WFP
World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Armenia

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan

2019 - 2025

Table of contents

Overview . . . 3

Operational context . . . 8

Restoring lives . . . 11

Programme performance . . . 12

Strategic outcome 01 . . . 12

Strategic outcome 02 . . . 14

Strategic outcome 03 . . . 17

Strategic outcome 04 . . . 18

Cross-cutting results . . . 20

Gender equality and women's empowerment . . . 20

Protection and accountability to affected people . . . 21

Environmental sustainability . . . 22

Nutrition integration . . . 23

Partnerships . . . 24

Financial Overview . . . 26

Data Notes . . . 30

Annex . . . 31

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports . . . 31

Figures and Indicators . . . 32

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group . . . 32

Beneficiaries by Residence Status . . . 32

Beneficiaries by Programme Area . . . 32

Annual Food Transfer (mt) . . . 33

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD) . . . 33

Strategic Outcome and Output Results . . . 35

Cross-cutting Indicators . . . 44

Overview

Key messages

- **In 2024, WFP continued its humanitarian operations in response to the refugee crisis and reached nearly 100,000 people with assistance by significantly scaling up its food card solution.**
- **Despite efforts, reductions in the number of marginally food-secure and food-insecure people in Armenia saw limited progress in 2024, primarily due to non-inclusive economic growth, the effects of climate change and conflict.**
- **Working with local authorities, organizations and communities in 2024 to reduce humanitarian needs, WFP invested in strengthening food value chains, transformative school feeding, solar energy, trainings and agricultural infrastructure for farmers, reaching nearly 7,000 beneficiaries across Armenia.**

In 2024, WFP reached nearly 100,000 beneficiaries, 52 percent of whom were women. This represents a higher number of beneficiaries compared to 2022 and 2023. Around 90 percent of these received humanitarian assistance as part of WFP's crisis response.

The Armenia Refugee Response Plan ended in March 2024; however, with humanitarian needs persisting, WFP continued its food assistance to refugees until October. During this period, WFP gradually phased down unconditional assistance, prioritizing the most vulnerable households, while scaling up 'humanitarian-development-peace nexus' activities in support of social cohesion and socio-economic integration of refugees with the aim to reduce humanitarian needs.

Throughout the year, WFP scaled its food card response, providing the Government with a shock-responsive social assistance tool that addresses food insecurity in an effective and targeted manner.

WFP reached almost 26,000 beneficiaries with its food card response in 2024, providing USD 24 to USD 36 per person per month, made possible by generous support from a broad set of donors. The provision of the food card was complemented by financial literacy and nutrition awareness sessions to assist beneficiaries in financial planning and promoting better eating habits. Subsequently, social workers were trained to continue supporting households with nutrition and financial planning issues. Importantly, during the summer, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs utilized the food card modality to run its own social ambulance programme, a rapid response mechanism, to assist more than 300 households. This was an effective demonstration of the uptake of WFP's food card pilot into government social assistance programmes.

Nearly 50 percent of all Armenian households spend half of their disposable income on food and are at risk of becoming food insecure in case of additional shocks or stressors.

In March 2024, WFP finalized the sixth Food Security Vulnerability Assessment (FSVA6) which reported 20 percent of households as food insecure in Armenia. This represents an estimated 550,000 people. Findings indicated that 54 percent of households are marginally food secure, placing more than half of Armenia's population at risk of becoming food insecure in the event of new shocks. Although the number of food-insecure households has decreased by 10 percentage points since the last FSVA in 2023, nearly half the population resorts to negative coping strategies, such as purchasing food on credit, to ensure sufficient food consumption. The variation in food insecurity levels in the regular FSVAs is largely attributable to seasonal factors, shocks and the extent of humanitarian assistance, which has stabilized food consumption among refugees.

Compared to previous assessments, the difference between rural and urban food consumption levels (average of 47.5 percent acceptable food consumption) is almost negligible (less than 2-3 percent difference), with the notable exception of Yerevan, which exhibits high levels of acceptable food consumption (59 percent) compared to the rest of the country.

WFP has established new partnerships resulting in innovative initiatives in support of ministries, local authorities, and vulnerable communities.

With the Eurasian Development Bank, new financing has been secured to expand the 'Milk in Schools' project, which was successfully piloted in 2023. This scale-up represents a pioneering initiative involving ministries, the private sector

and selected schools. It aims to provide essential micro- and macro-nutrients to 1,340 school children while reducing the consumption of sugary beverages. This initiative complements WFP's ongoing efforts to promote healthy lifestyles and diets through the provision of healthy food alternatives and social behavior change.

In March 2024, WFP signed an agreement between the Asian Development Bank and the Ministry of Economy. Through this agreement, WFP will provide technical assistance to enable the Ministry to implement and scale up WFP-tested models related to solar stations, climate-smart agriculture and other food value chain investments. The solar station model involves establishing solar power on public buildings, resulting in electricity savings for the community that can be reinvested in community-based activities related to food security.

Strengthening food systems in Armenia was a central objective for WFP in 2024 - from increasing productivity at farm levels to better processing, marketing and promoting healthier food and eating habits.

In 2024, **nearly 7,000 beneficiaries involved in the agriculture and food value chain (50 percent women) received WFP assistance**. WFP prioritized assistance to food-insecure new border communities such as Gegharkunik, Syunik and Vayots Dzor, aiming to reduce humanitarian needs. This initiative resulted in **30 km of irrigation canals being rehabilitated,** thereby supporting farmers in cultivating their land effectively.

In areas contaminated by mines and unexploded ordinances (UXOs), WFP's collaboration with the Center for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise (CHDE) continued. This partnership forms a crucial element of WFP's nexus programming with plans in 2025 to invest in areas that have been de-mined and 'green labelled,' signaling readiness to implement food security and livelihood activities in new border communities.

Several interventions across Armenia were implemented to strengthen the overall food system, from production, to processing, tackling post-harvest losses, marketing and promoting access to food and healthier eating habits. Despite the economic growth experienced in Armenia in 2024, and the reduction in the unemployment rate, the cost of living has increased in Armenia and remains a significant concern, with approximately 25 percent of young individuals unemployed, which is double the national average for all age groups. For poor rural farming households, barriers to self-sufficiency and food security include limited access to quality seeds, modern equipment, financing and knowledge of cultivation, processing and marketing of produce.

WFP maintains a 'light-touch'approach to ensure the sustainability of the National School Feeding Programme with an integrated set of solutions that bring educational gains, income and improved capacities of schools.

Since the handover of the School Feeding Programme to the government in 2023, WFP has continued to provide technical and financial assistance to the School Feeding Child Welfare Agency (SFCWA). This national entity was established to assist the Government in managing, monitoring, and implementing the National School Feeding Programme in the longer term, and the Government has gradually increased the financing of SFCWA. To complement these efforts, WFP is scaling up its Transformative School Feeding models, which include the provision of solar energy, greenhouses and intensive orchards. These initiatives serve as educational investments for school children, teaching them how to manage natural resources, while also providing access to nutrition for school meals. Additionally, schools can generate extra income by selling excess produce and energy.

In 2024, 36 schools were selected across Tavush, Lori, Gegharkunik, Shirak, Armavir, Ararat, and Syunik provinces to receive solar stations resulting in cost savings of over USD 210,000 on an annual basis, providing savings to re-invest in the transformative school feeding activities.

