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Armenia

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2025

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
From Ownership to Handover	11
Programme performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	15
Strategic outcome 03	19
Strategic outcome 04	20
Cross-cutting results	23
Gender equality and women's empowerment	23
Protection and accountability to affected populations	24
Environmental sustainability	25
Nutrition integration	26
Partnerships	28
Financial Overview	30
Data Notes	33
Annex	34
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	34
Figures and Indicators	35
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	35
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	35
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	35
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	36
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	36
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	37
Cross-cutting Indicators	45

Overview

Key messages

- **Economic shocks, the effects of climate change and unemployment in vulnerable communities have resulted in the number of food-insecure people increasing from 23 percent in 2022 to 30 percent in 2023.**
- **In late September, WFP responded within 3 days to a refugee crisis with more than 101,000 refugees arriving in Armenia over a span of 10 days.**
- **WFP, working with ministries, international organizations and communities, scaled up climate-friendly energy solutions, food value chains, and promoted healthy diets as part of a comprehensive approach to food system support in Armenia while delivering targeted support to the national social protection system.**

WFP responded to an unprecedented refugee crisis in 2023 and scaled up sustainable food systems solutions in support of local community production, in collaboration with the Government of Armenia.

WFP's role in Armenia is to assist the Government in eradicating persistent food insecurity and contribute to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals. Working closely with key ministries, WFP is delivering against the Country Strategic Plan (2019-2025) and the Armenia Development Strategy (2014-2025). The operational focus of WFP continued to identify impactful and cost-effective interventions that assist vulnerable and food-insecure people, and to implement in a manner that generates local ownership and long-term socioeconomic and environmental sustainability.

In January 2023, WFP published the fifth *Food Security Vulnerability Assessment* which reported that 30 percent of households are food insecure in Armenia. In addition, 44 percent of households are marginally food secure, which in case of new shocks almost half of Armenia's population will be at risk of becoming food insecure. Since 2020, the country has faced a consecutive number of shocks which have deepened vulnerability and food insecurity. In rural areas, food insecurity levels are significantly higher (34 percent on average) and in some regions, food insecurity levels are nearly 40 percent. Amongst women-headed households and households which include persons with disabilities, food insecurity is even higher.

In 2023, as a result of the crisis, **WFP reached nearly 70,000 beneficiaries**, 50 percent of which were women. This represents almost double the number of beneficiaries compared to 2022. In September 2023, amid an escalation of the longstanding conflict in the South Caucasus region, Armenia experienced an influx of over 101,000 refugees, from the Lachin Corridor, within a very short time. Approximately 15,000 people per day, peaking at nearly 40,000 on 27 September, arrived in the Syunik region in southern Armenia, within a week. Due to 9 months of disrupted access to Armenia, 86 percent of those who arrived expressed acute food assistance needs.

Responding to a Government request for international assistance, WFP Armenia swiftly initiated a humanitarian operation. Mobile warehouses were set up in Goris city center, offering hot meals to arriving refugees. Family food parcels were distributed in partnership with local authorities, and ready-to-eat lunches were provided to the most vulnerable elderly and persons with disabilities. Throughout the crisis, WFP played a vital role, delivering humanitarian assistance to over 58,000 refugee women, men, girls, and boys.¹

Thanks to important financial support and strong partnerships in 2023, WFP Armenia was able to deploy integrated solutions that strengthen food systems across Armenia and in particular vulnerable border communities.

The Transformative School Feeding programme was fully handed over to the Government in July, marking an important milestone for WFP and Armenia. WFP continued to provide 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 the longer term. In parallel, WFP assisted schools and communities to invest in greenhouses, intensive orchards, berry gardens and solar energy. **A total of 31 schools and public buildings were equipped with solar stations**, resulting in direct utility savings and an annual income generation, which were used in community-led revolving fund schemes enabling communities to plan and invest in local community needs for the foreseeable future.

Several interventions across Armenia were implemented to strengthen the overall food system, from production, to processing, tackling post-harvest losses, to marketing and promoting access to food and healthier eating habits. Although Armenia's economy grew in 2023, and the unemployment rate dropped in 2023, the cost of living in Armenia has increased and remains a factor that drives food insecurity upwards. Unemployment amongst youth is about 25 percent, which is double that of the national average. For poor rural farming households, access to quality seeds, modern equipment, finance and knowledge on how to grow, process and market produce remain important barriers to self-sufficiency and food security. A Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR)² was published by WFP in 2023 to understand the impact of climate change on agricultural livelihoods and implement activities that can protect and transform the way risk is managed.

In 2023, **more than 700 farmers (52 percent women) received WFP assistance**. WFP prioritized assistance to food-insecure border communities which, for example, resulted in **17.4 km of irrigation canals rehabilitated and over 600 productive assets built** to support farmers cultivate their land effectively. Together with local NGOs and the Armenian National Agrarian University (ANAU), WFP provided high-value seeds, drip irrigation and training to champion farmers, which increased self-sufficiency and economic earnings. WFP also worked with farmer cooperatives to establish logistic hubs that process and package high-value legumes, such as kidney beans, which are marketed and sold with higher profit. In areas contaminated by mines and unexploded ordinances (UXOs), WFP collaborated with the Center for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise (CHDE) to raise awareness among communities on the risk of mines and clear farmland to make it accessible and productive again.

WFP's social protection efforts have strengthened the Government's capacity to address chronic food insecurity in a targeted manner and be more shock-responsive.

In close partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, WFP expanded its social protection activities, effectively scaling up the use of food cards. The food card is a restricted cash-based modality providing assistance to food-insecure households to cover a food gap, and in 2023 nearly 9,800 people were assisted through the card.³ The food card programme is designed to be handed over to the Government as a social assistance service that specifically addresses food insecurity. In 2023, WFP also initiated its support to make the social protection system more shock-responsive by assessing key capacities and developing standard operating procedures that will guide a scale-up if a shock occurs.

69,291

Total beneficiaries in 2023



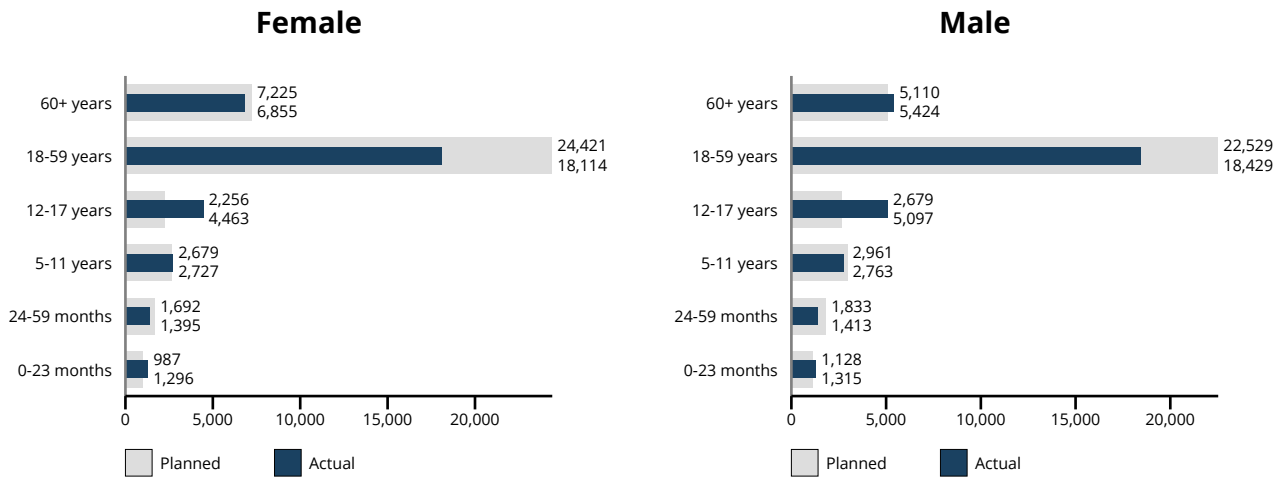
50% female



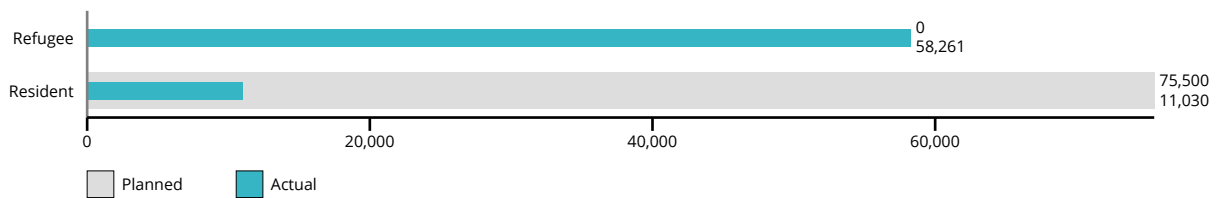
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,711 (53% Female, 47% Male)

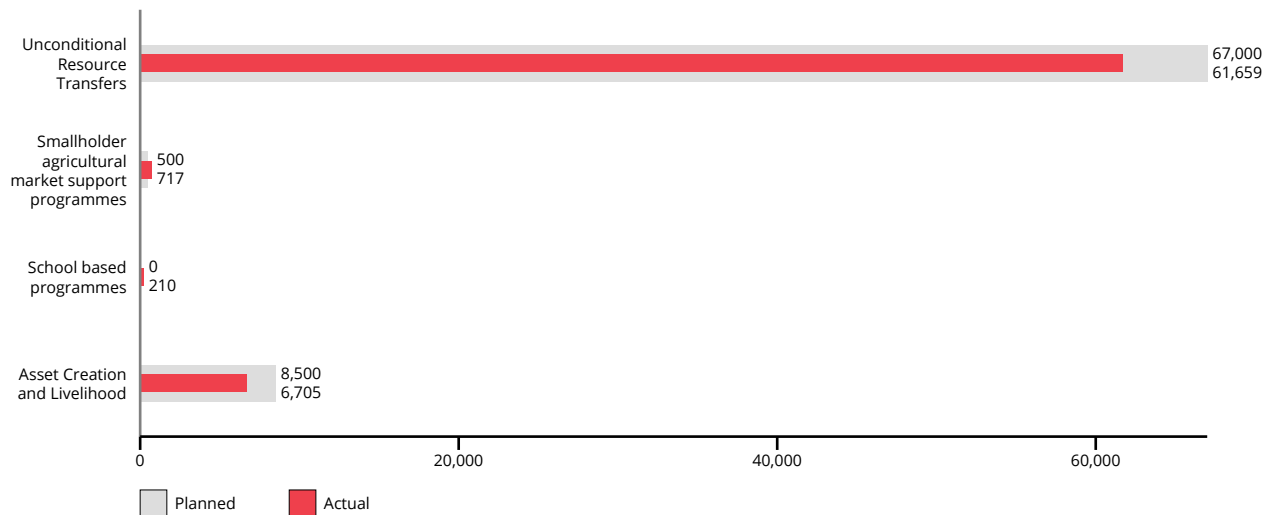
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



