reports/core-diagnostic-social-protection-system-armenia>

[8] WHO European Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI), 2022; Report on the fifth round of data collection, 2018–2020:

<https://www.who.int/europe/publications/i/item/WHO-EURO-2022-6594-46360-67071>

[9] World Food Programme, September 2022; Fourth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment report:

[https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142417/download/?\\_ga=2.44532260.1422123314.1672726504-1744875093.1622788255](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142417/download/?_ga=2.44532260.1422123314.1672726504-1744875093.1622788255)

[10] Armenia neighbors Azerbaijan, Turkey, Georgia and Iran, with borders open only with Georgia to the North and Iran to the South. Armenia is the smallest country in terms of its total area in Central Asia, with 28,203 sq. km of land and 1,401 sq. km of water lands.

[11] In 2022, Armenia rose from 114th to 89th place in the gender gap ranking. World Economic Forum, July 2022; Global Gender Gap Report:

<https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2022/>

[12] World Food Programme, September 2022; Fourth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment report.

## Partnerships

[1] According to the Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI) study in Armenia, 27.7 percent of the surveyed children were found to be overweight and 12.6 percent were considered obese. The study further revealed a gender disparity in overweight children, with 30 percent of boys and 25.4 percent of girls being overweight. The same trend was observed for obesity, with 15 percent of boys and 10 percent of girls being classified as obese. WHO European Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI), 2022; Report on the fifth round of data collection, 2018–2020: <https://www.who.int/europe/publications/i/item/WHO-EURO-2022-6594-46360-67071>.

[2] Milk consumption has shown to be associated with improved nutritional outcomes and lessen morning time hunger prior to school meals. Smith NW, Fletcher AJ, Hill JP, McNabb WC. Modeling the Contribution of Milk to Global Nutrition. *Front Nutr.* 2022 January 13;8:716100. doi: 10.3389/fnut.2021.716100. PMID: 35096919; PMCID: PMC8793832.

Acronyms:

Country Strategic Plan (CSP); UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); UN Development Programme (UNDP); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); Sustainable Development Goal (SDG); International Labour Organization (ILO); UN Convention on the Rights (UN CRC); The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] In-kind support was delivered to kids from four kindergartens in Lori region villages: Tumanyan, Dsegh, Lorut, Karinj. The headmasters of the four kindergartens made a direct appeal to WFP to assist in expanding their on-site feeding menus, as their options were limited due to a significant increase in prices. WFP acted on the request for an assistance, even though providing food aid to pre-primary students was not part of its initial plans.

[2] In 2022, activities related to healthy curriculum and active lifestyle reached out 3,486 people: 149 teachers, 3,137 children, and 200 cooks and parents.

[3] In 2022, the focus was on providing capacity building and training on school-based agriculture projects to school staff, which meant that children were not among the beneficiaries of these transfers.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] Legumes included chickpea, beans, yellow and green peas.

[2] The initial CSP only included activities 1 and 2. During the first budget revision (BR01) in early 2020, activities 3 and 4 were added to the country's portfolio. Later, during the fourth budget revision (BR04) in 2022, activities 5 and 6 were included under Strategic Objective 2 (SO2). As of now, the Revised Line of Sight includes activities 2, 5, and 6 under SO2.

[3] Bakeries' employers, school kitchen helpers, kids and their parents, of which 145 are women, were engaged in the training.

[4] World Food Programme, September 2022; Fourth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment report:

[https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142417/download/?\\_ga=2.44532260.1422123314.1672726504-1744875093.1622788255](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142417/download/?_ga=2.44532260.1422123314.1672726504-1744875093.1622788255)



## Strategic outcome 04

[1] In November 2021, WFP provided in-kind food assistance to over 400 people in Ararat, and in December nearly 7,000 were reached in Ararat, Gegharkunik, Kotayk and Syunik, including 70 individuals in Yerevan. Due to technical issues the distribution was carried over to January 2022, when 2,392 beneficiaries received in-kind assistance.

[2] Irrigation works engaged 156 persons compared to 400 planned, and benefiting 780 family members instead of 1,700.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] In 2022, the overall gender gap score for Armenia improved by 0.025 points comparing to 2021; and Armenia's ranking improved by 25, which is 89 in 2022 instead of 114 in 2021. World Economic Forum, July 2022; Global Gender Gap Report: <https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2022/>

[2] According to the Fourth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment conducted by WFP Armenia in September 2022, women are leading 23.8 percent of households in Armenia. Among households led by women, 33.1 percent are estimated as poor compared to 23.5 percent of households headed by men. Considering food security, 27.8 percent of households with a woman as a head are food insecure, whilst food insecurity is present in 17.8 percent of households led by men.

