

UNITED NATIONS

ARMENIA

2025 Annual Results Report

March 2026



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Foreword

Over the past five years the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) unfolded in a dynamic period for the country and the region. The results jointly achieved in 2025 reflect more than one year of delivery: they demonstrate innovative and collaborative efforts that strengthened institutions and services in ways that are strategic, inclusive and rights-focused. Together, we helped convert lessons from crises and shocks into effective systems that work better to address the needs of people.

From the COVID 19 pandemic to the aftermath of the 2020 conflict and the national response to the 2023 displacement of more than 115,000 Armenian refugees from Karabakh, Armenia demonstrated remarkable resilience. The Government of Armenia, with the support of the United Nations, safeguarded health and social protection, maintained essential services, and strengthened longer term capacity for recovery and inclusion.

Against this backdrop, 2025 consolidated five years of system-level gains: more transparent and accountable governance, stronger social protection and primary health care (PHC), modernized education aligned with labor market need, greener, climate-aware growth, and better use of data and digital tools for public decision-making.

We advanced gender equality across policies and services, and deepened partnerships - with civil society, academia, the private sector and development partners - that increased scale and sustainability.

At the same time, Armenia assumed greater international responsibility through active multilateral engagement, including preparations to host the Conference of the Parties on Biological Diversity (COP17) in 2026, reflecting growing confidence in Armenia as a contributor to global solutions.



Françoise Jacob

Resident Coordinator
United Nations of Armenia

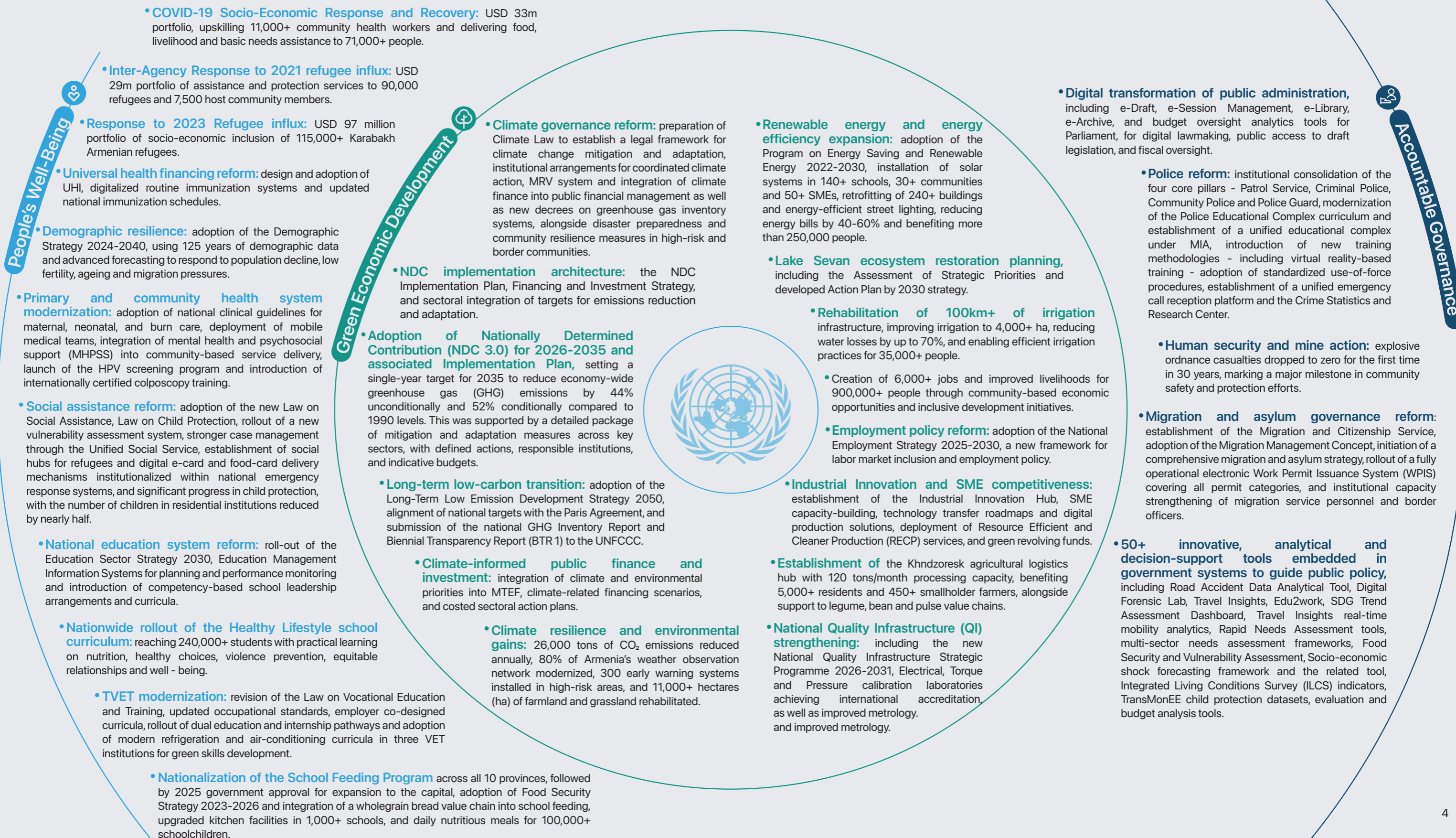


Robert Abisoghomonyan

Deputy Foreign Minister
Government of Armenia

2021-2025 Overview of Main Achievements

Figure 4 Key Results by UNSDCF Strategic Pillar



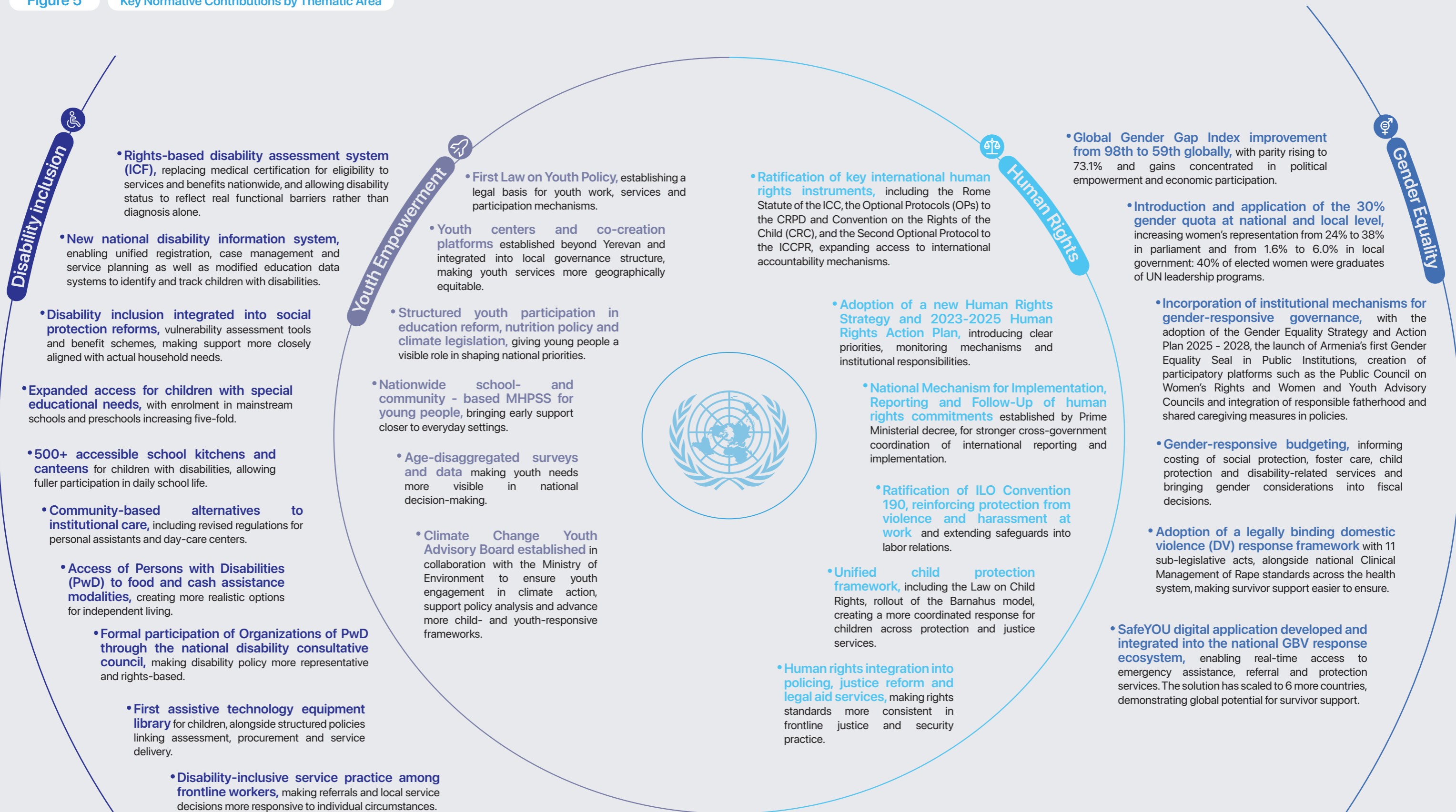
a. Results

The UN advanced people's well-being, green economic development and accountable governance, combining crisis response with long-term institutional change and helping translate policy commitments into functioning national systems.

b. Normative Contributions

The UN supported the translation of international standards into national laws, policies, systems and services. During the cycle, these commitments were reflected in structural reforms that advanced our normative agenda, including disability inclusion, human rights, youth participation and gender equality.