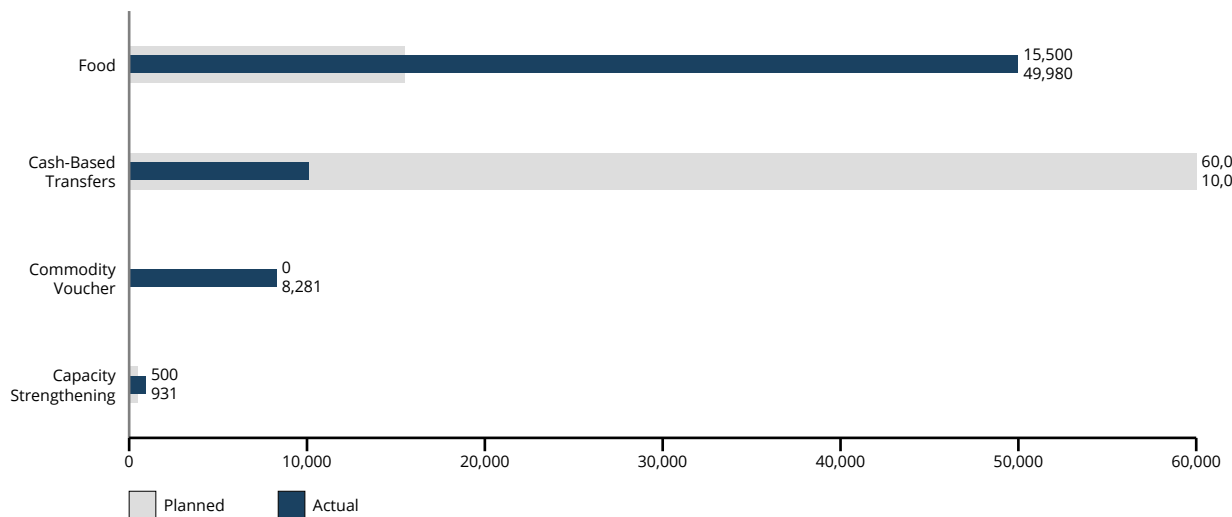
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



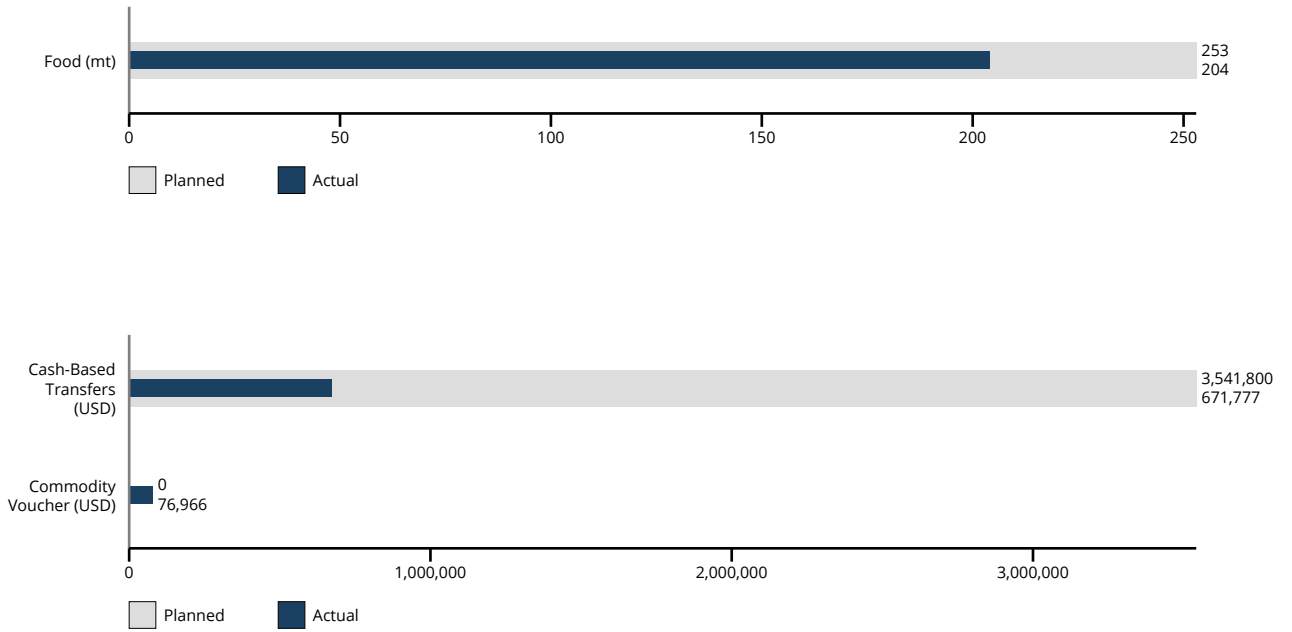
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



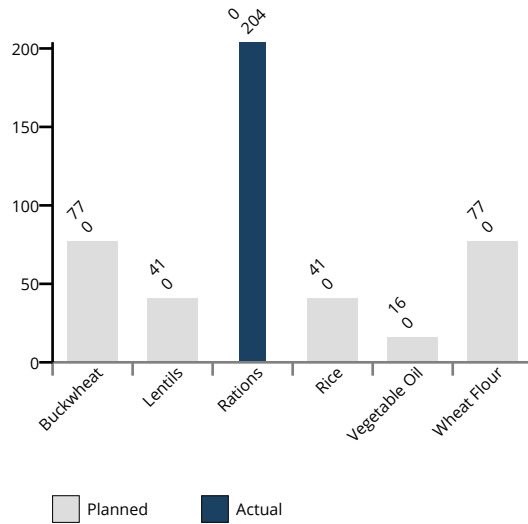
Beneficiaries by Modality



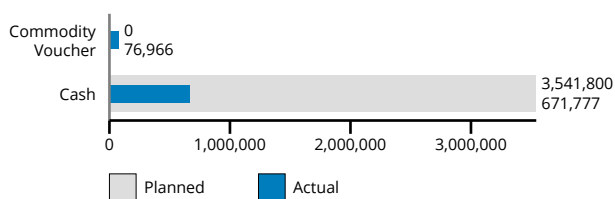
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



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April 19, 2023, Horom, Armenia - A WFP staff member stands amidst the vibrant blossoms of a newly established school-based intensive orchard, flourishing within just a few months.

Strong economic growth has been achieved in the context of political volatility, yet underlying factors driving food insecurity in Armenia remain and have been worsening in 2023.

Armenia is a landlocked, upper middle-income country with an economy that continues to face recurring shocks and structural challenges including high unemployment with lingering labor skill mismatches. In 2023, 24.8 percent of the population lived below the poverty line and the unemployment rate was 17.5 percent.¹ While progress has been made in closing the gender gap, significant challenges remain in women's economic participation², with only 38 percent of working-aged women employed. Climate change, water scarcity and environmental risks exacerbate these challenges. Yet, because of continued private consumption and investment, a stable rate of inflation, and robust policies, the Armenian economy grew by 7 percent in 2023.^{3,4}

Nevertheless, food insecurity is affecting 30 percent of households in Armenia - an increase of 7 percent compared to 2022 - with higher rates in rural areas and among women-headed households.

Despite positive economic growth and a decrease in food prices, WFP's fifth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (FSVA5) uncovered that 30 percent of households were food insecure in Armenia. The food insecurity levels were significantly higher in rural (34 percent) compared to urban areas (28 percent). 33 percent of women-headed households are affected by food insecurity compared to 24 percent for male-headed households. The primary reasons for this difference lie in women-headed households having comparatively lower income levels and higher levels of crisis coping strategies, such as selling productive assets.⁵ In addition, the FSVA5 highlighted that the share of marginal food secure remains high at about 44 percent. This is an alarming finding, as almost half of the population is at risk of falling below the food security threshold in case of additional shocks.

Malnutrition is an issue in Armenia, manifesting in a double burden of stunting and overweight particularly among children under five.⁶ A Childhood Obesity Surveillance Study (2019/20) confirmed that 27.7 percent of children between 7-10 years are overweight and 13 percent obese.⁷

In September 2023, Armenia faced an unprecedented crisis with more than 101,000 displaced people fleeing into the country from the Karabakh region within a few weeks triggering an operational shift for WFP to provide emergency food assistance.

Two weeks after the onset of the crisis, on 7 October, the UN in Armenia launched a 6-month Refugee Response Plan, seeking USD 97 million to assist over 101,000 refugees and host communities.⁸ WFP, under its **Strategic Outcome 4**, quickly responded to the government's request for support by providing emergency family food parcels, hot meals and ready-to-eat lunches for the most vulnerable refugees, including the elderly, women, men, boys and girls. WFP ensured broad geographical coverage of humanitarian assistance and continued regular support to vulnerable and host communities. In late October, the Government approved a temporary protection status for displaced people which allows refugees from the Karabakh region to apply for citizenship status.⁹

A Rapid Interagency Needs Assessment confirmed the humanitarian needs of the displaced population, including shelter, food, healthcare, and psychological support.¹⁰ Mid- to longer-term requirements of socio-economic integration amidst geopolitical and development constraints are still being assessed yet significant.¹¹

Entering its fourth year of implementation in 2023, the Country Strategic Plan (2019-2025) saw WFP operations increasingly integrated into national policies and programmes, highlighting significant sustainability and value-add.

WFP is committed to contributing towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17, Partnerships for the Goals. Through four Strategic Outcomes, WFP seeks to ensure that vulnerable populations and school children have access to nutritious meals, that national institutions and food systems are equipped to improve the food security and nutritional status of people in Armenia and, working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, that people who are affected by crisis have access to food assistance and can rebuild their livelihoods.

Under **CSP Outcome 1, WFP's School Feeding Programme** was successfully handed over to the Government during a ceremony in July. This marked more than 10 years of implementation and gradual handover of the programme under a partnership between the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports (MoESCS), the School Feeding and Child Welfare Agency (SFCWA), the Social and Industrial Food Service Institute (SIFI), and WFP.

Under **CSP Outcome 2, WFP generated evidence to support policy development and strengthened the capacity of the national social protection system.** WFP provides regular updates on the food security situation through its Food Security and Vulnerability Assessments which inform food security interventions. In 2023, WFP analyzed the interlinkages between poverty and food security in Armenia, highlighting how food-insecure populations were excluded from the Government's Family Living Standards Enhancement Benefit Programme (FLSEBP), and recommending the inclusion of food security indicators to determine inclusion in FLSEBP.¹²

The Government currently manages 116 social protection mechanisms and programmes, but none are tailored to address food insecurity or equipped to respond to unforeseen shocks. In 2023, WFP therefore provided technical assistance to enhance the shock responsiveness of the social protection system. An inter-ministerial task force was established in 2023 to design and test shock-responsive social protection standard operating procedures. A comprehensive country capacity assessment was conducted, shedding light on strengths, weaknesses, and gaps in respective existing frameworks. A complementary social assistance service, the food card, was introduced by WFP to address food insecurity.

Border communities have become more at risk because of the impact of conflict and climate change resulting in higher poverty rates and food insecurity.

In 2023, WFP, under CSP Outcome 2 and Outcome 4, prioritized restoring the economic resilience of border communities by co-investing in agricultural assets and irrigation, training, and strengthening food value chains. In border areas contaminated by mines and unexploded ordinances (UXOs), WFP partnered with the Center for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise (CHDE), to assess the socio-economic impact of contaminated and mined areas and to conduct technical surveys and clear prioritized lands, allowing physical access and re-investment in livelihoods.

