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# Armenia

## Annual Country Report 2025

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2025

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# Overview

## Key messages

- In 2025, Armenia saw political stability, progress towards peace and continued economic growth, recording 7.2 percent expansion. ,
- Despite positive trends in 2025, about a quarter of population remained below the poverty line and 20 percent food insecure.
- WFP assisted social protection systems, the National School Meals Programme and the transformative home-grown school feeding model and finalized preparations to launch urban school feeding in Yerevan expected to benefit additional 47,000 schoolchildren.

## National ownership for resilient, food-secure communities

**In 2025, Armenia sustained economic growth as an upper-middle-income country**, yet entrenched structural challenges continued to affect food security. Rural-urban disparities, limited access to social services and dependence on food imports left communities vulnerable to external shocks and price fluctuations. Geopolitical uncertainty remained despite the Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and Interstate Relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan signed in August 2025. The socioeconomic integration of ethnic Armenian refugees continued which strained public systems. These factors, combined with fragmented agricultural production and weather -related risks, reinforced the need for sustained assistance alongside resilience-building.

These dynamics shaped WFP's 2025 priorities, which centered on four strategic directions (i) strengthening the National School Meals Programme; (ii) supporting the Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance, and restore livelihoods; (iii) reinforcing food systems; (iv) assisting national institutions to strengthen the social protection system. The aim was to build resilience, improve food security, and ensure inclusive access to nutrition, while laying the foundation for government-led solutions.

To support the institutionalization of its programmes, WFP provided strategic policy advice, while delivering short-term humanitarian assistance to displaced populations. WFP prioritized community resilience shocks and addressing the immediate food and nutrition needs of displaced and food-insecure households. These efforts included strengthening national and local capacities to manage the nationalized school meals programme and design shock-responsive social protection. WFP advanced recovery and resilience of local food systems and livelihoods. Efforts focused on irrigation, sustainable agriculture, renewable energy and food system infrastructure. WFP supported cooperatives and farm-to-market linkages to improve productivity, expand market access, promote refugee economic inclusion and strengthen institutional capacities. These interventions fostered sustainable production, reduced post-harvest losses and built inclusive value chains that contribute to food security, economic stability and government-led resilience building. These initiatives have provided country-wide benefits in terms of strengthened national food security that is better able to withstand shocks.

The evaluation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2019-2025 was conducted from March 2024 to February 2025 to serve accountability and learning purposes and to inform the preparation of the next CSP. The evaluation found that the CSP is aligned with national priorities and draws on extensive assessments and consultations. According to the evaluation ,WFP is well positioned to provide support through country capacity strengthening and is considered one of the Government's preferred partners in responding to priority policy needs and developing approaches, models and tools of school feeding, food security and social protection.

**In 2025, WFP continued its institutionalization efforts, by providing technical assistance and capacity strengthening at systems, community, and individual levels.** This included support to the Ministry of Education to enhance the regulatory frameworks for sustainable management. WFP invested in Transformative Home-Grown School Feeding to strengthen community resilience and food security. Building on the handover of school meals programme to the Government, WFP expanded home-grown school feeding models by supporting renovation and equipment of

school canteens, linking school gardens and greenhouses with local farmers to promote nutrition education, local food production, and green financing through solar-powered revolving funds. Working with the School Feeding and Child Welfare Agency and Ministry of Education, WFP advanced nutrition, education, and social protection outcomes, laying the foundation for a sustainable, nationally owned system. WFP implemented community-to-school models with private sector engagement, piloted nutrition-sensitive interventions such as the "Milk to Schools in Lori and Yerevan" project and promoted healthy eating behaviors. Since the introduction of the whole grain bread value chain in 2021, WFP has rehabilitated and equipped 23 bakeries and one mill supplying whole-grain bread to 375 schools, reaching over 36,000 children in total and 19,000 children in 2025.

In 2025, WFP signed a new Field Level Agreement with the School Feeding and Child Welfare Agency on strengthening capacities for policy leadership, establishing efficient programme management systems and preparing for long-term sustainability. Additionally, WFP signed a Field Level Agreement with SIFI to support the Government in establishing urban school meals programme and provide technical assistance for nationalizing home-grown models.

**WFP worked with national and local authorities and humanitarian partners to strengthen disaster preparedness and response systems, ensuring stronger institutional capacity for future emergencies.** These efforts support the gradual transition to government-led solutions under the CSP for 2026-2030.

Concerning emergency response, WFP rapidly mobilized resources to assist populations affected by sudden shocks. Approximately 5,000 displaced and flood-affected people, prioritizing women-led households and households with persons with disabilities, received cash-based transfers and early recovery support. In addition to cash assistance, WFP delivered financial literacy and nutrition awareness sessions.

**On the policy front, WFP supported shock responsive social protection by drafting of the Rapid Social Response Order.** Once adopted, this order will enable the Government to activate emergency assistance measures quickly during crises, ensuring timely support for vulnerable households. Over the years, WFP has advocated for institutionalizing shock-responsive social protection and aligning them with national risk reduction strategies. In partnership with the private sector, WFP developed an early warning tool to predict socio-economic shocks and their impacts on different population groups. This tool will be handed over to the Government in 2026 as part of national emergency preparedness efforts. Additionally, the nationalization of cash-based transfer cards for food assistance is underway, featuring tested instruments such as e-cards and physical bank cards to ensure efficiency and inclusivity.

WFP focused on developing sustainable, efficient food systems by upgrading irrigation infrastructure at the household and community levels. These efforts included supporting smallholder farmers through solar energy for schools and communities, alongside the promotion of modern, climate-smart agricultural practices to boost productivity and market integration. Partnerships with government institutions advanced the inclusion of food security indicators into Armenia's national statistics, paving the way for regular monitoring through the Integrated Living Conditions Survey carried out by National Statistics Committee. This initiative, combined with training for rapid assessments during crises, strengthens nationally owned data to inform policy and response.

As a knowledge facilitator, and through Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Economy, WFP enabled government structures and communities to scale up WFP-developed livelihood models through technical guidance and training. Under this approach Water User Associations received specialized training to strengthen management and technical operations, laying the foundation for more efficient and sustainable water resource management. These efforts promoted sustainable agriculture practices, contributing to resilience and improved food security.

Women facing barriers accessing assistance were empowered in decision-making, while addressing higher food insecurity challenges. Women-led households face higher risk of poverty with seven percent higher food insecurity than male-headed households and tend to consume less nutritionally dense food. They are also at higher risk of overweight, particularly among reproductive-age women.

Under the emergency response, WFP improved women's control over food security and nutrition through cash-based transfers. Single-parent, female-headed households and households with a member with a disability were prioritized, five percent of psychosocial support beneficiaries were persons with disabilities

Under the National School Meals Programme, all school kitchens were equipped to ensure inclusive participation of children, including those with disabilities, fostering equal access to nutritious meals and learning opportunities. In 2025, 70 additional women were employed in school kitchens, bringing the total to over 2,500 since the programme's inception. These women participated in trainings and healthy lifestyle sessions, empowering them to adopt and promote healthy practices within their families.

# 9,708

## Total beneficiaries in 2025



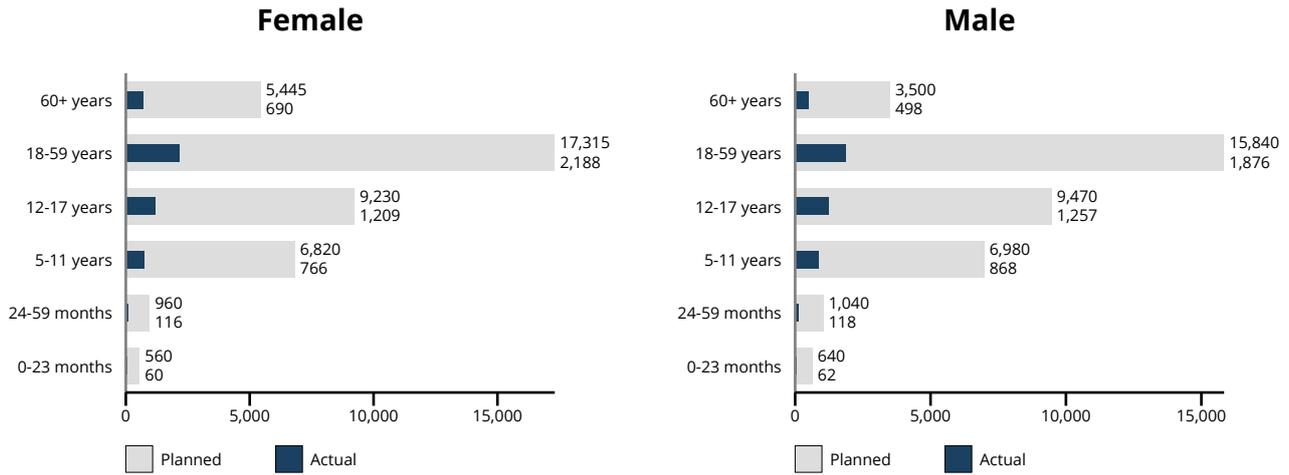
52% female



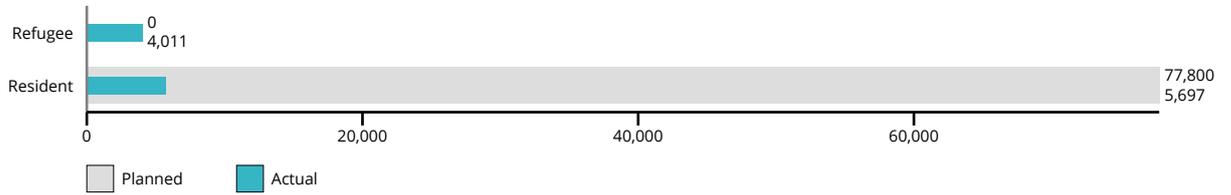
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 291 (52% Female, 48% Male)

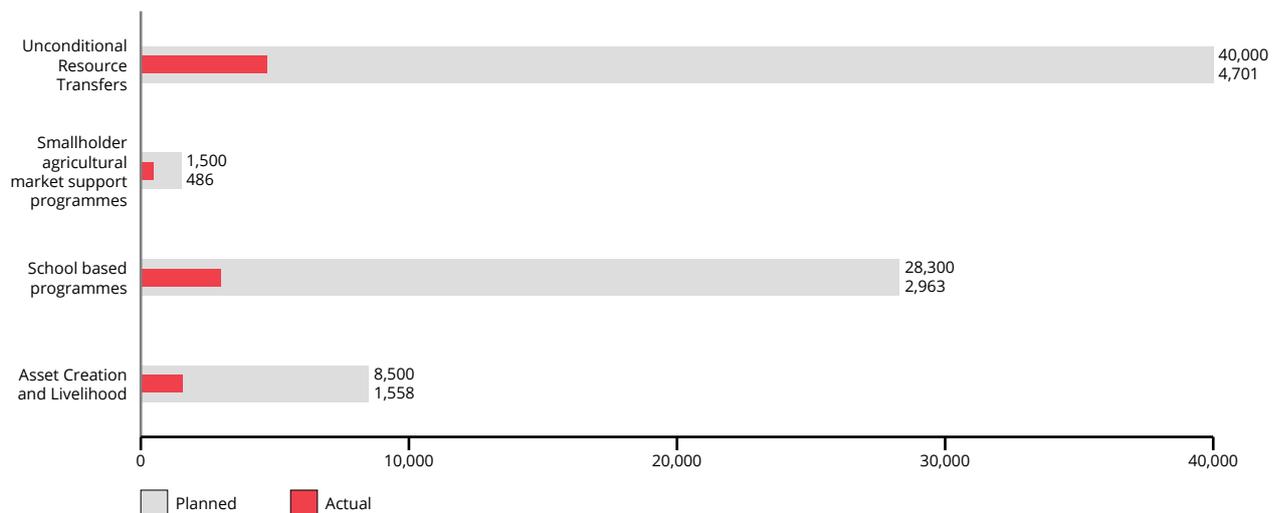
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



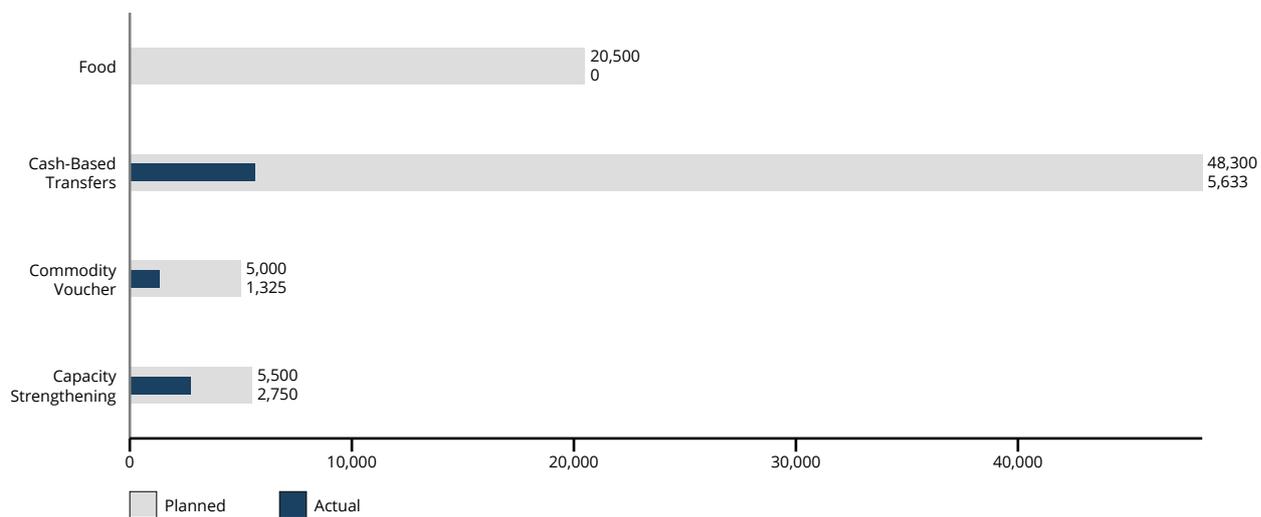
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



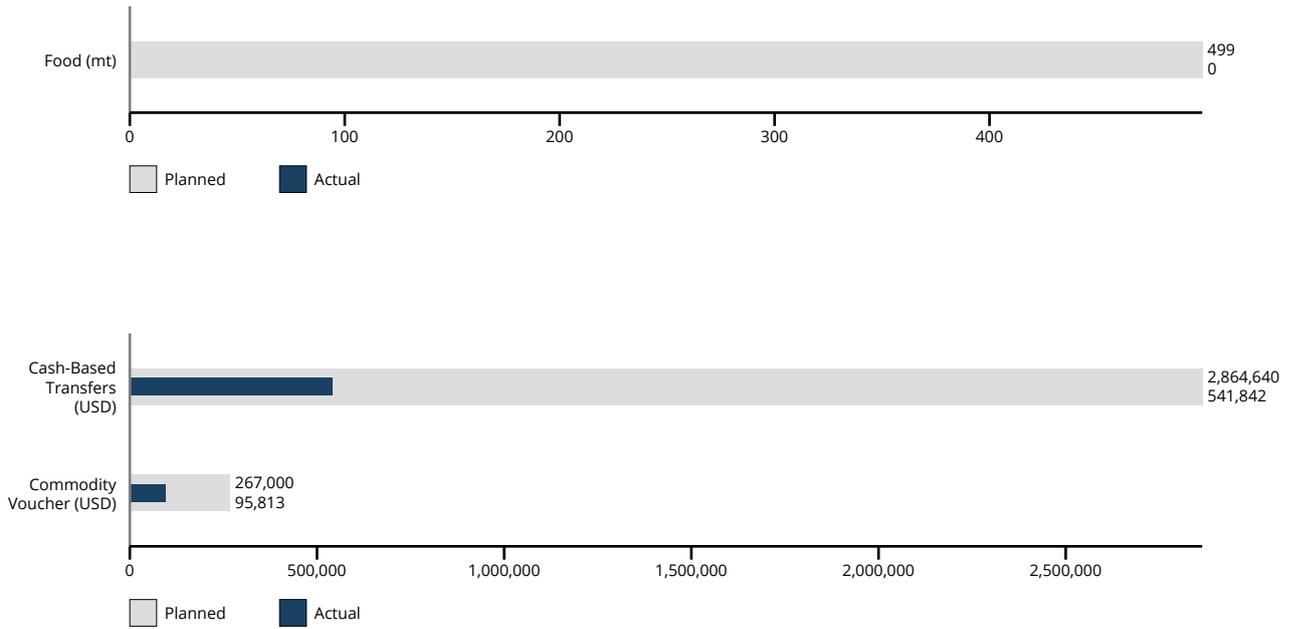
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



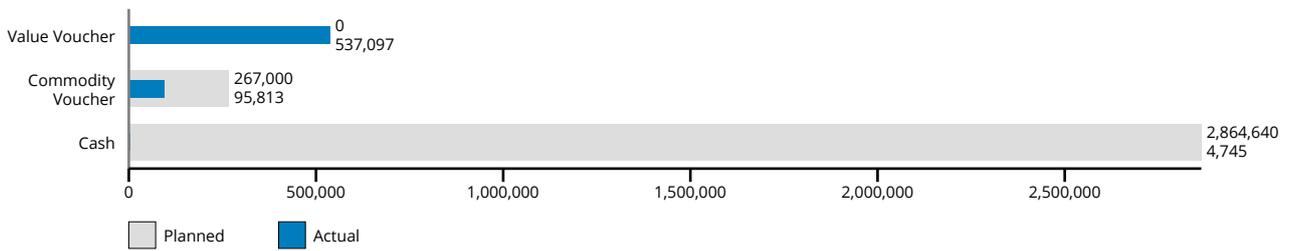
## Beneficiaries by Modality



### Total Transfers by Modality



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



# Operational context

Armenia remains an upper-middle-income, landlocked economy with steady growth. Thanks to the agile policies and inflows of labor and capital, real GDP grew on average by almost nine percent annually over the past three years, despite a series of shocks amid an uncertain global environment. In 2025, growth moderated to a more sustainable level, with projected growth at five percent. Looking ahead, in both 2026 and 2027 forecasts point to somewhat higher growth of around 5.5 percent, mainly reflecting the ramping up of production. Yet, persistent socio-economic and regional disparities coupled with heavy reliance on imported staples heighten vulnerability to external price and policy shocks. Ongoing geopolitical uncertainty, particularly since the large-scale arrival of more than 115,000 displaced ethnic Armenians in late 2023, continues to strain services and social cohesion. Human development outcomes are strong by regional standards as Armenia's Human Development Index stood at 0.811 in 2023 (ranked 69th), yet poverty remains notable and uneven across regions. According to the World Bank, the poverty rate using the national poverty line has been declining since peaking at 27 percent in 2020, supported by strong GDP growth, easing inflation, and improving labor market conditions.

While Armenia experienced relatively low headline inflation during the reporting year, localized price pressures persisted in key sectors. Certain food commodities, particularly imported staples and fresh produce, saw intermittent price spikes due to global supply chain volatility and seasonal constraints. Transportation costs also rose in urban areas, eroding household purchasing power among vulnerable groups. These fluctuations required WFP to maintain close market monitoring and adjust cash transfer values to preserve real food access. In parallel, nutrition messaging was reinforced to help households optimize dietary diversity despite price variability, mitigating the risk of micronutrient deficiencies and reliance on low-cost, calorie-dense foods.

Armenia's food system is dominated by small farms with inconsistent production and outdated irrigation. Water losses and climate variability depress yields and incomes, especially in northern and border provinces. Market conditions were relatively disinflationary [6] in 2024-2025, though food and service costs fluctuated, affecting the purchasing power of poorer households. Armenia is also highly disaster-prone to seismic risk in and around Yerevan, and recurrent droughts demand sustained preparedness and risk reduction.

WFP focused on households identified as food insecure or at risk of sliding into food insecurity, as well as groups with lower economic resilience, such as female-headed households, people with disabilities, residents of poorer northern and border communities, and vulnerable refugees. The food insecurity in Armenia remains largely unchanged, with 20 percent of households classified as food insecure. An additional 54 percent are marginally food secure, signaling high susceptibility to economic and environmental shocks. While official government data showed a slight decline in the national poverty rate, deprivation remains acute in rural areas and among children. These challenges are particularly pronounced in northern and border regions where affordability persists as a primary barrier. Furthermore, nutritional trends, including micronutrient deficiencies and rising obesity among school-aged children, highlight an urgent need for integrated health and food security solutions. Moreover, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, with support from WFP, developed the Rapid Social Response Government Decree, that defines situations requiring a rapid social response.

The needs to be addressed were prioritized based on combined sixth Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment of WFP household-level metrics (food consumption, coping) with poverty profiling and geographic analysis, emphasizing provinces with higher food insecurity and economic vulnerability. Refugee-hosting communities and disadvantaged border areas received focus where adaptive capacity was thinner. Market monitoring informed cash-based transfer calibration and timing, while nutrition gaps, especially low dietary diversity, guided social and behaviour change communications and school-age nutrition initiatives.

WFP's planning was anchored in the Government's nationalization of school meals and its expansion ambitions to capital Yerevan, providing technical assistance on infrastructure, menus, and programme design in line with the Government policies and nutrition standards. WFP continued supporting the advancement of shock responsive social protection aligned with the newly adopted Social Assistance Law. Food systems work was coordinated with water sector enhancement works, livelihood improvement initiatives and weather adaptation/mitigation priorities, WFP's contributions remained consistent with the SDG 2 and SDG 17 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Armenia (2026-2030).

# Risk management

In 2025, WFP Armenia continued to strengthen assurance systems to meet WFP global assurance standards through a collaborative and risk-based approach with key stakeholders. As Armenia is highly prone to earthquakes, this remains the most serious risk in the Country Office risk register. WFP therefore prioritised preparedness measures to ensure continuity of operations in the event of a major seismic event, including updates to Contingency and Business Continuity plans. Armenia faced multiple risks shaped by regional fragility, political instability, and socioeconomic vulnerabilities. The escalation of tensions in the Middle East and uncertainty in neighboring countries heightened the risk of spillover effects. To address these challenges, WFP is in the development stage of a Concept of Operations outlining scenarios for a national-level emergency response for scenarios involving population displacement, including as a result of regional tensions. This proactive planning strengthened WFP's readiness posture and coordination with national authorities. Additionally, the Country Office Business Continuity Plan was updated and approved to ensure WFP preparedness and continuity of operations during emergencies. The Business Continuity Plan includes simulation exercises to address gaps identified through participatory processes, strengthening organizational resilience.

Socioeconomic shocks remained a potential risk, driven by inflationary pressures. To proactively address this, the Country Office developed a Socioeconomic Shock Forecasting Framework, enhancing predictive analytics and early warning capabilities. This preventive measure strengthens national emergency preparedness and response capacities, enabling a shift from reactive to proactive risk management. The tool was designed with a clear plan for handover to the Government of Armenia, ensuring sustainability and integration into national systems.

Continuous monitoring and scenario planning remained critical to safeguard programme delivery in a volatile regional context.

## Lessons learned

The School Meals Programme handover in ten regions demonstrated that WFP's role as an enabler, providing technical support, design standards, and nutrition education, can sustain outcomes while unlocking expansion in urban contexts. This approach confirms importance of capacity strengthening and system design rather than direct implementation, ensuring national institutions lead delivery and ownership.

Expanding school meals in Yerevan requires a new approach rather than scaling regional model. New strategies and governance arrangements require approvals. Progress depends on state's capacity to plan, co-design, and co-deliver with WFP.

The "Milk to Schools" project illustrates sustainability challenges when initiatives are not integrated into National School Meals Programme. The logistics of distributing milk while maintaining food safety standards was complicated, as schools lacked kitchen infrastructure. Short-term funding limits long-term planning. Most investments require multi-year phased support to become effective and remain beyond WFP's contribution. Similar challenges affect the Agriculture Logistics Hub projects, where limited funding horizons undermine efforts to build sustainable systems and partnerships. Prioritizing unearmarked, multi-year funding would enable more durable outcomes.

# Country office story

## Seeds of change: A garden that inspires a community



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Nune in her berry garden

Born and raised in Martuni, Gegharkunik region, Nune Mirzoyan never imagined a future in agriculture. Growing up in a village, she occasionally helped her parents in agriculture, but the work never inspired her.