Figure 5 Key Normative Contributions by Thematic Area



All financial figures presented in this document are based on data reported in UNINFO as of 22 February 2026. Further information is available in the UNINFO workspace.

Figure 6 Total Resources

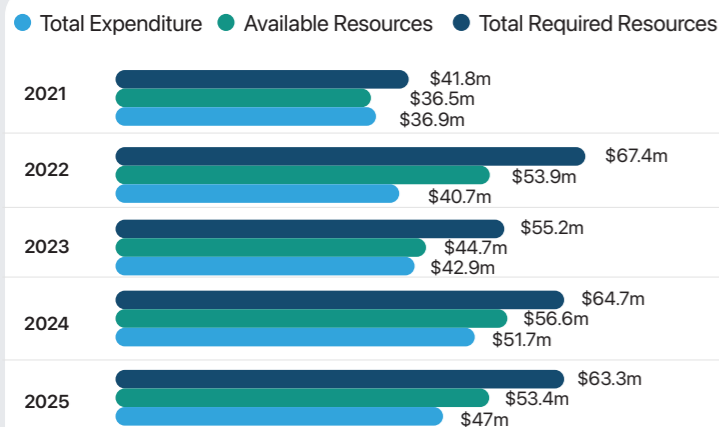


Figure 7 Total Resources by Strategic Priority

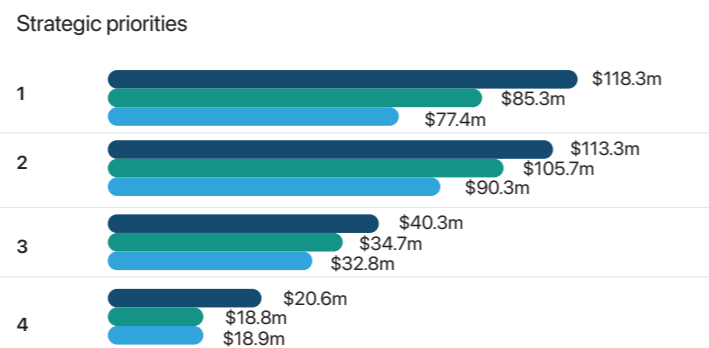


Figure 8 Delivery Rate (Available vs expenditure)

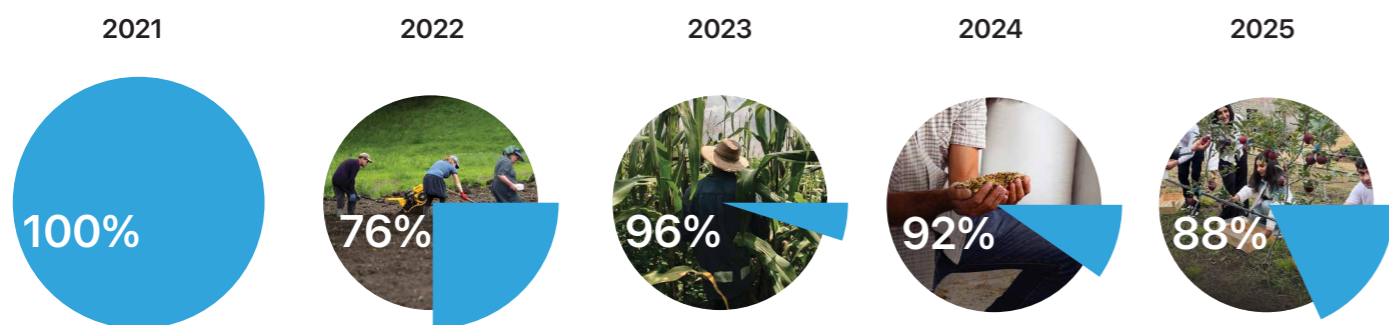


Figure 9 Gender Equality (GE)

Marker: 2021 - 2025 Expenditure

- Marker 0
- Marker 1
- Marker 2
- Marker 3
- No marker

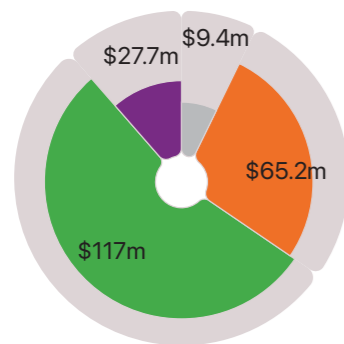
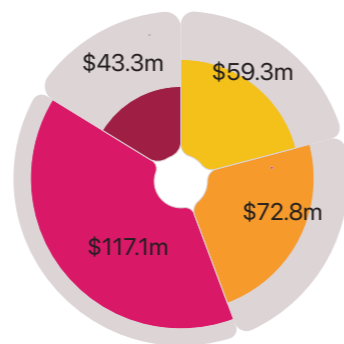


Figure 10 Human Rights (HR)

Marker: 2021 - 2025 Expenditure

- Marker 0
- Marker 1
- Marker 2
- Marker 3
- No marker

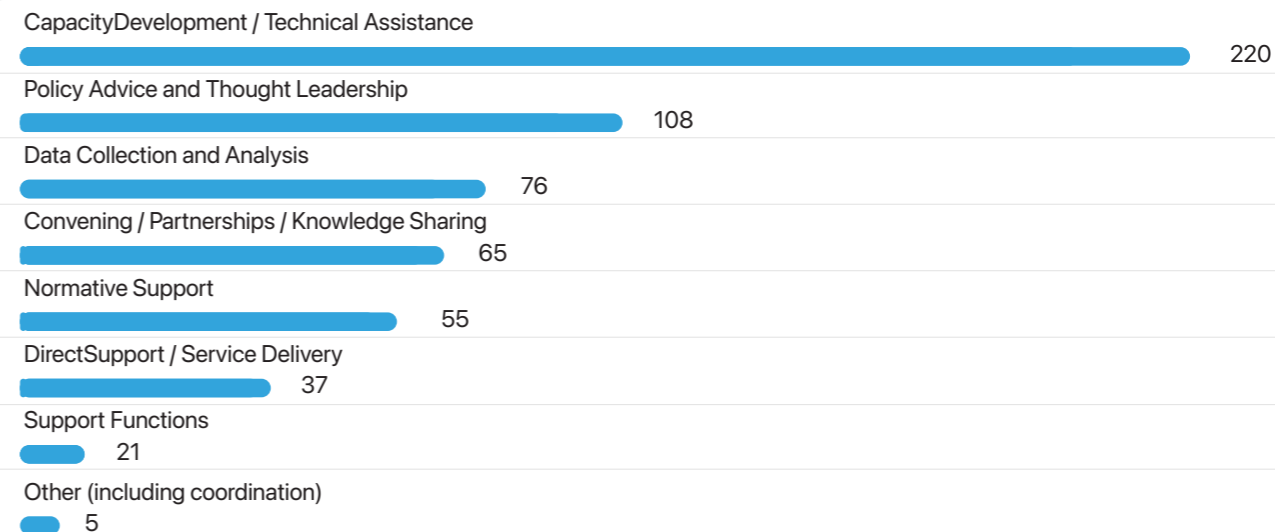


The markers track how the UN Country Team allocates resources towards gender equality and human rights. Each programmatic intervention is coded on a 0-3 scale based on its planned contribution: 0 = no expected contribution; 1 = limited contribution; 2 = significant contribution; 3 = principal objective.

c. Financial Performance

The total required resources amounted to approximately USD 292 million, of which around USD 244,5 million (84%) were mobilized. Total expenditure reached approximately USD 219 million, representing about 90% delivery of available resources and roughly 75% of total requirements. Implementation performance remained consistently strong where funding was secured.

Figure 11 Number of Programmatic Interventions by Function



The above categories reflect the UN system-wide functional classification used for reporting under the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR). The total number of interventions should not be summed, as some interventions may align to more than one function.

Figure 12 Total Expenditure per SDG



Figure 13 Top Contributing Partners

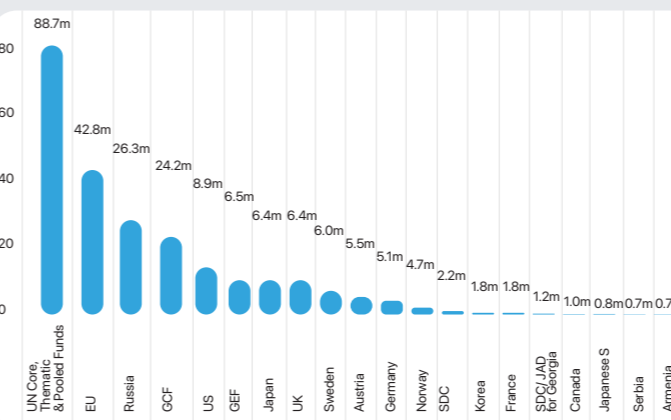
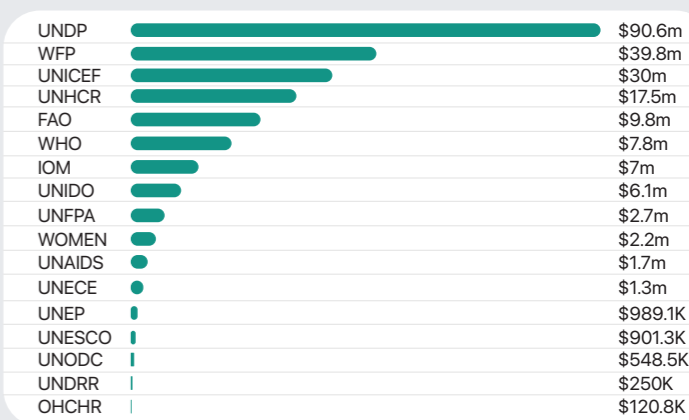


Figure 14 Total Expenditure by UN Entity



2025 Key Developments in the Country and Regional Context

Peace, Security and Regional Relations

- The initialing of the peace agreement by the Foreign Ministers of Armenia and Azerbaijan and signing of the “Joint Declaration” by the leaders of Armenia, Azerbaijan and the United States of America established peace in the region and created new opportunities for normalization of relations, unblocking regional connectivity, economic cooperation and long-term stability. As an integral component of the Crossroads of peace initiative the “Trump Route for International Peace and Prosperity” (TRIPP) initiative was launched, establishing a framework for transport connectivity for intra-state, bilateral, and international transportation on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and jurisdiction of the States.
- Armenia presented its Third National Action Plan to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2025-2027), reinforcing commitments to women’s participation in decision-making, public administration and security institutions.
- Normalization efforts between Armenia and Türkiye continued, with both sides maintaining dialogue towards the full normalization of relations.