Risk management

In 2023, WFP operated in a complex risk environment. Armenia is exposed to several risks directly impacting food security. These include border tensions and risk of military escalation, climate-related shocks and natural hazards such as droughts, hail and earthquakes, and an unpredictable macro-economic situation with currency and exchange rate fluctuations.

To manage these risks, WFP invested in analysis, monitoring, internal control measures and in taking preparedness and mitigating actions. As an example, WFP developed contingency plans focusing on possible conflict escalation, assessments of markets were undertaken, partner agreements that could be activated depending on needs were established, and national staff rosters for the most relevant emergency profiles were populated. As a result, WFP was able to respond effectively and rapidly scale up humanitarian assistance to the refugee crisis which unfolded end of

September.

WFP also continued to monitor key macroeconomic indicators and undertook assessments to understand the evolving context and needs of food-insecure populations. The Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR) was finalized and published in 2023, which helped WFP and other relevant stakeholders understand climate risks and make adaptation plans.

Towards the end of 2023, several trainings for staff and partners were carried out, including Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption as well as armored vehicle training for WFP drivers. In November, WFP finalized the recruitment of a permanent security officer to enhance WFP's local capacity to identify key risks, make operations conflict-sensitive and keep staff safe.

Lessons learned

A decentralized evaluation of the School Feeding Programme has been initiated and will be completed in 2024. This will highlight key insights on performance, identify lessons learned and help inform future programming, including expansion of the programme into urban school feeding and the next Country Strategic Plan. In 2023, a case study on the transformative school feeding programme in Armenia took place. This study highlighted several lessons learned that resulted in its success, including the importance of multi-year financing, the strong partnership with Government ministries, and the involvement of a dedicated technical partner (SIFI), which ensured alignment and quality interventions.

Based on lessons learned from previous conflict escalations in Armenia, WFP prioritized preparedness actions that were critical for an immediate response to the emergency. This included pre-positioning of family food parcels with suppliers, market functionality assessments in border regions, capacity to scale up cash-based transfers, and importantly a smoother coordination with central and local authorities to understand needs and deliver assistance faster and more efficiently.

WFP's Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) also provided important insight that directly contributed to programmatic adjustments, including for example expanding awareness-raising sessions with beneficiaries and adjusting the targeting of cash-based transfers through WFP's food card.

From Ownership to Handover

WFP's Role in Achieving Zero Hunger in Armenia



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October 19, 2023, Abovyan, Armenia - Ofik, a recipient of WFP Food card, stands by her kitchen door, getting ready to enjoy a cup of coffee.

With strategic investments and a resolute commitment to assisting the most vulnerable and food insecure, WFP in Armenia brings together people, communities and institutions to design and implement effective food security solutions. WFP follows a partnership approach that emphasizes co-creation, co-financing, innovation and shared implementation responsibilities. In 2023, this resulted in the handover of a transformative school meals programme, which after long-term support by WFP, is now being financed and implemented by the government, reaching more than 100,000 school children every year with healthy and nutritious meals.

Another example is the 'food card' developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and other ministries. In 2023, WFP reached nearly 7,000 people with the food card with very positive feedback. The food card functions like a regular debit card but is restricted for purchase of food and it can not be cashed. This enables WFP to provide dignified assistance, allowing beneficiaries to purchase their own food, while also supporting the local economy. The food card is not designed solely for WFP, instead, the objective is that it will be handed over to the government as a national social assistance modality targeting food insecurity and malnutrition.

The impact of the food card is reflected upon by Ofik, an 80-year-old grandmother residing in Charentsavan, a town where one in four families grapples with food insecurity. Ofik became the face of hope when she received a WFP food card, describing it as "a big help" that afforded her the dignity to choose healthy options. In her words, "Someone extending a hand means the world to people like me. Little things matter they bring hope and show that we are not alone in this big world."

As winter approaches, Ofik's gratitude echoes through her community, where WFP's support has not only provided immediate food assistance but also accelerated economic transformation. Recognizing the untapped potential for agricultural development, WFP, hand-in-hand with local communities, addressed challenges faced by farmers. With limited agricultural land, many struggled to diversify crops and enhance profitability. Enter Angela Hovhannisyan, a female farmer whose life changed with WFP's initiative. "We knew our land could be good for growing beans. WFP gave

us high-quality seeds and taught us how to farm better. Now we can grow more crops and sell them for more money," she exclaims.

Yervand Malunts, the Administrative Head of Khndzoresk village, expresses gratitude for WFP's investment, saying, "Investing in the community and bringing in new machinery gave our people hope for the future." WFP's engagement in Syunik is comprehensive and includes provision of high-quality seeds and drip irrigation to over 400 smallholder farmers, 52 percent of which were women. But these farmers were not passive recipients; they are active leaders and participants. WFP support was not a mere handout; it's a story of ownership and responsibility. Farmers, armed with new-found knowledge and resources, are making substantial profits, inspiring neighboring farmers to explore modern technologies. It's a ripple effect of empowerment and success, resonating far beyond the fields.

Programme performance

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



520 school administrators and officials trained on food handling, food safety, hygiene, and asset registration



4,750 students participated in healthy lifestyle campaigns covering theoretical and practical aspects of nutrition.

Under the current Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP has progressively enabled a sustainable nationalization and handover of the school feeding programme to the Government of Armenia. In line with national priorities, the school feeding model in Armenia not only helps address nutritional needs and support educational outcomes among school-aged children, but also promotes community engagement, using a circular economy approach, linking school lunches to nutritious and locally produced food which contribute to broader social and economic development goals.

The integrated and holistic approach of this model directly supports achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 on Zero Hunger and 17 on Partnerships for the Goals. It also benefits SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 3 (Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Wellbeing), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality) and 7 (Clean energy). Operationally, and in line with an integrated approach, Strategic Outcome 1 in the CSP is closely linked with other activities implemented by WFP, in particular activities 2 and 5, under Strategic Outcome 2. In 2023, these activities were generously financed by the multiyear contribution from the Russian Federation. Predictable financing allowed timely implementation and was key to ensure capacity strengthening for hand over and local ownership.

Activity 1: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government

WFP and the Government of Armenia has achieved a significant milestone as the school feeding programme in the regions is fully handed over.

As of January 2023, WFP's school feeding programme in all ten regions was successfully handed over to the Government of Armenia. WFP has been implementing the programme in Armenia since 2010, gradually increasing the number of children reached by over 700 percent. At the time of the handover, more than 100,000 school children in grades 0-4 received hot nutritious meals. In July, a ceremony celebrating the handover to the Government of Armenia took place which highlighted the multi-year financial support from the Russian Federation and the strategic partnership between the Government, particularly the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports (MoESCS), the School Feeding and Child Welfare Agency (SFCWA), the Social and Industrial Food Service Institute (SIFI), WFP, as a critical factor of success.

In 2023, WFP continued to provide technical and capacity strengthening at institutional, systems, community and individual levels to support the national school feeding programme. In line with government commitments, WFP supported the development of a National Strategy for School Feeding, which will continue into 2024-25. Throughout the year, more than 21 different national stakeholders and 520 school administrators and officials were trained in over 80 different workshops across the country. This is slightly fewer workshops than planned which is primarily a result of the refugee crisis. More than 300 school staff and parents of school children's received training on food handling, food safety, hygiene, and asset registration.

Promoting healthy diets and lifestyles through schools, social behaviour change and public campaigns helped reduce malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.

Based on WFP's Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment in 2023, unhealthy diets and lifestyles are a norm in Armenia. Previous assessments related to diets confirm that current levels of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency constitutes a public health risk, with high prevalence of stunting and overweight among children under five.¹ This has particularly been observed in poor rural households that rely on cheaper staple food and are more likely to adopt poor

eating habits, such as skipping breakfast and consuming high amounts of carbohydrates and sugary drinks.

Using schools and educational leaders as a platform to improve dietary habits and the nutritional status of children, WFP launched several healthy lifestyles initiatives jointly with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports and the School Feeding and Child Welfare Agency. This included a Training of Trainers (ToT) module for 80 teachers, in line with the WFP-sponsored 'healthy lifestyles' curriculum approved by the Ministry of Education in 2022. Based on this roll-out a pilot was concluded in Tavush region, where 4,750 students from six to eight grades took part. The curriculum focused on both theoretical and practical aspects of nutrition and physical activity.

WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Health (MoH) also conducted public health campaigns promoting healthy lifestyles in 25 schools across five provinces in Armenia. The campaigns engaged 125 school students and cooks with sessions including presentations on healthy diets and food choices, as well as food safety and hygiene. The participants also had the opportunity to make healthy recipes. The results from this campaign will be assessed by MoH in 2024, however, participants already show increased awareness and ability to make healthy choices.

National data shows that children's diets in Armenia are lacking calcium and over-consume sugary drinks. To advocate for better child nutrition, WFP in partnership with a milk producer from the private sector, "Yeremyan's Dairy", piloted daily distribution of milk among 273 students in Jermuk and Yeghegnadzor schools. Results of consuming milk have been measured with a reference group for comparative analysis. Preliminary findings demonstrate that children are adopting healthier dietary habits by drinking less soft drinks after the pilot started and that consumption of milk increased even during weekends and holidays. Final results will be used to advocate for including milk in the national school feeding programme. In 2023, WFP also recruited a dedicated social behaviour change specialist who will strengthen collaboration with our partners in promoting behaviour change in all programme portfolios including dietary habits and healthy living.

To ensure long-term success and innovate new solutions for a 'transformative school feeding'-model, WFP works closely with the government and technical stakeholders even after handover.

The integrated approach to school feeding in Armenia continued to implement the 'Transformative School Feeding'. This includes investing in school-based agriculture to promote educational learning opportunities and income diversification of schools to sustain provision of nutritious hot meals. In 2023, WFP completed the establishment of two greenhouses, four intensive orchards, and one berry garden in seven schools in Gegharkunik province benefiting 3,327 school students and staff. Seven solar stations with a total capacity of 210 kilowatts were installed in these schools.

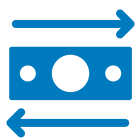
WFP also piloted the establishment of a 20-kW capacity "Agri-voltaic" solar station in a school in Tsaghkunk. The agri-voltaic solar station is space-intensive, utilizing the same area as an intensive orchard, and is generating commercial benefits in the form of productive crops and energy from the same land which are used to fund and complement school feeding activities. WFP expanded wholegrain value chain activities to Gegharkunik region, building on experiences from Tavush and Lori provinces in 2022. Seven bakeries were supported with equipment to make healthy bread from wholegrain and a wholegrain training resource center was initiated. This center will be equipped with solar stations to reduce operational costs and offer training for bakeries, school kitchen personnel, parents, children and others.

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 vulnerable women working in food production, including supporting women-led bakeries.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2025



9,818 people receiving food cards (52 percent women) to support their food security (including beneficiaries from SO4)



More than 700 farmers (56 percent women) supported with drip irrigation, training, and high-value seedlings



31 buildings equipped with solar stations with a capacity of 930 kilowatts

Since the inception of the Country Strategic Plan (2019-2025), WFP has expanded its scope of work and support provided to the Republic of Armenia. This has been done through several budget revisions which have added activities under this Strategic Outcome. As a result, it now includes technical support to national institutions for evidence-based strategy and policy making (Activity 2); strengthening of national food systems and food value chain actors (Activity 5); and, enabling national institutions to strengthen the social protection system in Armenia (Activity 6).

