



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR ARMENIA

2016 to 2020

November 2016

Introduction

1. This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out three government priority areas to guide FAO partnership with and support to the Government of Armenia (GoA) – bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during five years from 2016 to 2020.
2. The CPF was prepared following consultation and agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture, other national institutions (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Development, Ministry of Education), UN agencies, international development partners, civil society, academic institutions, research centres and private sector stakeholders.

I. Country context and priorities

3. Armenia is a lower-middle-income, landlocked developing country (LLDC) with a population of 3 million, located in the South Caucasus and land locked state, constraining economic development and the livelihoods of the population. The country is a net importer of food and fuel, highly vulnerable to global price fluctuations. Russia accounts for a quarter of Armenia's foreign trade, over 50% of foreign direct investment, and more than 80% of remittances from migrant workers (remittances comprise up to 20% of GDP) thereby contributing to a major reduction in all three sectors and a negative impact on population's consumption and income. Long-term labour migration is mostly male dominated, increasing the number of de facto female single-headed households to 26.5% of all rural households¹. GDP growth slowed to 3% in 2015 and is expected to reduce further in 2016, hindering any extension of social safety nets.
4. Agriculture is the main source of economic activity in rural areas and significant contributor to GDP. It produces 20.8% of GDP (as of 2015), accounts for some 2% of economic growth, and employs about 35% of the working population of whom nearly 56% are female farmers. Women are over-represented in seasonal and precarious employment and 82.1% of all women working in agriculture do so informally². This informality, which leads to a reduced access to social protection schemes, along with limited access to land and other agricultural assets compared with men, leave women in a vulnerable situation. Smallholders constitute the vast majority in the country, representing around 95% of all farms with the average size of 1.4 ha usually fragmented into three or four parcels. Smallholders produce the major part of gross agricultural product, around 97%.
5. The formulation of the CPF has involved a review of national priorities for food, agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors. The Framework prioritizes interventions in the country based on national development objectives as identified in key sectoral strategies and concept papers. Armenia's Prospective Development Strategy for the period of 2014-2025 identifies agricultural development as a key priority for the food industry value chain with significant export potential, and as a critical contributor to productivity increase, job creation, and balanced regional development. In 2016, Armenia revised its Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy for 2016-2025 (SADS), which further elaborates the main directions of state policy on agricultural and rural development and sets a number of targets to be achieved in the next decade. The new strategy additionally focuses on ensuring the principle of gender equality in agricultural development through provision of equal opportunities for men and women.
6. The CPF builds on the previous Country Framework implemented from 2012 to 2015. FAO support will be governed by its five Strategic Objectives aligned with the Regional Priorities as adopted at the 30th Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Europe; Empowering smallholders and family farms in Europe and Central

¹ FAO (2016) Gender, Agriculture and Rural Development in Armenia. Country Gender Assessment Series

Asia³, and Agrifood trade and market integration in Europe and Central Asia⁴; as well as strengthening food security and nutrition, natural resource management including fisheries and forestry, and control of animal and plant pests and diseases and food safety hazards. The Regional Initiatives provide a programmatic umbrella and delivery mechanism for Armenia. Armenia is a focus countries of the Regional Initiative on Empowering smallholders and family farms.

7. The Sustainable Development Agenda integrates the Paris Climate Agreement and the Addis Ababa Action Plan. FAO's assistance is guided by the Agenda 2030 and also directly contributes UN-Armenia Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016–2020 (Annex 2), which reinforces the strong partnership between the GoA and the UN Country Team to achieve Armenia's development priorities, international obligations. The CPF Results and Resource Requirements matrix (Annex 1) is contributing to the relevant UNDAF strategic pillars and respective outcomes (Annex 2) as well as to the national targets to be defined for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

II. FAO's contribution and expected results

8. The CPF priorities and outcomes address government priority areas as reflected in key national documents with an emphasis of developing agriculture, fisheries and forestry enhancing capacities of small holders and family farmers. The priority areas reflect areas where FAO can add the greatest value, in line with its overall mandate, presence and delivery capacity in Armenia, in close collaboration and synergy with other UN agencies and development actors. The following three thematic priority areas, are key areas for support to small holder and family farm development and the achievement of the SDGs. Their outcomes and outputs are identified for FAO support in Armenia from 2016 to 2020:

Priority 1: Sustainable use of natural resources, disaster risk reduction and management;

Priority 2: Animal health, plant protection and food safety;

Priority 3: Food and nutrition security and poverty reduction.