Economic Outlook

- Economic activity index reached 9.2%, led by services and construction. The industrial sector recorded 4.7% growth, supported by a rebound in manufacturing. Inflation was 3.3%.
- Unemployment rate fell from 13.3% in Q3 2024 to 11.8% to Q3 2025. Women accounted for 49.2% of the unemployed, youth unemployment was 21.5% in 2024. Informal employment remained high at 32.5%.
- Armenia ranked 59th among 139 economies in the Global Innovation Index. The World Bank Business Ready report rated Armenia above the global average, and Fitch Ratings revised the country’s outlook from Stable to Positive, signaling stronger confidence in macroeconomic stability and fiscal management.
- Consumer price inflation averaged around 3-4%, while food prices increased faster than the general consumer price index.

Multilateral Engagement

Armenia’s election to a number of key international bodies and leadership positions reflected growing international confidence in the country as a reliable multilateral partner:

- Membership in the Organizational Committee of the UN Peacebuilding Commission (ECOSOC) for the 2026 term.
- Election to the Executive Board of UNDP, UNFPA, WFP and UNOPS for 2026-2028 term.
- Chairmanship of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs for its 69th session.
- Selection as host country of the 12th Conference of the Parties (COP-12) to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and the 5th Meeting of the Parties (MOP-5), to be held in Yerevan in 2027.
- Signature of the Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change during COP-30.
- Accession to the School Meals Coalition and the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty.
- Vice-Presidency of ECOSOC for 2026.
- Chairmanship of the 65th session of the UN Committee on Programme and Coordination, CPC.
- Principal of the Europe Co-Investor Constituency on the Governing Board of Pandemic Fund (2025-2026).
- Membership of the UNESCO Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2025-2029).
- Membership of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee (2025-2029).
- Membership of the Program and Budget Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (2025-2027).
- Membership of the WIPO Coordination Committee (2025-2027).
- Chairmanship of the Committee of Whole of the 30th session of the States Parties of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (CPCW).
- Accession to the UN Countering Terrorist Travel Programme, followed by national consultations with UNOCT, UN agencies, OSCE, INTERPOL and international air carriers in July 2025 to advance the implementation of Advanced Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record systems in Armenia.

Sustainable Development, Human Rights and Inclusion

- Armenia presented its third Voluntary National Review at the UN High-Level Political Forum, assessing SDG progress, with focus on human capital, resilience, and the humanitarian-development nexus.
- The government launched the “Inclusive Livelihoods National Framework for Refugees and Host Communities” as a roadmap for medium- and long-term socio-economic integration.
- 4th Cycle of Universal Periodic Review with 239 accepted recommendations to advance human rights.
- Armenia continued preparations as the 2026 host country of COP-17 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in an inclusive, transparent, and participatory manner, guided by a strong sense of shared responsibility. With a view to achieving concrete and impactful outcomes for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, efforts prioritize the Global Review of collective progress in implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, resource mobilization and financial mechanisms, meaningful engagement of non-governmental stakeholders, synergies across multilateral environmental agreements.

2025 Results

Pillar 1 People's Well-Being and Capabilities

SDGs supported:



Progress against UNSDCF outcome indicators

All figures reflect progress or regression over the 2021-2025 UNSDCF implementation period, comparing baseline values (2019/2020, as per the CF) with end-of-cycle results, based on official statistics of Armenia.

SDG 3.2.2

↑ Neonatal mortality rate: Reduced from 5 to 4.3 per 1,000 live births

SDG 3.1.1

↑ Maternal Mortality rate: Reduced from 21 to 20.8 per 100 000 live births

SDG 1.a.2

↑ Government spending on education: Increased from 7.9% to 9.3% of total expenditure

SDG: 1.a.2

↓ Government spending on health: Decreased from 6.1% to 5.1% of total expenditure

↑ Government spending on social protection: Increased from 27.8% to 28%

SDG 4.2.4

↑ Gross enrolment in pre-primary education: Increased from 34.7% to 39.1%

SDG 4.1.5

↑ Out-of-school children of primary & secondary age: Reduced from 44,799 to 5,840

Financial Delivery under Pillar 1 (in USD million)

Required

22.1

Available

15.5

Expenditure

13.1

Challenges and Opportunities:

- Digital health is expanding, but gaps in digital literacy, rural connectivity and language accessibility still limit uptake of e-health and digital services.
- High out-of-pocket costs and underfinanced primary care continue to hinder equitable access, disproportionately affecting low-income households, rural residents, refugees and other vulnerable groups.
- Gaps in digital skills and language accessibility, including for non-Armenian speakers, constrain equitable access to digital public services, including education and social protection.

Complementarity of UN Action:

- WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP aligned support to strengthen PHC standards and referral pathways for UHI.
- UNICEF and WHO advanced behavioral approaches to immunization and preventive health.
- UNDP, UNICEF and WFP digitized social protection through interoperable e-card systems, upgraded infrastructure and a national e-learning platform.
- UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, WFP and UNHCR helped institutionalize the Healthy Lifestyle curriculum, integrating nutrition, child health and school feeding into national reforms.

Outcome 1 Quality Health System & Healthy Lifestyle

Co-Leads:



Contributing Agencies:



Financial Delivery under Outcome 1 (in USD million)

Required	Available	Expenditure
22.1	15.5	13.1

UN Results in Numbers

Health system standards, workforce & service quality

- 4 national clinical protocols on sexual and reproductive health introduced, setting standards of care nationwide
- 24 rural PHC facilities equipped for faster and safer emergency response, expanding timely response capacity across underserved marzes
- 1,850+ PHC providers improved competencies in integrated child health, including early detection and referral of mental health needs
- 1,200+ pediatricians and family doctors improved immunization counselling, supporting higher parental confidence and sustaining national vaccination coverage

Safe health service environment

- 500+ rural PHC cleaners trained through the first MOH-certified WASH and Infection Prevention and Control training program, reinforcing hygiene standards and safer facility environments nationwide

Health literacy, prevention & nutrition

- 13,000+ parents and adolescents improved caregiving knowledge through PHC education
- 104,000+ students improved health and nutrition literacy through nationwide education initiatives, while 280+ sexual and reproductive health providers improved counselling competencies and services
- 107,000+ schoolchildren received daily nutritious meals through the National School Feeding Program, with 5,000+ engaged in healthy nutrition education, co-creation and awareness activities, supporting learning outcomes and healthy lifestyle habits

System-level change: Armenia accelerated system wide transformation through digitalization, PHC reform and financing restructuring. Better digital infrastructure and data systems improved surveillance, early warning and service quality. Financing reforms, including the introduction of Universal Health Insurance (UHI), aimed to shift toward pooled, equitable funding and reduce out-of-pocket spending. In parallel, updated PHC standards, workforce development and expanded community-based services strengthened prevention and continuity of care. These reforms moved Armenia closer to an integrated, financially protective and digitally enabled system, positioned to advance Universal Health Coverage.

Key results:

The adoption of the Universal Health Insurance Law marked a landmark shift in health financing, introducing pooled, solidarity-based funding to expand affordable coverage. UN agencies informed the reform design through reviews and recommendations on governance, purchasing arrangements and protection mechanisms from excessive health costs. Complementary reforms, including a medicines reimbursement pilot, review of PHC financing, a national PHC model of care, workforce policies and quality of care indicators, laid the foundation for fairer financing and more predictable access to essential services. The system is expected to progressively reduce out-of-pocket spending - currently among the highest in the region - by up to 40%.

Maternal, child and adolescent health services were adapted to emerging needs. Pediatric specialty teams were established, expanding care for chronic and non-communicable conditions, while service providers improved clinical practice in sexual and reproductive health. A psychological support program for pregnant women informed national maternal education, a new adolescent health curriculum for family doctors and internationally aligned HPV screening protocols were developed for national rollout.

Healthy lifestyle education was integrated into the national school curriculum, linking schools with long term well-being and strengthening preventive health practices among children and adolescents.

Health security and preparedness improved through the implementation of the National Action Plan for Health Security (2025–2029). Legislative alignment with the International Health Regulations and formalized intersectoral coordination strengthened national emergency readiness. Influenza reporting reached over 95% across sentinel sites, enabling faster detection of outbreaks. A national Social and Behavior Change strategy enhanced public communication on immunization, preventive health and child wellbeing. In June, the Government approved the National Strategy for Combating Drug Addiction and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, strengthening the policy framework for prevention, treatment and intersectoral coordination. These measures increased the system's capacity to anticipate risks and maintain essential services in crises.

Mental health and psychosocial support became more accessible, with clearer referral pathways across health, social and psychological services. Multi-purpose Safe Spaces, established during the refugee response, provided integrated psychosocial care and protection services. Expansion of community-based and online MHPSS services, along with child mental health mapping in two regions, improved continuity of care, expanded access in remote areas and guided local planning.