Taken together, these activities support the capacity of national institutions and actors relevant to the food sector in their own ambitions to have well-informed policies, strategies, systems, and programmes that address food insecurity in Armenia. They also help tackle some of the persistent challenges that Armenia as a country has been facing, including several conflict shocks, high unemployment rate, high poverty rates in rural areas, inefficient use of resources among poor farmers who are also increasingly exposed to climate change, and importantly, assist integrating a food security and nutrition lens into Government interventions, policies and programmes to tackle food insecurity holistically and sustainably.

In close collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and as part of a commitment to advance national food security solutions, WFP supported drafting of the National Food Security Strategy (2023-2027) which was approved in June 2023.

Development of the strategy was initiated in 2022 and has resulted in the adoption of a comprehensive national approach to food security with an accompanying Action Plan in 2023. The strategy sets out five key integrated pillars including, (ii) Enhancing food safety; (iii) Promoting sustainable food systems; (iv) Strengthening food value chains; (v) Empowering communities. WFP will continue to support the Ministry of Economy in implementing this strategy. An inter-ministerial consultation and a costing exercise have already taken place which lay the foundation for further efforts in 2024.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP is contributing to several Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Strengthening Partnerships (SDG17), Zero Hunger (SDG2), No Poverty (SDG1), Gender Inequality (SDG5) and clean green energy (SDG7). In 2023, funding for these activities was generously provided by the European Union, USA and the Russian Federation at 95 percent of the implementation plan. A no-cost extension was approved by the Russian Federation to extend financing the implementation of Activity 5 in 2024.

ACTIVITY 2: 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.

The fifth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment demonstrated increased hardship during winter times and a seasonality to food insecurity with increased expenditure and disruption to income.

WFP regularly undertakes assessments, analysis and develops monitoring products that help ministries and other actors better understand the food security situation in Armenia and make informed policy decisions. In 2023, WFP finalized the fifth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (FSVA5) across all regions in Armenia. A central objective of the assessment was to evaluate food security levels during winter seasons. The assessment was conducted among 4,274 households with a representative sampling at national and regional levels. The results of the FSVA5 showed that 30 percent of households were food insecure in Armenia, this is a worsening trend compared to 2022 and is largely attributed to increased winterization costs. The food insecurity levels were significantly higher in rural (34 percent) and other urban areas (31 percent) compared to Yerevan (24 percent). Regions with the highest rate of food insecurity was seen in Gegharkunik (39 percent), Lori (39 percent) Shirak (36 percent) and Tavush (36 percent).

The analysis also highlighted that 75 percent of households in Armenia adopts livelihood coping strategies to ensure access to food, while 44 percent adopts crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies. It was observed that during

winter, approximately half of the households (47 percent) applied more extensive coping measures to maintain food consumption levels.

In 2023, WFP highlighted the linkages between poverty and food security, noting that 65 percent of national social protection beneficiaries use their assistance to cover food cost, yet 43 percent of the food insecure population are still excluded from social protection programmes.

Jointly with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Republic of Armenia (MLSA), the Unified Social Service (USS), and the Statistical Committee of Armenia, WFP estimated how the Government's Family Living Standards Enhancement Benefit Programme (FLSEBP) included or excluded food insecure populations to recommend ways to make one of the largest social protection programmes - the FLSEBP - more sensitive to food insecurity. Key findings highlight for example that despite receiving support from the Government almost half of FLSEBP beneficiaries remain food insecure. The analysis, which utilized data from the 2022 FSVA4, also found that 60 percent of households which are not covered by the FLSEBP can fall into food insecurity in case of a sudden shock. The findings therefore helped in providing evidence of the need to develop a mechanism that makes the social protection system more sensitive to food insecurity and shock responsive.

WFP also provided regular monthly Market Price Bulletins which helped monitor the market situation in Armenia and implications for food security. These bulletins report on foreign currency exchange rates (namely US dollar and Russian Ruble), retail market price fluctuations, and the overall socio-economic situation and evolving purchasing power of households.

Linked to Strategic Outcome 1, WFP has provided significant technical support and capacity building to the MoESC and the School Feeding Child Welfare Agency. This support has been central to enabling the handover of the school feeding programme and importantly allowed the government to engage with and showcase the Armenia experience in international contexts, most recently during the School Meal Coalition Ministerial Summit in Paris and the Commonwealth of Independent States School Meals Development Platform in Bishkek. These engagements have resulted in Armenia connecting with other countries to share experiences and demonstrates a high level of commitment and ownership.

ACTIVITY 5: Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain.

The food system in Armenia is under pressure in several ways. This includes limited irrigated land, inadequate infrastructure, access to affordable finance, access to modern technology, an increasing vulnerability to natural hazards, underdeveloped market mechanisms and poor diets.¹ To implement activity 5 under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP works closely with ministries, technical partners, UN agencies and NGOs and local communities. In 2023, WFP helped construct and rehabilitate over 510 productive assets and assisted more than 700 farmers (56 percent women) with trainings, equipment and technical support. Activity 5 was funded at 53 percent of the needs-based plan which resulted in less support to food insecure communities and some challenges to effectively sequence activities, however the implementation plan was fully funded and implemented.

In 2023, WFP made investments in targeted value chains, working with communities, farmers, and technical partners to implement context-specific models that increase productivity, reduce post-harvest losses and increase availability of nutritious food in local markets.

With financial support from the Republic of China in 2022, the Government of Armenia and the Joint SDG-fund, WFP established a legume processing center in Khndzoresk with heavy machinery that store, dry, sort and package high-value legumes such as kidney beans and chickpeas. To reduce operating cost and provide electricity to the center, WFP installed an accompanying 40-kwh solar station. In 2023, the center supported over 450 farmers and has a capacity to expand to additional users in the area through a pay-to-use scheme managed by the cooperative. The cooperatives have received support to brand their products and to establish market linkages.

Because soil fertility is critical to increase productivity and is dependent on carefully managing input such as fertilizer, water and seeds, WFP also helped establish a soil analysis laboratory. The laboratory provides access to cost-effective services to local farmers from Syunik and Vayots Dzor provinces and helps optimize crop production which increase smallholder incomes and their food security. In collaboration with the French Armenian Fund (FAF), WFP supported smallholder farmers by establishing intensive orchards equipped with drip irrigation that have up to 90 percent water-use efficiency rates. WFP, through its longstanding partnership with the Armenian National Agrarian University (ANAU), also facilitated trainings on sustainable agricultural techniques, which will help farmers manage increasing risks as a result of climate change. With these investments, the estimated annual gross profit from one hectare of land is nearly USD 4,000, emphasizing the economic benefits for farmers that participated in the programme.

WFP invests in green energy to tackle food security and create revolving fund schemes that continually reinvests in local food solutions.

In 2023, the refugee crisis resulted in some implementation delays, however, WFP continued to scale up activities related to green energy for productive farming. These investments tackle the need to provide finance for smallholder farmers in an environmentally friendly way which simultaneously contribute to higher agricultural profitability and a strong sense of community ownership. 31 food insecure and poor communities in Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor, Syunik and Shirak regions were in 2023 provided with solar stations ranging from 20 to 45-kwh each generating annual savings between USD 3,300-6,500. These savings will be invested in a revolving fund scheme owned by the local community and then used to make agricultural investments such as expanding irrigation, purchasing improved seeds, small processing units and dehydrators, and other productive assets.

When solar stations are installed on schools, the savings generated are being reinvested in school agricultural initiatives which links to Strategic Outcome 1 and Transformative School feeding. This enables schools to maintain, expand and reinvest in Transformative School Feeding, and rely less on additional budget from the Government. The lifetime of the solar stations is approximately 25 years, and the local communities commit to invest in food security solutions using generated savings for the next five years.

Evidence generated from outcome monitoring reports, highlighted that the 700 smallholder farmers supported with trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure in these communities saw their incomes increase significantly. The support provided included provision of high-value crop seedlings/saplings, drip irrigation systems, and trainings on new agricultural techniques. In 2023, WFP invested in smaller plots and gardens with high-value berries and intensive orchards which generated considerable income for households and smallholders. Before WFP's interventions, these lands were generating about USD 136 from 100 square meters; after the interventions, the same amount of land generated USD 2,290.

ACTIVITY 6: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system

Based on engagements initiated already in 2022, WFP continued working closely with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA) to strengthen the national social protection system. WFP's efforts aim to achieve two fundamental goals: to improve the ability of the national social protection system to address food insecurity and to help enhance its shock-responsiveness. This engagement builds on an identified comparative advantage of WFP in Armenia, namely to test new solutions, pilot different models and build systems that can be handed over to the Government.

In 2023, WFP extended the food card to assist more than double the number of beneficiaries in relation to what was originally planned. This represents a 20-fold increase in number of beneficiaries compared to the previous year.

This activity was well funded compared to the needs-based plan which allowed WFP to significantly scale-up support in 2023. The multi-year contribution also meant that WFP was able to plan implementation and work more effectively with partners. Compared to the pilot in 2022 where 480 beneficiaries were supported with the food card, WFP reached more than 9,800 people in 2023. WFP's support to the social protection system took place at multiple levels, including policy reform, systems strengthening, and service delivery improvements.

In 2023, WFP improved the coordination between different ministries for shock-responsive social protection (SRSP) by establishing the first-ever SRSP Inter-ministerial taskforce, comprising key entities such as Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure (MTAI), Ministry of Interior (Mol), and the Unified Social Service (USS). This taskforce will be responsible to streamline and improve the coherence, timeliness, and efficiency of the social protection system. WFP also helped the government to further strengthen the system by carrying out a Country Capacity Assessment on Shock-Responsive Social Protection and hosting a workshop to validate findings. This assessment has laid the foundation for a strategic approach to social protection and allowed the design of national Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for shock responsiveness to be initiated, providing a structured framework with clear roles and responsibilities for an effective shock-response.

In 2023, more than 60 social workers from the Unified Social Service (USS) in various territorial centers underwent training. The training focused on the operationalization of a food security assessment and rapid food needs tools that allow social workers to efficiently evaluate and respond to food security needs. These trainings will help increase the overall technical capacity of USS to deliver integrated social services.

In the context of the refugee crisis, ministry priorities shifted which slowed down the pace of implementation towards the end of 2023. As the implementation is highly dependent on the pace of national reforms, related delays that help guide WFP's support, such as the National Strategy of Labour and Social Protection, the approval of the amended Law on Social Assistance, also made implementation more challenging. At the same time, the refugee crisis was an opportunity to test the ability of the food card to be tested in response to a sudden shock. Based on trust and advancements made so far, 2024 will further increase the number of food card beneficiaries, targeting the refugee population, in particular as part of WFP's gradual phase out of in-kind assistance into cash-based transfers.

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. For example, investments in bakeries led by women and women-owned agri-businesses along the food value chain have enhanced women's economic empowerment and social

assistance consider intersectional factors to determine inclusion in WFP provided support.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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

Under Strategic Outcome 3, working towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, Partnerships for the Goals, WFP is committed to provide on-demand service support to national and international partners respond effectively in emergencies. Capacity strengthening of national systems is undertaken under Strategic Outcome 2.