[3] According to the Fourth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment conducted by WFP Armenia in September 2022, 88.9 percent of households led by women consume enough nutrients compared to 93.6 percent of households headed by men.

[4] Among girls, 2.8 percent are estimated as extremely poor compared to 1.8 percent of boys. European Union, August 2021. Country Gender Profile – Armenia: [https://www.eeas.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/Country%20Gender%20Profile\\_%20ARMENIA\\_ENG.pdf](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/Country%20Gender%20Profile_%20ARMENIA_ENG.pdf)

[5] In 2022, 575 women were employed as school kitchen staff, 28 were working in bakeries, 8 were engaged in the operation of the Whole Grain Training Center and 30 participated in school-based agricultural projects.

[6] In 2022, WFP renovated school kitchens and/or installed kitchen equipment to 86 schools in Kotayk, 106 in Armavir and 54 in Lori regions.

[7] Co-creation sessions, which are a part of the Healthy Curriculum training, involved 3,137 children, 149 teachers, 200 cooks and parents.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] World Food Programme, September 2022; Fourth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment report:

[https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142417/download/?\\_ga=2.44532260.1422123314.1672726504-1744875093.1622788255](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142417/download/?_ga=2.44532260.1422123314.1672726504-1744875093.1622788255)

## Environment

[1] Ecological Threat Report 2022. Institute for Economics & Peace, October 2022; Ecological Threat Report 2022: Analysing Ecological Threats, Resilience & Peace: <https://www.visionofhumanity.org/maps/ecological-threat-report>

[2] WFP's research has shown that without appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures, these threats may lead to food shortages and higher food prices, impacting food security and vulnerability levels. World Food Programme, December 2022; Consolidated Livelihoods Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR) report.

[3] WFP Armenia established 4 intensive orchards (6,000 sqm), 2 greenhouses (800 sqm, of which 400 sqm is hydroponics) and a berry garden (500 sqm) within school-based agriculture projects.

\* Recommendations based on the conducted assessment include enhanced agricultural practices, crop and breed diversification, effective water management system, support of farmers and communities, and investment in expanded infrastructure, such as irrigation networks, roads and water storage capacities.

\* In 2022 the country office did not start screening of the legal documents (FLAs/MOUs/CCs) to report on the cross-cutting environmental indicator "Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk". The practice will be introduced in 2023.

## A Path to Food and Freedom

Photo: Photo: Gegharkunik, Armenia – kids from a family that received a Food Card, in their family kitchen.

© WFP/Armenia

[1] Distribution Monitoring was conducted remotely during December 6–12, 2022. The sample was generated using systematic random sampling based on the lists of project beneficiaries. Overall, 20 phone-based interviews were conducted covering all four targeted communities. The findings will be triangulated with data received through CFM, further process monitoring and qualitative data. 80 percent of the respondents were female and 20 percent male. Out of 20, 10 respondents are from Gegharkunik and 10 respondents are from Shirak. Overall, the respondents were mostly happy with the food card modality. In fact, many respondents said all modalities were fine for them (38.9 percent). Only 11.1 percent of the respondents preferred cash. No one was enthusiastic about in-kind.

[2] In total, 230 households were assessed for the pilot in cooperation with the United Social Service and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

# 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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	11	6.4	8.9	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	17,392	16,055	33,447	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	1,948	1,799	3,747	
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	108	113	221	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			52	2022	Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			247	
						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	748	691	1,440	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
WFP Strategic Goal :					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			

Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number		Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	5
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## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	71,609	17,697	25%
	female	73,741	16,441	22%
	total	145,350	34,138	23%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	1,569	169	11%
	female	1,373	159	12%
	total	2,942	328	11%
24-59 months	male	3,908	1,307	33%
	female	3,372	1,019	30%
	total	7,280	2,326	32%
5-11 years	male	20,765	13,168	63%
	female	18,671	11,810	63%
	total	39,436	24,978	63%
12-17 years	male	5,226	631	12%
	female	4,468	399	9%
	total	9,694	1,030	11%
18-59 years	male	33,278	1,861	6%
	female	36,052	2,296	6%
	total	69,330	4,157	6%
60+ years	male	6,863	561	8%
	female	9,805	758	8%
	total	16,668	1,319	8%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	145,350	34,138	23%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	19,000	2,131	11%
School based programmes	41,350	29,040	70%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	85,000	2,967	3%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Buckwheat	18	19	108%
Lentils	35	13	38%
Pasta	18	21	116%
Rice	18	19	108%
Vegetable Oil	26	23	87%
Wheat Flour	372	286	77%
Strategic Outcome 04			
Buckwheat	149	0	0%
Canned Beef	0	4	-
Lentils	80	0	0%
Rations	0	28	-
Rice	80	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	32	0	1%
Wheat Flour	149	0	0%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Buckwheat	25	0	0%
Lentils	22	0	0%
Rice	13	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	14	0	0%
Wheat Flour	85	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	982,080	702,243	72%
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	3,118,500	92,799	3%
Strategic result 05: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	0	14,720	-
Cash	209,400	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable populations in Armenia, including schoolchildren, have access to adequate and nutritious food year round				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1,410	0
			Male	1,590	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	936	802
			Male	864	743
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,545</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	7,426	7,165
			Male	8,374	8,081
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,800</b>	<b>15,246</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1,427	691
			Male	1,323	639
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>1,330</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	40
			Male	0	66
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>106</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	8,460	5,082
			Male	9,540	5,731
			<b>Total</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>10,813</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	487	382
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	982,080	702,243

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	150	171
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	700	945
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	25	20
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	31,707
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	400	880
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	150	171
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	100
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	20	20

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Students (primary schools) - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Hand-over strategy developed and implemented [1=not achieved; 2=partially achieved; 3=achieved]	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	3	2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	0.04	≤0.04	≤0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	Secondary data
	Male	0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	Secondary data
	Overall	0.03	≤0.03	≤0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	99.96	≥99.96	≥99.96	99.98	99.99	99.99	Secondary data
	Male	99.97	≥99.97	≥99.97	99.96	99.99	99.99	Secondary data
	Overall	99.97	≥99.97	≥99.97	99.98	99.98	99.98	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2025					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 05: Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	5,200	444	
			Male	4,800	427	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>871</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	520	0	
			Male	480	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	520	0	
			Male	480	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	78	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	96,000	0	
Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	1,040	250	
			Male	960	230	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>480</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	2,600	0	
			Male	2,400	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	82	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	113,400	14,720	



Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide technical support to national institutions to generate an 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	10	10
C: Vulnerable communities benefit from investments in emergency preparedness and improved disaster response capacities in local systems				
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*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	0	2
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	0	8
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	5	8
E*: Communities have enhanced awareness of, access to 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	816	1,673
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	884	1,813
I: Communities benefit from enhanced national frameworks and policies on food systems in order to improve the availability of nutritious food				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	I.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Number	20	36
I: National institutions have strengthened capacities to implement a comprehensive nutrition-sensitive national school feeding programme				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	I.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Number	2	2
Activity 05: Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

D: Actors along food value chains have access to climate sensitive technologies, tools and information to enhance productive capacity and output of nutritious foods				
Food assistance for asset				
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	3,500	3,545
E*: Communities have enhanced awareness of, access to and consumption of healthy, nutritious and diverse diets.				
Food assistance for asset				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	48	84
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	52	91
G: Actors along food value chains have access to climate sensitive technologies, tools and information to enhance productive capacity and output of nutritious foods				
Food assistance for asset				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	15,000	26,815
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	Individual	12	10
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	Individual	8	17
<b>Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	1	1

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide technical support to national institutions to generate an evidence-base and inform policies, strategies and systems to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Armenia								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> National institutions - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	4	5	3	Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable populations benefit from improved capacities of national entities and partners to prevent and respond to emergencies</b>				<b>- Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 03: Provide on-demand service provision to the Government and other partners</b>					
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	1	2	

<b>Outcome Results</b>								
<b>Activity 03: Provide on-demand service provision to the Government and other partners</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> National Institutions - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	≥3	3	2	1	Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Vulnerable populations in Armenia have access to basic needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crises</b>				<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods</b>					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	405
			Male	0	375
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>780</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	28,600	0
			Male	26,400	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	15,600	1,407
			Male	14,400	1,190
			<b>Total</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>2,597</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	0	155
			Male	0	215
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>370</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	490	32
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,118,500	92,799

Output Results				
Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Affected populations benefit from livelihoods interventions and productive assets rebuilt to restore their livelihoods				
Food assistance for asset				
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	1,700	780
D: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	1,000	1,175