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PrEP in Armenia: Armen's Journey to Health

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Medical Care for Survivors of Sexual Violence

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Strengthening Social Housing Capacity in Armenia

©UNHCR



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Outcome 2 Universal, Inclusive & Shock-Responsive Social Protection System

Co-Leads:



Contributing Agencies:



Financial Delivery under Outcome 2 (in USD million)

Required

10.4

Available

8.1

Expenditure

6.6

UN Results in Numbers

Digital Access & Social Protection

- 24,000+ users accessed support through the national social protection chatbot, generating 339,000+ interactions and expanding real-time access to information and case support
- 5,500+ individuals received food cards and e-cards, strengthening shock-responsive assistance for refugees and households affected by climate or economic shocks

Inclusive & Disability-Responsive Services

- 190,000+ PwDs will benefit from inclusive services under the updated Law on State Benefits

Child Protection & Family-Based Care

- Children in state-run care & educational institutions decreased from 910 to 618, while foster placements reached 195, reaffirming the national shift toward deinstitutionalization of care and education.
- Armenia's first CyberChat service supported 150+ children and caregivers with online safety counselling and reached 10,000+ people through awareness content

Workforce Strengthening & Community Services

- 400+ social workers and frontline actors improved case management, referral and service delivery under the emerging Unified Social Services model
- 2,000+ people accessed structured psychosocial support, expanding integrated care in vulnerable communities

Support for Returnees & Reintegration

- 400+ Armenian migrants returning home supported with reintegration, including with financial aid, medical, social, and business support services

System-level change: Armenia's social protection system advanced toward a more integrated, digital and shock-responsive model. The new household poverty assessment system established a unified, data-driven basis for fairer targeting and clearer links to employment, health and education services. Standardized procedures and legislative reforms strengthened case management, needs assessment and service certification, backed by more predictable financing. Institutional reforms - through the Unified Social Service, national e learning platform and performance-based management - professionalized the workforce. Digital tools such as e-cards and rapid response mechanisms strengthened crisis response efforts. Together, these changes strengthened targeting, accountability and readiness to address both poverty and situations demanding rapid response.

Key results:

A major milestone was the rollout of the new household poverty assessment system, shifting social assistance toward fairer, data driven targeting. By integrating income, employment and property information, the reform introduces differentiated benefit levels with particular emphasis on extreme poverty and more accurate identification of vulnerable households. The system then links families to labor programs, health, and education services based on the assessed needs. Workforce preparation, monitoring mechanisms, and public outreach conducted during the pilot phase established the foundation for nationwide rollout from July 2026, marking a substantial shift toward integrated and employment linked social protection.

Institutional capacities strengthened in parallel. A national e-learning platform was introduced to support continuous professional development of social service providers, and a strategic management and human resource performance system now links individual casework to national indicators, improving accountability within the Unified Social Service and the wider workforce.

Policy and regulatory reforms operationalized these changes. Following the revised Law on Social Assistance, secondary legislation was adopted, standardizing case management, home visiting practices, needs assessment methodologies, and professional certification to ensure quality services for children, older persons, and PwD. Minimum care standards were costed within the 2027-2029 Medium Term Expenditure Framework, enhancing the predictability of public financing for social services.

Shock responsiveness also advanced. Digital e-card and cash assistance modalities - piloted by the UN and used extensively during refugee and flood responses - were formalized within the government-led social ambulance program, enabling faster and more dignified emergency support. A Socio-Economic Shocks Forecasting Framework was developed to anticipate and model the impact of crises on different population groups, embedding rapid response capacity into national systems.

Child protection governance was modernized with the adoption of the Law on Child Rights and the Child Protection System. The reform replaced the former guardianship-based model with clearer professional mandates, mandatory reporting, and care standards. Increased public financing for foster care and reduced admissions to residential institutions accelerated the transition toward family-based care: children in state-run care and educational institutions declined from 910 to 618, while foster placements increased from 170 to 195. These changes positioned children more clearly as rights-holders within a professionalized child protection system.



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Socioeconomic Inclusion of Refugee in Armenia
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Strengthening Social Housing Capacity in Armenia
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Advancing Formal Employment in Armenia
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Outcome 3 Life-long Learning & Quality Education

Co-Leads:



Contributing Agencies:

Financial Delivery under Outcome 3 (in USD million)

Required	Available	Expenditure
8.5	5.4	4.8

UN Results in Numbers

Early Learning & Inclusion

- 13 preschools refurbished and equipped, expanding access to early learning for refugee and host-community children
- 11,000+ children with special educational needs included in mainstream education - up from 2,000 in 2020, reflecting sustained progress under transition to inclusive education
- 7,400+ children reached through 37 preschools, where staff were trained in inclusive, child-centered pedagogy, positive parenting, trauma-informed practice and psychosocial support

Teacher Quality & Professional Development

- 2,100+ educators strengthened teaching and leadership practices through education programs, supporting teacher attestation reforms
- 376 specialists in all 18 Territorial Pedagogical Psychological Centres improved competencies in accessibility, reasonable accommodation and psychosocial support for VET students

Support to Vulnerable & Refugee Learners

- 6,000+ vulnerable and refugee children received remedial education and psychosocial support, mitigating learning loss and stress caused by displacement

Green, Resilient & Innovative Schools

- 260 kW of solar power installed in 7 schools, improving energy reliability and reducing operating costs for school feeding programs
- 3 VET institutions adopted modern refrigeration and air-conditioning curricula aligned with green skills needs of the labor market
- 8,000 m² of school-based berry gardens established in 4 schools through the transformative homegrown school feeding model, providing fresh produce to 1,133 children and linking agriculture with education

Youth Empowerment

- 1,900+ young people engaged in youth-led initiatives, climate action projects and non-formal education activities

System-level change: Armenia advanced toward a more coherent, data-driven and future-ready education system. Reforms in youth and vocational education, along with clearer accountability and teacher attestation standards, improved governance and teaching quality across all levels. Digitalization - through standardized online training and PISA-aligned assessments - enhanced transparency and evidence-based learning. Inclusion measures, flexible enrolment and expanded psychosocial and remedial support improved access, while the integration of climate and disaster preparedness into school planning advanced resilience-focused governance. Legislative reforms, institutional changes and wider use of data and digital tools reshaped how education is governed, delivered and assessed across the country.

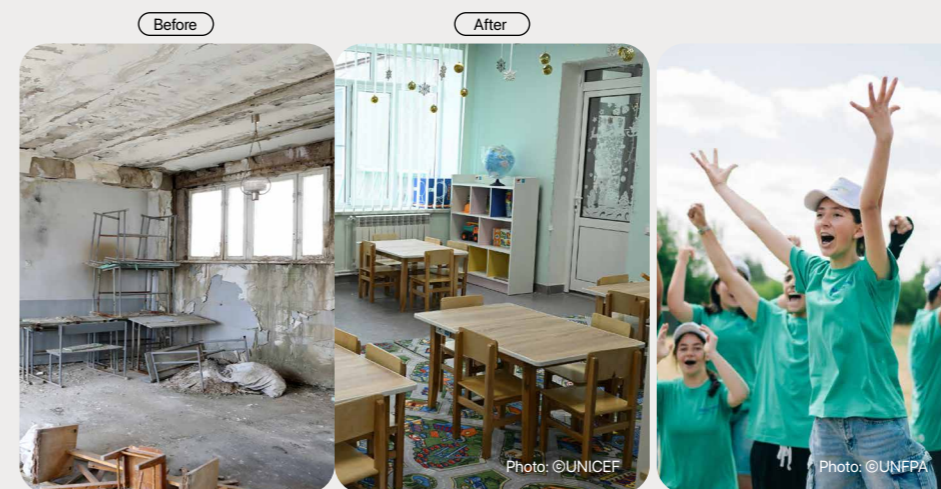
Key results:

At the policy level, reforms strengthened governance across education and youth sectors. The adoption of the Law on Youth Policy and changes to vocational education legislation introduced clearer accountability measures, including updated attestation requirements for teachers and instructors. Education indicators were integrated into Armenia's Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement, elevating the role of learning in climate commitments. At the same time, disaster preparedness planning is set to become mandatory for all educational institutions from 2026, bringing the education system in line with the country's broader resilience agenda.

Inclusion and learner support measures have expanded access for vulnerable and displaced children. Flexible enrolment procedures enabled children to enter school before documentation is complete. Targeted Armenian language support and community-based non-formal education helped sustain learning continuity. Schools also enhanced psychosocial assessment, remedial learning and case management, creating more consistent pathways for learners with diverse needs. Early childhood development services expanded further in rural settlements through cost-effective delivery models, improving access and equity in underserved areas.

Teacher quality and school leadership capacity advanced through the rollout of standardized digital learning modules for continuous professional development. School leadership reforms clarified principal appointment, certification and probation procedures, making school management more transparent and merit-based. Armenia also joined the OECD Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) for the first time, providing an internationally comparable baseline of student performance to guide improvements in teaching and learning.

Youth participation and skills development gained prominence as national priorities. The establishment of the Climate Change Youth Advisory Board created the first formal platform for young people to contribute to climate dialogue, policymaking and community action. In parallel, accredited vocational programs were introduced in key growth sectors, including green economy and technical professions, supported by stronger teacher capacities and new graduate tracking systems to monitor employment outcomes after training.



Watch more



Amberd School under National School Feeding Programme
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Skilled Workforce Development in Armenia
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Pillar 2 Green, Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Development

SDGs supported:



Progress against UNSDCF outcome indicators

All figures reflect progress or regression over the 2021–2025 UNSDCF implementation period, comparing baseline values (2019/2020, as per the CF) with end-of-cycle results based on official statistics of Armenia. The final two indicators are derived from UN reporting and reflect UN contributions only.