Up until now, there has been no implementation under this Strategic Outcome. In 2023 however, WFP worked closely with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Ministry of Environment (MoE) in developing a new engagement which will be run by the ministry and where WFP will act as technical support and provide project implementation support, technical support on models implemented by WFP and that the ADB grant will finance for implementation (including solar stations, climate-smart agriculture and food value chains). WFP's support to MoE will also include development of monitoring frameworks, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and reporting capacity.

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



58,000 refugees (50 percent women) received emergency food assistance ranging from family food parcels, to hot meals and ready-to-eat lunch boxes



14.3 hectares of contaminated agricultural land has been cleared from mines and UXOs and received "Green Label" for cultivation



3,700 people with improved access to irrigation resulting in higher productivity

Armenia has been affected by a series of escalations and conflicts which has negatively affected people's food security and livelihoods. WFP has prioritized vulnerable and food insecure border communities through a nexus approach, which meets immediate needs while also assisting people to rebuild their livelihoods. In September 2023, the situation escalated following hostilities in Karabakh in the South Caucasus region, and more than 101,000 refugees arrived in Armenia in less than week. Based on Government request, WFP rapidly scaled up its lifesaving assistance to women, men, girls and boys, as well as the elderly and people living with disabilities through cash and in-kind food assistance.

To allow an immediate response, a USD 1 million request from WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) was made. Between October and December, WFP received contributions from France, USA, Switzerland, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the European Union. As these contributions arrived later in the year, there will be a carryover into 2024 to continue supporting the refugee response. The needs-based plan was fully funded.

Refugee response

On 7 October, the UN and partners launched a 6-month Refugee Response Plan to support and complement the government response, targeting both refugees and vulnerable host communities. Since the onset, the government has been leading registration of refugees and scaled up cash-based assistance for refugees using the national social protection system which integrated refugees and provided temporary accommodations for those in need as well as monthly support towards rent and utility costs. WFP's initial response consisted of hot meals at the main registration center in Goris, Syunik, for the first few days as refugees were arriving. Shortly thereafter, WFP delivered family food parcels which had been pre-positioned with suppliers in anticipation of the influx. The parcel composition included eight commodities, including pasta, lentils, buckwheat, rice, spelt, dry beans, sugar and vegetable oil which ensured access to balanced nutritious food. In total, WFP reached 58,000 refugees over the span of 3 months with in-kind food assistance. An estimated 6 percent of these were children under 5 years of age, and 2 percent pregnant and breastfeeding mothers.

Refugees initially arrived in Goris, Syunik, however, the majority rapidly dispersed across Armenia with a high concentration in regions where perceptions of safety, housing, availability of assistance and ways to earn an income were present. Yerevan, Kotayk, Ararat and Armavir, host the majority of refugees, while border regions also received a high number of refugees proportionate to the host population which added social and economic pressure on hosting communities.

WFP also made efforts to ensure that people with disabilities and the elderly were duly considered in targeting criteria to ensure their access to food. An estimated 16 percent of the refugee population consisted of people with disabilities, and WFP provided over 8,000 ready-to eat boxes and daily hot meals through mobile kitchens to these beneficiaries, particularly if cooking facilities were not available. WFP's assistance was closely coordinated with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure (MTAI) and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. Specifically, distribution was implemented in cooperation with MTAI and corresponding regional authorities, with WFP conducting monitoring and supporting the organization process.

WFP, on the basis of a pre-existing Memorandum of Understanding with MTAI, supported coordination of assistance, including allocation of family food parcels using refugee population data for more targeted distribution. WFP also assisted in strengthening storage facilities identified during monitoring visits to meet minimum requirements for food storage. To maintain ethical standards, a guide outlining minimum ethical standards for personnel involved in distribution was developed and disseminated. Additionally, communication was enhanced by providing the WFP hotline number on parcels and at distribution points, allowing refugees to report any issues related to the food assistance they were receiving.

In October, WFP participated in a Rapid Interagency Needs Assessment which confirmed immediate humanitarian needs of the displaced population, including the need for shelter, food, healthcare, and psychological support.¹ Simultaneously, WFP also carried out an analysis of the implications of refugees in Armenia, highlighting the increased economic burden on the government to provide shelter, food, healthcare, education and other essential service for the refugees, while also increasing the number of households enrolled in the FLSEBP. To develop context-specific activities for livelihood support and integration needs for refugees and host populations, WFP initiated an analysis of barriers and opportunities for socio-economic integration of refugees.

At the end of 2023, WFP began preparing to shift towards using the 'food card', a restricted cash-based assistance modality, which will begin implementation in early 2024 while gradually phasing out in-kind food assistance.

A Nexus approach and livelihood rehabilitation

Prior to the refugee crisis in September, WFP implemented nexus programmes with humanitarian and economic support across 20 settlements in border communities of Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor and Syunik. In 2023, and as the emergency unfolded, WFP was committed to continue implementing its regular programming in support of vulnerable and food insecure households in these regions, to enhance social cohesion and reduce potential tension between hosting communities and refugees.

With support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and in partnership with World Vision Armenia (WVA), Child Development Foundation (CDF) and Strategic Development Agency (SDA), WFP implemented an integrated programme consisting of three key pillars which included using the food card to provide cash assistance, psychosocial support for children and adults, renovation of hideouts, rehabilitation and provision of agricultural assets to improve income generation, and business support to bakeries.

As a result of this support, over 3,000 people were able to meet their essential food needs with an increase observed in their food consumption score. A lower percentage of households also reported adopting high coping strategies (19 percent) compared to baseline (28 percent).² Post-distribution monitoring also observed that women were often responsible for utilization of the assistance provided, which had a positive impact on gender roles. More than 250 households that participated in income generation and livelihood support activities reported an increase in their economic capacity. These activities included training on fodder and barley production, climate change, agricultural infrastructure, and livestock-breeding to diversify incomes. WFP strived to achieve gender parity and engage equal number of men and women in these activities, however, in some regions there were challenges to involve women in agricultural activities due to cultural norms and traditions. To encourage women participation, these activities were adapted to also include increasing productivity of backyard plots where women play a major role, which strengthened their economic capacity to meet essential needs and overall food security.

At the end of 2023, WFP also piloted support to bakeries to strengthen the local economy and generate employment. A total of three bakeries received support, which included installing solar power and provision of new equipment to increase productivity and strengthen food quality standards. In return, these bakeries agreed to hire refugees with preliminary results demonstrating that jobs have already been created with four people hired (two of them women).

Demining contaminated areas and restoring livelihoods

In 2023, WFP continued its collaboration with the Center for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise (CHDE). Communities, and especially farmers, in border areas that have been mined or run at risk of Unexploded Explosive Ordnances (UXOs) have been unable to access agricultural lands unless affected areas are cleared. An assessment carried out in early 2023 by WFP and CHDE of the socio-economic implications of mined and contaminated areas in Syunik and Gegharkunik identified a significant impact on livelihoods and food security and a high return-on-investment if cleared. Under this collaboration, a 'Green Label' mechanism was invented, which indicates that an area has been cleared from contamination and can be used again for productive purposes. CHDE cleared 126,000 m² of contaminated lands in the Vayots Dzor province and another 17000 m² in Gegharkunik, which then received the Green Label which was handed over to the local authorities.

Another key impediment for these farmers to increase their productivity is access to water and reliable irrigation for their crops. In Syunik, WFP has been rehabilitating and constructing irrigation canals in 2022, which continued in 2023 with additional 17.4 kilometers of irrigation systems being restored. In Gegharkunik, two geomembrane reservoirs will also be built with a capacity of 7,000 m³, construction material has been delivered and will start in early 2024. This support will provide 3,700 farmers with access to water for more than 640 hectares of agricultural land. These investments will increase the annual profit by up to three times, which will result in better food security outcomes for participants and their families.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP fully integrated gender and age considerations, with targeting criteria and assessments undertaken to ensure the inclusion of the most vulnerable in its emergency response, nexus and livelihood support activities.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In terms of gender equality, Armenia ranks 61st among 146 countries in the 2023 Global Gender Gap Index, though it has made important advancements in recent years, particularly in the area of education, where it moved up to the 35th place compared to 2020 (45th).¹ However, challenges remain for women in accessing health services, and in being granted economic power and political participation, rather than taking the major role in unpaid care work.² Gender was also found to be significantly associated with food insecurity, with women-headed households experiencing more food insecurity (33 percent) compared to male-headed households (24 percent) (FSVA5 2023).

In 2023, WFP continued to prioritize gender sensitive and gender transformative programming. This has resulted in positive results in almost all areas that WFP monitors, for example in terms of shared decision making between men and women on assistance that households receive. These results have been achieved because of a systematic approach by WFP, including how men and women are engaged in consultations that identify needs and generate project design, in the targeting criteria that WFP has established which ensures that gender-based vulnerability is considered and women or men are prioritized as appropriate, and in how gender and age disaggregated feedback is collected to inform possible adjustments during implementation. WFP's CFM is well established and in 2023 a dashboard was developed that is age and gender-sensitive. The dashboard allows for an in-depth understanding of monthly trends, geographical origin of calls, and the most common issues reported by men and women. Over the last year, several adjustments were made to operations based on feedback received. This includes adjusting assistance modality and addressing exclusion errors.

WFP has also undertaken several complementary activities that focus on gender and which have accompanied infrastructure investments that WFP has made. This includes social behaviour change, trainings and awareness raising sessions. For example, a special module on gender equality and gender-based violence for school headmasters (at least 50 percent are women) and kitchen staff (all women) of schools engaged in the school feeding programme. In schools, WFP also used nutrition education that considers gender and age, and an SBC campaign to challenge discriminatory social norms and gender roles. To encourage and enable women participation, WFP emphasized a participatory and co-designing approach to its activities. This resulted in adjustment of the type of activities being implemented. For example, WFP ensured a focus on smaller gardens plots and women-owned businesses such as bakeries, to ensure inclusion of women and contribute to their economic empowerment and food security.

In Strategic Outcome 2 and Strategic Outcome 4, which includes WFP's support to the national social protection system and the food card, registered heads of the households were mostly women, giving them a strong role in decision making. In our food value chain initiatives, WFP has been encouraging women's participation in its activities and prioritizing women-led small and medium enterprises as beneficiaries. 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.

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

With a significant refugee crisis unfolding in Armenia in 2023 a new cohort of people have been added to WFP's beneficiaries. Arriving heavily traumatized, physically exhausted and with significant humanitarian needs, the relevance of implementing principles of safety, dignity, integrity, and the ability to hold WFP and our cooperating partners accountable is more relevant than ever. With substantive assistance being provided to refugees by the Government, UN agencies and local organizations, WFP prioritized a broad geographical and equal coverage of assistance to refugees to avoid push and pull dynamics. WFP also continued its regular activities and assistance to already food insecure and vulnerable host communities to reduce social tension between host and refugees. Further investing in social cohesion will be a key factor in 2024 when the emergency response will increasingly move towards socio-economic integration of refugees. WFP is strengthening its capacity in this regard by deepening its focus on integrating conflict sensitivity across programmes and operations. Besides capitalising on regional support in conflict sensitivity for its emergency response, in 2023, WFP Armenia also participated in a regional conflict sensitivity bootcamp facilitated by the Regional Bureau in Cairo that involved technical training and table-top simulation exercises.