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> General population - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10.42	<10.42	<10.42	15.3	9.42		WFP survey
	Male	7.52	<7.52	<7.52	12.5	7		WFP survey
	Overall	9.04	<9.04	<9.04	13.8	8.34		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> General population/Host families - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	82.9	>90	>90	90.5	91.1	88.9	WFP survey
	Male	87.9	>94	>94	93.4	93.2	93.5	WFP survey
	Overall	85	>92	>92	92	92.1	90.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12.8	<8	<8	5.7	7.2	8.9	WFP survey
	Male	9.2	<5	<5	8.3	5.4	5.4	WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	<6.5	<6.5	7	6.4	7.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4	<2	<2	0.9	1.7	2.2	WFP survey
	Male	3	<1	<1	1.2	1.3	1.1	WFP survey
	Overall	3.7	<1.5	<1.5	1	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Activity supporters - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	=99.5	99.67	99.84	99.47	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0.5	0.33	0.16	0.53	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	
<b>Target Group:</b> Students (primary schools) - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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
<b>Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> SA - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	38	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	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	60	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Students (primary schools) - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (take-home rations)								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	52	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	=100	=100	100	100	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> General population - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female		=52	=100	100			- - WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=48	=100	100			
	Overall	99.5	=100	=100	100	99		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	51.61	=52	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47.64	=48	=100	100			
	Overall	99.25	=100	=100	100	96		

## 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Students (primary schools) - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
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
<b>Target Group:</b> Students (primary schools) - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	67		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=48	69		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	73.25	=100	=100	68	54.7	100	WFP programme monitoring

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CSP activities - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0		=0	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring



Cover page photo © WFP/Library

Vanadzor, Armenia – The winners of “The Best School Mini Garden” competition gathering the harvest.

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

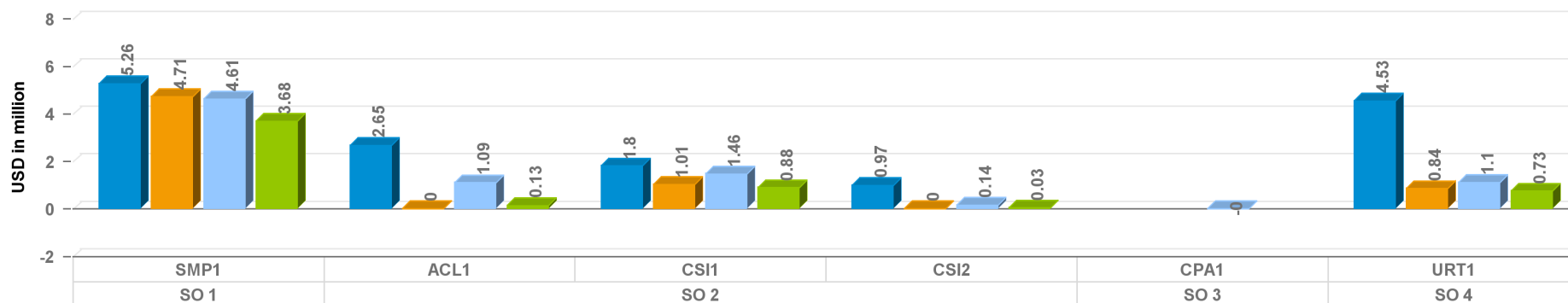
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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 2025
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
ACL1	Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain
CPA1	Provide on-demand service provision to the Government and other partners
CSI1	Provide technical support to national institutions to generate an evidence-base and inform policies, strategies and systems to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Armenia
CSI2	Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system
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 2022 (2019-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	4,529,041	844,035	1,100,475	732,481
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	958,735	0
	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	5,258,635	4,710,065	4,611,907	3,679,838
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>9,787,675</b>	<b>5,554,100</b>	<b>6,671,116</b>	<b>4,412,318</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2025	Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain	2,652,109	0	1,088,434	125,057
		Provide technical support to national institutions to generate an evidence-base and inform policies, strategies and systems to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Armenia	1,796,181	1,010,857	1,458,925	878,344
		Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system	972,978	0	141,566	29,617
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	578,591	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>5,421,268</b>	<b>1,010,857</b>	<b>3,267,516</b>	<b>1,033,018</b>
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			0	
<b>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)</b>					<b>0</b>	

# Annual Country Report

## Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	86,465	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86,465</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>15,208,944</b>	<b>6,564,957</b>	<b>10,025,097</b>	<b>5,445,336</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>910,684</b>	<b>306,552</b>	<b>844,024</b>	<b>600,501</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>16,119,627</b>	<b>6,871,509</b>	<b>10,869,121</b>	<b>6,045,837</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,047,776</b>	<b>446,648</b>	<b>330,090</b>	<b>330,090</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>17,167,403</b>	<b>7,318,157</b>	<b>11,199,211</b>	<b>6,375,927</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

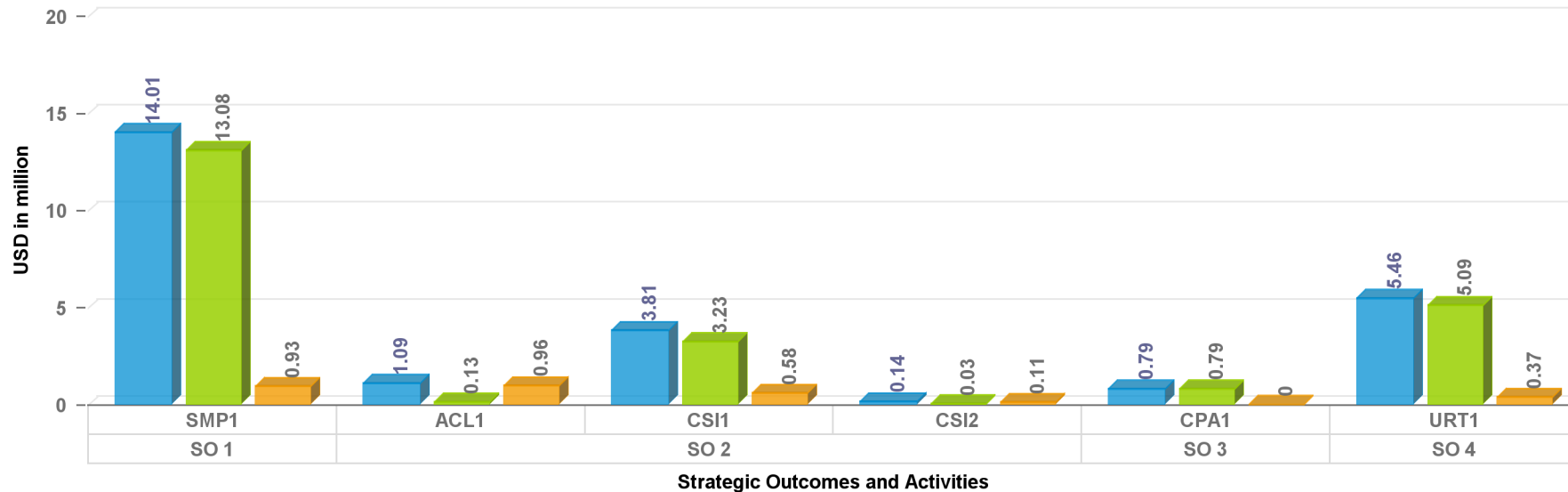
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 2025
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
ACL1	Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain
CPA1	Provide on-demand service provision to the Government and other partners
CSI1	Provide technical support to national institutions to generate an evidence-base and inform policies, strategies and systems to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Armenia
CSI2	Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system
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 2022 (2019-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	14,158,801	5,127,704	335,226	5,462,930	5,094,936	367,994
		Non Activity Specific	0	958,735	0	958,735	0	958,735
	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	14,921,486	14,010,825	0	14,010,825	13,078,756	932,069
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>29,080,288</b>	<b>20,097,263</b>	<b>335,226</b>	<b>20,432,489</b>	<b>18,173,691</b>	<b>2,258,798</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2025	Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system	972,978	141,566	0	141,566	29,617	111,949
		Provide technical support to national institutions to generate an evidence-base and inform policies, strategies and systems to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Armenia	5,246,859	3,809,815	0	3,809,815	3,229,234	580,581
		Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain	2,652,109	1,088,434	0	1,088,434	125,057	963,376
		Non Activity Specific	0	578,591	0	578,591	0	578,591
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>8,871,947</b>	<b>5,618,405</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,618,405</b>	<b>3,383,907</b>	<b>2,234,498</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	794,289	0	794,289	794,289	0
<b>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)</b>			<b>1,630,000</b>	<b>794,289</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>794,289</b>	<b>794,289</b>	<b>0</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	86,465	0	86,465	0	86,465
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>86,465</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86,465</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86,465</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>39,582,235</b>	<b>26,596,423</b>	<b>335,226</b>	<b>26,931,649</b>	<b>22,351,888</b>	<b>4,579,761</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,834,130</b>	<b>1,625,849</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,625,849</b>	<b>1,382,326</b>	<b>243,523</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>42,416,365</b>	<b>28,222,272</b>	<b>335,226</b>	<b>28,557,498</b>	<b>23,734,213</b>	<b>4,823,284</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,645,720</b>	<b>1,481,995</b>		<b>1,481,995</b>	<b>1,481,995</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>45,062,085</b>	<b>29,704,266</b>	<b>335,226</b>	<b>30,039,492</b>	<b>25,216,208</b>	<b>4,823,284</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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