SDG 1.2.1

↑ **Proportion of population living below the national poverty line:** Reduced from 23.5% to 21.7%

SDG 8.5.2

↑ **Unemployment rate:** Reduced from 19% to 13.4%

↑ **Per capita average monthly gross income of rural population:** Increased from 55.2 to 71.8 thousand AMD

SDG 9.4.1

↑ **CO₂ emissions per GDP:** Reduced from 0.24 (LT-LEDS projection baseline) to 0.16

↑ **Important terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity sites under improved management:** Increased from 250,000 ha to 402,808 ha

↑ **People benefiting from affordable and clean energy technologies:** Increased from 4,000 to 75,557

Financial Delivery under Pillar 2 (in USD million)

Required

25

Available

23.9

Expenditure

20.6

Challenges and Opportunities:

- Climate priorities are increasingly reflected in policies. Effective climate action will depend on consistent public budgeting, technical capacity and greater public and business awareness of green opportunities.
- Women's participation in the economy is expanding, though structural barriers, including in green and technical sectors, continue to affect the inclusiveness of the transition.

Complementarity of UN Action:

- UN agencies jointly strengthened Armenia's climate resilience and environmental governance.
- WFP, FAO and UNDP advanced climate-smart food systems through irrigation, renewable energy and sustainable agriculture models - now entering national systems.
- UNDP, UNICEF and FAO linked NDC commitments with sectoral adaptation and disaster-risk planning, including child-responsive approaches.
- UNICEF and UNDP further expanded youth participation and climate education through advisory platforms, risk assessments and school-based preparedness.

Outcome 4 Inclusive Green Growth

Co-Leads:



Contributing Agencies:



Financial Delivery under Outcome 4 (in USD million)

Required	Available	Expenditure
13.1	12.1	9.8

UN Results in Numbers

Employment, Livelihoods & Local Economic Development

- 130,000+ people gained employment, income or skills through training, job placement, enterprise development and local economic initiatives
- 50+ local development initiatives enhanced service delivery for 28,000+ rural residents, while 8,000+ crisis-affected people accessed improved basic services in communities hit by shocks

Agriculture, Value Chains & Food Security

- One agricultural logistics hub established, improving market access and post-harvest support for 7,000+ smallholder farmers across fruit, berry and vegetable value chains
- 90 farmers set up 9,000 m² of berry gardens, supported through agricultural inputs, drip irrigation and training, strengthening climate-resilient production and household food security

Refugee Livelihood Inclusion

- A new public works regulation opened safe and legal livelihood opportunities for refugees
- 120+ refugees received livelihood grants, while 300+ accessed employment, training and reskilling, advancing their socio-economic integration
- A National Framework for inclusive livelihood of refugees and host communities was developed by the UN and the Government to ensure coherence, coordination, resources and long-term impact for the next 3 years

Decent Work & Labor Formalization

- 100+ informal workers joined unions, marking progress in labor formalization, rights protection and alignment with decent work standards

Systems-level change: Armenia’s transition toward inclusive green growth gained momentum as economic governance, territorial development and key productive sectors became more integrated and data-driven. Quality infrastructure reforms improved competitiveness and export readiness. Participatory territorial planning linked local priorities with investments in services, connectivity and resilience, including in border and refugee-hosting areas. Agriculture and food systems modernized through digital services, climate-resilient value chains and renewable energy solutions that lowered costs and expanded opportunities for small producers. Interoperable data systems and transport diagnostics improved evidence-based planning. Together, these shifts strengthened the foundations for greener, more resilient and inclusive economic growth nationwide.

Key results:

Armenia strengthened its national quality infrastructure and moved closer to international and EU standards through reforms to market regulation, metrology, and institutional quality systems. Amendments to the Law on Ensuring Uniformity of Measurements, adoption of three national legal metrology regulations, and development of the National Quality Infrastructure Strategic Programme 2026–2031 enhanced alignment with global requirements and supported trade diversification, competitiveness, and improved market access. Institutional capacities were strengthened through international accreditation of key laboratories of the National Body for Standards and Metrology. The Electrical and Torque/Pressure laboratories achieved accreditation by an ILAC MRA-signatory accreditation body, securing international recognition for 18 calibration capabilities and strengthening export readiness and confidence in Armenian products.

In parallel, UN diagnostics on informality guided the development of a national roadmap aimed at simplifying business formalization, expanding labour protections, and improving compliance, helping create clearer pathways for enterprise growth and decent work.

Agriculture and food systems became more productive and climate-resilient. The Digital Rural Services platform replaced paper-based procedures with a unified digital system that eases access to subsidies, insurance and advisory services. Investments in greenhouse clusters, intensive orchards, logistics hubs, irrigation upgrades and revolving fund models supported higher-value production in remote regions. Transformative homegrown school-feeding models further connected farmers, processors and schools, strengthening value chains, cutting operational costs and integrating renewable energy solutions.

Territorial development approaches strengthened local economies and resilience. The draft Territorial Development Strategy incorporated UN Local Action Group methodologies, enabling municipalities, businesses and civil society to jointly shape local priorities. In refugee-hosting and border communities, UN investments rehabilitated public facilities, rural ambulatories and multifunctional shelters, improving essential services and supporting livelihood opportunities in vulnerable areas.

Women’s economic empowerment advanced through stronger evidence and structured engagement with the private sector. A national time-use survey highlighted unpaid care burdens affecting women’s labor force participation and informed SME and employment policy reforms. Targeted business support models expanded market access for women entrepreneurs, while over 40 companies adopted the Women’s Empowerment Principles, improving workplace equality and private sector accountability. Data-driven UN 2.0 approaches strengthened economic decision-making. Upgrades to the Nork Technology Center improved interoperability of social and economic data, enabling integrated policy analysis across employment, social protection, competitiveness and infrastructure. Armenia’s first comprehensive assessment, under the Sustainable Inland Transport Connectivity Indicators (SITCIN), identified key logistical bottlenecks and infrastructure gaps affecting trade and mobility. This evidence now guides more strategic transport planning and regional competitiveness.

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Together for Sevan

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Narine’s “Sweet House”

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Greenovate Youth Summit

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Photo ©FAO

Outcome 5 Sustainable Ecosystems & Climate-Smart Solutions

Co-Leads:



Contributing Agencies:



Financial Delivery under Outcome 5 (in USD million)

Required

11.9

Available

11.9

Expenditure

10.9

UN Results in Numbers

Climate Risk Management & Early Warning

- 167,000+ people benefited from improved early warning and hydrometeorological systems, advancing multi hazard preparedness.
- 185 settlements completed climate risk assessments, informing community-level adaptation planning

Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Transition

- 60+ public and residential buildings retrofitted for energy efficiency, benefiting 95,000+ people and contributing to emissions reduction pathways
- Solar energy systems installed in 12 settlements, providing renewable energy access to 65,000+ people and expanding Armenia's solar energy capacity

Climate-Smart Agriculture & Water Efficiency

- 500+ farmers adopted climate-smart drip irrigation practices across 200+ ha, improving water efficiency in a country experiencing extreme water stress (WEI nearing 40%)

Ecosystem Restoration & Forest Landscape Recovery

- 250,000+ forest seedlings planted over 250+ ha, contributing to the long-term targets of expanding forest cover (NDC and CBD commitments include +50,000 ha by 2030)

Environmental Monitoring & Pollution Control

- 4 laboratories established or upgraded, expanding national capacity for testing, calibration and environmental monitoring-critical for water quality, air pollution tracking and meeting CBD COP17 aligned commitments.

Systems-level change: Armenia entered a new phase of coordinated legally grounded climate, disaster risk reduction and environmental governance. Climate Law, Law on Disaster Risk Management and Population Protection and NDC 3.0 created a unified national framework for mitigation, adaptation and cross government accountability. Climate risk data, early warning systems and local assessments shaped sector plans and municipal budgets. Biodiversity planning and finance advanced under the NBSAP and COP17 preparations, and upgraded data systems, laboratories and resource management platforms strengthened the evidence base. Together, these reforms built the foundations for anticipating risks, scaling low carbon development, strengthening resilience and protecting ecosystems.

Key results:

The adoption of the Climate and Disaster Risk Management and Population Protection Laws and their legislative packages created Armenia's first integrated framework for climate action and early warning, defining clear responsibilities, reporting requirements and coordination mechanisms across government. The updated NDC 3.0 (2026–2035) introduced economy wide mitigation targets, elevated adaptation as a national priority and set out sectoral and financing pathways, shifting climate policy from commitment to implementation.

Children and youth were formally integrated into climate and disaster governance. Amendments to the Disaster Risk Management Law recognized children as a climate-vulnerable group and mandated their inclusion in preparedness, education and response systems. Educational tools and community risk assessments strengthened climate literacy and intergenerational resilience.

Natural resource governance became more data-driven through improved environmental information systems, standards and investment planning. The establishment of the **International Centre of Excellence on Sustainable Resource Management** positioned Armenia as a regional hub for knowledge and policy dialogue. Forest governance was improved through integration of national data into regional forest information platforms, while the **national SDG 7 Roadmap** defined priority investments in solar energy, energy-efficient buildings and sustainable transport.

Climate considerations increasingly guided sector planning. Cities adopted Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans to access climate finance and integrate mitigation and adaptation investments. Local climate and disaster risk assessments informed local planning and budgeting, enabling earlier and more tailored responses to climate hazards.

Biodiversity action accelerated with the NBSAP implementation, strengthening monitoring and broader use of nature-based planning. Preparations for COP17 elevated biodiversity on the national agenda and improved inter-institutional coordination. Work through the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) advanced a national approach to biodiversity financing, while biodiversity goals became more visible in agriculture, food systems and rural development. Ecosystem governance shifted toward basin-level management and long-term restoration. Updated laws and strategic frameworks initiated the first major revision of ecosystem governance in almost three decades, with renewed focus on addressing nutrient loads, wastewater management, shoreline regulation and restoration in Lake Sevan and other priority ecosystems.

Hydrometeorological and early warning capacities were further strengthened in 2025 through continued modernization of monitoring infrastructure, including the installation and upgrading of meteorological and hydrological stations, particularly in the Lake Sevan basin. Advanced forecasting, data visualization and satellite-based systems were introduced, improving the accuracy and timeliness of climate and hazard information. Armenia also joined the regional South-East European Multi-Hazard Early Warning Advisory System, enhancing access to high-resolution forecasting data and regional cooperation. These efforts contributed to more effective early warning dissemination, risk-informed decision-making strengthened climate resilience.



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Amplifying Youth Voices for Climate Policy-Making

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Energy Efficiency in Action

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Pillar 3 Responsive and Effective Governance

SDGs supported:



Progress against UNSDCF outcome indicators

All figures reflect progress or regression over the 2021–2025 UNSDCF implementation period, comparing baseline values (2019/2020, as per the CF) with end-of-cycle results. Governance-related indicators are drawn from the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators (percentile rank, 0–100 scale).

↑ **Voice and Accountability:**
Increased from 40.4 to 50.5

↑ **Government Effectiveness:**
Increased from 51.4 to 52.2

↑ **Control of Corruption:**
Increased from 42.8 to 57

↑ **Rule of Law Index:**
Increased from 48.6 to 49.06

Financial Delivery under Pillar 3 (in USD million)

Required	Available	Expenditure
11.1	9.0	8.3

Challenges and Opportunities: Complementarity of UN Action:

- Government is committed to governance reform and the digitalization of public services.
- Sustaining progress will depend on institutional capacity, coordination and continued investment in national data systems, statistical capacity and digital governance.

UN 2.0 approaches - digital tools, stronger statistics and modern financing systems - enabled more transparent, data-driven and accountable decision-making. UN agencies worked together to strengthen Armenia's data, migration and safety systems.

- UNICEF, WFP, UNDP and UNECE improved national datasets, including food security and agriculture.
- UNHCR and IOM modernized migration and asylum systems through aligned diagnostics, legislation and institutional training.
- UNDP, UNICEF and WFP advanced mine action and community safety by integrating risk education into national curricula.
- UNDP and UNICEF supported SDG aligned budgeting through costing and fiscal analysis to reinforce evidence-based public finance.

Outcome 6 Effective & Accountable Governance

Co-Leads:



Contributing Agencies:



Financial Delivery under Outcome 6 (in USD million)

Required	Available	Expenditure
8.3	7.9	7.2

UN Results in Numbers

Justice, Human Rights & Public Safety

- 150,000+ people benefitted from improved legal aid, police services, access to justice and protection mechanisms
- 200+ justice and border officials trained on asylum procedures, detention safeguards and refugee status determination, strengthening Armenia’s protection system

Child-Friendly Justice, Data Protection & Public Awareness

- 330+ justice professionals trained in child-friendly justice and child-sensitive procedures
- 200 teachers certified as school Data Protection Officers, strengthening safe digital environments in schools
- Nationwide parenting and child-protection campaigns reached 2.6 million+ accounts and generated 3.1 million+ views, expanding awareness of online safety, violence prevention and positive parenting
- 1,250+ parents improved digital-era parenting skills through structured training

Safety, Security & Mine Action

- 317,000+ m² of mine contaminated land cleared, reducing risk in affected communities and restoring safe access to farmland, infrastructure and movement

System-level change: Governance systems showed gradual improvement in institutional performance, accountability and citizen engagement, supported by SDG 16 reforms. Justice sector modernization, stronger human rights institutions and improved governance standards reinforced non-discrimination, equality and protection of women and children, backed by UPR follow-up and UN engagement. Progress in the World Governance Indicators - particularly in voice and accountability (around 54.5%) and control of corruption (around 57%) - reflected the overall governance gains during the UNSDCF period. Improvements in Rule of Law and Regulatory Quality have been more gradual, alongside ongoing measures to enhance judicial efficiency and reduce court workload, including the reallocation of lower-value claims to notaries, streamlined procedural deadlines, and safeguards against procedural abuse.

Key results:

Legislative processes became more evidence-based and inclusive. Engagement with the National Assembly improved the preparation and review of draft laws, supported by new analytical tools to assess gender, social and environmental impacts. Mobile parliamentary sessions expanded dialogue with communities beyond Yerevan, including border and displaced populations, widening public participation in national policymaking.

Access to justice expanded through better evidence and service modernization. A nationwide legal aid survey provided the first assessment of service quality and public trust, informing reforms such as the expansion of the Public Defender’s Office. Digital case-management tools improved efficiency, transparency and nationwide consistency in legal service delivery, with ongoing efforts to consolidate and digitalize the national advocate registry.

Migration and asylum governance became more structured and coherent. Amendments to the Law on Foreigners and updates to the National Referral Mechanism strengthened safeguards and protection. The Migration and Citizenship Service modernized the State Population Register, improved work permit systems and introduced quality review tools for asylum decisions. Development of a Migration and Asylum Strategy enhanced compliance, institutional capacity and interoperability across systems.

Statelessness prevention advanced through the creation of Armenia’s Statelessness Index, which systematically reviews law, policy and practice to identify and protect stateless persons and prevent new cases.

Mine action systems reduced risk and strengthened long-term prevention. Armenia recorded zero explosive ordnance casualties for the third consecutive year, supported by the integration of mine risk education into the national curriculum as well as continued clearance of contaminated areas. Victims were more consistently linked to rehabilitation and social services.

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ELEVATE Project Monitoring

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Outcome 7 Data-Driven Policymaking & SDG Financing

Co-Leads:



Contributing Agencies:



Financial Delivery under Outcome 7 (in USD million)

Required	Available	Expenditure
2.8	1.2	1.2

UN Results in Numbers

Digital Public Services

- 124,800+ people used modernized digital services across 36 institutions, showing strong uptake of e-government upgrades

Innovation Ecosystem

- 90+ innovation mechanisms and partnerships launched, expanding problem-solving capacity across ministries and partners

Data for Decisions

- 50+ data-driven tools (dashboards, risk screens, targeting tools) institutionalized for policymaking and service delivery, improving day-to-day use of evidence

SDG Financing

- 16 financing mechanisms designed to mobilize public and private capital (e.g., revolving funds, PPPs, blended finance) for SDG priorities

Faster Protection & Inclusion

- Rollout of digital registration and temporary protection certificates, cutting processing time by over 50%, targeting 150,000+ beneficiaries

System-level change: Armenia's data and digital governance shifted toward a more integrated, evidence-driven system. Public institutions increasingly relied on interoperable digital services, modernized statistics and standardized data tools to guide decisions and allocate resources transparently. Strengthened demographic and food security data, upgraded administrative systems and emerging SDG financing instruments improved coordination across government. Together, these advances embedded UN 2.0 practices - digital, data and innovation - into national policymaking and service delivery, creating a more agile and accountable governance ecosystem.

Key results:

Access to services for displaced and refugee populations was improved through digital registration and temporary protection systems that cut processing time by more than half, enabling faster access to legal status and essential services for over 150,000 people. A national platform for needs-based assistance was prepared for rollout to ensure verified and transparent financial support.

Parliamentary processes became more open and participatory. The upgraded e-draft platform expanded public engagement in legislative discussions, including for youth and refugee communities. Digital budget oversight tools and a pilot e-voting system strengthened fiscal transparency and legislative accountability.

Financial integrity systems advanced with the establishment of a Digital Forensic Lab within the anti-corruption and revenue institutions. The lab was set to improve detection of tax avoidance and illicit financial flows, with USD 20 million in recoverable revenue identified to date. Armenia also took steps toward institutionalizing evaluation, with the joint UN-Government impact evaluation concept for the new Vulnerability Assessment System selected for further development.

National data systems modernized in parallel. Preparations for the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey strengthened ArmStat's digital and analytical capacity, while the peer review of the national statistical system, organised by Eurostat with the involvement of UNECE, confirmed professional independence and increased use of administrative data. Establishment of the Demographic Research Center created the country's first national platform for demographic analysis, supporting long term planning on ageing, fertility, migration and regional disparities.

Food security and vulnerability measurement advanced with validated methodologies for integration into national surveys and new tools for poverty-based nutrition analysis and shock forecasting. A local level social protection data system was developed to improve targeting and coordination of services across municipalities.

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Armenia's Data System Upgrade

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New Step in Armenia's Infrastructure

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Pillar 4 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

SDGs supported:



Progress against UNSDCF outcome indicators

All figures reflect progress or regression over the 2021-2025 UNSDCF implementation period, comparing baseline values (2019/2020, as per the CF) with end-of-cycle results, based on official statistics of Armenia.

SDG 5.5.1

↑ **Women in national parliament:** Increased from 24% to 38%

↑ **Women as ministers:** Increased from 8% to 33%

↑ **Women in local government councils:** Increased from 10% to 28.0%

SDG 5.5.1

↑ **Women as community heads:** Increased from 2% to 5.7%

↑ **Gender Gap Rank:** Improved from 98 to 59 out of 146 countries

Financial Delivery under Pillar 4 (in USD million)

Required
22.1

Available
15.5

Expenditure
13.1

Challenges and Opportunities:

- Gender equality is increasingly integrated into national policies and systems. Progress will depend on sustained commitment and stable domestic financing. Attention to the care economy is increasing, though unequal distribution of unpaid care work continues to affect women's participation in the labor market.
- Recognition of technology-enabled violence is growing. Violence prevention and response systems have yet to adapt to rapidly evolving risks.

Complementarity of UN Action:

- UN agencies worked together to strengthen Armenia's gender equality system.
- UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR and WHO coordinated efforts to improve GBV prevention, reporting and survivor services through common standards, frontline training and digital case management tools.
- UNDP and UNFPA advanced gender-responsive public institutions using tools such as the Gender Equality Seal.
- UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women and UNDP promoted care economy reforms and responsible fatherhood through evidence-based dialogue and pilots. UN Women and ILO supported national discussions on equal treatment, non-discrimination and workplace protection, including alignment with ILO Conventions C111 and C190.

Outcome 8 Gender Equality and Equal Opportunities

Co-Leads:



Contributing Agencies:



Financial Delivery under Outcome 8 (in USD million)

Required	Available	Expenditure
5.4	5.2	5.2

UN Results in Numbers

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Response

- 11 legally binding GBV/DV instruments adopted, standardizing referral pathways, shelter norms and survivor-centered care nationwide
- 120+ frontline responders trained in GBV/DV response, including clinical management of rape
- GBV prevention and gender equality campaigns reached 2 million+ people, including 900,000+ through digital content addressing online violence
- Behavioral campaigns (e.g. I Am a Woman) challenged harmful norms and underreporting of violence

Women's Leadership and Economic Empowerment

- 400+ women, including refugees and those in vulnerable situations, strengthened economic skills and access to resources

Gender-Responsive Governance and Accountability

- 200+ women contributed to drafting legislation, reviewing policies and serving on advisory bodies at national and local levels
- 53 legislative and policy recommendations developed, with gender provisions integrated into 5 key laws, such as Territorial Administration, Local Self-Government, Political Parties Law
- Beijing Platform parallel report produced, supported by outreach reaching 10,000+ people

System-level change: Armenia's gender equality system became more integrated and institutionalized. Legal reforms, digital GBV systems and standardized referral pathways created stronger, more accountable protection mechanisms. Public institutions adopted gender responsive standards, mandatory training and performance benchmarks, while women's participation in policymaking expanded. These shifts were reflected in national performance. In the Global Gender Gap Report 2025, Armenia ranked 59th globally with a parity score of 73.1%, improving from 98th at the start of the UNSDCF cycle and surpassing the regional average. Gains were driven primarily by progress in economic participation and political empowerment.

Key results:

Public institutions adopted gender-responsive guidance, service standards and mandatory training, requiring mandatory training on how policies affect women and men differently - from budgeting and service delivery to employment and social protection. The Gender Equality Seal, launched in partnership with the Human Rights Defender's Office, established the first structured framework for assessing institutional performance and progress.

Community-based protection strengthened as psychologists, social workers and frontline responders expanded survivor-centered services, especially in refugee hosting areas. Women's resource centers and NGOs improved identification and referral, including for technology-facilitated violence, enabling faster and safer access to support.

GBV systems were consolidated under the new National Gender Equality Strategy. Legally binding bylaws standardized referral pathways, shelter requirements and service protocols. A national digital GBV registry replaced paper-based systems and enabled real-time coordination across police, prosecutors and social services. Integration of the Safe YOU platform into police systems strengthened digital reporting and case tracking. A ministerial decree guaranteed free healthcare services for GBV survivors, regardless of income or status.

Long-term change was reinforced through gender-responsive education and youth programs. Education and youth programs integrated gender-responsive content that address harmful social norms and unequal care burdens. Girls strengthened leadership, digital and problem-solving skills through STEAM and climate initiatives, and refugee women and girls accessed more structured protection, referral pathways and tailored support services. Papa Clubs expanded across regions and were formally integrated into national policy to promote shared caregiving.



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Care Economy: A Shared Responsibility

©UN Women

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Papa Clubs: Growing Change

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Operational Modalities

3.1. Partnerships for the 2030 Agenda

Partnerships accelerated progress across sectors by combining citizen data, behavioral insights, innovative finance and public-private collaboration.

- **Behavioral insights and public-private partnership for better nutrition:** WFP, Yerevan State Medical University and Yeremyan Company piloted a school milk initiative using year-long behavioral data collection. The evidence showed reduced morning hunger, healthier choices and improved well-being, demonstrating how citizen-generated data can inform school nutrition policy. Blended finance models were tested for future national integration.
- **Climate-adaptive food security financing:** WFP, the Ministry of Economy and ADB piloted revolving funds where solar energy savings are reinvested into climate-resilient agriculture, with 800+ communities identified for scale-up.
- **Results-based financing for employment:** UNDP and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs tested a pay-for-success model where training providers were paid only when vulnerable participants secured and retained jobs. Employment retention reached 35%, outperforming typical programs and showing the value of performance-linked financing.
- **Joint SDG Fund for food systems, biodiversity and financing:** A new Joint SDG Fund project brought FAO, UNDP and UNEP together to support integrated action on sustainable food systems, biodiversity restoration and financing for development - aligning national planning with global SDG ambitions and strengthening cross-sector collaboration.

These partnerships show how UN 2.0 approaches - data, digital tools, innovation and new financing models - drive policy change, improve services and create scalable SDG solutions.

3.2. UN Coherence, Effectiveness and Efficiency

Joint action as a core efficiency modality: the UN's coherence and efficiency were driven primarily through joint action. The UN Country Team implemented 11 joint programs, spanning social protection, gender equality, health, education, governance, migration, disability and justice. Joint programs enabled the pooling of technical expertise, reduced fragmentation, and provided Government counterparts with coordinated pathways.

Joint action was particularly effective in complex, system-wide reforms where policy, implementation tools and workforce capacity needed to advance together. This included:

- **Social protection reform** (UNICEF-UNDP-WFP), supporting the vulnerability assessment system, secondary legislation and a national e-learning platform for the social workforce.
- **GBV, child protection and social services** (UNFPA-UNICEF-UNDP-WHO), aligning laws, service standards, referral mechanisms and digital registries.
- **Justice, migration and asylum systems** (UNDP-UNHCR-IOM), strengthening legal aid, policy and legislative reform, quality assurance tools, institutionalization of training, and digital case management.
- **Education, disability and health reforms** (UNICEF-UNESCO-WHO-UNDP), where joint programming helped align policy change with service delivery and institutional capacity, avoiding parallel technical assistance.

Demand-driven technical assistance and reform uptake: Efficiency gains were reinforced through government-requested diagnostics, strategies and pilots, which increased ownership and policy uptake. In 2025, aligned UN advisory support helped move several reforms beyond analysis towards the adoption of secondary legislation, implementation tools and budget discussions, including the Climate Law and NDC 3.0, territorial development reforms integrating Local Action Groups modality, migration and asylum legislative packages, and the costing of minimum care standards informing the 2027-2029 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) discussions. This demand-driven approach ensured that UN support responded directly to national reform priorities and institutional readiness.

3.3. Evaluations and Lessons Learned

Lessons from the 2025 UNSDCF Implementation Review: The 2025 review confirmed that progress under the Cooperation Framework is strongest where UN support is coordinated, demand-driven and embedded in national systems. It identified the following priority lessons to strengthen results and joint UN action going forward:

- **Make end-to-end, co-designed reforms the default UNCT approach:** Early joint design with the government and across UN agencies should become standard practice, with sustained support through implementation, quality assurance and institutionalization.
- **Invest in system capacity to match reform ambition:** Place greater emphasis on absorptive capacity, workforce stability and specialist skills. This includes long-term training and certification pathways, knowledge transfer mechanisms, interoperability of data systems, and realistic sequencing of reforms.
- **Strengthen joint learning, coordination and action:** Ensure routine cross-agency consultation and joint work even when funding streams differ. Institutionalize joint monitoring missions, shared learning from pilots and crises, and clearer feedback loops across UNSDCF Results Groups.
- **Scale the UN 2.0 digital offer and strengthen digital public infrastructure:** Sustain investment in digitalization, building on proven platforms such as social protection dashboards, GBV registries, and justice digital systems supported by the UN.
- **Promote unified, whole-of-system solutions across the national development planning:** Focus on UN value-added areas, such as establishing one integrated results monitoring framework and consistent mainstreaming of gender equality, human rights and LNOB principles across the 6 government strategies.



The representatives of state departments and ministries of the Republic of Armenia and heads of UN agencies in Armenia at the UNSDCF 2026-2030 signing ceremony.

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3.4. 2025 Financial Overview

Total required resources under the UNSDCF amounted to USD 63.3m, of which USD 53.4m were available. Total expenditure reached USD 47m, representing an 88% delivery rate against available resources. Key 2025 financial figures are presented below.

Figure 15 Gender Equality (GE)

Marker: 2025 Expenditure

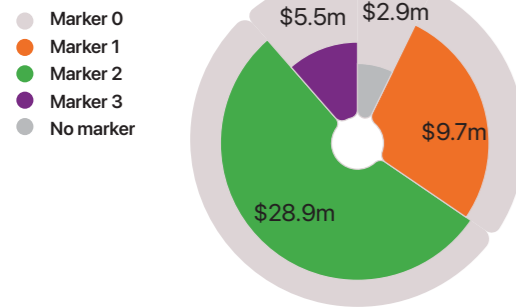


Figure 16 Human Rights (HR)

Marker: 2025 Expenditure

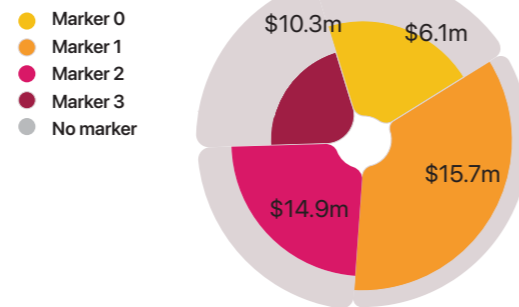


Figure 17 Total Resources

(Required, Available, Expenditure)

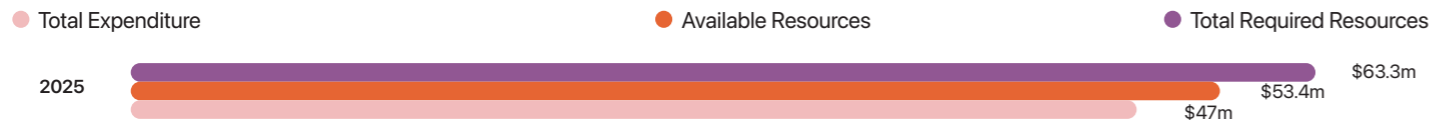


Figure 18 Delivery Rate

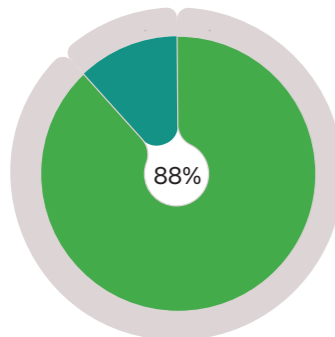


Figure 19 Total Resources by Strategic Priority

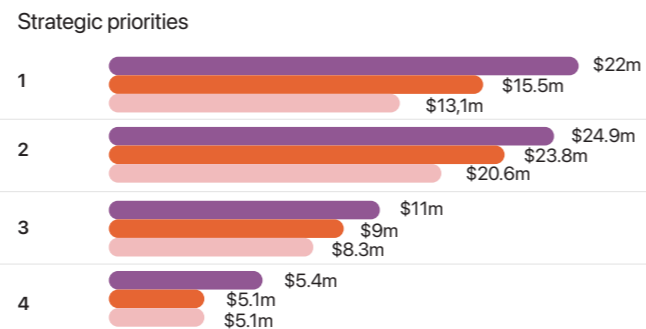


Figure 20 Total Resources by Outcome

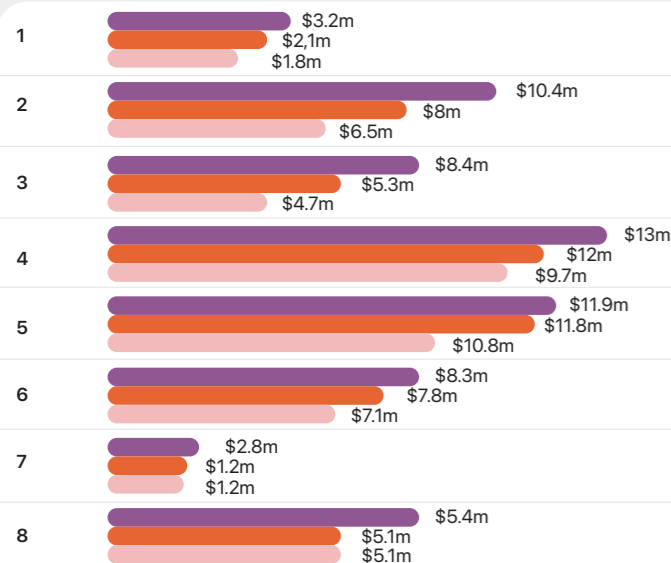
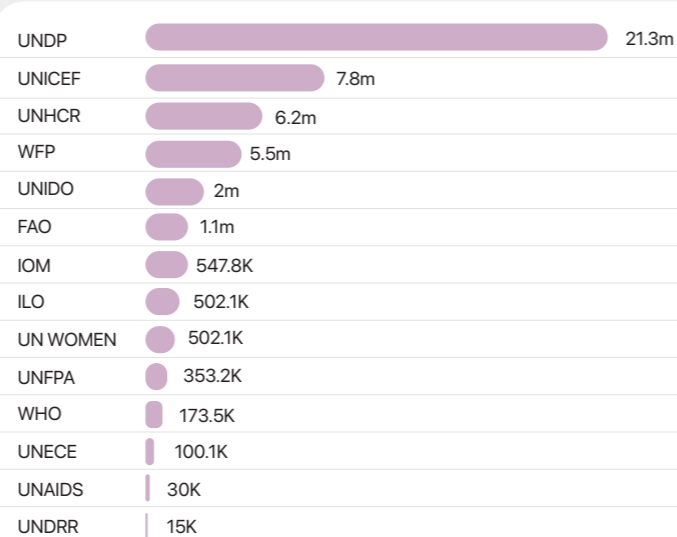


Figure 21 Total Expenditure by UN Entity (USD million)



Into 2030

Armenia stands at a defining crossroads. Hard-won **peace**, **pivotal democratic milestones**, and the responsibility of **hosting COP17** converge into a rare generational moment. This is Armenia's opportunity to lead with confidence - to transform resilience into results and champion a bold, green vision of shared prosperity.

Over the next five years, Armenia and the UN will turn the promise of **Agenda 2030** into progress that people can see and feel in all regions and every community. **Peace** must deliver tangible dividends: decent jobs, trusted public services, and vibrant local economies that expand opportunity far beyond capital cities. Growth will be smarter, greener, and more inclusive driven by **innovation**, **entrepreneurship**, **digital transformation**, and **modern infrastructure** that connects people to markets and ideas.

Armenia's path is **climate-forward**. A just, green transition - powered by **renewable energy**, **efficient systems**, **sustainable transport**, and **climate-resilient agriculture** - will strengthen energy and food security, protect water and land, and restore biodiversity. **Environmental stewardship** will not slow development; it will anchor it. Strengthened **disaster risk management** - spanning risk reduction, preparedness, early warning, response and recovery - will underpin this transition, reducing losses, protecting communities, and reinforcing long-term resilience and sustainable development.

The nation's greatest asset is its **people**. Universal health coverage, strong primary care, adaptive social protection, and education aligned with the **jobs of tomorrow** will unlock human potential at scale. **Gender equality and rights-based institutions** will ensure a society that is fair, capable, and future-ready. This development path requires trusted, modern institutions. **Transparent governance**, **digital and data-driven systems**, **sound public finance**, and **effective regulation** will ensure that the state is responsive, strategic, and accountable to its citizens.

This agenda calls for a **whole-of-society effort** - with the government and parliament, municipalities and local communities, private sector, academia and civil society, international financial institutions and the UN working as one. The UN Country Team remains a steadfast partner, supporting Armenia to seize this moment and turn ambition into lasting outcomes: a more peaceful and green economy, stronger institutions, and opportunity that reaches every person, in every community.

The road to 2030 is more than a destination. It is Armenia's promise to the next generation - and the time to fulfill it is now.



Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank	RC	UN Resident Coordinator
ARMSTAT	Statistical Committee of Armenia	RRP	Refugee Response Plan
COP	Conference of Parties	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
EU	European Union	SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	SLM	Sustainable Land Management
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	STEAM	Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, and Math
GCF	Green Climate Fund	TransMonEE	Transformative Monitoring for Enhanced Equity
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	UHC	Universal Health Coverage
GoA	Government of Armenia	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
HA	Hectares	UN	United Nations Country Team
HR	Human Rights	UN-GEM	United Nations Country Team Gender Equality Marker
HRAP	Human Rights Action Plan	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
HTI	High-Tech Industry	UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
ILO	International Labor Organization	UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
JSC	Joint Steering Committee	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
K	Thousand	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
M	Million	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
MoE	Ministry of Economy	UNINFO	United Nations Online Platform
MoENV	Ministry of the Environment	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
MoESCS	Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports	UNPRPD	United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
MoF	Ministry of Finance	UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
MOH	Ministry of Health	UNRSF	United Nations Road Safety Fund
MOJ	Ministry of Justice	UNSDCF	UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs	UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
MoLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	UNV	United Nations Volunteer
MP	Member of Parliament	UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund	UJR	Universal Periodic Review
MTAI	Minister of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure	VET	Vocational Education and Training
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework	VRS	Vineyard Registry System
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action	WFP	World Food Program
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	WHO	World Health Organization
PHC	Primary Healthcare		
PwD	Persons with Disabilities		
QCPR	Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review		

List of Figures

Figure 1	2021-2025 UNSDCF Signatories
Figure 2	UN Presence and Reach: Number of UN-Supported Programmatic Interventions by Region
Figure 3	Key Development Partners
Figure 4	Key Results by UNSDCF Strategic Pillar
Figure 5	Key Normative Contributions by Thematic Area
Figure 6	Total Resources (2021-2025)
Figure 7	Delivery Rate (Available vs. Expenditure, 2021-2025)
Figure 8	Total Resources by Strategic Priority (2021-2025)
Figure 9	Gender Equality (GE) Marker: 2021-2025 Expenditure
Figure 10	Human Rights (HR) Marker: 2021-2025 Expenditure
Figure 11	Number of Programmatic Interventions by Function
Figure 12	Total Expenditure per SDG
Figure 13	Twenty Largest Contributing Partners to Advance SDGs (USD million)
Figure 14	Total Expenditure by UN Entity (USD million)
Figure 15	Gender Equality (GE) Marker: 2025 Expenditure
Figure 16	Human Rights (HR) Marker: 2025 Expenditure
Figure 17	Total Resources (2025)
Figure 18	Delivery Rate (2025)
Figure 19	Total Resources by Strategic Priority (2025)
Figure 20	Total Resources by Outcome (2025)
Figure 21	Total Expenditure by UN Entity (2025)