Building on efforts in 2022, where new Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were established to be aligned with WFP's latest Protection and Accountability policy (2020) and all Field-Level Agreements (FLAs) were reviewed to include an annex with protocols related to personal data protection and accountability to our beneficiaries, a Community Engagement Strategy for Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) (2024-2025) was developed.

The engagement strategy further strengthens and mainstreams WFP's AAP and protection commitments by focusing on further standardization of WFP's Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM), development of an integrated information and knowledge management system and reporting dashboards and mainstreaming of AAP across all relevant phases in programme cycle and activities, including training of WFP's cooperating partners. Already in 2023, important progress has been made in the implementation of the strategy, including more structured data collection and management, monthly reports and dashboards which shows statistics per defined categories, and strengthening of CFMs with beneficiaries.

In addition to feedback directly at field level, WFP has two main CFM channels, a hotline number and an email inbox. In 2023, WFP's hotline received more than 1300 calls, a 30 percent increase compared to 2022, out of which 1153 (86 percent) were women, and 188 (14 percent) were men. All phone calls and inquiries were acted on, with issues referred to relevant units if further actions were required. In some cases, based on feedback, additional needs assessments were carried out among non-targeted beneficiaries to validate targeting and identify exclusion errors, and specific changes were made to WFP's assistance modalities for elderly and persons living with disabilities, which preferred in-kind food instead of the food card. During last year, an almost equal number of calls were received from WFP projects' beneficiaries (655) and non-beneficiaries (669). Most of the inquiries related to WFP's food card assistance or request for information about WFP current and potential assistance. Post-distribution monitoring findings confirmed that both women and men had equal and safe access to the distribution sites and the CFM.

In 2023, WFP also co-chaired the UN interagency PSEA coordination group together with UNHCR and developed an action plan which has been approved by the UN Country Team and will be implemented in 2024. Last year also saw progress towards a unified PSEA-related hotline number for all UN agencies which will be owned by the Resident Coordinator's Office but operated by focal points in UNHCR and WFP. The hotline number and PSEA related information will be printed on 'No Excuse'-cards which will be used across UN and partner operations in Armenia.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Armenia grapples with a complex array of environmental challenges. Unsustainable agricultural practices and inefficient water management compounds the strain on water resources which is particularly worrisome as agriculture employs nearly 40 percent of the workforce. Since 1950, average temperatures have increased by about 1.2C, and climate projections indicate a further rise. Changes in precipitation patterns may lead to more frequent and severe droughts, impacting water resources crucial for agriculture. These shifts threaten food security and the livelihoods of those dependent on farming. According to projections in Armenia's Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), temperatures may increase by 1.6-2.6C by 2050, and precipitation may decrease by 6-8 percent by the same period, exacerbating these challenges.

WFP is supporting the Government and food insecure communities to assess and tackle environmental and climate-related risks. In 2023, WFP published the Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR) report which examines existing livelihoods in Armenia, key resilience considerations, the expected impact of climate change, and it provides recommendations on how to manage risks and build resilience. Apart from contributing to a better understanding of the current situation and what Armenia can expect in the future, WFP also supports adaptation, green energy solutions, and climate smart agriculture. These investments include installing drip irrigation with high water-use efficiency, investments in soil laboratory for farmers, composting in schools, solar stations that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and a diversification of livelihoods and income sources that are less sensitive to changes in the climate. Through installation of solar stations, WFP helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 1,800 metric tons (CO₂) annually.

In line with WFP's corporate commitment to environmental and social safeguards, WFP performs screening of activities using government requirements and guidelines. Assurance of the screening process is integrated into field-level agreements prior to financial approval and implementation.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2023, WFP rolled out the corporate Environmental Management System (EMS) in Armenia and an on-site assessment by HQ's Environmental Sustainability Unit, was conducted to improve the sustainability of WFP's in-house operations in relation to energy, waste, water, sustainable procurement and awareness raising.

The leadership and commitment displayed by WFP in Armenia was recognized and several good practices already implemented were identified, such as existence of solar power on shared UN premises, dual-flushing functionality for bathrooms to improve water-use efficiency, recycling efforts and strict plastic-use regulations for events, and the use of light timers where appropriate. WFP Armenia is committed to follow-up on identified action points and, as an example, action has already been taken to replace water dispensers with filtering systems using municipal water.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

In Armenia, WFP has prioritized nutrition integration across all activities and Strategic Outcomes in the Country Strategic Plan. This involves incorporating activities that promote adequate and diverse diets, enhance nutritional knowledge, and address the root causes of malnutrition. WFP has also built a strong coalition of partners across sectors, which is necessary for a sustainable impact on nutrition outcomes.

At the systems level, WFP's regular Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (FSVA) helps understand the factors influencing food security and nutritional well-being in the country. It collects data on food consumption, dietary patterns and nutrition status which allows WFP, ministries and other stakeholders identify vulnerable groups and understand specific nutritional needs. By examining factors such as access to food and livelihood opportunities, it helps underscore economic and social determinants that influence root causes of malnutrition. FSVA findings contribute to the development of targeted nutritional education and awareness programmes. Understanding the knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to nutrition within communities allows WFP to tailor communication strategies that promote healthier behaviors.

In 2023, WFP assisted the Ministry of Education to develop and pilot a Healthy Lifestyle Curriculum, which involved training teachers and students from grades six to eight in healthy lifestyle and nutrition education. In a joint effort with the Ministry of Health, WFP also supported public health campaigns across five provinces. The campaign delivered sessions which covered topics such as healthy diets, food safety, and hygiene, while allowing participants to learn and experiment with creating nutritious recipes. WFP also helped the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs design minimum nutrition standards and menus for state childcare institutions and amend respective legal frameworks.

In terms of integration of nutrition into programmes, WFP's Transformative School Meals and the hand over of the school meals programmes to the Government in 2023, has a strong nutrition foundation where school age children are guaranteed a hot and nutritious school meal. In 2023, WFP piloted a programme to further enhance the nutritional value of school meals and to tackle calcium deficiencies by introducing milk in schools. Early results from this pilot demonstrated that not only did milk consumption increase - including during weekends and summer times when milk was not provided which indicates a change in behavior among kids - but also that the consumption of sugar sweetened beverages decreased.

For WFP's in-kind food assistance, the family food parcels provided to refugees contain a balanced composition of protein, fat and vitamins. It consists of lentils, buckwheat grain, rice, peas, beans, vegetable oil and pasta. WFP's food card, which allows beneficiaries to purchase food in supermarkets in a dignified manner, is complemented by a awareness raising and education on financial management and on nutrition making the intervention nutrition-sensitive.

WFP has also continued to implement its wholegrain and legume food value chain projects, which involves supporting farmers to produce healthy crops thereby increasing availability and affordability, while at the same time raising awareness in schools and amongst consumers on the benefits of alternative and healthier diet options using wholegrain and kidney beans for example. A key pillar of WFP's programmatic offering in Armenia revolves around Social Behaviour Change (SBC), which is integrated across all programme interventions. In addition to info sessions, beneficiaries received educational brochures. These materials not only outlined project specifics but also conveyed the concept of "healthy plate". Through visual illustration, the brochure communicated the importance of balanced nutrition, depicting proper proportions of essential food groups in an easily understandable and memorable manner. In 2023, WFP successfully pioneered a two-tiered approach for behavior change with results at different levels. Firstly, changes were evident at the programme level, including shifts in milk consumption behaviors, increased appreciation for whole grains and uptake of healthy diets. Secondly, there was a significant organizational-level change, acknowledging the essential role of behavioral science to be mainstreamed in the design and implementation of the programmes. This dual-level approach addresses both specific behavioral shifts within programmes and the broader integration of behavioral science for a holistic approach to contribute to the "changing lives" agenda. In 2023, WFP recruited a dedicated SBC specialist which will also contribute to enhancing a nutrition sensitive approach across WFP's portfolio.

Additionally, WFP engaged in numerous events and initiatives that help raise awareness and promote nutrition integration. Amongst WFP staff, healthy eating campaigns and efforts were also made, such as trainings on healthy diets, crunchy 'vegetable day' and establishment of a staff wellness committee.

Partnerships

In 2023, WFP strengthened its collaboration with government ministries, private sector, academia, NGOs and donors, to implement the Country Strategic Plan (2019-2025) and to contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. Important strategic partnership milestones in 2023 included the handover of the School Feeding Programme implementation and governance to the School Feeding and Child Welfare agency and the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports. In 2023, a National Food Security Strategy (2023-2027) was also adopted, resulting from continued commitment by the Ministry of Economy and support from WFP.

Engagement with the Armenian Government

In 2023, the Government of Armenia remained WFP's primary partner with strategic collaboration focused on capacity strengthening and policy development in areas related to agriculture and food systems, social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change, education and healthy lifestyles. This engagement took place at central and local levels, with strong emphasis on handover and ownership, co-development and co-financing of activities. Importantly, WFP also received a financial contribution from the Government of Armenia, signaling the strategic and strong relationship at country-level. A first Joint Steering Committee between the Government and UN agencies take place also took place in 2023. This committee guides implementation of the United Nations Development Cooperation Framework and facilitate strategic collaboration among partners. Strong partnership with ministries contributed to the successful implementation and long-term sustainability of WFP supported activities.

The Ministry of Economy, which is responsible for agriculture, and the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure (MTAI) are important partners for WFP in Armenia. These ministries help guide WFP's support to smallholder farmers, investments in solar energy, food value chain and the rehabilitation of irrigation systems. MTAI, which is responsible for regional authorities, has also been providing guidance on geographical targeting and coordination with local authorities for in-kind food assistance to refugee populations as part of the emergency response.

Likewise, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA) is a main ministry partner for WFP's social protection support, which includes development of a 'food card' as a social assistance tool for the government, and in making the social protection system more shock responsive. WFP supported the MLSA to establish the first ever Inter-ministerial taskforce established for SRSP, which includes Ministry of Interior, MTAI and the National Migration Service. Since September 2023, the MLSA has played a fundamental role in coordinating assistance to refugees and in particular setting guidance for cash-based assistance delivered by international organizations.

The Ministry of Education has been instrumental in driving the nationalization and hand over of the school feeding programme. The close collaboration and leadership demonstrated by these ministries have been fundamental to the success of WFP supported activities.

Additionally, in 2023, WFP prepared a 3-year Climate-Adaptive Food Security Enhancement Project (CAFSEP) supported by the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific and administered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). In 2024, WFP will be acting as a technical advisor to the Ministry of Economy for agricultural programming and livelihood support, replicating and transferring knowledge of successful models implemented by WFP in other countries and regions.

Donor engagement

Russia continues to be a major donor to WFP Armenia and provides critical multiyear financing, primarily in support of Transformative School Feeding programmes. The multiyear nature of the funding from Russia allows WFP to design, plan and implement better and develop robust partnerships with ministries, NGOs and communities. Financing from Russia for 2024 and beyond, working closely with the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI) of the Russian Federation, will be vital to extend school feeding to Yerevan, which hosts the only remaining schools that do not provide meals, thereby enabling all children from grade 0 to 4 to access hot meals as well as strengthen the transformative approach of the national school feeding programme in Armenia.

In 2023, WFP Armenia was also able to successfully expand its donor base during the refugee response. Funds were received from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Bulgaria and France in support of the emergency response.