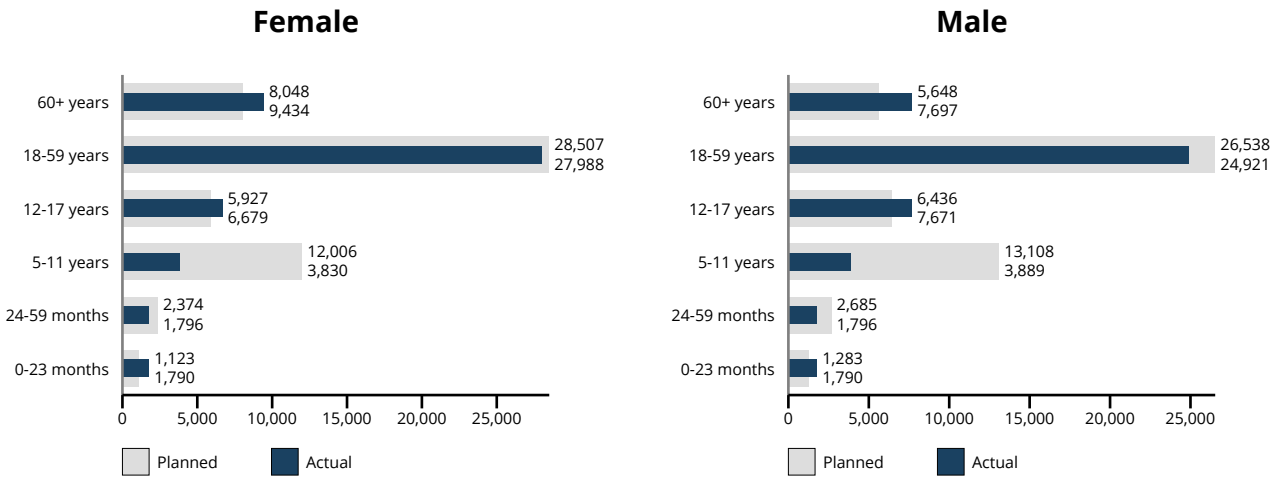
99,281

Total beneficiaries in 2024

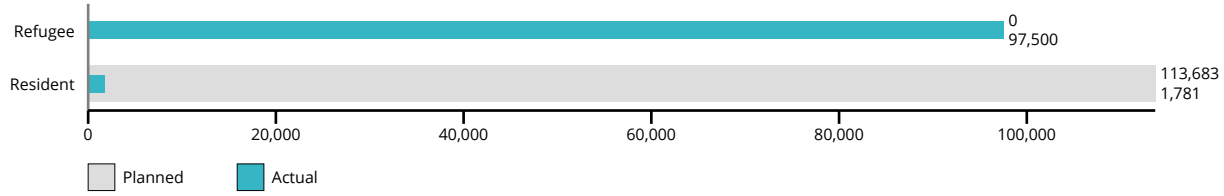
52% **female**

48% **male**

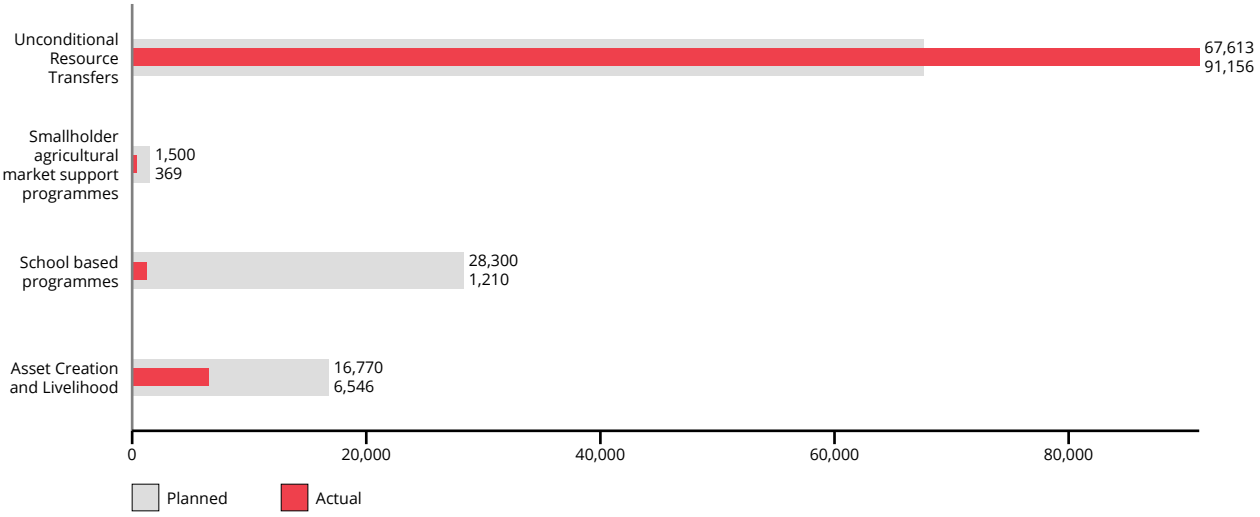
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



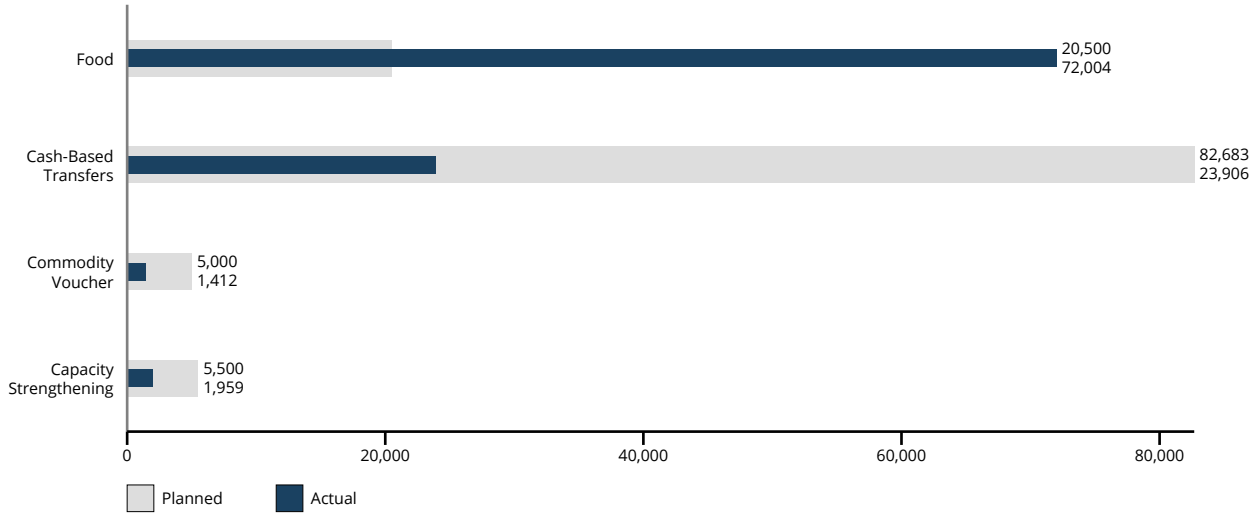
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



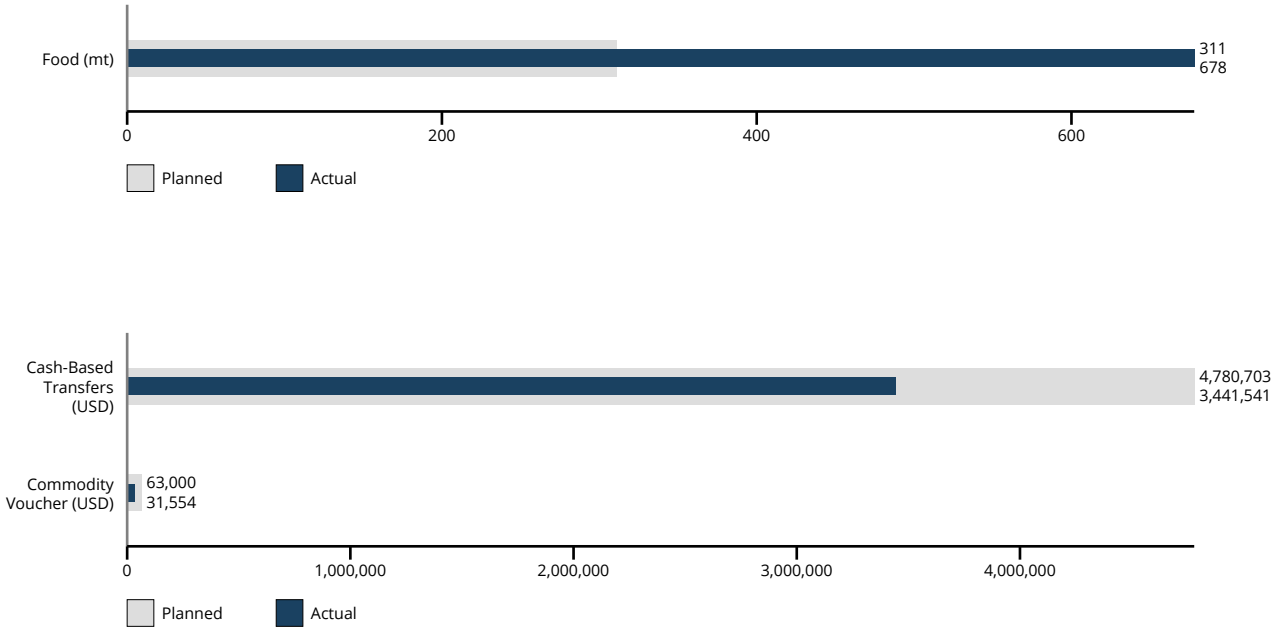
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



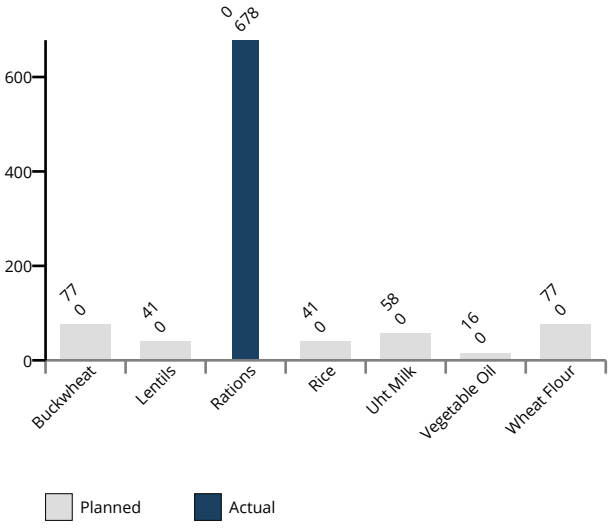
Beneficiaries by Modality



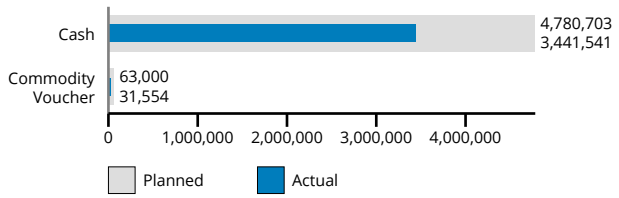
Total Transfers by Modality



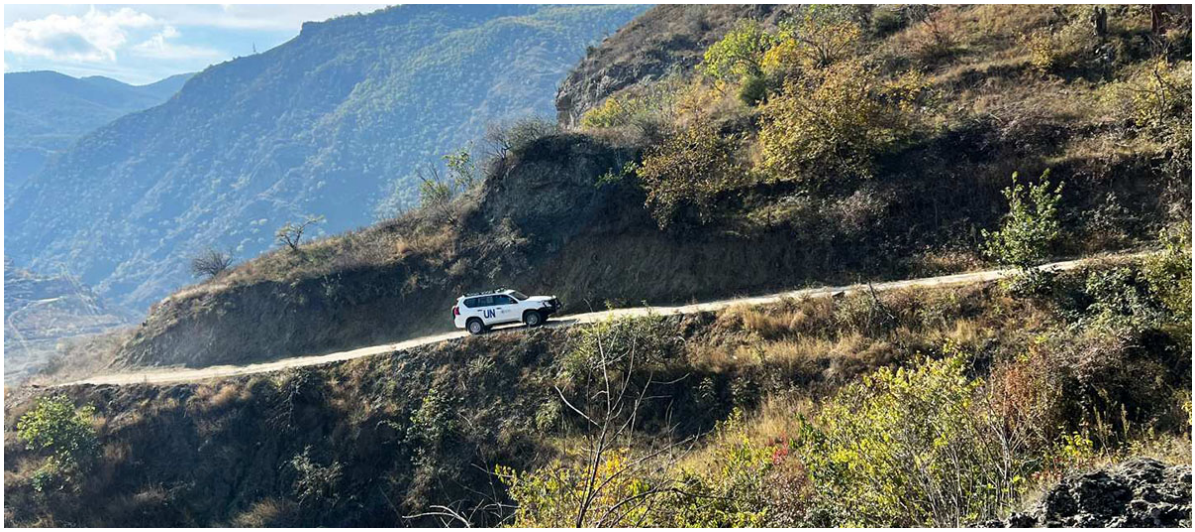
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



© © WFP/Lilit Sargsyan
On the way to Goris from Vorotan border community in Syunik province

Armenia's economy experienced growth amid relative geopolitical stability, however, unemployment rates have worsened since 2023.

Armenia is a landlocked upper-middle-income country exposed to economic shocks and structural challenges, including unemployment and labor skill mismatches. In 2024, 24 percent of the population lived below the poverty line, a 1 percent decrease from 2023. Unemployment has risen in 2024, in part due to a lack of integration of refugees into the labor market. [1] Gender equality in the labor market remains a challenge with women's economic participation, particularly in terms of unemployment, nearly twice as high compared to men. [2][3]

In 2024, an estimated 550,000 people in Armenia - or 140,000 households - were food insecure, with Yerevan being more food secure compared to the rest of the country.

WFP's sixth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (FSVA6) found that 20 percent of households were food insecure in Armenia. The local population faces higher food insecurity (22 percent) than refugees (16 percent) with emergency assistance. However, among marginally food-secure people, refugees are more vulnerable (65 percent, compared to 50 percent of the local population). Nearly half of the population in Armenia meets acceptable food needs through negative coping mechanisms, primarily by taking on debt to purchase food and by spending savings. As in previous assessments, food insecurity is higher among woman-headed households (23 percent) compared to male-headed households (17 percent) due to lower income levels and higher levels of crisis coping strategies, such as selling productive assets. Compared to the assessment in 2023, a higher number of people (54 percent) are at risk of falling into food insecurity in case of a shock, underlining a significantly fragile food security situation in Armenia. [4]] Climate change, water scarcity and environmental risks further complicate addressing these issues, particularly for sectors sensitive to climatic shocks, such as agriculture.

Armenia faces a malnutrition challenge, manifesting in a double burden of stunting and overweight, particularly among children under five. The most recent Childhood Obesity Surveillance Study (2019/20) found 28 percent of children aged 7-10 are overweight, and 13 percent are obese. [5] The latest stunting levels recorded for children under five, was 9 percent, for children between 6 and 23 months old, 66 percent did not reach the minimum acceptable diet.

The 2023 refugee crisis continues to affect Armenia, as humanitarian needs remain and socioeconomic integration efforts become ever more important to ensure social cohesion.

Over 115,000 refugees arrived in Armenia in 2023, constituting over 4 percent of the total population. Out of these, approximately 66 percent were women and children. In 2024, the Government provided extensive support, including accommodation and financing, to meet basic needs. WFP, under the UN Refugee Response Plan, scaled up its immediate food assistance support early in 2024, consisting of family food parcels and increasingly the use of food cards as a cash-based solution. In close coordination with the Government and local authorities, WFP reached over 97,500 refugees with food assistance and ensured broad geographical coverage. [5] Over the course of 2024, WFP scaled up efforts for mid- to longer-term socioeconomic integration of refugees and community social cohesion.

In 2024, the fifth year of the Country Strategic Plan (2019-2025), WFP's models matured, and operations saw increased uptake by ministries and local authorities.

WFP aims to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through four Strategic Outcomes (SO). These Strategic Outcomes seek to ensure that vulnerable populations and school children have access to nutritious meals (SO1), equip national institutions and food systems to improve the food security and nutritional status of people in Armenia and (SO2), working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, ensure that people affected by crisis have access to food assistance and can rebuild their livelihoods (SO4). WFP also has an SO which allows support to the Government with on-demand services, which was not active in 2024 but was utilized during the COVID-19 response (SO3).

Under **CSP Outcome 1,** WFP continued to support the implementation of the Government's **School Feeding Programme,** which was handed over in 2023. WFP focused on expanding the transformative elements of school feeding, which entail a circular economy approach allowing schools to reinvest savings in school feeding activities, working closely with the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports (MoESCS), the School Feeding and Child Welfare Agency (SFCWA), and the Social and Industrial Food Service Institute (SIFI).

Under **CSP Outcome 2, WFP generated evidence for policy development and needs-based activities.** WFP provides regular updates on the food security situation through its Food Security and Vulnerability Assessments, which inform food security interventions. In 2024, WFP analyzed the food security differences between locals and refugees, finding refugees better off due to sustained humanitarian assistance, but more marginally food insecure, pointing to differences in how refugees have access to coping mechanisms compared to local populations.

In 2024, WFP continued technical assistance to enhance the shock responsiveness of the social protection system. This assistance is based on capacity assessments and the development of standard operating procedures undertaken in 2023. WFP engaged with the Crisis Management State Academy to provide theoretical and practical trainings such as simulation exercises, related to rapid response mechanisms part of the shock-responsive social protection system. WFP also significantly scaled up the use of food cards in response to the refugee crisis and in late 2024, began piloting a multi-wallet modality jointly with the UN Children Fund (UNICEF).

A minor budget revision took place in 2024 (the sixth since the inception of the CSP). This was done to add milk as a commodity, make slight budget and beneficiary adjustments and align with the latest technical requirements. In 2025, WFP plans to provide additional support for the most vulnerable refugee households using the food card model. Investments in irrigation, trainings and technical support to communities and local authorities will also continue so as to reduce humanitarian needs.

Risk management

In 2024, WFP operated in an environment characterized by several risks that had the potential to severely impact food security in Armenia. These risks included potential border tensions that could result in military escalation, climate-related shocks such as floods, hailstorms, and the risk of significant earthquakes, as well as an unpredictable macroeconomic landscape marked by import dependency and potential exchange rate volatility. Additionally, operational risks such as the timing of financial support from donor partners and levels of financing provided some challenges for WFP.

WFP has invested in analysis, monitoring, advancing internal control measures and conducting practical trainings, drills and simulation exercises to manage these risks. For example, all WFP staff participated in simulation exercises related to a conflict scenario and a large-scale earthquake scenario. These exercises provided important lessons learned that resulted in updates to WFP Armenia's Business Continuity Plan and investment in preparedness measures to safeguard WFP's operational capacity and ability to respond within days. Staff also participated in First Aid trainings to ensure readiness and safety.

WFP continued to monitor key macroeconomic indicators as part of its regular analytical work and undertook assessments to understand the evolving context and needs of food-insecure populations. These assessments included the Sixth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment, the monthly Market Monitors, and continued training and awareness-raising around the Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR), which was completed the previous year. These efforts were rolled out with consultations at the local level to ensure awareness and uptake into local-level planning.

Lessons learned

In 2024, WFP conducted two major evaluations: a decentralized evaluation of the School Feeding Programme and the Country Strategic Plan evaluation. These evaluations marked major learning milestones for WFP, providing evidence on performance and informing the next Country Strategic Plan.

The decentralized evaluation focused on School Feeding Programme activities implemented under Outcome 1 and Outcome 2. It found that WFP had positively contributed to long-term results in the areas of education and healthy and nutritious food in Armenia. Additionally, the development and piloting of innovative models allowed schools to become an effective platform for learning opportunities on healthy nutrition and lifestyle, innovative agriculture, circular economy, local value chains, and green energy.

The evaluation of WFP Armenia's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2025 was commissioned by WFP's Office of Evaluations covering the period up to July 2024. Overall, the evaluation highlighted positive results from WFP's work. These include the successful handover of the School Feeding Programme to the Government, innovative models in food systems and green economy, and the strengthening of the social protection system.

Restoring lives

through food, hope and stability

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Narine with daughters Emmy, 3, and Nadya, 9

Following the refugee crisis in September 2023, which displaced more than 115,000 people, WFP expanded the use of food cards to enable refugees to purchase necessary food items from regular markets. This assistance was complemented by nutrition awareness and financial literacy training, addressing structural challenges related to malnutrition and financial management.

Narine's household was among those benefiting from this dual support. Her family faced daunting challenges upon their arrival in Armenia and struggled to meet their food needs. The food card helped them purchase essential items and stock up on basic food commodities, providing her family with much-needed security.

"We received AMD 303,000 (approximately USD 750) via the food card," Narine shared. "This timely support during our initial months was crucial. Before receiving the card, we had to wait for state aid, and after paying for rent and utilities, little was left for food. We often had to buy food on credit and reduce portion sizes."

WFP's support extended beyond financial assistance, fostering a network of care through the support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and with World Vision implementing psychosocial support. Due to this holistic approach to humanitarian assistance, Narine and her children, beyond food support, also received tools to manage the stress and anxieties of displacement. "I am grateful for the chance to connect with other families facing similar challenges. Sharing experiences and supporting one another has been truly helpful," she noted.

Narine's daughter Nadya found relief in Child-Friendly Space (CFS) sessions offered through the project. The sessions provided young refugees with a safe environment to express themselves and bond with peers. "I do not have new friends here yet, but I like attending the sessions very much," Nadya said. "In one session, we learned about recognizing emotions, which helped me understand my feelings better and manage them."

Immediate financial relief through the food card, combined with ongoing psychosocial support, has enabled thousands of refugees to focus on rebuilding their lives and planning for their new future.

Programme performance

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

100,000 school children now receive daily nutritious meals through government-led school meals programme.

11,500 children benefit from wholegrain bread to promote healthy diets and lifestyles.

A primary focus of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) is to continue the nationalization of the School Feeding Programme in Armenia. In 2024, WFP implemented a 'light-touch' approach with the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports (MoESCS) and the School Feeding and Child Welfare Agency (SFCWA), which involves technical support and continuous capacity strengthening. This has been done to ensure the sustainability of the National School Feeding Programme.

Similar to previous years, the school feeding model in Armenia not only addresses nutritional needs and educational outcomes among school-aged children, but also promotes community engagement, using a circular economy approach with for example energy savings being reinvested into the programme, and linking school meals to nutritious and locally produced food contributing to broader social and economic development achievements locally. Around 1050 schools in Armenia are providing daily hot meals to school children.

The holistic approach of this model 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). Programmatically, Strategic Outcome 1 in the CSP is integrated with other activities implemented by WFP, in particular, activities 2 (technical support to national institutions) and 5 (strengthening of food systems), under Strategic Outcome 2. In 2024, the continued multiyear finance contribution from the Russian Federation allowed timely implementation and was key to ensure the capacity strengthening of ministries.

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

Following the full handover of WFP's school feeding in 2023, WFP has focused its efforts on technical assistance to the School Feeding and Child Welfare Agency (SFCWA) to ensure quality implementation and monitoring of the national programme. In an important agreement with the Government, the operational funding, i.e. staffing costs, that WFP has been providing to the SFCWA, will be included in national budgets for approval by the Parliament. This represents yet another commitment by the Government of Armenia to make the School Feeding Programme sustainable. At the time of the handover, more than 108,000 school children in grades 0-4 received hot nutritious meals. In 2025, WFP in partnership with 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), will link the School Feeding Programme to urban schools in Yerevan, which are the only remaining schools not providing school meals in Armenia.

WFP's technical and capacity-strengthening initiatives at institutional, systems, community and individual levels continued in 2024. Nearly 1,600 people in schools were trained in food handling, food safety, hygiene, and asset registration in over 80 different workshops across the country. This is slightly more than what had been planned by WFP. Implementation of WFP's transformative school feeding models was carried out across 36 schools in the Tavush, Lori, Gegharkunik, Shirak, Armavir, Ararat, and Syunik provinces. These schools received solar stations, intensive orchards and berry gardens. The solar stations help cover energy consumption needs for schools, and an estimated USD 200,000 is saved from this initiative, which can be reinvested by the schools based on local needs and requirements. Some schools also received hydroponics and greenhouses, which supplement school meals with fresh produce while providing an education component on managing these types of agricultural assets and production.

The situation related to unhealthy diets and lifestyle norms continues to be of concern to WFP and its partners. High consumption of carbohydrates, i.e. white bread, sugary drinks and a general reliance on cheaper staple foods that are less nutritious are common among poor rural households. WFP, with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports, to mention a few, have prioritized the promotion of healthy lifestyles through several key initiatives. This includes scaling up a successful pilot in 2023, where in 2024 WFP was able to provide "Milk to Schools" to more than 1,350 students in the Lori region of Armenia. This initiative will address issues around low calcium among children and the high intake of sugary beverages. These efforts are part of WFP's social behaviour change efforts that integrate the promotion of healthy diets and exercise in Armenia.

As a continuation of expanding access and availability of wholegrain, which is already provided to 18,500 children during school lunches in Tavush and Lori provinces, WFP scaled up the wholegrain wheat value chain activities in Gegharkunik province as part of the National School Feeding Programme. To date, more than 70 schools in Gegharkunik use wholegrain wheat to bake bread for school children, and more than 30 schools purchase wholegrain wheat bread from WFP-supported bakeries in the province. The initiative benefits more than 11,500 children in 90 percent of the schools in the province. An important aspect that drives success and acceptance of wholegrain wheat bread is the social behavior change campaigns which engage teachers, parents and school children to promote positive eating habits. In 2025, the wholegrain bread will be further scaled up in Syunik, Armavir and Kotayk provinces.

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

WFP supported **700** **farmers** supported with **efficient drip irrigation** equipment and training to improve their agricultural productivity.

26,000 **beneficiaries** received assistance through a food card - a shock responsive social protection modality.

VAM

The 6th nationwide Food Security Vulnerability and Assessment exercise completed - providing needed evidence to policy-makers.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP is contributing to several Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Strengthening Partnerships (SDG17), Zero Hunger (SDG2), No Poverty (SDG1), Gender Inequality (SDG5) and clean green energy (SDG7). This is achieved through three activity areas under this Strategic Outcome, including 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).

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.

WFP supports the capacity of national institutions and our partners by co-creating and making available high-quality assessments, analysis and research related to food security. This ensures that these actors have well-informed policies, strategies and systems that address food security in Armenia.

The sixth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment is a flagship food security assessment in Armenia and in 2024 focusing on food security of local population and refugees.

In 2024, WFP conducted the sixth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (FSVA6), collecting data from a statistically representative 4,150 households across all regions in Armenia. The results showed that 20 percent of households were food insecure, an improvement of about 10 percentage points compared to 2023. This improvement is largely attributed to seasonal differences and significant levels of humanitarian assistance provided by the government and international organizations, including WFP. The proportion of food-insecure populations was lower among refugees (16 percent) compared to the local population (22 percent).

An estimated 54 percent of households were marginally food secure, suggesting that more than half the population is at risk of becoming food insecure in the event of new shocks or crises. Rural areas continue to be more food insecure (24 percent) compared to urban (19 percent), primarily due to rural livelihoods being dominated by agriculture, which is typically affected by seasonality and generates lower incomes. Increasingly, Yerevan has its own dynamics with a lower food insecurity at 9 percent compared to both rural and other urban areas in Armenia.

Worryingly, 5 out of 10 households with acceptable food consumption levels adopted negative coping strategies in order to safeguard acceptable consumption. This included purchasing food on credit or using savings to afford consumption. The analysis also highlighted that female-headed households were more food insecure (23 percent) compared to male-headed households (17 percent). Households with single parents and who had persons with disabilities also demonstrated higher food insecurity levels compared to the average.

WFP is supporting the Government and food-insecure communities to assess environmental and climate-related risks. In 2024, WFP conducted more than a dozen sessions at the local level based on the Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR) to raise awareness and define priorities to tackle climate change jointly with local authorities and affected communities. Additionally, WFP continued to provide regular monthly Market Price Bulletins, which monitor the market situation in Armenia and its implications for food security. These bulletins report on foreign currency exchange rates, retail market price fluctuations, and the overall socioeconomic situation and evolving purchasing power of households.

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

WFP in Armenia is working closely with ministries, technical partners, NGOs and local communities to make the food system and food value chains in particular in new bordering regions more resilient. This includes rehabilitation of poorly maintained irrigation systems, addressing inadequate infrastructure, diversifying livelihoods to be less sensitive to climate shocks, and connecting farmers to markets while promoting better diets.

In 2024, WFP helped construct and rehabilitate nearly 400 productive assets, most of which also support climate adaptation objectives. Due to funding received late in 2024, WFP was unable to fully implement its plans related to supporting farmers with trainings and technical support. These activities will continue in 2025.

With support from the Swiss Development Agency, WFP initiated a new set of activities as part of the Socioeconomic Integration of Refugees in Armenia (SEIRA) project. This project is being implemented in multiple bordering provinces, including Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor and Syunik, where 700 farmers and refugees are supported with modern agricultural techniques and practices. This includes agricultural inputs to establish berry gardens equipped with drip irrigation. This project also includes providing solar power to public buildings and support to local businesses and bakeries, which will continue in 2025.

In 2024, WFP also commenced providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Economy as a result of an agreement signed between the Ministry, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and WFP. In this project, WFP acts as a technical advisor to the Ministry in order to implement climate-smart agriculture, adopt value chain technologies, and invest in energy infrastructure. This engagement represents an important evolution of WFP's role in Armenia where models and practices developed and tested by WFP, are handed over to ministries for replication and scale-up. WFP also continued its partnerships with universities and academia. This includes its longstanding partnership with the Armenian National Agrarian University (ANAU), to facilitate trainings on sustainable agricultural techniques, which strengthen the capacity of farmers to manage the increasing impacts and risks resulting from climate change.

In 2024, WFP signed a second Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with academia, specifically the National Polytechnic University of Armenia to address environmental and climate change challenges jointly and more effectively.

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

As part of WFP's multiyear engagement to strengthen the social protection system in Armenia, WFP continued working closely with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA) in 2024. 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 enhance its shock-responsiveness with the objective of handing over solutions to the government. WFP's support for the social protection system took place at multiple levels, including policy reform, systems strengthening, and service delivery.

In 2024, WFP achieved several important milestones. The food card, a shock-responsive social assistance instrument that complements the MLSA's toolbox to address food insecurity, allows beneficiaries to purchase food. During the last year, WFP scaled up its food card and provided 15 times more cash assistance in terms of total operational value compared to 2023. Furthermore, WFP reached 26,000 people, more than double those reached in 2023. The transfer value per individual in a selected household ranged from USD 24 to 36. Beneficiaries that received a food card also participated in nutrition awareness sessions and received financial literacy training, complemented by the use of QR codes with information on healthy diets.

A key challenge in implementing the food card in 2024 was the accuracy and consistency of refugee household data and the frequent movement of beneficiaries across target regions. To overcome these challenges, WFP invested heavily in beneficiary validation and verification exercises. Despite these challenges, the food card system proved to be an agile shock-responsive social protection mechanism, allowing beneficiaries to access food assistance with dignity while supporting local markets.