After moving to Chambarak with her husband and welcoming her first child, Nune's perspective began to shift. Spending more time outdoors with her child, walking in parks and forests, and hiking in the mountains, she discovered the richness of nature. Curiously, she started experimenting with herbal teas, offering them to guests. Their enthusiastic reactions revealed something important: Nune had talent.

Her journey into tea-making sparked a deeper interest in modern agriculture. Researching online, she learned that innovative techniques could help achieve high yields and contribute to household income.

With support from the World Food Programme, Nune established a 100 m<sup>2</sup> intensive berry garden equipped with a modern irrigation system, including pipes, a water tank, and a pump. She planted 200 seedlings of thornless raspberries, blackberries, and goji berries, a crop that surprised many by thriving in Chambarak's environment.

To strengthen her skills, Nune participated in WFP-organized trainings on modern agricultural practices, including efficient irrigation, crop management, and sustainable production techniques. These trainings gave her the confidence to apply innovative methods and plan for growth.

Nune's ambitions did not stop there. She plans to expand her garden to 300 m<sup>2</sup> and integrate berries into her growing tea business. Today, she produces eight types of herbal teas and collaborates with local women to collect berries, strengthening community ties and local value chains.

Her work is transforming perceptions. Neighbors watch as she uses automated irrigation and precise planting techniques. For Nune, the greatest lesson is attitude: - "*Work does not have to be done unwillingly,*" she says. "*You can sing while picking raspberries, it is a joy to see the results of our work.*"

Nune's neat, well-organized garden reflects her belief that care creates joy. That joy is contagious, already inspiring about 100 women in her community to adopt modern agricultural practices. Her family supports her fully, and skeptics

who once questioned the value of tea and berries now see progress as possible.  
Through Nune's example, others begin to believe. To help. And to take part.

# Programme performance

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



**19,096 schoolchildren** receive wholegrain bread as part of their daily meals



**5,134 children** participated in **healthy nutrition** and lifestyle community events

In 2025, WFP continued to strengthen national systems to ensure the sustainability of Armenia's School Meals Programme. Efforts focused on providing technical assistance and building institutional capacity to support the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports in advancing the implementation of the National School Meals Programme in ten provinces. During the reporting period, WFP agreed with the government of Armenia to scale up the School Meals Programme to the capital Yerevan. The scaleup is planned to start in 2026 and will ensure universal coverage and inclusive targeting, promoting equitable school feeding coverage, ensuring that no child is excluded based on their school's geographic location.

To enhance visibility and foster partnerships, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports to showcase achievements and national school meals models at national and international platforms. Namely, in 2025, WFP supported the Government and SFCWA in presenting the National School Meals Programme during the School Meals Forum of CIS countries, hosted by WFP Tajikistan, highlighting Armenia's journey and best practices for the nationalization the school meals. Negotiations with the Government and the CIS Secretariat on hosting the next forum in Armenia are ongoing. This initiative aligns with the Government's broader strategy to promote the Armenian school meals model internationally and build new partnerships.

Strategic Outcome 1 contributes directly to SDG 2: Zero Hunger by ensuring that schoolchildren have access to adequate and nutritious food year-round through strengthened national school meals systems. The outcome also advances SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being by promoting healthier diets and improved nutrition among children, and SDG 4: Quality Education, as school meals support regular attendance, learning capacity, and overall educational outcomes. WFP's work with the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports, the School Feeding and Child Welfare Agency, and regional partners additionally reinforces SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals, as it enhances national capacities, strengthens institutional leadership, and promotes regional cooperation through platforms such as the School Meals Coalition and CIS School Meals Forum. Collectively, these efforts position Armenia's National School Meals Programme for long-term sustainability, full national ownership, and regional visibility, including the ongoing expansion to Yerevan.

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

The upcoming Country Strategic Plan (2026-2030) will focus on the transition of WFP models and the handover to the Government. This requires more targeted approach and optimization of direct implementation. Thus, WFP revised its approach to scaling up Transformative Home-Grown School Feeding by reducing the number of targeted provinces from ten to five. Gegharkunik, Tavush, Lori, Syunik, and Vayots Dzor provinces were selected to concentrate resources and effectively capacitate schools with transformative models. The regions were selected based on vulnerability indicators and available resources, ensuring efficient delivery of activities and prioritizing the optimization of in-country logistics networks through WFP's technical expertise. At the end of 2025, a new phase was launched, targeting 100 schools across these five provinces for future interventions.

A major achievement was the agreement to extend the School Meals Programme to Yerevan, targeting 47,000 primary schoolchildren (grades 0-4) in 159 schools. This new phase, funded by the Russian Federation and implemented in partnership with the Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute (SIFI) of the Russian Federation), Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports, and the School Feeding and Child Welfare Agency, includes the rehabilitation of school

canteens and training staff on food safety practices. Frameworks and implementation arrangements for the Yerevan pilot were designed and agreed with relevant stakeholders, including Ministry, Yerevan Municipality, schools, technical partners (SIFI) and implementing partners and National University of Architecture and Construction of Armenia). 18 schools, renovated and equipped by the Government, have been selected for the pilot phase. An additional infrastructure assessment was conducted, on which basis minor adjustments were identified to ensure compliance with state norms. The School Meals Programme in the selected schools is scheduled to begin in 2026. In parallel with the pilot intervention, preparatory work for the remaining schools is underway, with WFP aiming to complete major infrastructure investments by July 2027.

Under the Stop Hunger initiative, WFP supported four schools in Shirak province by establishing school-based agricultural facilities, including four intensive orchards covering 8,000 m<sup>2</sup>, equipped with drip irrigation systems and anti-hail nets. This benefitted 1,128 school children who received fresh produce for daily meals and participate in knowledge-sharing sessions on managing modern agricultural facilities. To further enhance energy efficiency and reduce operational costs, WFP installed solar stations with a total capacity of 60 kW in two schools, generating annual savings of around USD 10,100. These savings are reinvested in school feeding needs, classroom renovations for disability inclusion, and winter heating. In some cases, solar energy fully covers school electricity consumption needs, enabling schools to allocate additional resources to school meals.

To promote healthy eating habits among schoolchildren, WFP supported 182 schools and nine bakeries in Lori, Armavir, and Kotayk provinces. Through this initiative, schoolchildren in these provinces now receive wholegrain bread as part of their daily meals. WFP provided bakeries with technical support, including equipment, construction materials, and solar stations, to build capacity for producing wholegrain products and establish supply agreements with schools. These efforts not only improve the nutritional quality of school meals but also foster local value chain development and link local producers with schools. Complementary social and behavior change campaigns engaged 631 schoolchildren, parents, kitchen staff, and bakery workers, promoting positive eating habits and training participants in wholegrain baking techniques. This integrated approach strengthens community awareness and supports long-term sustainability of school meal models.

WFP also continued implementing the "Milk to Schools in Lori and Yerevan" Project in nine schools, seven in Lori and two in Yerevan, targeting 1,325 students in grades 5 to 12. Daily distribution of milk and wholegrain cookies was carried out from January through December with a summer break. To boost milk acceptance and nutrition awareness, WFP organized nine co-creation events and interactive training sessions, engaging over 500 students, and conducted awareness sessions with parents. As part of the behavioural change strategy, WFP introduced innovative activities such as an educational puppet performance titled "The Power of Milk", reaching 1,122 students with interactive messaging on the benefits of milk and proper nutrition. In total, the project reached 1,320 unique beneficiaries, distributing 4,561 bottles of milk (0.75L each) and wholegrain cookies to complement milk consumption.

Assessment findings show clear improvements in attitudes, knowledge, and milk consumption. Positive perceptions of milk remained consistently high (49 to 55 percent), while reported dislike continued to decline. Importantly, 27 percent of parents reported that children who previously did not drink milk started consuming it at school, while 53 percent of children began asking for milk at home, confirming positive spillover effects. Daily milk consumption in schools increased from 20.9 to 35.4 percent, while "never" consumption declined from 36.7 to 28.9 percent. These changes were accompanied by reduced hunger at the start of the school day and by morning break. Beverage choices improved, as daily soda consumption declined from 34 to 27 percent, and energy drink use from 23.5 to 18.5 percent. Overall, the "Milk to Schools" project, funded by the Eurasian Development Bank and partially by a local dairy production company, has significantly improved dietary behaviors, reduced hunger, and supported learning readiness among participating children, demonstrating the strong value of school-based nutrition interventions.

WFP applied gender and age considerations in school feeding, achieving a score of 4 and supporting equal access for girls and boys.

## 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



1,015 people benefited from **farmer capacity strengthening**



200.25 megawatt **annual renewable** energy capacity generated

Under Strategic Outcome 02, WFP Armenia advanced systems-strengthening and community resilience initiatives that reinforce national capacities to deliver equitable, shock-responsive services and improve food security and nutrition outcomes among vulnerable and refugee populations. These efforts align with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) through improved dietary diversity and access to safe, nutritious foods; SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) by enhancing social protection instruments and livelihoods; SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) through investments in renewable energy and environment -adaptive infrastructure that reduce operating costs and expand reinvestment in human capital. Complementary actions, such as strengthening water governance and irrigation systems (SDG 6), linking food systems to the National School Meals Programme (SDG 4: Quality Education; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production), and building financial literacy, enhance institutional performance and community-level outcomes, laying a durable foundation for the 2026-2030 programming horizon. WFP focused on laying the foundational infrastructure and capacities needed for longer-term food systems strengthening, in line with the CSP's emphasis on resilience building, smallholder support, and improved market access. Given that many interventions involved multi-year construction, rehabilitation, or institutional processes, market-level effects are expected to materialize beyond 2025.

To align programmes with regional strategic vision and provide recommendations for synergies and planning for handover, WFP Armenia hosted a mission from the Global Headquarters to review the programme portfolio. The findings inform the design of the 2026-2030 CSP and transition strategies.

### **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**

In 2025, WFP provided technical assistance and capacity strengthening at systems, community, and individual levels to support implementation of the National School Meals Programme. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports (MoESCS) enhancing the local capacity for implementing and managing the National School Meals Programme.

A new Field Level Agreement was signed with the School Feeding and Child Welfare Agency, positioning it as a trusted government advisor through leadership and policy support. This partnership aims to strengthen institutional and technical capacities, establish efficient programme management systems, including digital tools, and prepare for long-term sustainability for a smooth transition after WFP's eventual exit.

Under the agreement signed between WFP, the Ministry of Economy, and the Asian Development Bank, WFP provided technical assistance to replicate its livelihood interventions for vulnerable communities and households. WFP strengthened capacities and transferred knowledge to the Programme Implementation Team within the Ministry of Economy on the design and implementation of livelihood models. Support included sharing WFP's programming and RAM methodologies, conducting joint field visits and public hearings. WFP provided technical guidance to the Project Implementation Team and supported the development of Standard Operating Procedures for geographical targeting, including setting beneficiary-selection criteria, developing the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, and assisting household needs assessments by incorporating food security methodologies and guidance on poverty calculations. WFP also worked with ADB to set outcome- and output-level indicators and targets. This collaboration marks a significant milestone in advancing the institutionalization of WFP's livelihood models and enabling their handover to the Government for potential nationwide scale-up. WFP ensured that livelihood models reflected women's needs and roles and improved their access to productive resources. By embedding social norms and structural barriers considerations into assessments and beneficiary selection, the models strengthened women's participation in livelihood-related decision-making and supported their economic empowerment.

The Healthy nutrition and lifestyle Campaign, launched in March 2025, was a nationwide initiative jointly implemented by WFP and the Children of Armenia Fund initiated by the Ministry of Health's National Center for Disease Control and Prevention. The campaign aimed to promote healthy eating habits, physical activity, and overall well-being among

schoolchildren.

WFP reached 58 schools in all regions and Yerevan, engaging 1,334 students in interactive healthy food training and co-creation workshops and 3,800 students through regional public awareness events, with equal engagement of girls and boys and inclusive participation of children with special needs. Trainings focused on nutrition education, practical cooking skills, and inclusivity, while awareness events featured sports competitions, healthy recipe tastings, health screenings, and cultural performances. Students also participated in poster contests and creative activities to reinforce campaign messages. The campaign demonstrated strong community engagement and visibility, with events widely shared on social media.

WFP, in partnership with UNFPA, UNICEF, and UNESCO, supported the MoESCS in scaling up in-school Healthy Lifestyle (HL) clubs as part of the national curriculum reform. Over recent years, handbooks for high level teachers in grades 5-11 were developed and piloted in Tavush. Following the successful pilot, HL Clubs were adopted as a mandatory component in all public schools. To support nationwide roll-out, 100 mentors were trained through ToT sessions based on the newly developed handbooks and subsequently deployed to train HL teachers across the country. To date, more than 2,500 teachers have been trained. As the HL Clubs are fully operationalized, a monitoring process is planned for this year. Mentors were equipped with monitoring tools developed by the Healthy Lifestyle Expert Group, consisting of specialists from the participating UN agencies.

UNFPA, WFP, and UNICEF jointly implemented a new initiative to develop a curriculum and training materials for caregivers working with adolescents, specifically primary healthcare doctors. A dedicated working group was established with experts from the three UN agencies to adapt the European Training in Effective Adolescent Care and Health modules to the Armenian context and design a tailored curriculum. The adapted curriculum will be piloted with a selected group of Primary HealthCare doctors. The initiative is coordinated by the UNFPA Armenia. WFP's contribution focused on developing two modules: "Eating Disorders" and "Nutrition, Exercise, and Obesity."

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

WFP implemented the Socio-Economic Integration of Refugees in Armenia (SEIRA) project in Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor, and Syunik provinces. SEIRA aims to strengthen local food security and improve nutrition through integrated models that connect schools, communities, bakeries, and farmers. The approach reinvest resources generated from local production and bakeries back into school feeding programmes, enabling nutritious meals for schoolchildren in grades 5-9 who are not covered by the National School Meals Programme. The project supports both displaced and vulnerable host households, engaging them in income-generating activities and promoting social cohesion.

Under the SEIRA project, a Diet Diversity Quality Assessment conducted among 586 schoolchildren in grades 5-9 across six schools in Vayots Dzor and Gegharkunik regions revealed gaps in dietary diversity, confirming the need for diversified and nutritious food consumption. The assessment found that 38 percent of students did not meet minimum dietary diversity. Meanwhile, an alarming 88 percent reported consuming sweet foods, 90 percent had sweetened beverages, and 61 percent ate salty foods the day before the interview.

Schools serve as catalysts for improved nutrition and healthy choices, with wholegrain bread provided by bakeries. Within the SEIRA project, the implementation focused on Gegharkunik and Vayots Dzor, with scale-up in Syunik initiated. WFP supported six schools by installing 40 kW solar stations to generate savings for reinvestment into improved school meals for grades 5-6 not covered by the National School Meals Programme. To enhance community engagement, WFP organized awareness sessions with local authorities and community representatives in Gegharkunik province. A total of 90 farmers (450 with family members), including 22 displaced and 68 local, in two regions, received drip irrigation systems and plants to pilot home-based, sustainable agricultural practices that enable households to grow nutritious and safe food. To strengthen farmers' skills, training sessions on the installation of drip irrigation systems, intensive berry garden planting and cultivation, and proper techniques for establishing and maintaining berry gardens were conducted. 155 farmers participated, gaining hands-on experience in installing and maintaining the systems in their gardens. 450 people indirectly benefited from this asset, knowledge, and capacity transfer, while 1,533 schoolchildren and staff from six schools benefited from availability of fresh produce from the assets and the learning opportunities.-s

Under the SEIRA project, four bakeries were selected for joining the wholegrain value chain. These bakeries from Gegharkunik and Vayots Dzor will receive equipment, construction materials for upgrades and installation of solar systems, and training. These bakeries will supply wholegrain bread to schools, contributing to the promotion of healthier eating habits among schoolchildren. The staff members and owners of bakeries received Food Assistance for Training through educational sessions on financial literacy and renewable energy utilization.

To address water loss and insufficient irrigation supply, WFP implemented large-scale irrigation reconstruction initiatives through co-financing with communities, Government and partner organizations. WFP launched the restoration of 18.7 kilometers of Spandaryan irrigation canal, which is critical for settlements around Sisian. Additionally, WFP started reconstruction of internal irrigation schemes in six settlements of Meghri consolidated

community in cooperation with Fonds Armenien de France. The Meghri project will make more than 350 hectares of land irrigable from 2026, benefiting 1,153 people. Renovation continued in Vorotan with 1km of irrigation line, and in Shaghat, WFP complemented previous works with an additional 400 meters of pipes and a 4,000-cubic-meter geomembrane. These interventions are expected to benefit 4,300 people. Beyond large-scale irrigation interventions, WFP supported 535 smallholders with drip irrigation systems for backyard gardens, improving productivity and water efficiency, of whom 17 percent were women. Irrigation needs were identified through consultations with communities and the Governor's Office.

On 142 hectares of land allocated by the municipality free of charge, Nrnadzor cooperative was supported for capacity strengthening. Of this area, 5 hectares were supported by WFP through a drip irrigation system. 45 kW agrivoltaics solar station is planned for installation. The cooperative indirectly reaches 168 individuals (42 households), representing 50 percent of Nrnadzor settlement. With WFP support, households are cultivating land more efficiently and strengthening their livelihoods, demonstrating strong ownership and commitment to sustaining the initiative.

In Syunik province, WFP supported 92 farming households (460 people) with drip irrigation systems and water tanks. Complementary support in the form of seedlings was provided by a partnering organization. As a result, 31 hectares of modern orchards have been established, enhancing household agricultural productivity and resilience. This indirectly benefited 426 members of the communities.

Another initiative to strengthen irrigation infrastructure and promote -resilient to weather agriculture was implemented in Verin Tsaghkavan village of Tavush province. WFP supported 21 smallholder farmers with drip irrigation systems for their backyard plots, covering a total of 10.5 hectares and directly reaching 105 household members. The systems will significantly improve water-use efficiency and facilitate the adoption of sustainable, weather-resilient farming practices.

In total 1,015 people indirectly benefited from capacity strengthening WFP initiatives, including provision of drip irrigation systems with relevant education sessions with an aim of establishing backyard gardens.

Under the agreement with the Government and with financial support from the Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development, WFP concluded the "Capacity Strengthening of Water User Associations" project in partnership with the National Polytechnic Institute of Armenia and "Jrar" CJSC. The Water User Associations are non-profit entities established by farmers and land users to manage and distribute irrigation water at the local level. Six specialized training modules, both theoretical and practical, were delivered to 138 participants from 15 Water User Associations, addressing gaps in legal compliance, institutional management, financial administration, human resources, procurement, and technical operations. Based on feedback, the scope expanded to include GPS mapping and digital tools, with the Polytechnic Institute supporting mapping and digitalization of selected infrastructures in Shirak region. A task force led by the State Water Committee was established to ensure ongoing dialogue and collaboration among stakeholders.

To strengthen community resilience and reduce operating costs, WFP supported the establishment of community-based revolving funds in Syunik, Tavush, and Shirak provinces. Solar stations with a total capacity of 150 kW were installed on community-owned buildings in Maralik, Svarants, and Berkaber settlements. After one year, energy savings, estimated at USD 25,000, will seed revolving funds dedicated to weather -adaptive agricultural projects over the next five years.

To reduce post-harvest losses and create new income-generating opportunities, WFP initiated the establishment of a cooperative-based agricultural logistics hub in Tavush province. The hub will support aggregation, storage, processing, and distribution of locally grown produce, enabling smallholder farmers to access markets and the national school meals programme. The intervention is co-funded by the EU/GAIA project, which committed to providing a 100kW solar station. Non-Food Items and equipment were provided by WFP. The external construction activities were completed by December 2025 while internal construction and installation of equipment are planned for completion by mid-2026. Recognizing technical and operational challenges, WFP hosted a GHQ mission to develop a capacity strengthening plan for the agricultural logistics hub, based on needs assessment, covering both managerial and operational aspects. Consultations were organized with farmers and food system key actors to assess local needs, agricultural best practices and capacities, and existing gaps, and to explore opportunities for strengthening food value chains. The discussions identified practical solutions to enhance production efficiency, reduce post-harvest losses, improve access to aggregation and processing services, and expand market opportunities. A detailed action plan is being developed addressing key areas such as business model development, management arrangements, marketing, and fundraising strategies.

WFP also advanced financial literacy and business development for farmers and bakeries in cooperation with the World Vision Armenia Child Protection Foundation. Based on a needs assessment involving 113 beneficiaries, 75 farmers and 40 representatives from 19 bakeries, informed by consultations with local government and communities, WFP delivered tailored training on marketing, pricing, solar energy integration, food safety, sustainable agricultural practices, financial planning, and access to credit. Advanced entrepreneurship training covered market segmentation, competition

analysis, production planning, and financial forecasting, concluding with individual coaching sessions to finalize business plans using tools such as the Business Model Canvas.

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

In 2025, WFP reaffirmed its commitment to supporting social protection reforms. With WFP's technical support, the first draft of the Rapid Social Response Government Decree was prepared and further revised with the Deputy Minister. It will undergo review within the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MLSA) and other relevant Government entities. Additionally, emergency food baskets were developed with the support of WFP nutritionists. Once final comments are received from all stakeholders, a public hearing of the Decree will be organized.

To operationalize the Government's Rapid Response Programme, the WFP, and the MLSA held consultations with the Nork Foundation to upgrade the platform, ensuring coverage of the full business chain - from registration to the delivery of assistance. The upgrade will also include new components, such as a food needs assessment questionnaire. Under the new leadership of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and Nork Foundation, a decision was made to integrate the Rapid Response platform with the existing benefits platform. As of December 2025, Nork is undergoing institutional restructuring: it will be merged with the National Institute of Labor and Social Research and consolidate various functions and systems. WFP and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs will jointly evaluate Nork's ability to deliver the platform upgrade within the 2026 timeframe.

WFP has gained substantial experience in delivering food-restricted CBT through financial service providers, offered both as bank's physical and electronic cards under the term "Food Card". Continuous monitoring of assistance delivery enabled WFP to refine and formalize the Food Card social service in two ways: by using state registration systems and by applying WFP's assessments. These insights informed subsequent decisions on how best to support affected populations during crises. As a result, both modalities of physical and electronic food cards are now positioned as core tools for delivering food assistance under the Rapid Social Response Programme of the Government, aligned with WFP's vision of nationalizing best practices and tools.

A key feature of Food Card assistance is its learning component, enabling supported households to improve financial planning and adopt more balanced, nutritious diets. To institutionalize this learning component, WFP joined forces with UNDP and UNICEF to develop an e-learning platform, which will host formal courses on financial literacy, nutrition education, household management, psychological aid and other relevant themes. WFP's crisis response triage simulations for authorities and frontline workers will also be formalized in learning modules. WFP supported the establishment of two social work hubs, where frontline workers were trained to deliver psychological and social services. The long-term sustainability and continuity of these hubs will be ensured by the communities and the MLSA.

In partnership with a private consulting company, WFP developed an early warning tool for socio-economic shocks, designed to predict impacts on different income groups based on their income and expenditure ranges under three scenarios. The tool emphasizes food security and key socio-economic indicators correlated with demand and supply dynamics. The framework and instructions have been submitted to the World Bank for validation, with government handover planned for the second half of the year.

In 2025, WFP extended emergency cash assistance to households affected by floods and displaced. The identified vulnerable households received one-time cash assistance via iDram e-wallets and additional trainings on financial literacy and healthy nutrition. These households had not previously received humanitarian aid and continued to face significant hardship in the aftermath of the disaster. Transfers were based on household size and agreed with the MLSA. Post-distribution monitoring showed significant improvements: households with an "Acceptable" Food Consumption Score rose from 30 to 95 percent, and reliance on high food-based coping strategies dropped from 100 to 47 percent. Beneficiaries reported improved access to diverse foods and savings for essential needs such as education and utilities. The Score is WFP's proxy for a household's access to food during seven days prior to the interview. Livelihood Coping Strategies Index is used to understand the longer-term coping capacity of households in response to shocks within a month.

WFP supported national institutions in strengthening the social protection system through the development of nutrition standards for state-run childcare residential institutions. Within this initiative, WFP designed updated nutrition guidelines, standardized menus, and technological cards tailored to the dietary needs of children in residential care. Once adopted, these tools will enable institutions to provide healthier, more nutritious meals to all children in state-run facilities, currently estimated at around 3,000 nationwide, contributing to improved service quality and enhanced national capacity in child nutrition management.

To strengthen the resilience against large-scale shocks and ensure alignment with national priorities, WFP conducted consultations and a workshop with 10 ministries, UNHCR, ICRC, World Vision, and the Armenian Red Cross Society, followed by a survey on needs assessment in emergency preparedness and response among Government entities. Opportunities and next steps include supporting DRM law implementation through targeted technical input, strengthening scenario-based planning and financing readiness, facilitating structured engagement between

Government, UN partners, academia, and private sector, and positioning WFP as a technical partner to ensure coherence across policy, planning, and financing with the MLSA as the primary counterpart. Implementing these measures will reinforce national resilience, strengthen financing and coordination mechanisms, and support Armenia’s transition toward greater self-reliance in disaster preparedness and response.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p><b>Provide technical support to national institutions to generate evidence-base and inform policies, strategies and systems to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Armenia</b></p>	<p><b>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</b></p>

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

Under Strategic Outcome 3, which contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 17 on fostering effective partnerships, WFP retains the ability to deliver tailored, on-demand services. In 2025 no such service provision was requested or implemented under this Strategic Outcome. Activities related to strengthening national capacities and systems continued to be pursued under Strategic Outcome 2, where they remain appropriately aligned with programme objectives and government engagement priorities.

### 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



**4,701** people reached through **cash-based assistance** (and additional 920 under the Social Protection strengthening project)



**97 percent** proportion of households with **acceptable consumption score**



**21 percent** proportion of households applying **no coping mechanisms**

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP contributes to national efforts toward Sustainable Development Goals 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger) by supporting crisis-affected populations to meet their immediate food needs and restore essential livelihoods. Through targeted assistance, strengthened crisis-response mechanisms and collaboration with national and local authorities, in partnership with the implementing partner, the capacities of social workers and case managers were enhanced, which contributed to improving service quality, accessibility, and the long-term sustainability of holistic support for vulnerable households. This helps ensure that vulnerable communities are protected from the socioeconomic impacts of shocks and can recover more quickly and sustainably. The list of partners included Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Unified Social Services, Community Social Workers, National Institute of Labour and Social Research, Nork Foundation.

### **Activity 4 - supporting the Government and partners in identifying vulnerable people and communities, providing food assistance and recovering livelihoods.**

In 2025, WFP assisted families affected by the severe floods in Lori region. A food security assessment was carried out by WFP trained Unified Social Service social workers, using a combination of home visits and remote interviews. Of 355 households assessed, 157 families (712 people) were identified as food-insecure and received one-time cash for food assistance at 12,473 AMD (~USD 33) per family member. Prior to distribution, awareness raising sessions were held covering topics of bank card use and restrictions, healthy lifestyle and nutrition, as well as financial literacy. The bank cards were issued by a local financial service provider, and after the project's completion, restrictions on card use will be lifted, allowing beneficiaries to use the cards as regular payment instruments for sustained financial including.

Under the ECHO-funded "Food security and psychosocial well-being of refugees in Armenia" project, 3,989 refugees received food assistance through bank cards. The cards had regulations that avoided misuse of the cash transfer. 80 percent of recipients were also engaged in social work-related activities carried out by the cooperating partner - Armenian Association of Social Workers. To enhance case management and ensure quality services, the network of existing social work hubs was expanded and new ones established in the Project target communities of Ashtarak, Vagharshapat, and a mobile hub launched in Sardarapat. Beneficiaries received two rounds of cash assistance in October, each amounting to 23,370 AMD (~USD 61.5) per family member. Cash-for-food beneficiaries were identified using two layers of selection criteria. First, geographic targeting was applied prioritizing displaced ethnic Armenians residing in areas with higher food insecurity levels, locations with high concentrations of refugees with no previous WFP assistance and operations of partner organizations. Second, priority was given to vulnerability of displaced ethnic Armenians, including single-parent or female-headed households, families with members with disabilities, and households with three or more children. Additionally, 32 awareness sessions across 10 communities were conducted to raise awareness among beneficiaries on the usage of bank cards and healthy nutrition.

Within the ECHO funded project, psychosocial support was provided to improve the well-being and resilience of displaced ethnic Armenians. In total, 2,159 individuals (571 households) benefited from structured psychosocial support services. In partnership with the Armenian Association of Social Workers, WFP helped strengthen the national social workforce by training 118 community-based social workers. This investment addressed critical gaps in human resources within the social protection system, where shortages of staff and high administrative workloads continue to limit the quality and reach of support services.

WFP continued to advance its nexus programming by supporting livelihood restoration in crisis-affected areas through a combination of immediate assistance and longer-term resilience measures. As part of these efforts, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Centre for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise to implement a "green labelling" model in areas contaminated by mines and explosive remnants of war. Green labelling is a two-step process whereby the Centre first conducts humanitarian demining and certifies land as safe, after which WFP supports the restoration and upgrading of productive assets. The initiative supports the safe use of cleared agricultural land in

selected border communities for livelihood activities, particularly in areas affected by repeated conflicts and extensive mine contamination, which have long restricted local populations' access to basic needs and sustainable livelihoods.

#### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods</b>	<b>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</b>

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

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

While progress has been made in increasing equality between women and men over the past years, discriminatory social norms and stereotypes continue to limit women's participation, with a gap estimated at 69.8 percent in 2023. In 2025, Armenia ranked 59th among 148 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index, based on a gender parity score of 0.731, reflecting a slight improvement compared to 2024 while maintaining the upward trend observed since 2020. Throughout 2025, WFP strengthened its commitment to implement activities that address social norms and structural barriers and to actions that respond to specific needs of individuals.

To promote equal access to job opportunities women cooks were employed under the school meal programme. These positions created meaningful livelihood opportunities, strengthened women's skills in healthy meal preparation, and enhanced their role in school nutrition initiatives, ensuring that no one is left behind in communities. WFP ensure women and men participation in agricultural initiatives, including drip-irrigation support, orchard development and backyard gardening assistance across targeted communities. These interventions reduced women's labour burdens, expanded their participation in agricultural decision-making and strengthened their ability to contribute to household food security and generate income, delivering concrete benefits and advancing equality between women and men.

WFP emphasized women's empowerment across its refugee response intervention. Through the psychosocial support and food card assistance programme for displaced ethnic Armenians, women were designated as primary bank card holders, strengthening their decision-making authority over household food expenditures. One of the beneficiary household selection criteria was female-headed households, as they were seven percent more food insecure compared to male-headed households, tend to consume less nutritionally dense food and women were at higher risk of overweight, particularly among reproductive-age women (25-49). Among participating households, 84 percent of bank card holders were women, demonstrating WFP's continued leadership in ensuring that people facing heightened discrimination or barriers in accessing assistance are prioritized. Women also participated actively in healthy food choice sessions and awareness-raising on gender-based violence (GBV) and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

WFP further integrated inclusive practices into its food value chain and livelihood support activities. Livelihood and resilience programmes prioritized small and medium enterprises led by women, providing modern equipment, productive assets, and targeted capacity-building. By supporting women-led bakeries, female farmers, displaced women, single-income households and other vulnerable groups, WFP contributed to improved livelihoods, enhanced productivity, and strengthened women's leadership and economic participation. Livelihood activities were intentionally designed to address women's specific constraints, promote equitable access to resources and ensure that women directly benefitted from increased income opportunities and greater decision-making power within their households and communities.

During the 16 Days of Activism campaign, WFP delivered awareness sessions for teachers and schoolchildren on GBV, equality between women and men, social norms, safe referral pathways, and digital violence. Activities included interactive performances and discussions with boys and girls across multiple schools. Training of Trainers sessions equipped teachers and school directors with the skills to lead community dialogues on digital safety and violence prevention. In total, 513 students (272 boys and 241 girls), as well as 22 mothers and 65 adolescents from the Cash for Food Assistance programme participated, strengthening community knowledge and encouraging all people to participate and engage.

# 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**

In 2025, WFP Armenia continued to place strong emphasis on ensuring that crisis-affected people access assistance in ways that uphold their safety, dignity, and integrity. This commitment positions communities not only as recipients of support but as active participants in shaping programme design and delivery. By embedding accountability across operations, WFP ensured that individuals and households could effectively communicate their needs, raise concerns, and influence decisions that affect them.

To institutionalize these commitments, WFP Armenia strengthened its internal systems and partner arrangements. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were developed in line with WFP's 2020 Protection and Accountability Policy, providing clear and practical guidance on integrating protection considerations throughout all stages of the programme cycle. In parallel, Field-Level Agreements (FLAs) were updated to include annexes on personal data protection and accountability to beneficiaries. This ensures that cooperating partners uphold high standards of confidentiality, do-no-harm, and maintain transparent and responsive engagement with affected populations.

The Community Engagement Action Plan (2024-2025) further advanced these institutional priorities. Key elements included the standardization of WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism, the development of an integrated information and knowledge management system, and the systematic mainstreaming of AAP across planning, implementation, and monitoring. Capacity strengthening of cooperating partners remained a priority, equipping staff with the skills needed to apply protection and AAP principles consistently and effectively.

WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism is functioning well and integrates both age and sex desegregation for data collection. It enables detailed analysis of monthly patterns, caller demographics, and the types of issues raised by women and men. Over the past year, WFP adjusted various elements of its operations based on the feedback received, including adjusting assistance modalities and addressing identified cases of exclusion.

WFP maintained two primary Community Feedback Mechanism channels - a dedicated hotline and an email inbox. In 2025, the hotline continued to serve as the main platform for community engagement, receiving 1,070 calls, 91 percent of which were made by women. All inquiries were documented and addressed, with cases referred to relevant programme units whenever further follow-up was required. The high proportion of calls from women reflects their active engagement in community information channels. Women are significantly more present in the social media groups where programme updates, entitlements and feedback information are shared, leading to greater awareness of the feedback hotline and how to use it. Additionally, many women were direct beneficiaries of the cash-based assistance and participated in financial literacy and nutrition training sessions, which further increased their confidence and ability to seek clarification or raise concerns through the community feedback mechanism.

Monitoring evidence demonstrates the impact of these measures. Across all assistance modalities, 97 percent of beneficiaries reported no protection concerns, and 100 percent reported feeling safe when accessing WFP support. Beneficiaries also confirmed that assistance was delivered respectfully, with clear communication on entitlements and accessible channels for raising questions or complaints. These results highlight the robustness of WFP Armenia's protection safeguards, reinforce the trust of affected communities, and demonstrate to donors and Government partners that WFP programming is safe, accountable, and responsive to the needs of women, men, and children.

Localization was strengthened through deepened engagement with national partners. Under the ECHO-funded "Food Security and Psychosocial Well-being of Refugees in Armenia" project, WFP worked closely with AASW to train frontline social workers from municipalities, the police, local CSOs and community institutions on refugee household assessments, preventive case management, trauma-informed communication, safe referrals, and ethical conduct. This investment enabled local actors to identify protection risks earlier, address cases of exclusion, and facilitate community engagement in a more culturally appropriate and trusted manner. AASW's leadership ensured that responsibility for protection-sensitive interaction increasingly rests with national systems rather than external mechanisms. As part of its localization agenda, WFP also invested in strengthening the technical and institutional capacities of Water User Associations to support more efficient and transparent water-management practices. Through joint efforts with the Water Committee and the National Polytechnic University of Armenia, WFP facilitated targeted capacity-building sessions for WUA representatives, helping them improve planning skills, understand irrigation system diagnostics, and

adopt data-driven approaches to assessing infrastructure needs. By equipping WUAs with practical tools and technical knowledge, WFP contributed to enhancing the ability of local structures to independently manage irrigation services and take a more proactive role in ensuring equitable water distribution across communities.

WFP strengthened disability inclusion across its emergency response by prioritizing households with persons with disabilities in the provision of cash-based transfers and early recovery assistance. During the 2025 response to displacement and flooding, support targeted women-led households and families including persons with disabilities, ensuring they had equal access to assistance, financial literacy, and nutrition awareness sessions. WFP also ensured that single-parent and female-headed households, as well as households with lower economic resilience— and those with members with disabilities were among the primary recipients of support. Persons with disabilities represented five percent of individuals reached through psychosocial support activities within refugee response, reflecting WFP's commitment to addressing the specific vulnerabilities and barriers faced by this group. As part of its broader inclusion agenda, WFP also ensured that all cafeterias under the School Meals Programme are accessible for children with mobility challenges.

In 2025, WFP continued to co-chair the UN inter-agency Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) coordination group together with UNHCR, ensuring sustained leadership in advancing system-wide safeguards and contributed to strengthening collective prevention, reporting, and response practices across agencies. During the year, WFP informed suppliers of WFP's commitments and obligations under its Zero-Tolerance policy to inaction on all forms of SEA. The country office maintained a 100 percent completion rate for mandatory PSEA trainings among staff and continued delivering refresher sessions every six months, using realistic case scenarios to reinforce understanding of reporting pathways and staff responsibilities. These sustained efforts helped ensure that all personnel and partners were equipped to prevent, identify, and appropriately refer SEA-related concerns in line with WFP's global framework.

The country office maintains a dedicated SEA hotline and email address for reporting and is currently strengthening SEA referral pathways and fully integrating SEA considerations into the Community Feedback Mechanism.

# 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)

Armenia continues to face increasing environmental and weather-related pressures that pose significant risks to national food systems. Water management is worsening as precipitation patterns become more irregular, reducing the reliability of irrigation and drinking water supplies. Rising average temperatures further stress rainfed agriculture, jeopardizing rural livelihoods and amplifying threats to food security. These challenges are compounded by land degradation, limited diversification of rural income sources, and the heightened vulnerability of smallholder farmers to weather related shocks.

Guided by the CLEAR study, WFP prioritised areas affected by weather shocks and focused on enhancing adaptive capacities, expanding renewable energy use, and promoting weather sustainable agricultural practices. Key investments included the rehabilitation of irrigation systems, expansion of high-efficiency drip irrigation, school-based composting initiatives, and diversified livelihood opportunities through smart agriculture adaptation measures. WFP further advanced sustainability by installing solar power systems with a total capacity of 900 kW to reduce energy costs and lower the carbon footprint of communities, schools and SMEs (bakeries). As part of the Transformative Home-Grown School Feeding, WFP supported the establishment of intensive orchards in four schools covering 8,000 sqm total area, as well as supporting 535 smallholder farmers equipping their backyard gardens with drip irrigation systems, covering around 200 hectares. These efforts improved soil health, strengthened water management practices, and contributed to healthier local ecosystems.

Complementing these environmental actions, WFP promoted socio-economic resilience by strengthening linkages between schools, bakeries, farmers, and local communities. These integrated interventions reinforced the nexus between food and water security, renewable energy adoption, livelihoods, and community resilience.

In 2025, WFP systematically integrated Environmental and Social Safeguards across all programme activities to ensure that interventions met immediate food security needs while contributing to long-term resilience. All initiatives were screened in line with Government requirements and WFP guidelines to identify environmental and social risks early and incorporate appropriate mitigation measures. This was done through community consultations and Governors' offices. Compliance requirements were embedded into Field-Level Agreements and reviewed before financial approval and implementation, ensuring that programmes remained environmentally responsible, risk-informed and socially inclusive.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2025, WFP Armenia continued to advance its Environmental Management System (EMS), first launched in late 2023 to guide the Country Office toward more sustainable, resource-efficient, and environmentally responsible operations. Implementation progressed steadily, with an emphasis on reducing the environmental footprint of operational activities and improving sustainability practices in both the main office and field locations.

Following the relocation to the new office premises in early 2025, WFP expanded and strengthened measures designed to enhance energy, water, and waste efficiency, promote sustainable procurement, and increase staff engagement. Several practical improvements were rolled out across facilities:

A total of 106 LED lamps were installed throughout the office to reduce electricity consumption. The CO also increased its use of eco-transport options, completing 65 official missions using electric-vehicles, covering 4,491 km and contributing to reduced emissions and more cost-efficient travel.

Segregated recycling bins for plastic, paper, and glass were installed in the office, resulting in the recycling of 106 kg of plastic, 163 kg of paper, and 16 kg of glass. These measures contributed to more responsible waste disposal and a measurable reduction in the environmental footprint of daily office operations. Staff were also engaged through internal awareness activities, including training on correct waste sorting and recycling practices. Regular internal communications helped reinforce staff engagement in sustainable behaviors and strengthened office-wide understanding of environmental responsibilities.

Field offices in Lori and Syunik transitioned entirely to filtered water systems, replacing bottled water dispensers and significantly lowering plastic consumption, waste generation, and operational costs. The main office also applied water-efficient fixtures, such as water jars with filters to reduce overall water usage. In addition, no plastic utensils were used in the office even during the renovation period.

Procurement practices increasingly integrated environmental considerations, including reducing packaging, prioritizing lower-emission commodities, and encouraging suppliers to adhere to greener standards wherever feasible.

Together, these measures contributed to a more robust and effective EMS, reinforcing WFP Armenia's commitment to environmentally responsible, weather-sensitive, and sustainable operations. The continued integration of environmental safeguards and resource-efficient practices supports WFP's broader mandate to ensure that programmes are designed and implemented with full consideration of environmental and social impacts.

# 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 remains a central and crosscutting pillar of WFP's work in Armenia, systematically integrated across all activities and Strategic Outcomes of the Country Strategic Plan. At the government level, WFP worked hand in hand with ministries and national agencies to embed nutrition into policy and institutional frameworks. Together with the School Feeding and Child Welfare Agency and SIFI, WFP supported the revision of nutrition standards for state childcare residential institutions under RA Government Decree 815-N.

WFP has contributed to broader education and health reforms. Technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports to scale up in-school Healthy Lifestyle clubs as part of the national curricular reform., WFP together with UNFPA and UNICEF further strengthened Government capacities by adapting the European Training in Effective Adolescent Care and Health (EuTEACH) modules to Armenia's context, supporting more comprehensive and adolescent-responsive education and health services.

At the local level, WFP continued to strengthen nutrition awareness and integrate healthy diets into daily life. In close partnership with the Ministries of Health and Education, WFP promoted better diets not only through improved school meals, but also through user-friendly educational materials, awareness sessions for parents, interactive campaigns for children, and co-creation initiatives with farmers and bakeries that support local food systems. These community-focused interventions ensured that children develop healthier eating habits, parents gain practical knowledge to make informed decisions, and local producers play an active role in delivering diverse and nutritious foods to their communities.

In 2025, WFP continued the integration of wholegrain bread in schools and integration into the National School Meals Programme. This involved support throughout the value chain to connect wholegrain products to schools and integrate behaviour change models to increase the consumption of wholegrain wheat products among children. WFP continued the "Milk to Schools in Lori and Yerevan" Project in nine schools to enhance the nutritional value of school meals and measure the impact on child behaviour, including but not limited to the reduction of unhealthy eating habits.

WFP's food-systems work strongly contributed to improved nutrition outcomes by expanding households' access to diverse, fresh, and nutrient-rich foods. Backyard gardening, drip-irrigation systems, and orchard development enabled families to grow fruits, vegetables, and berries at home, reducing dependence on purchased foods and increasing year-round availability of micronutrient-dense produce. Training on weather-smart agriculture, safe food handling, and sustainable cultivation practices contributed to strengthening the quality of household diets. By connecting smallholder production with schools through wholegrain bakeries and fresh produce supply, WFP also supported healthier food environments for children, reinforcing dietary diversity, promoting healthier choices, and linking household-level production with improved nutrition for school-aged children.

Taken together, these efforts demonstrate WFP's contribution to shaping national policies and institutional standards at the highest levels of Government, while simultaneously engaging directly with schools, households and communities to foster healthier behaviors and more resilient food systems across Armenia.

# Partnerships

## Government engagement

In 2025, WFP deepened collaboration with national authorities to advance the Government-led National School Meals Programme, shock-responsive social protection, weather smart agriculture and nutritious-sensitive food systems. Guided by a systems-thinking and whole-of-society approach, WFP worked across Government, NGOs, private sector actors, and local institutions to strengthen food systems governance and service delivery.

In 2025, WFP strengthened regional visibility and partnership opportunities for Armenia's school meals agenda by supporting the Government and the SFCWA to present Armenia's nationalization journey and best practices at the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) School Meals Forum. This engagement positioned Armenia as a regional reference point on sustainable, Government-led National School Meals Programme and facilitated high-level dialogue with peer countries and partners.

With the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, WFP supported drafting the Rapid Social Response Government Decree, aligned with the new Social Assistance Law, and worked with the Nork Foundation on platform integration for swift end-to-end registration to delivery assistance chains, including food needs assessment tools. Building on tested practice with physical and electronic bank cards for food assistance, these modalities were positioned for institutional use under the Government's emergency response.

To reinforce food systems and data for policy, WFP worked with the Ministry of Economy and Asian Development Bank to transfer WFP livelihood models along with implementation and monitoring tools to the Ministry's Programme Implementation Team. With the Statistical Committee WFP worked to integrate food security indicators into national statistics through the Integrated Living Conditions Survey. And with the State Water Committee, National Polytechnic University of Armenia, and "Jrar" CJSC WFP worked to strengthen Water User Associations capacities via targeted sectoral educational sessions. WFP also formalized cooperation with the Centre for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise to "green-label" cleared land and safely restore productive assets in border communities. These partnerships collectively anchored WFP's transition agenda ahead of the CSP 2026-2030, reflecting WFP's role in convening diverse actors around shared national systems.

In 2025, WFP strengthened its engagement with International Financial Institutions, expanding beyond traditional development partners. The Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) continued its support to WFP through financing the "Milk in Schools" project, enabling the provision of daily milk and wholegrain snacks to schoolchildren in Lori and Yerevan and supporting improved dietary habits and nutrition education. WFP initiated a new strategic partnership with the Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development (EFSD), which provided funding for the national capacity strengthening of Water User Associations project. Through this support, WFP delivered specialized training modules, technical assistance, and digital modernization efforts to enhance the governance, operational performance, and long-term sustainability for more efficient water management across Armenia. These partnerships with EDB and EFSD reflect WFP's strong cooperation with International Financial Institutions to reinforce national systems and accelerate progress toward resilient, nationally owned service delivery.

WFP engaged NGOs through a streamlined due-diligence and monitoring approach to ensure accountability and quality. All cooperating partners met WFP corporate eligibility requirements, and assurance was maintained through regular performance checks, spot reviews, and ongoing organizational capacity support.

## Donor Engagement

WFP sustained proactive stewardship with a diversified partner base. The Russian Federation remained the principal contributor, enabling both direct implementation and capacity strengthening under school meals programme, including the Yerevan expansion. WFP unlocked a new partnership with the Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development to build WUA capacities and secured a third successful European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) grant to support food security and psychosocial wellbeing for displaced populations. Additional support from Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the Government advanced food systems and institutional strengthening. These represent concrete results of diversification efforts. Across all donor portfolios, WFP emphasized multi-stakeholder collaboration and systems-level outcomes, ensuring investments benefit Government, NGOs, private sector and community-based actors alike.

In 2025, the resourcing landscape remained competitive, with multiple global crises exerting pressure on flexible funding and increasing earmarking by donors. To navigate this environment, WFP intensified donor outreach and visibility efforts, ensuring partners remained informed and engaged. WFP maintained strong donor engagement through regular technical briefings, field missions, and tailored updates that ensured partners had direct visibility on progress, risks, and achievements. This included joint monitoring missions with donors as well as the production of

videos and communication materials in line with visibility and content-production commitments under partnership agreements.

By the end of 2025, WFP Armenia had secured nearly 70 percent of CSP requirements and received USD 12 million in contributions from a diversified donor base. However, funding remained uneven across outcomes and highly earmarked, limiting flexibility despite strong support for school meals.

## Focus on Localization

WFP prioritized national ownership and community development through local institutions, NGOs and private sector. With SFCWA and SIFI, WFP advanced national capacities for school meals. WFP supported bakeries to produce wholegrain bread for schools; and strengthened SMEs and smallholders via equipment, drip irrigation, solar solutions, business and finance training. This approach is central to the localization agenda, it builds local capacity, shifts economic opportunity to community-based actors, and ensures that essential services, such as supplying nutritious foods to schools, are delivered by local systems. By investing in local producers, WFP helped embed national value chains that can continue operating after external support phases out. The community revolving funds seeded with solar savings and managed producer-school linkages, under the Transformative Home-Grown School Feeding model, further advanced community ownership.

Central to localization agenda were capacity strengthening efforts aimed at transferring skills, service delivery, and decision-making to local institutions, ensuring support is led, managed, and sustained by Armenian actors. With the Armenian Association of Social Workers, WFP trained 110 social workers and expanded network of social work hubs in the regions. Localization of emergency instruments progressed through the nationalization of Food Cards (physical and e-card) as modalities within the Government's Rapid Social Response.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, inter-agency collaboration focused on solving system-level gaps where no single actor could succeed alone, linking health, education, social protection, and emergency preparedness in a coherent package of support to the Government. This systems-thinking approach brought together UN agencies, Government institutions, NGOs and local actors to jointly address interconnected challenges. Building on curriculum reform led by the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports, WFP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UNESCO worked together to scale Healthy Lifestyle Clubs nationwide. This joint effort moved beyond materials development to a full implementation ecosystem, so that schools can consistently deliver evidence-based health and nutrition messages through these clubs.

Social protection was another pillar of coherence. Within the EU-funded "Building a resilient social protection system in Armenia" project, WFP, UNDP, and UNICEF advanced an e-learning platform to institutionalize core skills such as financial literacy, nutrition education, household management, and crisis-response simulations for vulnerable households. Moreover, WFP and UNICEF piloted e-wallets as cash assistance for food for displaced households outside state assistance systems, testing how digital transfers can close inclusion gaps while informing Government choices on future assistance modalities. Preliminary results from the pilot indicate that e-wallet transfers were more cost-efficient and faster to implement compared to traditional bank-card-based cash assistance. The modality reduced processing and distribution time, lowered administrative costs, and enabled quicker delivery of support to the affected households. However, challenges emerged among older beneficiaries and those in difficult socioeconomic situations, many of whom relied on outdated smartphones that did not fully support the required e-wallet application, limiting usability for a portion of recipients.

These collaborations further exemplified WFP's commitment to whole-of-society engagement, bringing together state, UN, local institutions and communities under shared national systems.

# Financial Overview

As of the end of 2025, WFP had secured 69.58 percent of the total requirements for the 2019-2026 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), amounting to USD 59 million. The 2025 Country Portfolio Needs (CPN) were funded at 125 percent, with USD 16.4 million available for implementation. Funding, however, remained uneven across the portfolio: Strategic Outcome 4 (Crisis Response) received the lowest level of support at 31 percent, while the school meals-related activities - Activity 1 (School Meals Programme) and Activity 2 (Capacity Strengthening for School Meals Systems), recorded the highest combined funding level at 94 percent, reflecting strong earmarked support for national school meals.

In 2025, WFP Armenia received a total of USD 12 million, supported by a diversified donor base. The Russian Federation, as the principal donor, provided 87 percent of all contributions, enabling both direct implementation and capacity-strengthening efforts under the School Meals Programme. Additional contributions from Switzerland, the Armenian Territorial Development Fund (ATDF), the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), and the Government of Armenia enabled the Country Office to advance activities under Strategic Outcome 4 (Crisis Response) and Strategic Outcome 2 (Capacity Strengthening for Food Systems and Social Protection).

More than 85 percent of the contributions received were earmarked at the activity level, which limited WFP's flexibility to reallocate resources and respond evenly and promptly to emerging needs across the CSP.

WFP Armenia's spending rate in 2025 stood at 35 percent of available resources. This lower execution rate was largely due to implementation constraints stemming from the late confirmation of the Russian Federation's contribution and shifts in Governmental priorities, both of which affected the timing of planned activities and expenditures.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	7,263,663	4,265,931	2,485,881	1,326,960
SO01: Vulnerable populations in Armenia, including schoolchildren, have access to adequate and nutritious food year round	4,194,078	2,669,973	1,547,605	520,373
Activity 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government	4,194,078	2,669,973	1,547,605	520,373
SO04: Vulnerable populations in Armenia have access to basic needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crises	3,069,585	1,595,958	938,277	806,587
Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods	3,069,585	1,595,958	938,277	806,587
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	4,010,450	3,570,867	6,014,513	3,003,430
SO02: National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2025	4,010,450	3,570,867	6,014,513	3,003,430
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	913,067	610,922	3,272,916	1,095,072

Activity 05: Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain	 1,864,422	 2,157,402	 1,591,539	 1,340,260
Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system	 1,232,962	 802,543	 1,150,059	 568,098
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 5,137,228	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 11,274,114	 7,836,798	 13,637,623	 4,330,390
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,108,674	 822,798	 2,062,177	 1,117,728
Total Direct Costs	 12,382,788	 8,659,597	 15,699,800	 5,448,119
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 804,881	 562,874	 728,012	 728,012
Grand Total	 13,187,669	 9,222,471	 16,427,811	 6,176,130

# Data Notes

## Overview

Beneficiary figures for School Meals Programme in 2025 are lower than planned due to a planned programmatic transition. The School Meals Programme was fully nationalized across ten provinces, ending WFP's direct implementation. In 2025, WFP's role focused on pre-implementation work for Urban School Feeding in Yerevan (systems design, coordination, and readiness), with direct support and implementation scheduled to begin in 2026.

## Strategic outcome 01

Outcome Indicator:

1.2.43: SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) school feeding index

Note – The SABER rating remains unchanged for 2025. The Country Office signed an FLA with the Child Welfare and School Feeding Agency in November 2025, which will be operationalized in 2026; therefore, the 2025 score of 3.6 is maintained.

Output Indicator:

A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes.

Note – No food distribution was conducted in 2025.

A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes.

A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes.

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

Note - The discrepancy between planned and actual values for output indicators is primarily due to the nationalization of the School Feeding Programme in all ten provinces in 2023. As WFP's direct implementation ended in 2023, beneficiary numbers under these indicators dropped substantially in 2025. During the reporting year, WFP's role focused on preparing for the launch of Urban School Meals Programme in Yerevan, with direct implementation scheduled to begin in 2026. As a result, 2025 reported figures reflect only a limited set of small-scale interventions, such as Milk to Schools and social and behaviour change activities, rather than the full school feeding caseload previously delivered. This shift explains why actual values are significantly lower than the original targets.

## Strategic outcome 02

Gender and age were integrated across SO2, as demonstrated by WFP's Gender and Age Marker score of 4.

A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes

Note - No planned values were set. This tag was introduced by the Regional Office; therefore, only actuals are reported.

A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities

Note - No planned values were set. This tag was introduced by the Regional Office; therefore, only actuals are reported.

F.4.6 Number of drying infrastructure provided/constructed for fruits and vegetables

Note - No dryers were distributed in 2025. Farmers had not yet reached the harvest stage, and distribution was postponed to a later phase of the project.

D.3.3 Number of participants who completed business development (or entrepreneurship) skills training.(Overall)

Note - Higher than anticipated interest from participants resulted in increased completion figures.

Activity 05 O.3.1 Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programmes or services provision

Note - Indirect reach was higher due to increased participation in WFP organized educational sessions.

Activity 06 O.3.1 Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programmes or services provision.

Note - The number is higher because more children reside in the targeted residential institutions.

C.4.1 Number of government and public sector staff participating in training initiatives (overall)

Note - Participation exceeded expectations due to high interest from government institutions.

C.16.9 Number of national government institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities.

Note - WFP supported 11 residential child care institutions, and the MLSA also engaged in the project by providing guidance, bringing the total number of institutions to 12.

A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities

A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)

Note - In "Needs Based Plan" the planning for 2025 is done with CASH modality, while the actual (e-wallet project) was implemented with Value voucher modality transaction, both in WINGS and in COMET. This is the reason why the actual amount is in front of A.4.1, not A.3.3

F.1. Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure

Note - The reported number includes only tier 1 beneficiaries (not family members) who received drip irrigation systems and trainings. Namely, 90 farmers under SEIRA project, 92 - Syunik drip irrigation. 21- Tsaghkavan drip irrigation, 168 members of Nrnadzor cooperative and 115 bakery staff.

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) - tag FFA actual 585

Note - these are beneficiaries of the Stop hunger initiative that received training sessions on gardening, rainwater management, composting and healthy eating,.

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure - FFA - 0.8 HA

Note - Under Stop hunger initiative four school gardens were established, each 2000sqm,

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure - SMS - 47,4 HA

Note -

## Strategic outcome 04

Gender and age were applied throughout emergency and recovery work to prioritize the most vulnerable.

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people

A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)

Note - In "Needs Based Plan" the planning for 2025 is done with CASH modality, while the actual (food card project) was implemented with Value voucher modality transaction, both in WINGS and in COMET. This is the reason why the actual amount is in front of A.4.1, not A.3.1

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)

Note - The target 40,000 was a placeholder for emergency assistance, while the 4,70 received assistance based on the need.

# 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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	37,470	4,679	12%
	female	40,330	5,029	12%
	total	77,800	9,708	12%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	640	62	10%
	female	560	60	11%
	total	1,200	122	10%
24-59 months	male	1,040	118	11%
	female	960	116	12%
	total	2,000	234	12%
5-11 years	male	6,980	868	12%
	female	6,820	766	11%
	total	13,800	1,634	12%
12-17 years	male	9,470	1,257	13%
	female	9,230	1,209	13%
	total	18,700	2,466	13%
18-59 years	male	15,840	1,876	12%
	female	17,315	2,188	13%
	total	33,155	4,064	12%
60+ years	male	3,500	498	14%
	female	5,445	690	13%
	total	8,945	1,188	13%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	77,800	5,697	7%
Refugee	0	4,011	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	8,500	1,558	18%
School based programmes	28,300	2,963	10%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	1,500	486	32%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	40,000	4,701	11%

## 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	245	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Wheat Flour	0	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 04			
Buckwheat	75	0	0%
Lentils	40	0	0%
Rice	40	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	16	0	0%
Wheat Flour	75	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Buckwheat	2	0	0%
Lentils	1	0	0%
Rice	1	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	1	0	0%
Wheat Flour	2	0	0%

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

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	853,740	4,745	1%
Commodity Voucher	267,000	95,813	36%
Strategic Outcome 04			
Value Voucher	0	511,281	-
Cash	1,417,500	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	0	25,816	-
Cash	593,400	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable populations in Armenia, including schoolchildren, have access to adequate and nutritious food year round					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government						
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	1,005	12	
			Male	795		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>12</b>	
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	13,250	1,320	
			Male	13,250	1,438	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>26,500</b>	<b>2,758</b>	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	245		
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	853,740	4,745	
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	267,000	95,814	

Other Output						
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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	50	58	
A.6.5: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	A.6.5.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	School feeding (on-site)	Number	50	58	
CSP Output 05: (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	1,300	1,433	

## 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.96: Percentage of Milestones in SABER-based implementation plan (related to full SABER exercise or Pre-Screening Tool) that have been fully met	<b>Overall</b>	3: SABER implementation plan completed		WFP programme monitoring			
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.43: SABER school feeding index	<b>Overall</b>	3.6	≥3.8	≥3.8	3.6		WFP programme monitoring
1.2.59: Transition strategy for School Health and Nutrition/including School feeding fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥3	≥3	3	2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PRI - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.82: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school Health and Nutrition/including School Feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤20,000,000	≤20,000,000	19,539,253		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> PRI - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	65.7	≥70	≥70	76.3		WFP survey
	Male	65.6	≥70	≥70	76		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	66	≥70	≥70	76		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2025					Root Causes	
<b>Output Results</b>						
<b>Activity 05: Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain</b>						
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	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female		145	
			Male		48	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>193</b>	
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		40	
			Male		13	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>53</b>	
CSP Output 11: (5.3) Vulnerable populations received food or CBT assistance to meet their basic food needs while participating in food systems strengthening activities						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	2,600	405	
			Male	2,400	180	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>585</b>	
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	600	136	
			Male	900	350	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>486</b>	
<b>Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system</b>						
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	2,275	478	
			Male	1,225	442	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>920</b>	
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	113,400		

A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		25,816
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### 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	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	15	15
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	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	220	242
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	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	35	39

#### 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 09: (5.1) 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	180	193

CSP Output 10: (4.2) Affected populations benefit from livelihoods interventions and productive assets rebuilt to restore their livelihoods

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	50	58
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	80	80

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	5	5
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	Food assistance for training	US\$	130,000	128,665
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	37,000	36,933
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	74,000	73,471
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.2: USD value of agricultural production equipment provided	Access to Energy Services	US\$	134,000	133,120
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.2: USD value of agricultural production equipment provided	Food assistance for asset	US\$	150,000	145,000
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.2: USD value of agricultural production equipment provided	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	104,000	103,676
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.2: USD value of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	221,000	217,361
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (take-home rations)	school	10	10
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	94	94
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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	21	21
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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	203	203

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	Access to Energy Services	Megawatt	84.66	92.91
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	100.26	108.26
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	Access to Energy Services	Number	7	7
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	12	12
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	0.8	0.8
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.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Ha	47.4	47.4
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	40	49
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	40

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	31	31

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100

F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	204	204
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	90	0
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	19	19
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	Access to Energy Services	Number	1,450	1,533
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	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,115	1,193
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	450	500
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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,200	1,264

**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
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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	10	12
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	National data & analytics (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	National data & analytics (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	National data & analytics (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.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	125	148
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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	2	2
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	15

CSP Output 12: Actors in the social protection sector gain financial literacy training, enhancing budget planning and financial management skills

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	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	2,500	3,000

### 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** National Institutions - **Location:** Armenia - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Food Security Sector (CCS)

5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥5	≥2	2		Secondary data
<b>Activity 05: Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2	≥2	2		Secondary data
<b>Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
5.4.75: 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	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥1	≥1	0	0	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2	≥2	2		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	1,643	≥3,640	≥1,664	1,815		Secondary data
	Male	1,516	≥3,360	≥1,536	1,675		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	3,159	≥7,000	≥3,200	3,490		Secondary data
5.4.72: Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2	≥1	0		Secondary data
5.4.77: Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥6	≥2	3		Secondary data
5.4.81: Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04: Vulnerable populations in Armenia have access to basic needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crises				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	20,800	2,493
			Male	19,200	2,208
			<b>Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>4,701</b>
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	245	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,417,500	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		511,281

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2	≤1	≤1	4	3	WFP survey
	Male	1	≤1	≤1	0	3.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2	≤1	≤1	3	3.3	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	51.7	≤48.7	≤48.7	45	35.7	WFP survey
	Male	48.2	≤45.2	≤45.2	52	32.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	49.8	≤45.8	≤45.8	46	34.3	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	29.5	≤25.5	≤25.5	31	35.9	WFP survey
	Male	31.6	≤25.4	≤25.4	27	35.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30.6	≤25.6	≤25.6	30	35.6	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	16.8	≥24.8	≥24.8	20	25.4	WFP survey
	Male	18.4	≥28.4	≥28.4	21	28.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17.6	≥27.6	≥27.6	21	26.8	WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	52.7	≥45	≥54.7	44.4	52.7	WFP survey
	Male	59.8	≥57	≥62.8	48.9	59.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	56.3	≥50	≥58.3	46.6	56.3	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> General population - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.16	<10.16	<10.16	12.49	8.34	WFP survey
	Male	9.6	<8.6	<8.6	6.6	7.63	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.33	<9.33	<9.33	11.76	8	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> General population/Host families - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	95.2	≥96	≥96	97	94.1	WFP survey
	Male	93.6	≥94.6	≥94.6	100	95.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	94	≥95	≥95	97	94.5	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4	≤3	≤3	2.5	4.9	WFP survey
	Male	5.3	≤4.4	≤4.4	0	4.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5	≤4	≤4	2	4.6	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	≤1	≤1	0.5	1	WFP survey
	Male	1.1	≤1	≤1	0	0.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1	≤1	≤1	1	0.8	WFP survey

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 04: Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		-
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		-

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not collected	≥100	≥100	151		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥100	≥100	140		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	≥200	≥200	291		WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥95	≥95	97.04		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥95	≥95	97.35		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> General population - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥95	≥95	100	99.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥95	≥95	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥95	≥95	100	99.89	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥95	≥95	100	99.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥95	≥95	100	99.68	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥95	≥95	100	99.36	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥95	≥95	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥95	≥95	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥95	≥95	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: All - Location: Armenia - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥95	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥95	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥95	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥95	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥95	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥95	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not collected	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey

# Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>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</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> National data & analytics (CCS)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥95	≥95	100		Secondary data
<b>Activity 05: Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥95	100	100	Secondary data
<b>Activity 06: Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	Not collected	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	≥95	≥95	100		WFP survey
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	11	≥11	≥11	11	11	Secondary data

Nutrition integration 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> PRI - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	Not collected	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	=100	=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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	52	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Support - <b>Location:</b> Armenia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	Not collected	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	=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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Armenia - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Armenia

Child enjoying a warm, nutritious school meal

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

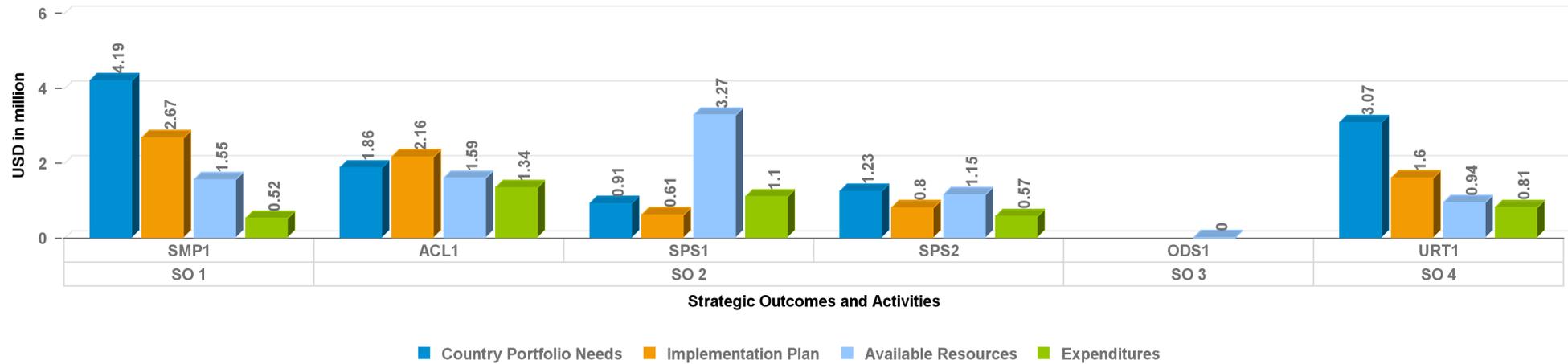
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Vulnerable populations in Armenia, including schoolchildren, have access to adequate and nutritious food year round
SO 2		National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2025
SO 3		Vulnerable populations benefit from improved capacities of national entities and partners to prevent and respond to emergencies
SO 4		Vulnerable populations in Armenia have access to basic needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crises
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Strengthen and complement the national school feeding programme to facilitate handover to the Government
SO 2	ACL1	Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical support to national institutions to generate an evidence-base and inform policies, strategies and systems to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Armenia
SO 2	SPS2	Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system
SO 3	ODS1	Provide on-demand service provision to the Government and other partners
SO 4	URT1	Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods

# Annual Country Report

## Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Vulnerable populations in Armenia have access to basic needs and livelihoods during and in the aftermath of a crises	Non Activity Specific			0	
		Support to Government and partners to identify vulnerable populations, provide food assistance and recover livelihoods	3,069,585	1,595,958	938,277	806,587
	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	4,194,078	2,669,973	1,547,605	520,373
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>7,263,663</b>	<b>4,265,931</b>	<b>2,485,881</b>	<b>1,326,960</b>
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	
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>					<b>0</b>	

# Annual Country Report

## Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
		Non Activity Specific			0	
17.9	National policies, programmes and systems are strengthened to improve food security and nutrition among targeted groups by 2025	Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain	1,864,422	2,157,402	1,591,539	1,340,260
		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	913,067	610,922	3,272,916	1,095,072
		Provide support to national institutions to strengthen the national social protection system	1,232,962	802,543	1,150,059	568,098
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>4,010,450</b>	<b>3,570,867</b>	<b>6,014,513</b>	<b>3,003,430</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,137,228	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,137,228</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>11,274,114</b>	<b>7,836,798</b>	<b>13,637,623</b>	<b>4,330,390</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,108,674</b>	<b>822,798</b>	<b>2,062,177</b>	<b>1,117,728</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>12,382,788</b>	<b>8,659,597</b>	<b>15,699,800</b>	<b>5,448,119</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>804,881</b>	<b>562,874</b>	<b>728,012</b>	<b>728,012</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>13,187,669</b>	<b>9,222,471</b>	<b>16,427,811</b>	<b>6,176,130</b>

  
 Michael Hemling  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

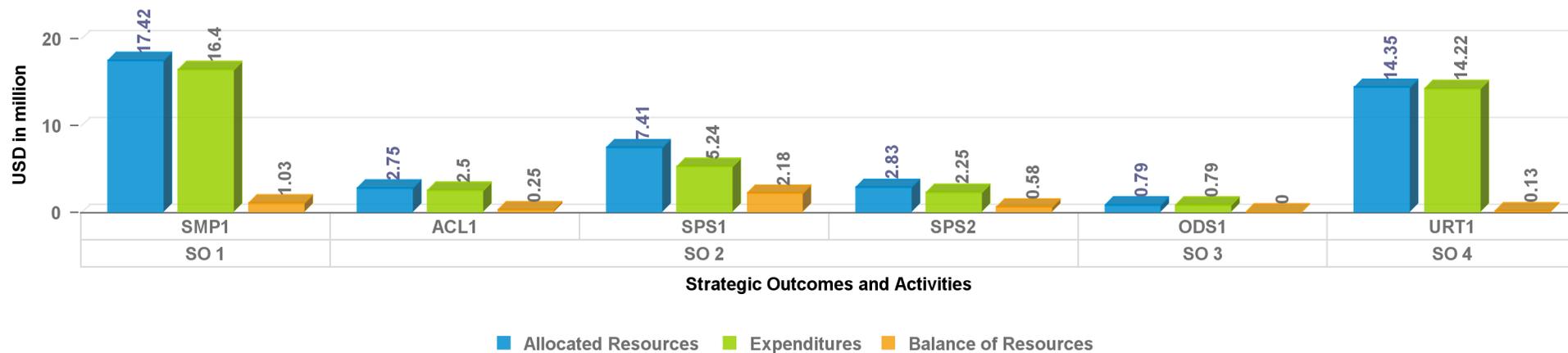
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2019-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	26,756,817	14,349,808	0	14,349,808	14,218,119	131,689
		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	24,555,512	17,422,596	0	17,422,596	16,395,364	1,027,232
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>51,312,329</b>	<b>31,772,405</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,772,405</b>	<b>30,613,483</b>	<b>1,158,921</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	5,022,216	2,833,697	0	2,833,697	2,251,736	581,961
		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	7,955,189	7,413,544	0	7,413,544	5,235,700	2,177,844
		Strengthen national food systems in Armenia, supporting actors along the food value chain	8,198,042	2,747,745	0	2,747,745	2,496,466	251,279
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>21,175,447</b>	<b>12,994,987</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,994,987</b>	<b>9,983,903</b>	<b>3,011,083</b>

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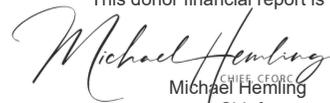
# Annual Country Report

## Armenia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>1,630,000</b>	<b>794,289</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>794,289</b>	<b>794,289</b>	<b>0</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,137,228	0	5,137,228	0	5,137,228
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>5,137,228</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,137,228</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,137,228</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>74,117,776</b>	<b>50,698,908</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,698,908</b>	<b>41,391,676</b>	<b>9,307,232</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>6,186,809</b>	<b>5,269,251</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,269,251</b>	<b>4,324,802</b>	<b>944,449</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>80,304,585</b>	<b>55,968,159</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55,968,159</b>	<b>45,716,478</b>	<b>10,251,681</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>5,108,454</b>	<b>3,471,257</b>		<b>3,471,257</b>	<b>3,471,257</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>85,413,039</b>	<b>59,439,416</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59,439,416</b>	<b>49,187,734</b>	<b>10,251,681</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
 Michael Hemling  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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