To expand on private-public partnerships, WFP continued the cooperation with the "Yeremyan Projects" within the framework of "Milk in Schools" project. WFP Armenia also nurtured relations with ACBA bank and through this cooperation, the ACBA bank will provide financial support to implement community development and climate sensitive

activities in the Vayots Dzor region in 2024. In addition, as part of the emergency response, WFP raised funds from individual donations through its ShareTheMeal app. Over 100,000 meals were donated on the platform through generous donations from 6,108 individual givers.

Focus on localization

In 2023, WFP partnered with a total of eight NGOs, including Mission Armenia, the Strategic Development Agency, and Green Lane Agricultural Assistance. Most of WFP's cooperating partners are national. Throughout the years, WFP has built the capacity of partners through dedicated modules around financial reporting, PSEA etc. and encouraged potential partners to register on the UN Partner Portal to react to calls for proposals from the UN.

Local municipalities and communities play a foundational role in WFP's design, planning and implementation in Armenia. Working hand in hand with governors, mayors, and community leaders, their knowledge and understanding of local contexts were instrumental in the operational successes this year. Co-creating and co-financing of solutions had a positive impact on local ownership of WFP supported activities. It also generated strong local relationships based on trust and transparency. Additional partnerships continued with academia, such as the Armenian National Agrarian University (ANAU), which provided technical training and skills development to farmers.

With the local private sector, WFP advocated for strategic and operational engagements and held a masterclass meeting in April last year with over 30 companies on opportunities of Corporate Social Responsibility to create shared value.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP is part of a dedicated UN Emergency Refugee Response Plan (RRP), coordinated by UNHCR and the Resident Coordinator Office, in support of the Government-led response to assist the over 101,000 refugees in Armenia. WFP, together with FAO and MLSA, co-chairs the food security sector which brings together UN and non-UN partners in support of the sector. As part of the response, WFP facilitated a standby partner deployment in support of the UN Resident Coordinator Office and signed an agreement with UNAIDS for dedicated food assistance to refugees living with HIV/AIDS.

In 2023, WFP continued efforts with UNDP and UNICEF to strengthen social protection and contribute to inclusive, resilient and sustainable socio-economic recovery and growth. Through the joint work of the three UN Agencies, a more comprehensive solution for the social protection system will be established, building on comparative advantages of each UN Agency. WFP is responsible for establishing mechanisms and protocols that make the system shock responsive.

As a continuation of WFP's commitment to promote healthy lifestyles, a collaboration between UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO and WFP took place in 2023. With the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports (MoESCS), teachers and students were leading sessions and given training on healthy diets. In 50 schools enthusiastic students were challenged to make healthy recipes using alternative ingredients that have a higher nutritional value.

In partnership with FAO, WFP continued implementation of a joint project financed by the Joint SDG Fund. The project is aimed at transforming agricultural practices and providing opportunities for production increase and socio-economic inclusion of vulnerable population in Syunik province. These funds have been strategic and have complemented other financing to allow the establishment of a legume processing center in Khndzoresk which will benefit more than 450 individuals in Khndzoresk, Tegh, and Tsghuk settlements in Syunik.

Financial Overview

At the end of 2023, WFP had secured 52 percent of the funding for the 2019-2025 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), amounting to a total of USD 44 million. The 2023 Needs-Based Plan (NBP) was well supported, with funding exceeding its planned implementation requirements, with a total amount of USD 18 million.

WFP Armenia's expenditure in 2023 slightly increased compared to 2022, with 36 percent of the annual available resources expended. The lower expenditure rate was due to the delayed implementation of Activities 1 and 2 and the timing of contributions for crisis response, which were received after the conflict escalation and refugee crisis. Unspent funding will be carried forward to 2024.

One of WFP's goals in 2023 was to diversify its donor base. While the Russian Federation remained a major donor, substantial contributions were also received from the US, EU, Switzerland, CERF and France for the emergency response.





































Certain needs faced uneven resourcing, with activities related to crisis response (activity 4) being prioritized due to the conflict escalation and over 101,000 refugees entering Armenia and requiring humanitarian assistance. An internal loan of \$1 million from WFP's corporate Immediate Response Account (IRA) in September facilitated an early humanitarian response. The loan was repaid to the IRA facility as soon as directed contributions were confirmed.

The implementation plan of Activity 1 (school meals) was fully funded, and Activity 2 (technical support to national institutions) was funded at 95 percent. However, due to on-going negotiations for an expected multiyear contribution for 2024, implementation plans for these activities were extended into next year. A no-cost extension of the Russian Federation's 2023 contribution was granted in November, extending activities to October 2024. In November 2023, WFP received a multiyear contribution of EUR 500,000 from France for school feeding and capacity strengthening activities in Syunik province under Activity 1.

Activity 5 was underfunded, with only 53 percent of NBP funded. WFP was unable to secure additional funds for the needs-based plan, nevertheless, the implementation plan was fully implemented. Activity 6 was fully funded, with an extension from the U.S. Agency for International Development, aiming to strengthen the shock responsiveness of national social safety nets and enhance food security. WFP experienced some delays in implementation due to shifting priorities of the government because of the refugee crisis.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	5,737,034	4,184,504	10,444,050	2,834,077
SO01: Vulnerable populations in Armenia, including schoolchildren, have access to adequate and nutritious food year round	1,862,313	2,203,199	3,242,660	1,050,212
Activity 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government	1,862,313	2,203,199	3,242,660	1,050,212
SO04: Vulnerable populations in Armenia have access to basic needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crises	3,874,721	1,981,304	7,201,389	1,783,864
Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods	3,874,721	1,981,304	7,178,936	1,783,864
Non-activity specific	0	0	22,453	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	3,955,305	4,255,546	4,322,255	2,305,737
SO02: National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2025	3,955,305	4,255,546	4,322,255	2,305,737

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	 894,486	 927,770	 846,232	 558,083
Activity 05: Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain	 1,837,467	 2,266,274	 981,268	 980,028
Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system	 1,223,352	 1,061,501	 2,494,754	 767,625
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 1,282,716	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 9,692,340	 8,440,050	 16,049,023	 5,139,814
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 957,000	 631,081	 1,755,109	 834,516
Total Direct Costs	 10,649,340	 9,071,132	 17,804,132	 5,974,330
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 692,207	 589,623	 799,548	 799,548
Grand Total	 11,341,547	 9,660,755	 18,603,681	 6,773,879

Data Notes

Overview

[1] As a result of operational context and requirements, primarily related to the lack of detailed refugee beneficiary lists at the onset of the crisis and the need for immediate food assistance, WFP opted to provide in-kind assistance to rapidly scale up and cover humanitarian needs. With the emergency stabilizing, WFP is scaling up the use of a food card in 2024.

[2] <https://www.wfp.org/publications/impact-climate-change-livelihoods-and-food-security-armenia-clear-consolidated>

[3] In 2023, WFP provided cash-based transfers (CBT) across SO1, 2 and 4. The majority of this was delivered through the food card. In SO4, the use of CBT is reported as part of unconditional assistance which covers both in-kind food assistance and CBT. The table 'Beneficiaries by Modality' reports on all CBT beneficiaries in the CSP which amounts to 10,099. Out of this, 9,889 are food card beneficiaries receiving assistance under SO2 and SO4. The remaining amount, 210, were delivered under SO1 in a school feeding pilot.

Operational context

[1] [poverty_2023_en_2.pdf](https://www.armstat.am/poverty_2023_en_2.pdf) (armstat.am)

[2] [Global Gender Gap Report 2023](https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2023) | World Economic Forum (weforum.org)

[3] <https://www.wfp.org/publications/impact-climate-change-livelihoods-and-food-security-armenia-clear-consolidated>

[4] [Economic Outlook Republic of Armenia](https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Economic-Outlook/2023/01/01/economic-outlook-republic-of-armenia) (IMF)

[5] <https://www.wfp.org/publications/food-security-and-vulnerability-assessment-armenia>

[6] [National Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Armenia](https://www.nationalstrategicreview.am/). January 2018

[7] [WHO European Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative \(COSI\), 2022; Report on the fifth round of data collection, 2018–2020:](https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/communicable-diseases/obesity/surveillance-initiatives/euro-obesity-surveillance-initiative)

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

[8] [https://www.unhcr.org/news/press-releases/un-and-partners-appeal-us-97-million-respond-urgent-needs-refugees-and-their](https://www.unhcr.org/news/press-releases/un-and-partners-appeal-us-97-million-respond-urgent-needs-refugees-and-their-host-countries)

[9] <https://www.gov.am/en/news/item/10416/>

[10] <https://reliefweb.int/report/armenia/context-analysis-and-implications-influx-refugees-armenia-september-2023>

[11] <https://reliefweb.int/report/armenia/context-analysis-and-implications-influx-refugees-armenia-september-2023>

[12] <https://www.wfp.org/publications/poverty-and-food-security-armenia-snapshot-interlinkages-march-2023>

Strategic outcome 01

General note on integrated activities: WFP implements an integrated approach to strengthening food security which cuts across the Strategic Objectives and Activities in the Country Strategic Plan (2019-2025). Depending on funding allocations, similar activities may therefore be implemented under multiple Strategic Objectives. Activities implemented under one Strategic Objective 1 and 2 link to each other and to activities implemented under Strategic Objective 4. This is particularly true for activities that relate to strengthening food value chains, which involves support to production, processing, packaging, marketing and consumption. Bakeries for example, are supported under Activity 1, 5 and 4, yet with different objectives and outcomes in mind.

[1] 2018 Cost of Diet: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000062242/download>

Strategic outcome 02

Narrative

[1] https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Armenia_National-Pathway_2021_En.pdf

Output tables

Activities related to CSP Output 11 (5.3) is not reported on as this was not implemented in 2023. It was originally intended to support asset creation activities however these activities were instead implemented without a CBT component.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] <https://reliefweb.int/report/armenia/context-analysis-and-implications-influx-refugees-armenia-september-2023>

[2] These baselines and endlines refer to project specific monitoring while the data in the tables are national averages based on the FSVA5, thus a difference can be observed in the data and outcomes reported.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] World Economic Forum. 2023 and 2020. The Global Gender Gap Index 2023 and 2020.