These priority areas will increase the competitiveness of farmers, foresters and fisher folks and improve rural livelihood. It addresses technical, social and economic aspects, recognizing and addressing the needs of women and men at different stages of life, and the needs of the most disadvantaged.

Armenia is after the land reform conducted in the early 1990s a country of smallholders and family farms. All three priority areas clearly support smallholders in developing productivity and competitiveness but also in improving livelihood and reducing rural poverty for disadvantaged groups. Synergies will, where relevant, be created between the three priority areas and the activities implemented under each priority area.

9. Below description outlines main fields of cooperation under the priority areas while a detailed list of outputs and targets are available in Annex-1. Efforts will be made for the inclusion of cross cutting themes from FAO's Strategic Framework such as gender, statistics and nutrition into regular and project work under the different priority areas. A multi-stakeholder approach to the implementation of projects will be one of the main working modalities.

Priority 1. Sustainable use of natural resources, disaster risk reduction and management

10. One of Armenia's priority problems is the overutilization of underground water, resulting from the uncontrolled opening and operation of water wells, particularly by fisheries. At the same time, the fish

³ The Regional Initiative 1 focus on both the institution and the community level and working with partners to: a) increase participation of farmers and rural communities b) enhance sustainable and inclusive growth of rural economies, and c) improve sustainable management of natural resources.

⁴ The Regional Initiative 2 facilitates the enhancement of trade policy environment for modern agri-food markets and thus develop the capacity of government officials and private sector for implementing main trade agreements with special focus on WTO agreements as well as on international standards including food safety related standards. In addition the Regional Initiative also promotes export oriented value chain development.

produced is of high quality and is well accepted in international markets. So the GoA is looking for solutions enabling a reduction in the amount of water used for fish production while maintaining the quantity and quality of the fish produced⁵. The availability and proper management of genetic resources is another key priority reflected under the Development of Livestock and Plant-Growing Sectors in the national SADS.

11. **FAO will strengthen core systems, policy frameworks and capacities for the sustainable use of natural resources** by: Ensuring increase of productivity through introduction of best practices of sustainable use of land, water, and plant genetic resources; Promoting fish production using sustainable water management technologies, Elaborating a national programme for Plant Genetic Resources (PGR) along with strengthening capacities for its implementation; Strengthening public and private agricultural extension services and research capacities; Elaborating and promoting Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for key sectors. As part of efforts to ensure conservation of animal genetic resources and value chain development, FAO will contribute to enhancing capacities of small livestock women and men owners and NGOs dealing with these specific issues. Key implementing partners in this area are the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Statistical Service, the private sector and NGOs such as Green Lane NGO, Armenian Technology Group (ATG) NGO, Shen NGO, International Center for Agribusiness Research and Education (ICARE) etc. research institutes such as Armenian National Agrarian University, “Scientific Center of Agriculture” SNCO.

12. There is a critical need for an updated agricultural data information system and census, in line with international standards⁶, as well as Ministry of Agriculture’s lack of a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, based on internationally recognised principles and procedures. The need for such a system was recognized in a review carried out in 2015 by the ENPARD project, particularly highlighting the need to monitor and evaluate the implementation of Armenia’s Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy (2016-2025). FAO will ensure that **national authorities are better equipped to carry out informed policy making** by making available essential agricultural census data conforming to international classifications, by improving the current agricultural statistics system according to international standards and by establishing a robust M&E system at the Ministry of Agriculture. The agricultural census and the M&E systems will be gender sensitive, with sex-disaggregated data and gender-specific indicators in order to monitor the advancements in the goals established in the SADS. The main implementing partners in this area will be the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Statistical Service.

13. Lack of capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in agriculture is a recognised issue among farmers⁷, farmers’ associations and cooperatives. FAO will contribute to **improved resilience in responding to climate change, crises and disasters** through awareness raising for a broad spectrum of beneficiaries, including women, men and those most vulnerable, on natural disasters and risks; capacity building for disaster needs assessment in the agricultural sector as well as development, dissemination and piloting of risk mitigation strategies. FAO plans to additionally include managerial and programming training in the planned capacity building sessions under the guidance of international and national experts.

Priority 2. Animal health, plant protection, and food safety and quality

14. The introduction of food safety international standards is the 6th main direction of the national SADS, which highlights the need for effective control and management of plant and animal health⁸. Animal diseases are a significant factor limiting livestock sector development and competitiveness, while also having adverse effects on human health. Infectious diseases are common in Armenia and some of these pose severe food safety and human health threats to both producers and consumers. Strengthening public veterinary services is therefore anticipated to strengthen livestock development, sustainable agriculture and improved public health. FAO will support the **improvement of national capacity to control animal diseases and plant pest** by improving national and regional cooperation on locust management; strengthening the capacities of MoA veterinary services, elaborating a national programme for Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and

⁵ SADS: Livestock Development Priority 4

⁶ SADS: Establishment of an agricultural statistical registry; Main Direction 16

⁷ SADS: Agricultural Risk Mitigation; Main Direction 13

⁸ SADS: Livestock Production Development; Main Direction 8 and Plant Production Development; Main Direction 9

strengthening capacities for implementation. The main implementing partners in this area are the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health.

15. Lack of knowledge on modern plant protection and phytosanitary measures is a serious constraint throughout Eastern Europe, obstructing the effective national compliance with international phytosanitary obligations under the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO-SPS) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). One of the major challenges for livestock sector and trade is transboundary animal diseases such as Food and Mouth Disease (FMD), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) and others. FAO plans to strengthen the capacities of the veterinary inspection by the State Service for Food Safety (SSFS) and the veterinary department to develop and implement a technically sound progressive control programme under the framework regional project. FAO is committed to **enhancing the policy framework to ensure food safety and quality in the region, including in Armenia**, in the following direction: establishing an effective phytosanitary control system to facilitate safe trade of agricultural commodities and to assess the situation on Geographic Indications (GIs). The projects are anticipated to enable the countries of Eastern Europe to strengthen their export potential, including locally produced products, and prevent or restrain the spread of harmful organisms and diseases in the region.

16. Food policy areas that will be addressed by FAO include the promotion of a preventive approach to dangerous food safety emergencies through strengthening of the national scientific, analytic and technical capacities in risk analysis, food safety early warning and response to dangerous food safety emergencies, as well as improving traceability, inspectoral collaboration and coordination. Along with improving the capacity of national Competent Authorities in food safety, technical support will be provided to food business operators, including small enterprises, to strengthen their level of compliance with food safety requirements. The main implementing institutions in these areas are the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Service for Food Safety in partnership with the Ministry of Health, private sector, civil society, such as Green Lane NGO, academia, and research institutes such as Armenian National Agrarian University.

Priority 3: Food and nutrition security and poverty reduction

17. Armenia is highly vulnerable to global economic shocks and international food and commodity price fluctuations, impacting the country's socio-economic situation, food and nutrition security. Although improved food security of the population is an identified sectoral development perspective in Armenia's Prospective Development Strategy and the second main direction of the SADS, the political discussions pay little attention to issues of food insecurity and malnutrition. This is additionally complicated by lack of government capacity to address the issue across multiple sectors with adequate coordination. There is also insufficient consideration and incomplete data on nutrition in agricultural policies. To eradicate poverty, hunger and malnutrition while making agriculture and food systems sustainable requires an integrated approach that includes nutrition and social protection in the agricultural and food security interventions.

18. **This CPF Priority Area aims at strengthening policy and legal frameworks and social protection systems to eradicate hunger, food insecurity, malnutrition and rural poverty.** This outcome aims to contribute to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security policy in the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU). FAO will support the GoA through strengthening the capacities of government and other stakeholders to develop sectoral and cross-sectoral policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes for food security and nutrition. One output will pilot policy options for food security, nutrition, social protection and agriculture interactions. The output producing the "School Food and Nutrition Program linked to the Agricultural Sector" and the "Strengthening Food Systems for Nutrition Sensitive Social Protection" models will provide evidence base on the impact of integrated approach on food security, nutrition and social protection outcomes.

19. To achieve these outputs, FAO will partner with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, UN agencies (especially WFP and UNICEF) NGOs such as Russian Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute NGO and other local

NGOs/foundations. The need for effective mechanisms for multi- and cross-sectoral collaboration, inter-ministerial coordination and governance for sustainable food security and nutrition is enhanced with the adoption of and countries' commitments related to 2030 Development Agenda and SDGs as global evidence demonstrate that no single sector on its own can address the poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition challenges.

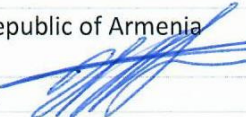
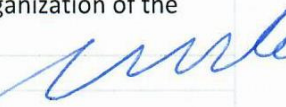
III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

20. The estimated total resource requirement for CPF's implementation in 2016-2020 is around USD 5,247,600, of which USD 4,056,600 is already available and USD 1,191,000 should be mobilized through FAO TCP as well as other resource. The TCP indicative pipelines are available in Annex 3. Donors like the European Union, Russian Federation, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Austrian Development Agency (ADA), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and others are considered as main resource partners for FAO in the coming years.

21. The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible (civil society organizations, private sector, academia and research institutions, etc.) and in alignment with the joint efforts of the GoA and the development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. In addition, regional cooperation between and among countries in the region will be promoted, to the extent possible, through South-South Cooperation (SSC) and Triangular Cooperation (TrC) initiatives. GoA and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the CPF.

22. For monitoring and evaluation, it has been recommended that a steering committee will be established to periodically review and advise on progress in the implementation of the CPF, with membership comprising FAO Representative in Armenia, senior officials, project team leaders and the Assistant FAOR in Armenia. The committee will consider the effective implementation of cross-cutting issues including gender, Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA), nutrition, climate change and governance.

23. Major changes in country circumstances can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.

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| The Government of the Republic of Armenia Ministry of Agriculture | The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| Name: Ignati Arakelyan  | Name: Raimund Jehle  |
| Title: Minister of Agriculture | Title: FAO Representative |
| Date: 06/12/16 | Date: 06/12/16 |

Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2016 to 2020

Government priority 1: Sustainable use of natural resources, disaster risk reduction and management

| Country Outcome 1.1: Core systems, policy frameworks and capacities for sustainable use of natural resources strengthened | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|---|
| Related UNDAF Pillar and Outcome: Pillar 4: Environmental sustainability and resilience-building; Outcome 7: By 2020 Sustainable development principles and good practices for environmental sustainability resilience building, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and green economy are introduced and applied | | | | | | | |
| Regional Priority: Empowering smallholders and family farms in Europe and Central Asia | | | | | | | |
| Output and indicator | Indicator target and year of achievement | Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)[1] | | | | | Implementing partners (Government actors and other) |
| | | Total estimated resources required[2] | Available funding | Resource mobilization target | | | |
| | | | | Voluntary (Including UTF) | SSC or other Partnerships | TCP | |
| Output 1.1.1: Increase of productivity ensured through introduction of best practices of sustainable use of land, water, and plant genetic resources <i>Ref. SO indicator 2.1.1, Linked to RI-1</i> <i>Relevant SDG: 2</i> | Target 1: By 2017, a model fish production farm developed | \$400,000 | \$400,000 | | | | RA Ministry of Agriculture |
| | Target 2: By 2016, a grape-collection vineyards established for the purpose of genetic resources preservation | \$485,000 | \$485,000 | | | | "Bigama Fruit" LLC |
| | Target 3: Establishment of orchards for growing phylloxera-resistant cuttings in Ararat valley | \$350,000 | | | | \$350,000 | |
| Output 1.1.2: A national programme for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) elaborated and capacities for implementation strengthened <i>Ref. SO indicator 2.1.2, Linked to RI-1</i> <i>Relevant SDG: 15</i> | Target 1: By 2017, National Programme for PGRFA elaborated based on 2 multi-stakeholder consultations/ workshops | | \$30,000 | | | \$300,000 | RA Ministry of Agriculture |
| Output 1.1.3: Public and private agricultural extension services and research capacities strengthened | Target 1: By 2017, 60 gender sensitive capacity building trainings/ workshops for public and private extension services and research centres conducted | | ENPARD 1/ | | | | RA Ministry of Agriculture, Armenian National Agrarian University |

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|--|---|--|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| <i>Ref. SO indicator 3.1.4, Linked to RI-1</i> <i>Relevant SDG: 1</i> | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.4: Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for key sectors elaborated and promoted <i>Ref. SO indicator 2.1.1, Linked to RI-1</i> <i>Relevant SDG: 2</i> | Target 1: By 2017, 5 booklets on GAP for most important crops elaborated and published | | ENPARD 1/ | | | | RA Ministry of Agriculture, Armenian Technology Group (ATG) NGO, Shen NGO, Armenian National Agrarian University |
| Output 1.1.5: Capacities of small livestock women and men farmers and NGOs dealing with conservation of animal genetic resources increased through capacity development in conservation of animal genetic resources and value chain development activities enhanced <i>Ref. SO indicator: 2.1.1, 2.1.3, Linked to RI-1</i> <i>Relevant SDG: 2</i> | Target 1: By 2019, (i) characterization of a dual-purpose breed and (ii) a public awareness and best practices material developed and distributed to as least 100 farmers Target 2: By 2019, a database established or complemented for a dual-purpose breed | | Regional TCP | | | | RA Ministry of Agriculture |
| Country Outcome 1.2: National authorities better equipped to carry out informed policy making | | | | | | | |
| Related UNDAF Pillar and Outcome: Pillar 1: Equitable, sustainable economic development and poverty reduction; Outcome 1: By 2020, Armenia's competitiveness is improved and people, especially vulnerable groups, have greater access to sustainable economic opportunities. Pillar 4: Environmental sustainability and resilience-building; Outcome 7: By 2020 Sustainable development principles and good practices for environmental sustainability resilience building, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and green economy are introduced and applied | | | | | | | |
| Regional Priority: Empowering smallholders and family farms in Europe and Central Asia | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.2.1: Agricultural census data conforming to international classifications available to policy makers, the scientific community and the general public <i>Ref. SO indicator 3.1.5, Linked to RI-1</i> <i>Relevant SDG: 1</i> | Target 1: By 2017, full roll-out of the agricultural census and availability of data report Target 2: By 2016, at least one seminar or roundtable organised on dissemination of agricultural census data Target 3: By 2017 a gender analysis of the results of the census conducted | | ENPARD 1/ | | | | RA Ministry of Agriculture, RA National Statistical Service |

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| <p>Output 1.2.2. Current agricultural statistics system of Armenia improved according to international standards</p> <p><i>Ref. SO indicator 3.1.5, Linked to RI-1</i> <i>Relevant SDG: 1</i></p> | <p>Target 1: By 2018, a register of agricultural producers established</p> | <p>\$150,000</p> | | <p>\$150,000</p> | | | <p>RA Ministry of Agriculture, RA National Statistical Service</p> |
| <p>Output 1.2.3: A robust M&E system established at the Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p><i>Ref. SO indicator 3.1.5, Linked to RI-1</i> <i>Relevant SDG: 1</i></p> | <p>Target 1: By 2017, 30 trainings carried out towards strengthening human resources appraisal, capacity building and development</p> <p>Target 2: By 2017, a donor coordination platform established involving key actors in the agricultural and rural sectors, representing the interests of both women and men, and of those most vulnerable</p> <p>Target 3: By 2018, a country study conducted related to smallholders and family farming with focus on needs and constraints. Additionally, a training and awareness-raising workshop is organized</p> | | <p>ENPARD 1/ Regional TCP</p> | | | | <p>RA Ministry of Agriculture, Center for Agribusiness Research and Education (ICARE)</p> |
| <p>Country Outcome 1.3: Improved resilience in responding to climate change, crises and disasters</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>Related UNDAF Pillar and Outcome: Pillar 4: Environmental sustainability and resilience-building; Outcome 7: By 2020 Sustainable development principles and good practices for environmental sustainability resilience building, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and green economy are introduced and applied</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>Regional Priority: Strengthening food security and nutrition, natural resource management including fisheries and forestry</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>Output 1.3.1: Awareness raised for a broad spectrum of beneficiaries on natural disasters and risks</p> <p><i>Ref. SO indicator 5.1.1</i> <i>Relevant SDG: 2, 13</i></p> | <p>Target 1: By 2017, 25 pilot projects on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) established (including drip irrigation, anti-hail, etc.)</p> | | <p>ENPARD 1/</p> | | | | <p>RA Ministry of Agriculture, RA Ministry of Emergency Situations</p> |

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| Output 1.3.2: Capacity for disaster needs assessment in the agricultural sector built <i>Ref. SO indicator 5.1.1 Relevant SDG: 2, 13</i> | Target 1: By 2017, 2 assessments and comparison of resilience building strategies prepared | | | | | | RA Ministry of Agriculture, RA Ministry of Emergency Situations |
| Output 1.3.3: Risk mitigation strategies developed, disseminated and piloted <i>Ref. SO indicator 5.1.1 Relevant SDG: 2, 13</i> | Target 1: By 2017, 2 annual workshops organized for the presentation of national contingency plans of Caucasus and Central Asian (CCA) pilot countries | | | | | | RA Ministry of Agriculture, RA Ministry of Emergency Situations |
| Total resource requirements for priority 1.3 | | | | | | | |
| Total resource requirements for priority 1 | | \$1,715,000 | \$915,000 | \$150,000 | \$ - | \$650,000 | |

[1] An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

[2] Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

[3] An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

[4] Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: The main risks for this priority area can be insufficient cooperation mechanisms between the private sector and public authorities; farmers and stakeholders are not open to receiving and sharing information. Therefore it is need to ensure that farmers are involved from the beginning and will also be well informed; a participatory approach will be implemented.

Government priority 2: Animal health, plant protection, and food safety and quality

Country Outcome 2.1: National capacity to control animal diseases and plant pests improved

Related UNDAF Pillar and Outcome: Pillar I. Equitable, sustainable economic development and poverty reduction; **Outcome 1. By 2020, Armenia's competitiveness is improved and people, especially vulnerable groups have greater access to sustainable economic opportunities.**

Regional Priority: Empowering smallholders and family farms in Europe and Central Asia, Agrifood trade and market integration in Europe and Central Asia

| Output and indicator | Indicator target and year of achievement | Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)[1] | | | | | Implementing partners (Government actors and other) |
|----------------------|--|---|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----|--|
| | | Total estimated resources required[2] | Available funding | Resource mobilization target | | | |
| | | | | Voluntary (Including UTF) | SSC or other Partnerships | TCP | |
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| Output 2.1.1: National and regional cooperation on locust management improved <i>Ref. SO indicator 5.1.1 and 5.2.1</i> <i>Relevant SDG: 2, 13</i> | Target 1: From 2016 to 2020, publication of 6 early warning products (monthly bulletins and alerts) per locust campaign | \$600 | \$600 | \$ - | | | RA Ministry of Agriculture |
| | Target 2: From 2016 to 2020, 4 joint or cross-border surveys (one/year) conducted on locust management | \$8,000 | \$4,000 | \$4,000 | | | |
| | Target 3: From 2016 to 2020, 4 annual workshops organized with the involvement of all ten CCA countries, for a technical exchange on locust campaigns and yearly planning reporting | \$24,000 | \$12,000 | \$12,000 | | | |
| Output 2.1.2: Capacities of MoA veterinary services strengthened <i>Ref. SO indicator 4.1.4, Linked to RI-2</i> <i>Relevant SDG: 2</i> | Target 1: By 2017, 3 national workshops on risk-based and cost effective control, surveillance and outbreak management of transboundary animal disease organized | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | | | | RA Ministry of Agriculture, RA Ministry of Health |
| Output 2.1.3: National Programme for Integrated Pest Management (IPM) elaborated and capacities for implementation strengthened <i>Ref. SO indicator 2.1.1, Linked to RI-1</i> <i>Relevant SDG: 2</i> | Target 1: By 2017, 2 workshops on IPM organized through multi-stakeholder consultation Target 2: By 2017, 2 pest and disease monitoring programmes and pilot projects developed Target 3: By 2017, final draft of National Programme for IPM prepared with FAO's support | | ENPARD 1/ | | | | RA Ministry of Agriculture |
| Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 2.1 | | \$57,600 | \$41,600 | \$16,000 | \$ - | \$ - | |
| Country Outcome 2.2: Policy framework enhanced to ensure food safety and quality | | | | | | | |
| Related UNDAF Pillar and Outcome: Pillar I. Equitable, sustainable economic development and poverty reduction; Outcome 1. By 2020, Armenia's competitiveness is improved and people, especially vulnerable groups have greater access to sustainable economic opportunities. | | | | | | | |
| Regional Priority: Agrifood trade and market integration in Europe and Central Asia | | | | | | | |

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| <p>Output 2.2.1: Effective phytosanitary control system established, and assessment provided on Geographic Indications (GIs) to facilitate safe trade of quality agricultural commodities and locally produced products</p> <p><i>Ref. SO indicator 4.1.4, 4.2.3</i> <i>Linked to RI-2</i> <i>Relevant SDG: 2</i></p> | <p>Target 1: By 2017, at least one phytosanitary legal review report and one capacity evaluation module developed</p> | | Regional TCP | | | | RA Ministry of Agriculture, State Service for Food Safety |
| | <p>Target 2: By 2017, 50 policy level staff, senior phytosanitary personnel and inspectors trained on the implementation of international standards on pest risk analysis and pest surveillance procedures</p> | | | | | | |
| | <p>Target 3: By 2017, a regional review prepared including Armenia about the legal/institutional status of GIs</p> | | Regional TCP | | | | |
| <p>Output 2.2.2: Scientific, analytic and technical capacities for risk analysis, food safety early warning and response to dangerous food safety emergencies strengthened</p> <p><i>Ref. SO indicator 4.1.4, Linked to RI-2</i> <i>Relevant SDG: 2</i></p> | <p>Target 1: By 2019, capacities of relevant staff strengthened through trainings on risk analysis, food safety early warning and response to dangerous food safety emergencies</p> | \$150,000 | | | | \$150,000 | RA Ministry of Agriculture, State Service for Food Safety |
| <p>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 2.2</p> | | \$150,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$150,000 | |
| <p>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 2</p> | | \$207,600 | \$41,600 | \$16,000 | \$ - | \$150,000 | |
| <p>[1] An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>[2] Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: The potential risk can be lack of interest in capacity building by institutional beneficiaries.</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>Government priority 3: Food and nutrition security and poverty reduction</p> | | | | | | | |

| Country Outcome 3.1: Enhanced institutional capacity to assess, plan and implement actions for achieving food and nutrition security | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----|---|
| Related UNDAF Pillar and Outcome: Pillar 1: Equitable, sustainable economic development and poverty reduction; Outcome 1: By 2020, Armenia's competitiveness is improved and people, especially vulnerable groups, have greater access to sustainable economic opportunities | | | | | | | |
| Regional Priority: Strengthening food security and nutrition, natural resource management including fisheries and forestry | | | | | | | |
| Output and indicator | Indicator target and year of achievement | Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)[1] | | | | | Implementing partners (Government actors and other) |
| | | Total estimated resources required[2] | Available funding | Resource mobilization target | | | |
| | | | | Voluntary (Including UTF) | SSC or other Partnerships | TCP | |
| Output 3.1.1: Capacities of government and other stakeholders strengthened to develop sectoral and cross-sectoral policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes for food security and nutrition <i>Ref. SO indicator 1.1.1</i> <i>Relevant SDG: 2</i> | Target 1: By 2019 one central level coordination body is supported and strengthened in order to improve multi and cross-sectoral coordination for food security and nutrition | | \$1,400,000 | | | | RA Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science |
| | | | | | | | UN agencies at country level (WFP, UNICEF) |
| | | | | | | | Russian Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute NGO and local NGOs |
| Output 3.1.2: Capacities of government and other stakeholders strengthened to enhance the adequacy, efficiency and effectiveness of public resource allocation and human resource management in the food security and nutrition domain <i>Ref. SO indicator 1.1.4</i> <i>Relevant SDG: 2</i> | Target 1: By 2019 two pilot schemes implemented Target 2: By 2019 six national workshops on capacity development are organized, based on regional/country-specific needs | | | | | | RA Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science |
| | | | | | | | UN agencies at country level (WFP, UNICEF) |
| | | | | | | | Russian Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute NGO and local NGOs |
| Output 3.1.3: Policy advice, capacity development and advocacy provided for improving social protection systems to foster sustainable and equitable rural development, poverty | Target 1: By 2019 one policy, strategy or legislation for food security and nutrition is drafted Target 2: By 2019 four consultations per year are held | | | | | | RA Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science |
| | | | | | | | UN agencies at country level (WFP, UNICEF) |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--|
| reduction and food and nutrition security <i>Ref. SO indicator 3.3.1</i> <i>Relevant SDG: 2</i> | for the Food Security and Nutrition staff | | | | | | Russian Social and Industrial Foodservice Institute NGO and local NGOs |
| Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 3 | | \$1,400,000 | \$1,400,000 | | | | |
| 1/ Funding by the EU under ENPARD across priorities 1 and 2 | | \$1,925,000 | \$1,925,000 | | | | |
| Total resource requirements | | \$5,247,600 | \$4,056,600 | \$166,000 | \$ - | \$800,000 | |

[1] An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

[2] Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: The main risks for this priority area can be considered low political commitment from highest level of Government; if resources allocated to the agricultural sector are less than expected and affect overall coverage; low interest for nutrition amongst agriculture trainees and MoA staff. Therefore, awareness raising of decision-makers and general public through communication strategy is necessary. Encouraging creative and practical approaches to training; engaging MoA staff from beginning and implementing public awareness campaign to increase value of nutrition.

Annex 2: UN-system linkage

FAO's assistance is guided by the common UN-Armenia Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016–2020, which reinforces the strong relationship between the GoA and the UN Country Team to work closely to achieve Armenia's development priorities, international obligations as well as the post-2015 global development agenda. UNDAF outcomes are grouped under four strategic pillars, coherent with national priorities and the global SDGs. Those are: I. Equitable, sustainable economic development and poverty reduction; II. Democratic governance; III. Social services and inclusion; and IV. Environmental sustainability and resilience building.

The CPF Results and Resource Requirements matrix (Annex 1) is closely aligned with the first and fourth pillars and contributes to their respective outcomes 1 and 7:

Outcome 1. By 2020, Armenia's competitiveness is improved and people, especially vulnerable groups, have greater access to sustainable economic opportunities.

Outcome 7. By 2020 Sustainable Development principles and good practices for environmental sustainability resilience building, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and green economy are introduced and applied.

Results groups formed at the pillar level are the key mechanism to support the efficient planning, coordination and timely delivery of respective outcomes under each pillar. In accordance with CPF's alignment with UNDAF Pillars I and IV, FAO in Armenia is represented in the following two UNDAF Results Groups: (1) Results Group on Equitable, Sustainable Economic Development and Poverty Reduction; (4) Results Group on Environmental Sustainability and Resilience-building. The 1st Results Group responsible for UNDAF Outcome 1 is chaired by UNIDO; while the 4th Results Group, responsible for UNDAF Outcome 7 is chaired by UNDP. A member of both results groups, FAO will actively partake and contribute to the development and effective implementation of the common UN strategy and joint response to Armenia's development needs in these priority areas.

The FAO Representation in Armenia contributes to regular UN Country Team meetings, activities and joint initiatives, including through the UN Communications Group (UNCG) which is the UN Armenia platform for joint communications and advocacy. FAO will similarly engage in discussions on nationalising the SDGs.

In the area of joint programming, FAO closely collaborates with UNDP and UNIDO on the provision of technical support to the GoA in the framework of the European Neighbourhood Programme for Agricultural and Rural Development (ENPARD) funded by the European Union. As of late 2015, the projects' staff from three UN agencies is located in common premises to facilitate coordination and harmonisation of activities.

The UN in Armenia, jointly with the GoA, co-chairs a high-level development coordination working group, splitting into about a dozen thematic groups in areas including democratic governance, social services, migration and cross-border cooperation, economic development, environmental sustainability, infrastructure, energy, regional development, disaster preparedness, and gender. FAO is involved in three of these thematic groups: Environmental Sustainability, Disaster Preparedness, and Gender. Participation in these thematic working groups re-enforces FAO's UN-system linkage, and provides an additional platform for proactive engagement in broader development coordination in Armenia with relevant international development partners.

Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| Country | ARMENIA | | | | |
| CPF implementation cycle | Start: 2016 | | End: 2020 | | |
| Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline⁹ | Start: 2016 | | End: 2020 | | |
| Ref. to CPF priority and output* | TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility) | TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility) | Indicative biennium for resource allocation | Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$) | Implementing Government institution/ partner |
| Government priority 1: Sustainable use of natural resources, disaster risk reduction and management | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.1: Increase of productivity ensured through introduction of best practices of sustainable use of land, water, and plant genetic resources | Technical assistance for grape phylloxera resistant planting material production in Armenia | Support the Government of Armenia in the introduction of new approaches and instruments for sustainable development of agriculture in the country through establishing the basis for the sound management of the grape-production sector with a possible production and export growth | 2016-2017 | 350,000 | RA Ministry of Agriculture |
| Output 1.1.2: A national programme for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) elaborated and capacities for implementation strengthened | Implementation of National Programme for PGRFA | Support provided to the Government of Armenia for implementation of National Programme for PGRFA | 2018-2019 | 300,000 | RA Ministry of Agriculture |
| Output 1.1.5: Capacities of small livestock women and men farmers and NGOs dealing with conservation of animal genetic resources increased through capacity development in conservation of animal genetic resources and value chain development activities enhanced | Conservation of dual-purpose breeds in Eastern-Europe and support small-scale animal breeders | Management of the genetic material of the dual-purpose breeds in Eastern-Europe and support the smallholders in the region | 2016-2017 | Regional TCP | RA Ministry of Agriculture |

⁹ The timeframe for the TCP indicative pipeline may *coincide fully with the timeframe for the CPF implementation* and be adjusted as part of the annual or mid-term CPF review. It can also be prepared for *shorter periods*, such as on an annual or biennial basis, given the specific country context and/or government requirements.

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----------|--------------|---|
| Output 1.2.3: A robust M&E system established at the Ministry of Agriculture | Support to the implementation of the Regional Initiative on Empowering Smallholders and Family Farms | Capacity development and raising awareness of the family farms and smallholders | 2016-2017 | Regional TCP | RA Ministry of Agriculture |
| Government priority 2: Animal health, plant protection, and food safety and quality | | | | | |
| Output 2.2.2: Scientific, analytic and technical capacities for risk analysis, food safety early warning and response to dangerous food safety emergencies strengthened | Strengthening food safety in Armenia | Capacity development of relevant staff through trainings on risk analysis, food safety early warning and response to dangerous food safety emergencies | 2018-2019 | 150,000 | RA Ministry of Agriculture, RA Ministry of Health |