In collaboration with the Crisis Management State Academy, WFP implemented trainings and capacity-building activities to enhance shock-responsive social protection and disaster response mechanisms. The programme was conducted across four Armenian regions of Syunik, Gegharkunik, Ararat, and Shirak, combining theoretical exercises with full-scale simulations to improve emergency response capabilities. A high-level national workshop was also conducted, bringing together key stakeholders, including government agencies and NGOs, to strengthen Armenia's social protection framework. The initiative trained 120 participants, including social workers, municipal authorities, and regional representatives, creating a skilled network of professionals. By linking social protection and emergency response, the programme significantly enhanced Armenia's capacity to protect vulnerable populations during crises, bolstering institutional resilience and preparedness nationwide.

WFP also continued its capacity-strengthening activities with the Unified Social Services (USS), providing comprehensive Training of Trainers workshops to over 50 social workers across six regions of Armenia. These trainings focused on the integration of financial literacy into their social work practice, complementing the use of WFP's food card interventions.

In 2024, a new law on Social Assistance was adopted. As a follow-up action, WFP engaged in the revision of a rapid social response component - the only legal act regulating the implementation of shock-responsive social protection.

WFP co-facilitated the efforts of the MLSA to overhaul its rapid response programme through the "social ambulance" initiative and the development of a virtual warehouse to quickly address the needs of people affected by individual and covariate shocks. This provides a legal basis for responding to the urgent needs of individuals affected by idiosyncratic shocks, such as injury or illness, and allows a horizontal expansion to respond to covariate shocks, such as floods or earthquakes. Along with other UN agencies, WFP technically supported MLSA and Nork Social technologies foundation to create the content of Rapid Response platform, which automatically matches the demand of beneficiaries with the supply of social assistance support providers once a USS social worker validates the request. The platform was launched in autumn 2024 and WFP plans to continue investing in 2025.

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.

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 able to provide on-demand service support to national and international partners. However, in 2024, no implementation took place under this Strategic Outcome. Capacity strengthening of national systems is undertaken under Strategic Outcome 2.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand service provision to the Government and other partners.	**N/A**

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

90,000 refugees supported with humanitarian assistance.

Economic capacity of livelihood participants **increased** by **30 percent.**

Armenia has faced a series of escalations and conflicts that have severely impacted food security and livelihoods. In response, WFP has adopted a Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus approach, focusing on vulnerable and food-insecure border communities. This approach addresses immediate needs while supporting communities in rebuilding and strengthening their livelihoods for long-term resilience.

Since the refugee crisis in 2023, humanitarian needs remained throughout 2024, and WFP continued its unconditional food assistance, gradually phasing it out in the third quarter, with an increased focus on the socioeconomic integration of refugees. WFP received additional funding from the European Union and France to sustain these operations as well as previous funding received from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in 2023.

Refugee response

The 6-month UN Refugee Response Plan (RRP) launched in October 2023, concluded in March 2024. The RRP saw funding levels culminate at 52 percent, with the food sector being funded at 47 percent (receiving USD 8.4 million out of a total USD 17.7 million estimated requirement). The response by the Armenian Government was characterized by strong national leadership, collaboration across municipal authorities and engagement with the UN and other international partners. A strong case for the integration of refugees exists in Armenia, and the Government provided multiple rounds of cash assistance and efforts to ensure refugees are integrated into social services, including enrollment of children into schools and employment pathways for refugees to access work and improve their income.

In 2024, WFP reached more than 90,000 beneficiaries with emergency food assistance. This was beyond what was initially planned due to the Government's requests to scale up. This assistance was closely coordinated with WFP's partner ministries, in particular, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure (MTAI) and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA). WFP's humanitarian operations involved a combination of food parcels to families, which later transitioned into cash-based assistance using the food card modality. The transfer value for refugees was USD 36 per person per month, which is calculated based on the emergency food basket.

In the context of supporting the socio-economic integration of refugees, WFP commissioned a qualitative study to generate evidence about the potential barriers as well as to reveal existing opportunities to enable sustainable livelihoods for refugees and the local population. The study was carried out in the regions of Kotayk, Ararat, Gegharkunik, Lori and Syunik, i.e., bordering, poor regions and the ones where large numbers of refugee population resided. Around 15 semi-structured face-to-face interviews with key informants took place, alongside 13 focus group discussions (FGDs) with refugees and five FGDs were conducted with the local population in the targeted regions. In total, 162 refugees and 50 local people participated in the study. Barriers identified primarily related to the lack of clarity around the legal status of their displacement, procedures for document acquisition, social cohesion and effective communication. Issues around employment opportunities, and their conditions, were also identified, and for some refugees, particularly men who had been in service, barriers around re-profiling and/or gaining new skillsets were raised. Several group discussions identified agriculture as a possible source of employment, but highlighted barriers related to the lack of technical equipment for farming, access to land, poor irrigation systems, loss of pastures (in bordering areas) and functional food value chains. [1]

Nexus interventions and livelihood recovery

WFP has been implementing nexus programmes for the last few years, with a particular focus on the bordering provinces of Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor and Syunik. The purpose of these interventions is to support meeting immediate needs while also contributing to improved self-sufficiency and food security. In the context of the refugee crisis, a strong focus has been made to ensure conflict sensitivity and in promoting social cohesion between local populations and arriving refugees.

In 2024, WFP expanded on its efforts to rehabilitate irrigation systems, particularly in the new border regions of Gegharkunik and Syunik. This activity includes a combination of public works which allows local communities and refugees to engage in labor-intensive programmes, primarily construction and rehabilitation of irrigation canals, as well

as community co-financing and co-implementation with other organizations that provide complementary contributions, for example, construction materials, against jointly established implementation plans. More than 30 kilometers of irrigation canals were restored using these different implementation setups and modalities. WFP has also supported the establishment of geo-membrane reservoirs, which, taken together, will benefit an estimated 22,000 people and enable the irrigation of more than 5,500 hectares of agricultural land.

WFP beneficiaries taking part in HDP nexus activities have seen their economic capacity increase (56 percent compared to 44 percent at baseline) and a reduction in using crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies, which include selling off productive assets, which makes recovery more difficult. The majority of coping indicators measures since 2023 have seen significant improvements in 2024. Food consumption scores, both among refugees and local populations, have remained stable compared to 2023.

A flagship intervention for WFP in Armenia is the revolving funds model. The model involves establishing solar power on public buildings, which results in electricity savings by the community that are used for community-based activities related to food security. The solar power results in savings of around USD 3,200 annually, which is re-invested over the next five years in equipment, seeds and other productive assets. These activities enhance productivity and profitability, providing additional income-generating opportunities for smallholder farmers. In 2024, among others, WFP started the establishment of revolving funds in Nerkin Hand, Svarants and Karashen settlements in Syunik province which are some of the most vulnerable border communities.

WFP strived to achieve gender parity and engage an 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's participation, these activities were adapted to also include increasing the productivity of backyard plots where women play a major role, which strengthened their economic capacity to meet essential needs and overall food security.

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 recovery 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 64th among 146 countries in the 2024 Global Gender Gap Index, which is slightly worse than in 2023, though the overall trend has been upward since 2020. However, challenges remain for women in accessing health services, as well as exercising economic autonomy and participating in political decision-making. Gender was also found to be significantly associated with food insecurity, with women-headed households experiencing more food insecurity (23 percent) compared to male-headed households (17 percent).

WFP continues to prioritize gender-responsive 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. These results have been achieved through a systematic approach by WFP, including engaging men and women in consultations to identify needs and generate project designs, establishing targeting criteria that WFP consider gender-based vulnerability, and collecting gender and age-disaggregated feedback to inform potential adjustments during implementation. As part of the refugee response, WFP also participated in the gender-based violence working group, utilizing assessments and analysis to guide implementation.

In 2024, WFP Armenia successfully completed the Gender Equality Certification Programme (GECP). This signals a strong commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment by meeting 31 out of 33 benchmarks. These benchmarks include ensuring trainings for staff, partners and suppliers on gender, gender quality budgets, conducting participatory consultations, screening for gender competencies in recruitment processes and developing specific communications and proposals related to gender. WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) hotline tracks age and gender data through a digital dashboard. The dashboard provides an in-depth understanding of monthly trends, the geographical origin of calls, and the most common issues reported by men and women.

WFP has also undertaken several complementary activities that focus on gender equality and women empowerment, which have accompanied infrastructure investments. For example, in schools, WFP has developed curricula on nutrition education that consider gender and age. To encourage and enable women's participation, WFP emphasized a participatory and co-designing approach to its activities. This resulted in adjustments to the type of activities being implemented. For example, WFP has ensured a focus on smaller garden plots and women-owned businesses like bakeries, to ensure the 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 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 women-led businesses and improve working environments for women. WFP Armenia assisted bakeries headed by women through the provision of solar stations, baking equipment and training.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

WFP provided significant humanitarian assistance to refugees in 2024. The stress and trauma experienced by the refugees continued to be a factor in WFP's response, emphasizing the need to implement principles of safety, dignity, integrity, and accountability. WFP monitoring validated that nearly 100 percent of beneficiaries were able to access assistance in a safe manner, without barriers and with dignity.

With substantial assistance provided to refugees by the Government, UN agencies and local organizations, WFP prioritized broad geographical and equal coverage of assistance to refugees to avoid push and pull dynamics. In 2024, WFP also scaled up its regular activities and assistance to already food-insecure and vulnerable host communities to reduce social tension between local populations and refugees.

To ensure the mainstreaming of protection and accountability throughout WFP's operations, WFP Armenia has developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which are aligned with WFP's latest Protection and Accountability policy (2020). Furthermore, all Field-Level Agreements (FLAs) were reviewed to include an annex with protocols related to personal data protection and accountability to beneficiaries.

WFP Armenia has a Community Engagement Action Plan (2024-2025). The strategy further strengthens and mainstreams WFP's Accountability to Affected Populations (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 mainstreaming of AAP across all relevant phases in programme cycle and activities, including training of WFP's cooperating partners.

In 2024, WFP integrated awareness sessions with beneficiaries as part of our distributions of food cards and food parcel distributions to ensure information related to their assistance entitlements and how to contact WFP was widely understood. WFP also worked closely with the Unified Social Services, which is part of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA), to ensure that the most vulnerable and in-need households were targeted.

WFP has two main CFM channels, a hotline number and an email inbox. In 2024, WFP's hotline received more than 3,300 calls, a threefold increase compared to 2023, with over 80 percent of calls coming from women. All phone calls and inquiries were acted upon, 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.

The majority of calls came from WFP beneficiaries (1,794) compared to non-beneficiaries (1,176), with the remaining calls from former beneficiaries. Most inquiries relate to WFP's food card assistance or requests for information about WFP emergency response operations in general. All calls were referred to responsible units in WFP and acted upon.

In 2024, WFP continued to co-chair the UN interagency Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) coordination group together with UNHCR and developed an action plan, which was approved by the UN Country Team in 2023 and implemented in 2024. As a result of this, WFP undertook several trainings with its cooperating partners and informed its suppliers on WFP's PSEA commitments. Additionally, the country office achieved a 100 percent completion rate on mandatory PSEA trainings among staff and is providing refresher trainings every six months using realistic scenarios of PSEA cases as a training methodology. These training sessions ensured staff knew how to report and understood their responsibilities in line with WFP's Zero-Tolerance principles.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

The environmental and climate-related challenges in Armenia are well documented. Pre-existing water stress will be further exacerbated by climate change, which will cause more irregular rains and less reliable water availability. Since 1950, average temperatures in Armenia have increased by about 1.2C, and climate projections indicate a further rise. Armenia's Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) projects that temperatures may increase by 1.6-2.6C by 2050, and precipitation may decrease by 6-8 percent during the same period. Recent studies made by the World Bank suggest that a dry/hot future could lead to a nearly 40 percent decline in rainfed crops. Given that around 30 percent of Armenia's workforce is dependent on agriculture, these shifts threaten the livelihoods and food security of a significant portion of the population.

WFP uses its CLEAR study for the geographic targeting of interventions to support building adaptive capacities, advancing green energy solutions and promoting climate-smart agriculture. These investments include installing drip irrigation with high water-use efficiency, composting in schools and management of climate risks by diversifying livelihoods. As part of the "Transformative School Feeding" activities in Armenia, the installation of solar panels reduced reliance on non-renewable energy, lowering the schools' carbon footprint. Additionally, the establishment of school-based climate-smart agricultural facilities, including greenhouses, berry gardens, and orchards, improved soil health, water management, and ecosystem stability. These practices promoted sustainable agricultural practices, improved soil and water management practices and supported healthier ecosystems.

In line with WFP's corporate commitment to environmental and social safeguards, WFP performs screening of all its 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)

WFP Armenia launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) during the third quarter of 2023 and has since been working on making its operations more sustainable following its environmental action plan. In mid-2024, WFP moved to a new office where recommendations were implemented to ensure the efficiency of WFP's in-house operations in relation to energy, waste, water, sustainable procurement and awareness raising.

Examples of measures that have been implemented include efficient water use in bathrooms, motion sensors for automatic light control and recycling bins for plastic, paper and glass waste. A training organized by an external partner enabled staff to engage efficiently in the recycling of materials in the office. WFP has also switched to using filtered water as opposed to water dispensers, saving money, energy and waste.

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

Nutrition integration remains a key focus for WFP in Armenia and is being considered across activities and Strategic Outcomes outlined in the Country Strategic Plan. WFP monitors and reports on how this integration is being realised, which includes undertaking situational analyses that help WFP and partners understand the context, co-designing activities to understand behaviours around diets, and integrating nutrition considerations into activities being implemented.

To further advance the importance of nutrition and diets in Armenia, WFP conducted a Nutrition Barrier Analysis, which was published in July 2024. The goal of the analysis was to understand the key barriers and enablers influencing the ability of food card assistance beneficiaries to make healthy nutrition choices and effectively plan their food budgets throughout the entire behavior chain, encompassing grocery shopping, food preparation, and food consumption. The analysis found that beneficiaries had varied levels of knowledge and awareness about nutritious food, that children often decide what the family eats, and that the affordability of food plays a critical role in determining what is consumed at the household level. In 2025, a Nutrition Poverty Line will also be finalized together with the World Bank, which will contribute evidence on the unaffordability of healthy foods and resulting risks to malnutrition, disease or ill health. Together, these efforts will help WFP and partners define appropriate programmes to systematically tackle malnutrition.

Understanding the knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to nutrition within communities allows WFP to tailor communication strategies that promote healthier behaviors. In 2024, WFP scaled up its Milk in Schools Project to enhance the nutritional value of school meals and to tackle calcium deficiencies by introducing milk in schools. Early results from 2023 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 children - but also that the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages decreased.

WFP also continued to mainstream nutrition integration throughout its assistance. In Armenia, this included implementing initiatives to promote diverse and adequate diets, improve nutritional awareness, and tackle the underlying causes of malnutrition. Additionally, WFP has established a robust multi-sectoral coalition of partners, including the World Health Organization, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports, which are essential for achieving sustainable improvements in nutrition outcomes. The in-kind food assistance, i.e. family food parcels provided to refugees, contains a balanced composition of protein, fat and vitamins. It consists of lentils, buckwheat grain, rice, peas, beans, vegetable oil and pasta. QR codes were also included on the parcels, providing access to nutritious recipes. WFP's food card, which allows beneficiaries to purchase food in supermarkets in a dignified manner, was complemented by awareness raising and education on financial management and nutrition, making the intervention nutrition-sensitive.

In 2024, WFP continued its efforts to introduce wholegrain bread in schools and integration into the National School Feeding Programme. This involves linking wholegrain value chains to schools and behavior change models to increase the consumption of wholegrain among children.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP expanded its collaboration with government ministries, the private sector, academia, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donors, in support of Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 and to implement its Country Strategic Plan (2019-2025).

New strategic partnerships of particular importance in 2024 include new Public Private Partnership agreements with the Government, Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) and Yeremyan projects to expand the Milk in Schools project. Additionally, WFP Armenia established new collaborative agreements with foundations and actors in the financial sector.

Engagement with the Armenian Government

The Government of Armenia is WFP's primary partner with strategic collaboration focused on capacity strengthening and systems development in areas related to agriculture and food systems, social protection, disaster risk reduction and climate change, education and healthy lifestyles. This engagement takes place at central and local levels, with a strong emphasis on handover and ownership, co-development and co-financing of activities. In 2024, WFP again received financial contributions from the Government of Armenia, signaling the strategic and strong relationship at the country level. The strong partnership with ministries contributed to the successful implementation and long-term sustainability of WFP-supported activities. WFP facilitated an inter-ministerial visit to the Center of Excellence of Brazil to exchange practices around School Meals and inter-ministerial collaboration. With WFP's support, the Government of Armenia is now also part of the Alliance Against Poverty and Hunger.

The Ministry of Economy, 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, responsible for regional authorities, has also been providing guidance on targeting and coordination with local authorities for assistance to refugee populations as part of the emergency response and for the socio-economic integration of refugees.

Similarly, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA) is a main ministry partner for WFP's social protection support, which includes the 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 shock-responsive social protection (SRSP), which includes the Ministry of Interior, MTAI and the National Migration Service. In July, the MLSA, using its own financing and systems, utilized the food card mechanisms to provide assistance to its own beneficiaries, marking an important step towards nationalization and handover of the food card tool to the government.

The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports (MoESCS) has been instrumental in driving the nationalization of the school feeding programme. WFP works closely with the School Feeding and Child Welfare Agency (SFCWA), a semi-governmental entity, which acts as the technical agency to support the implementation and monitoring of the national school feeding programme. The close collaboration and leadership demonstrated by the Ministry have been fundamental to the success of WFP-supported activities.

Donor engagement

Russia continues to be a major donor to WFP Armenia and provides critical multiyear financing, which has been key to ensure nationalization of the School Feeding programme and the continued provision of technical support from WFP and from the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI) of the Russian Federation. Continued financial and technical support from Russia will be vital for WFP's next Country Strategic Plan and, operationally, to extend school feeding to Yerevan, which hosts the only remaining schools that do not provide meals. This would enable all children from grade 0 to 4 to access school meals as well as strengthen the transformative approach of the national school feeding programme in Armenia. The flexible and multi-year funding from Russa has been critical to programme delivery and success.

In 2024, WFP Armenia continued to work closely with its existing donor base to respond to the refugee crisis. Additional funds were received from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Bulgaria and France in support of the emergency response and nexus programming. The latter enabled the socio-economic integration of refugees and support to host communities, contributing to improved social cohesion among vulnerable groups.

WFP's private-public partnerships with Yeremyan Projects within the framework of the "Milk in Schools" project have expanded significantly. Funding from the Eurasian Development Bank allowed the implementation of this project to benefit 1,340 school kids with fresh milk on a daily basis. WFP Armenia also continued its collaboration with ACBA bank,

and through this cooperation, the ACBA bank provided financial support to implement community development and climate adaptation activities in the Vayots Dzor region.

Focus on localization

In 2024, WFP partnered with five NGOs, including World Vision Armenia and the New Society Institute. WFP's design and implementation in Armenia are based on close engagement with local municipalities and communities. Working with governors, mayors, and communities, WFP's knowledge and understanding of local contexts were foundational to its operational success. Co-creating and co-financing of solutions had a positive impact on local ownership of WFP-supported activities. It also generated strong relationships based on trust and transparency. For instance, when selecting communities for revolving funds, one of the primary criteria is the community's willingness to contribute to the project's costs and operational upkeep. An example of this is the co-investment of community administrations in solar station installations. In several instances, local governments contributed up to USD 3,000 to cover the costs of installing renewable energy sources and grid connection fees.

Additional partnerships with academia, such as the Armenian National Agrarian University (ANAU), provided technical training and skills development to farmers. An agreement was made with the National Polytechnic University of Armenia to implement interventions that mitigate negative environmental and social impacts. WFP also engaged students from the Yerevan Medical State University in research related to the school milk projects.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In March 2024, the UN Refugee Response Plan (RRP) coordinated by UNHCR and the Resident Coordinator Office, concluded. WFP, together with FAO and MLSA, co-chaired the food security sector, in support of the Government-led response to assist 115,000 refugees in Armenia. As part of the response, WFP extended its standby partner deployment in support of the UN Resident Coordinator Office to strengthen coordination around transition, nexus activities and inclusive socio-economic integration of refugees.

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 the 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 2024. With the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports (MoESCS), WFP contributed its expertise through hands-on training sessions on healthy eating habits and co-creation session on nutritious recipes together with children. WFP continued to support the Ministry of Health in healthy lifestyle campaigns and in engaging WHO, including the Healthy Lifestyle Ambassador competition, which encouraged school teams to promote healthier habits in their communities.

Financial Overview

As of the end of 2024, WFP had secured 55 percent of the funding for the 2019-2025 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), amounting to a total of USD 47 million. The 2024 Needs-Based Plan (NBP) was funded at 95 percent, with available resources amounting to USD 15 million.

In 2024, WFP received a total amount of USD 3.7 million. This support came from a diversified donor base, among them France, Switzerland, the Asian Development Bank, the Eurasian Development Bank, Bulgaria, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the Government of Armenia and the private sector. The diversification of WFP's donor base in Armenia continued to be an important goal in 2024.

WFP Armenia's expenditures in 2024 increased by 58 percent compared to 2023, with 71 percent of the annual available resources expended. Unspent funding will be carried forward to 2025 as agreed with donors for multiyear allocations. Certain activities faced uneven resourcing, with activities related to crisis response (activity 4) being prioritized due to the evolving refugee crisis and a continued need for both humanitarian assistance and restoration of livelihood in regions affected by conflict.

The 2024 NBP of activity 1 (school meals) was funded at 58 percent, and activity 2 (technical support to national institutions) was funded at 66 percent. A no-cost extension of the funding from Russia was granted in November, extending activities to December 2025.

Activity 5 saw 90 percent of the NBP funded. As WFP receives these funds by the end of the year, these activities will be implemented in 2025. Activity 6 was fully funded in 2024. This activity focuses on strengthening the shock responsiveness of the national social protection system and is funded on a multi-year basis.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	9,231,344	8,196,937	8,961,888	8,278,755
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	93,749	0
SO01: Vulnerable populations in Armenia, including schoolchildren, have access to adequate and nutritious food year round	3,577,635	2,022,410	2,091,439	1,746,023
Activity 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government	3,577,635	2,022,410	2,091,439	1,746,023
SO04: Vulnerable populations in Armenia have access to basic needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crises	5,653,709	6,174,526	6,776,701	6,532,732
Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods	5,653,709	6,174,526	6,776,701	6,532,732
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	4,337,743	2,776,923	3,913,636	1,290,829
SO02: National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2025	4,337,743	2,776,923	3,913,636	1,290,829

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	900,776	751,678	598,282	353,312
Activity 05: Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain	1,844,043	841,039	1,663,851	51,121
Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system	1,592,924	1,184,206	1,651,503	886,396
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	0	69,361	0	0
SO03: Vulnerable populations benefit from improved capacities of national entities and partners to prevent and respond to emergencies	0	69,361	0	0
Activity 03: Provide on-demand service provision to the Government and other partners	0	69,361	0	0
Non-SDG Target	0	0	134,372	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	13,569,087	11,043,221	13,009,896	9,569,583
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	1,287,005	1,210,838	1,854,928	990,232

Total Direct Costs	14,856,092	12,254,058	14,864,824	10,559,815
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	965,646	791,511	240,660	240,660
Grand Total	15,821,738	13,045,569	15,105,484	10,800,475

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] Economic growth and employment in Armenia poverty_2023_en_2.pdf (armstat.am)

[2] Global Gender Gap Report 2023 | World Economic Forum (weforum.org)

[3] Economic Outlook Republic of Armenia (IMF)

[4] FSVA6 (2024) https://www.wfp.org/publications/food-security-and-vulnerability-assessment-armenia

[5] COSI 2019 The Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative /COSI/ | "ARABKIR" Joint Medical Center & Institute of Child and Adolescent Health

[6] RRP Armenia https://www.unhcr.org/news/press-releases/un-and-partners-appeal-us-97-million-respond-urgent-needs-refugees-and-their

Strategic outcome 01

Output Indicators:

A.1.3: Implementation is postponed due to funding matters. The activation of the Yerevan school feeding program is scheduled to commence in 2025.

C.4.g.5 Number of Teachers/Educators/Teaching Assistants Trained or Certified: The original plan was to conduct wholegrain training sessions for all kitchen staff in Lori during October-November 2024. However, this was not executed because the bakeries were not adequately prepared.

Strategic outcome 02

Output indicators A.16, A3.4, and A 2.5 were not implemented in 2024. These indicators were established to provide operational flexibility based on emerging needs.

Strategic outcome 04

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

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.
B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	55,698	47,764	86%
	female	57,985	51,517	89%
	total	113,683	99,281	87%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,283	1,790	140%
	female	1,123	1,790	159%
	total	2,406	3,580	149%
24-59 months	male	2,685	1,796	67%
	female	2,374	1,796	76%
	total	5,059	3,592	71%
5-11 years	male	13,108	3,889	30%
	female	12,006	3,830	32%
	total	25,114	7,719	31%
12-17 years	male	6,436	7,671	119%
	female	5,927	6,679	113%
	total	12,363	14,350	116%
18-59 years	male	26,538	24,921	94%
	female	28,507	27,988	98%
	total	55,045	52,909	96%
60+ years	male	5,648	7,697	136%
	female	8,048	9,434	117%
	total	13,696	17,131	125%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	113,683	1,781	2%
Refugee	0	97,500	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	16,770	6,546	39%
School based programmes	28,300	1,210	4%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	1,500	369	24%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	67,613	91,156	134%

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%
Uht Milk	58	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	678	-
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			
Commodity Voucher	63,000	13,238	21%
Cash	853,740	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	2,983,157	2,959,830	99%
Commodity Voucher	0	18,316	-
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	943,806	481,711	51%

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	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male **Total**	861 939 **1,800**	
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 Male **Total**	12,770 13,730 **26,500**	553 657 **1,210**
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	58	
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	853,740	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school□based programmes			USD	63,000	13,238

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	58	62
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.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,117	1,584

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	150	20
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	76	81

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
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	Food assistance for asset	Number	5	5
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	Food assistance for asset	Megawatt	801.3	907.25
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	Food assistance for asset	Number	13	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	Food assistance for asset	US$	500,000	456,360
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and ligthing)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	10,000	10,370
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 Number	10,371 32,000	10,371 31,483

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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Access to Energy Services	Number	37	36
A.6.9: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	A.6.9.1: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	Access to Energy Services	Number	3	3

N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	20	19

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Armenia - **Modality**: - **Subactivity**: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of Milestones in SABER-based implementation plan (related to full SABER exercise or Pre-Screening Tool) that have been fully met	**Overall**	2: Implementation in progress - more than fifty percent of identified milestones completed	3: SABER implementation plan completed	3: SABER implementation plan completed	3: SABER implementation plan completed		WFP programme monitoring
SABER school feeding index	**Overall**	0	≥4	≥3.5	3.6		WFP programme monitoring
Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	**Overall**	2	≥3	≥3	3		WFP programme monitoring
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	≥2	2	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 Male **Total**	2,080 1,920 **4,000**	
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 Male **Total**	600 900 **1,500**	48 321 **369**

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 Male **Total**	6,716 6,054 **12,770**	3,273 3,273 **6,546**
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT	8	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	463,806	481,711

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 06: (2.2) National institutions have strengthened capacities to implement a comprehensive nutrition-sensitive national school feeding programme

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.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 Number	50 10	60 9
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.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number Number	200 20	219 20
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 Number	10 1	10 1

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) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	284	290

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
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US$	370,000	409,637
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	Food assistance for asset	Number	300	362
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	Food assistance for asset	Number	300	362
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	Food assistance for asset	Megawatt	150.3	185.26
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	Food assistance for asset	Number	307	369

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	Food assistance for asset	US$	100,000	108,750
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	Food assistance for asset	Ha	130	121.35
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and ligthing)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	15	15
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)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	35	35

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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Access to Energy Services	Number	10	10

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	15	17
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	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: 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	175	175

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	15	16
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	3	3

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National Institutions - **Location**: Armenia - **Modality**: - **Subactivity**: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
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	≥1	1		Secondary data

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Armenia - **Modality**: - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for training							
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥6	≥6	5		Secondary data
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥2	≥2	1		Secondary data
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	1,872	≥3,640	≥1,872	1,643		Secondary data
	Male	1,728	≥3,360	≥1,728	1,516		Secondary data
	Overall	3,600	≥7,000	≥3,600	3,159		Secondary data
Target Group: All - **Location**: Armenia - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for training							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	0	≥1	≥1	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)	All	General Distribution	Female Male **Total**	35,158 32,455 **67,613**	47,643 43,513 **91,156**
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	245	678.5
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,983,157	2,959,829
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		18,316

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
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	7,000	6,820
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	11	10
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	1,000	1,017
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	30	30.14

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Armenia - **Modality**: Cash - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
Percentage of targeted households assisted with their chosen account type or payment instrument and financial service provider	Female	52	=52	=52	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	=48	=48	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - **Location**: Armenia - **Modality**: Cash, Food - **Subactivity**: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	37	≥45	>42	52.7	41.3	WFP survey
	Male	51	≥57	>56	59.8	55.7	WFP survey
	Overall	44	≥50	>48	56.3	47.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	60		<35	35.7	38.31	WFP survey
	Male	40		<28	32.8	28.2	WFP survey
	Overall	39	≤30	<35	34.3	34.39	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	51		<9	3	9.3	WFP survey
	Male	49		<11	3.7	11	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≤8	<5	3.3	10	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	47		<29	35.9	29.9	WFP survey
	Male	53		<31	35.2	31.3	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≤27	<30	35.6	30.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	49		>22	25.4	22.4	WFP survey
	Male	51		>29	28.4	29.5	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≥35	>30	26.8	25.2	WFP survey
Target Group: General population - **Location**: Armenia - **Modality**: - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12	<10.42	<8	8.34	8.3	WFP survey
	Male	10	<7.52	<7	7.63	7	WFP survey
	Overall	11	<9.04	<8	8	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	≥95	>94.1	94.1	92.8	WFP survey
	Male	48	≥95	>95.1	95.1	95.3	WFP survey
	Overall	91	≥95	>94.5	94.5	93.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	66	≤4	<4.9	4.9	6.2	WFP survey
	Male	34	≤4	<4.3	4.3	4	WFP survey
	Overall	8	≤4	<4.6	4.6	5.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	65	<1	<1	1	1	WFP survey
	Male	35	<1	<0.6	0.6	0.7	WFP survey
	Overall	1	<1	<0.9	0.8	0.9	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	**Overall**	25	=50	=30	25		WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SA - **Location**: Armenia - **Modality**: Cash, Food - **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 - *Decisions jointly made by women and men*	**Overall**	0	>44.75	≥50	41		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 - *Decisions made by men*	**Overall**	0	≤0.5	≥25	5		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 - *Decisions made by women*	**Overall**	0	≤54.75	≥25	54		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Armenia - **Modality**: - - **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	**Overall**	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected		-

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Armenia - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=52	97.84		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=48	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	98.52		WFP programme monitoring
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	66	=66	=52	99.84	99.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	=34	=48	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.89	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	65	=65	=52	99.2	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	=35	=48	99.68	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.36	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	0	=100	=52	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=48	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=52	=52	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=48	=48	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	**Overall**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	**Overall**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥95	100	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥95	100	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥95	100	100	WFP survey
Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Armenia - **Modality**: - - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for training							
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	≥95	100		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	**Overall**	Not collected		≥11	11		Secondary data

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=52	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	=48	=48	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Armenia - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	52	=52	=52	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	=48	=48	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=52	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	=48	=48	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP/Mariam Avetisyan

School based orchards and solar stations as part of Transformative School Feeding.

World Food Programme

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

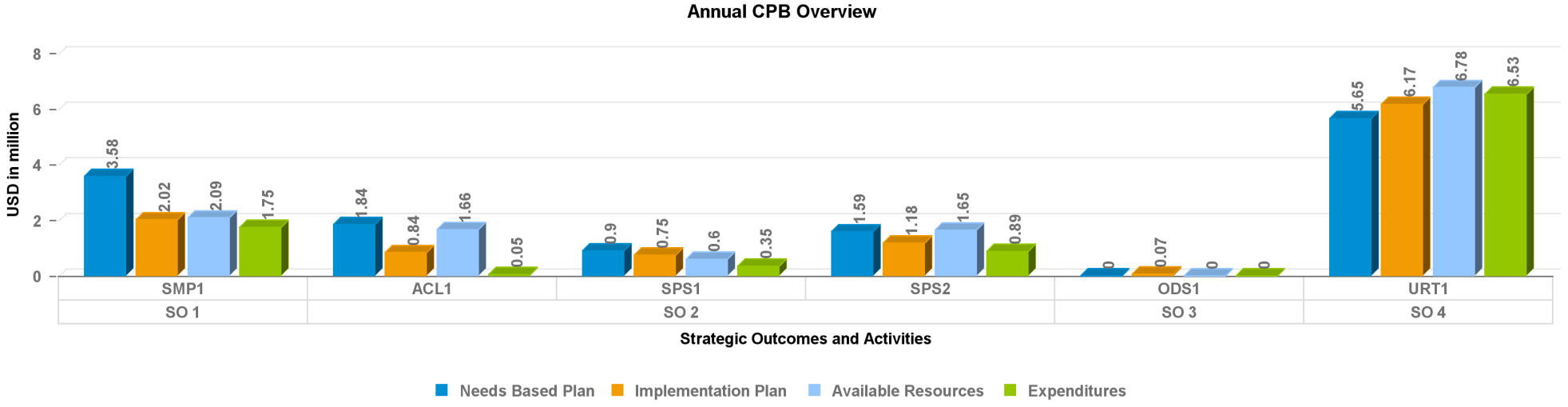
Financial Section

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

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)



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 2024 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	93,749	0
	Vulnerable populations in Armenia have access to basic needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crises	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods	5,653,709	6,174,526	6,776,701	6,532,732
	Vulnerable populations in Armenia, including schoolchildren, have access to adequate and nutritious food year round	Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government	3,577,635	2,022,410	2,091,439	1,746,023
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			**9,231,344**	**8,196,937**	**8,961,888**	**8,278,755**
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	69,361	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			**0**	**69,361**	**0**	**0**

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Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2025	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain	1,844,043	841,039	1,663,851	51,121
		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	900,776	751,678	598,282	353,312
		Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system	1,592,924	1,184,206	1,651,503	886,396
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			**4,337,743**	**2,776,923**	**3,913,636**	**1,290,829**
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	134,372	0
Subtotal SDG Target			**0**	**0**	**134,372**	**0**
Total Direct Operational Cost			**13,569,087**	**11,043,221**	**13,009,896**	**9,569,583**
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			**1,287,005**	**1,210,838**	**1,854,928**	**990,232**
Total Direct Costs			**14,856,092**	**12,254,058**	**14,864,824**	**10,559,815**
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			**965,646**	**791,511**	**240,660**	**240,660**
Grand Total			**15,821,738**	**13,045,569**	**15,105,484**	**10,800,475**

Michael Hemling CHIEF, CFORC

Michael Hemling
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

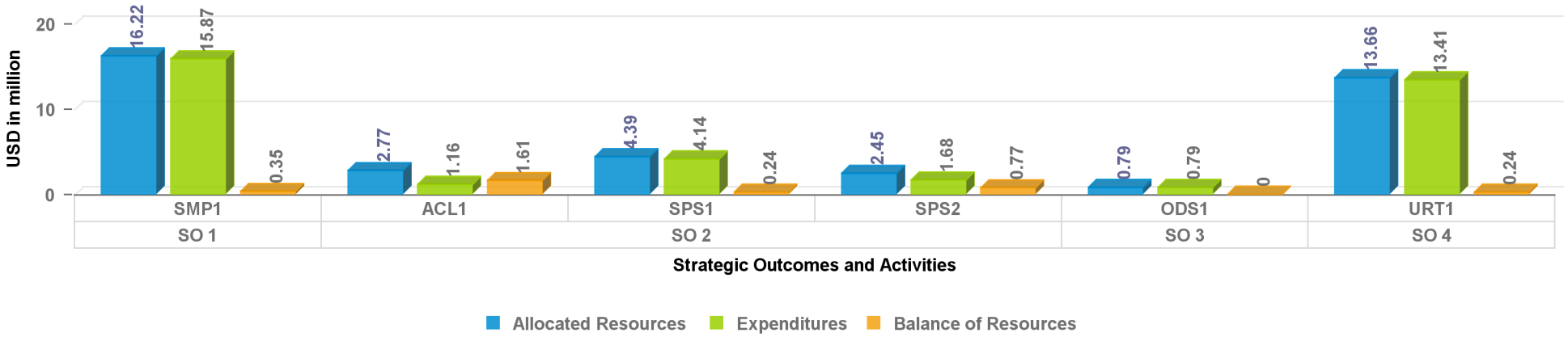
Expenditures
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations in Armenia, including schoolchildren, have access to adequate and nutritious food year round
SO 2	National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 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 2024 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	23,687,232	13,655,501	0	13,655,501	13,411,532	243,969
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	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	20,361,434	16,220,408	0	16,220,408	15,874,991	345,416
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	93,749	0	93,749	0	93,749
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			**44,048,666**	**29,969,657**	**0**	**29,969,657**	**29,286,523**	**683,134**

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Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	3,789,254	2,448,745	0	2,448,745	1,683,638	765,107
		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	7,042,122	4,385,599	0	4,385,599	4,140,629	244,970
		Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain	6,333,620	2,768,937	0	2,768,937	1,156,207	1,612,730
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			**17,164,996**	**9,603,281**	**0**	**9,603,281**	**6,980,473**	**2,622,807**

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Annual Country Report

Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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	134,372	0	134,372	0	134,372
Subtotal SDG Target			**0**	**134,372**	**0**	**134,372**	**0**	**134,372**
Total Direct Operational Cost			**62,843,662**	**40,501,599**	**0**	**40,501,599**	**37,061,286**	**3,440,313**
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			**5,078,135**	**4,071,769**	**0**	**4,071,769**	**3,207,074**	**864,696**
Total Direct Costs			**67,921,797**	**44,573,368**	**0**	**44,573,368**	**40,268,359**	**4,305,009**
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			**4,303,573**	**2,743,245**		**2,743,245**	**2,743,245**	**0**
Grand Total			**72,225,370**	**47,316,613**	**0**	**47,316,613**	**43,011,604**	**4,305,009**

This donor financial report is interim

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Columns Definition

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

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

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

Allocated Resources
Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

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

Balance of Resources
Allocated Resources minus Expenditures