[2] UN Women. 2019. Armenia Country Gender Equality Brief.pdf (unwomen.org)

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	36,240	34,441	95%
	female	39,260	34,850	89%
	total	75,500	69,291	92%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,128	1,315	117%
	female	987	1,296	131%
	total	2,115	2,611	123%
24-59 months	male	1,833	1,413	77%
	female	1,692	1,395	82%
	total	3,525	2,808	80%
5-11 years	male	2,961	2,763	93%
	female	2,679	2,727	102%
	total	5,640	5,490	97%
12-17 years	male	2,679	5,097	190%
	female	2,256	4,463	198%
	total	4,935	9,560	194%
18-59 years	male	22,529	18,429	82%
	female	24,421	18,114	74%
	total	46,950	36,543	78%
60+ years	male	5,110	5,424	106%
	female	7,225	6,855	95%
	total	12,335	12,279	100%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	75,500	11,030	15%
Refugee	0	58,261	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	8,500	6,705	78%
School based programmes	0	210	-

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	500	717	143%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	67,000	61,659	92%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Buckwheat	0	0	0%
Lentils	0	0	0%
Rice	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Wheat Flour	0	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 04			
Buckwheat	75	0	0%
Lentils	40	0	0%
Rations	0	204	-
Rice	40	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	16	0	0%
Wheat Flour	75	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Buckwheat	2	0	0%
Lentils	1	0	0%
Rice	1	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	1	0	0%
Wheat Flour	2	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	0	578	-
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	2,948,400	208,994	7%
Commodity Voucher	0	76,966	-
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	593,400	462,205	78%

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					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Schoolchildren in the targeted areas receive a nutritious, hot, diversified meal every day they attend school to meet their basic food and nutrition needs					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female		113
			Male		97
			Total		210
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		578
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		578

Other Output					
Activity 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government					
Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 02: (1.2) Communities benefit from an enhanced national school feeding programme, including nutrition education, enabling them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	21	21
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	290	520
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	28	21
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	132	80
CSP Output 04: (1.4) Communities, including smallholders, benefit from joint efforts to link local production with procurement of school meals to improve their incomes					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	School feeding (on-site)	Number	2,620	3,254
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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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Transition strategy for School Health and Nutrition/including School feeding fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP	Overall	2	=3	=3	3	WFP programme monitoring

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						
Corporate output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 11: (5.3) Vulnerable populations received food or CBT assistance to meet their basic food needs while participating in food systems strengthening activities						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	2,600		
			Male	2,400		
			Total	5,000		
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	480,000		
Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 10: (5.2) Actors along food value chains have access to climate sensitive technologies, tools and information to enhance productive capacity and output of nutritious foods						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	Activity supporters	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	200	404	
			Male	300	313	
			Total	500	717	
Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system						
Corporate output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 12: (6.1) Vulnerable groups benefit from enhanced national social protection systems and coherent policies to ensure their basic food and nutrition needs are met						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	1,820	3,488	
			Male	1,680	3,217	
			Total	3,500	6,705	
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT	8		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	113,400	462,205	

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 08: (2.4) Communities have enhanced awareness of, access to and consumption of healthy, nutritious and diverse diets

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	598	486

Activity 05: Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 10: (5.2) Actors along food value chains have access to climate sensitive technologies, tools and information to enhance productive capacity and output of nutritious foods

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number Number	265 7	280 7
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Access to Energy Services	Number Number	7 203	7 202
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Megawatt	0.89	0.9
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number Number	1 13	1 13
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.16: Total value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US\$	504,000	504,000
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	51	51
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	1	1

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)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	3,000	3,327
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 (Overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	20	20

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened
CSP Output 10: (5.2) Actors along food value chains have access to climate sensitive technologies, tools and information to enhance productive capacity and output of nutritious foods

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	11
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	195	195
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	8,135	8,135

Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 12: (6.1) Vulnerable groups benefit from enhanced national social protection systems and coherent policies to ensure their basic food and nutrition needs are met

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	7	7
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	National data & analytics (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	National data & analytics (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	National data & analytics (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	105	105

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	17	13
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	4	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National institutions - Location: Armenia - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>8	=2	0	Secondary data

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

Output Results

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

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 15: (4.1) Affected populations benefit from cash-based transfers and/ or in-kind food assistance in order to meet basic food needs and preserve their nutrition status

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Activity supporters	General Distribution	Female		21
			Male		193
			Total		214
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	34,840	30,824
			Male	32,160	30,621
			Total	67,000	61,445
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	245	204.24
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,948,400	208,994
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		76,966

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 16: (4.2) Affected populations benefit from livelihoods interventions and productive assets rebuilt to restore their livelihoods

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	150	136
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	4,790	4,490

CSP Output 17: (4.3) People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	58	72
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	853	829.3
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	44	25
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	18	18

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	37	≥45	>38	41.3	WFP survey
	Male	51	≥57	>52	55.7	WFP survey
	Overall	44	≥50	>45	47.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	60		≤0	38.31	WFP survey
	Male	40		≤0	28.2	WFP survey
	Overall	39	≤30	≤39	34.39	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	51		≤0	9.3	WFP survey
	Male	49		≤0	11	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≤8	≤5	10	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	47		≤0	29.9	WFP survey
	Male	53		≤0	31.3	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≤27	≤31	30.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	49		≥0	22.4	WFP survey
	Male	51		≥0	29.5	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≥35	≥25	25.2	WFP survey
Target Group: General population - Location: Armenia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12	<10.42	<11	8.3	WFP survey
	Male	10	<7.52	<9	7	WFP survey
	Overall	11	<9.04	<10	8	WFP survey
Target Group: General population/Host families - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	52			92.8	WFP survey
	Male	48			95.3	WFP survey
	Overall	91	≥95	≥95	93.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	66			6.2	WFP survey
	Male	34			4	WFP survey
	Overall	8	≤4	≤4	5.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	65			1	WFP survey
	Male	35			0.7	WFP survey
	Overall	1	<1	≤1	0.9	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	52	=52	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	=48	=100	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Activity 05: Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Armenia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	52	=52	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	=48	=100	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	52	=52	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	=48	=100	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Armenia - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥90	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Armenia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥90	100	WFP survey
Activity 05: Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Armenia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥90	100	WFP survey

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SA - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0		≥35	39	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0		≥10	10	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0		≥55	51	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	41		≥41	42	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	4		≥21	4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	55		≥55	54	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: General population - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98	=52	=100	99.23	WFP
	Male	100	=48	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	51.61	=52	=52	100	WFP
	Male	47.64	=48	=48	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.25	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	51	=52	=52	100	WFP
	Male	48	=48	=48	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No		Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Armenia - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No		Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Armenia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No		Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Armenia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No		Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Armenia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No		Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Avetik Avedissyan

WFP supports the Government's emergency response efforts and delivers food assistance to refugees.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

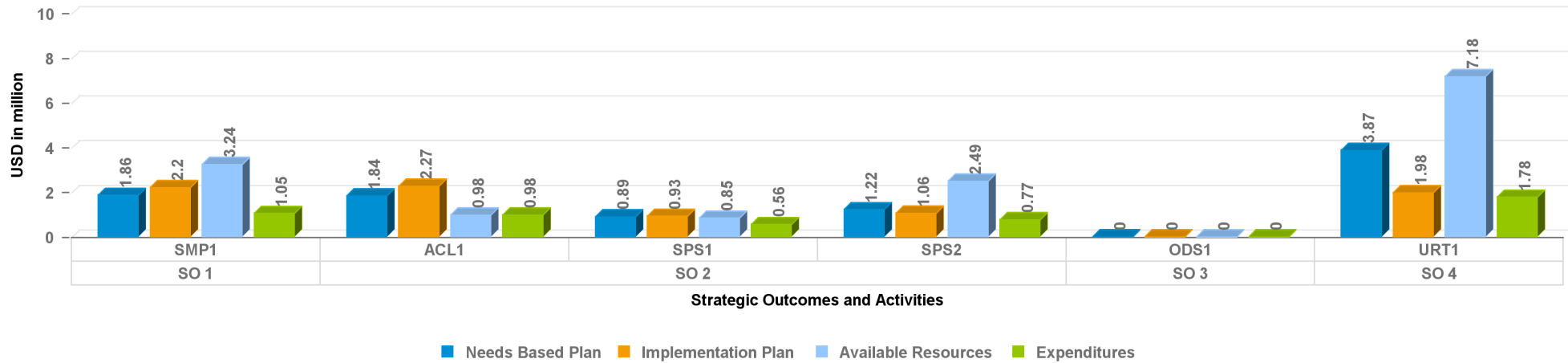
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Vulnerable populations in Armenia, including schoolchildren, have access to adequate and nutritious food year round
SO 2		National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government
SO 2	ACL1	Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain
SO 2	SPS1	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
SO 2	SPS2	Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system
SO 3	ODS1	Provide on-demand service provision to the Government and other partners
SO 4	URT1	Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	3,874,721	1,981,305	7,178,937	1,783,864
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	22,453	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	1,862,313	2,203,199	3,242,660	1,050,213
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,737,035	4,184,504	10,444,050	2,834,077
17.9	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	1,223,352	1,061,502	2,494,754	767,625
		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	894,486	927,770	846,233	558,084
		Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain	1,837,468	2,266,275	981,269	980,029
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,955,306	4,255,547	4,322,256	2,305,737

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Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	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	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,282,717	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	1,282,717	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			9,692,341	8,440,051	16,049,023	5,139,815
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			957,000	631,081	1,755,110	834,516
Total Direct Costs			10,649,341	9,071,132	17,804,133	5,974,331
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			692,207	589,624	799,549	799,549
Grand Total			11,341,548	9,660,756	18,603,682	6,773,880



Wanee Piyabongkarn

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

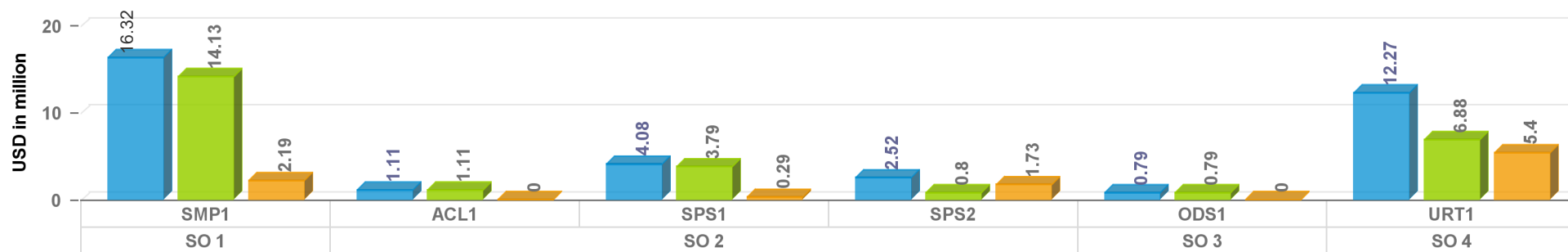
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government
SO 2	ACL1	Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain
SO 2	SPS1	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
SO 2	SPS2	Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system
SO 3	ODS1	Provide on-demand service provision to the Government and other partners
SO 4	URT1	Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	18,033,523	11,380,910	892,962	12,273,872	6,878,800	5,395,072
		Non Activity Specific	0	22,453	0	22,453	0	22,453
	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	16,783,800	16,321,416	0	16,321,416	14,128,969	2,192,447
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			34,817,322	27,724,779	892,962	28,617,741	21,007,769	7,609,973

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Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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	2,196,330	2,524,371	0	2,524,371	797,242	1,727,129
		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	6,141,346	4,075,466	0	4,075,466	3,787,317	288,149
		Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain	4,489,577	1,106,326	0	1,106,326	1,105,086	1,240
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			12,827,253	7,706,163	0	7,706,163	5,689,645	2,016,519
17.16	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
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,630,000	794,289	0	794,289	794,289	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,282,717	0	1,282,717	0	1,282,717
Subtotal SDG Target			0	1,282,717	0	1,282,717	0	1,282,717

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Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	49,274,575	37,507,949	892,962	38,400,911	27,491,702	10,909,208
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	3,791,130	3,091,430	46,005	3,137,435	2,216,842	920,594
		Total Direct Costs	53,065,706	40,599,379	938,967	41,538,346	29,708,544	11,829,802
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	3,337,927	2,502,585		2,502,585	2,502,585	0
		Grand Total	56,403,632	43,101,964	938,967	44,040,931	32,211,129	11,829,802

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures