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Moldova

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2023

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Overview

Since the outbreak of the conflict in Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova has taken in the highest number of Ukrainian refugees per capita. The Government created and accredited more than 100 Refugee Accommodation Centers (RACs) throughout the country to accommodate refugees, primarily women and children. The remaining refugees were hosted in private accommodations or by relatives. In addition to the wave of refugees, social instability, disruptions in supply chains, rising inflation, and an extreme energy crisis, have severely aggravated the existing vulnerabilities of the country and affected its ability to support refugees and Moldovans. The scale and uncertain outlook of the current crisis and the potential new refugee influx place Moldova at risk of further economic and societal shocks.

To deliver life-saving assistance, WFP began operations in Moldova in March 2022 under the Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) for Ukraine and refugees-hosting countries. In September 2022, it launched the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP 2022-2023) to continue to support the Government of Moldova emergency response, and strengthen its social protection capacities, in addition to providing common services to humanitarian partners in the country.

WFP contributed towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) by reducing food insecurity of Moldovans and Ukrainian refugees and relieving the pressure on the national social protection system during unprecedented and multiple shocks. By enhancing the capacity of Moldova's national social protection system through new centralized and decentralized tools, WFP is also advancing the achievement of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

During the T-ICSP period, supported by generous donor contributions, WFP reached 21,594 people (3,018 refugees and 18,576 Moldovans), including 1,571 persons with disabilities. It injected over USD 4.8 million into the local economy through cash-based transfers. WFP activities in Moldova layer humanitarian basic needs with the provision of long-term national support, reducing vulnerability and risks while stimulating social cohesion, thereby advancing the overall humanitarian-development-peace nexus. As the operation was launched in response to a volatile emergency, the planned beneficiaries were given a wide berth as a contingency measure. While the number of refugees arriving and staying in Moldova steadily rose over the course of the operation, they have not yet escalated on the scale envisaged, and thus WFP's T-ICSP shows lower actual achievements.

As an endeavor to strengthen national capacities in the face of future crises, WFP supported the Government to upgrade the shock responsiveness of the social protection system to improve its inclusiveness and efficiency. WFP supported the development of the platform aid.md which will be used by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP) to manage humanitarian assistance. WFP also trained social assistants who will use this platform. Building on its technical expertise, WFP assessed the capacity of locally run social canteens that cater to crisis-affected populations [1].

Monitoring results confirmed that WFP's assistance was highly relevant to the humanitarian context. Provided in an inclusive and accountable manner, it improved people's access to food. WFP consulted communities on the arrangement of the assistance to ensure that they receive it in a safe and dignified manner. The agency paid particular attention to gender-based violence (GBV) risks mitigation. WFP's complaint and feedback mechanism (including hotline, SMS service, social media messaging and regular field monitoring by WFP and partners) offered a gender-inclusive approach. WFP monitored gender inclusiveness through its monitoring activities by disaggregating the results by gender, age and disability status to ensure that the assistance advances gender equality.

WFP has demonstrated its role as a core partner and key enabler of Moldova's humanitarian response and resilience building in alignment with the country's national strategies and its United Nations Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (2018-2022). Across all its activities, it worked closely with the Government, UN agencies, Non-Government Organizations, and the private sector. WFP strengthened nexus synergies by pursuing a transition from uniform emergency cash assistance targeted exclusively for refugees to differentiated types of assistance for vulnerable Moldovans, needs-driven and enhancing the Government's social protection system. This also included joint efforts to establish an interagency contingency plan for Moldova's emergency preparedness and disaster management. Moving forward, WFP will continue to support Moldova for more sustainable planning and response that can provide sustainable opportunities for both Moldovans and refugees.

21,594

Total beneficiaries in 2022

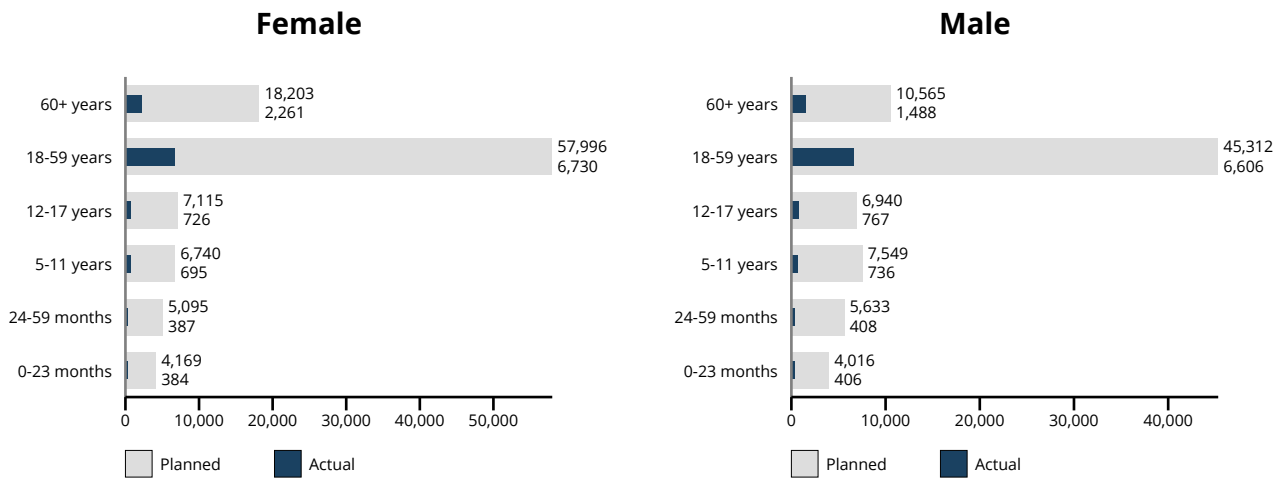


52% female



48% male

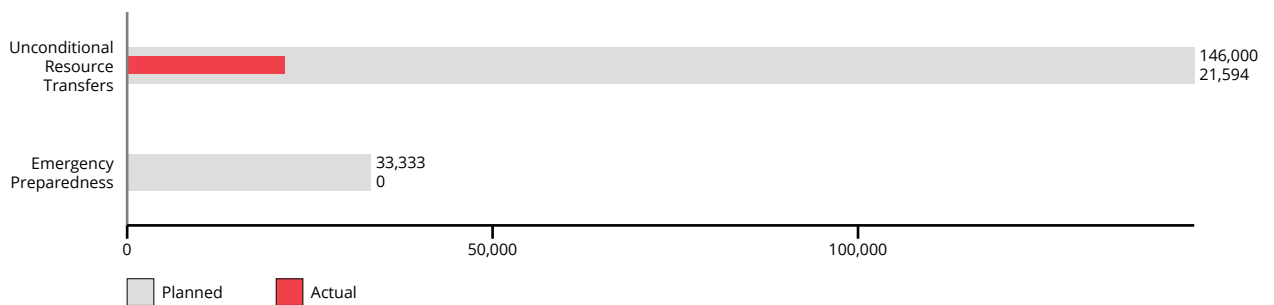
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



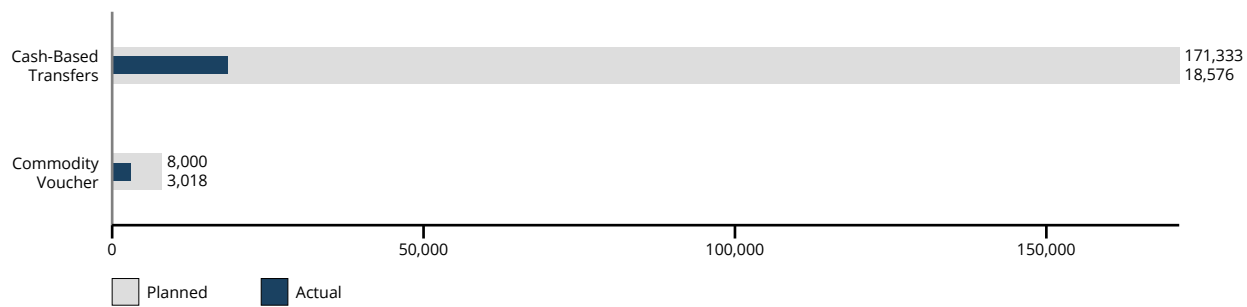
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



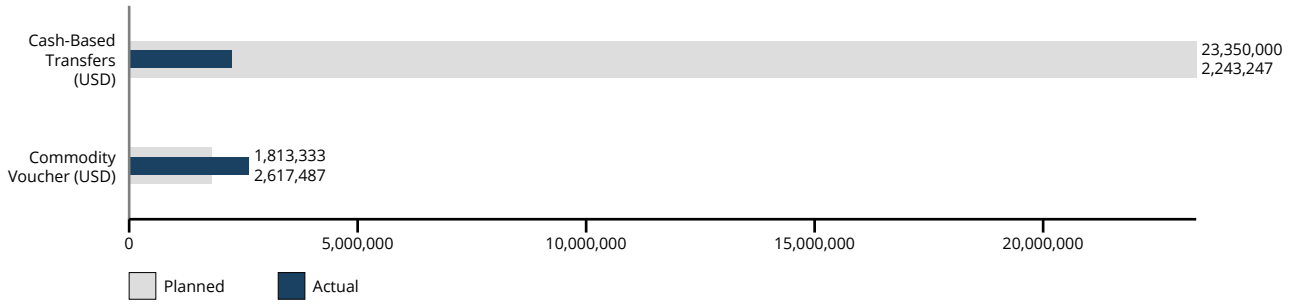
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



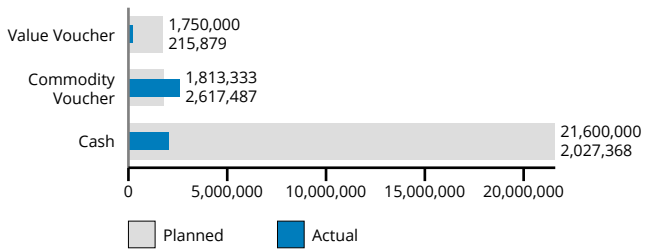
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



The Republic of Moldova has a population of close to 2.6 million people. Prior to the conflict in Ukraine, Moldova made significant progress in the standard of living. Between 1990 and 2021, its Human Development Index (HDI) rose from 0.690 to 0.767, driven by significant improvements in life expectancy, education levels, and gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. Moldova has made progress in reducing gender inequalities over the past decade, with a 5.1 percent increase in women in parliament and a 6.4 percent rise in women's business [1]. Despite these improvements, 54 percent of the poor are women. Additionally, Moldova has the highest prevalence of inactivity among women in the region [2]. Deeply rooted social norms and gender stereotypes influence women's employment patterns and financial security. Almost 40 percent of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence, with the incidence of violence higher among women from vulnerable groups, especially women with disabilities, Roma women, and those at pre-retirement age [3].

The main anti-poverty Government programme targeting vulnerable Moldovans 'Ajutor Social' (AS) is confirmed to have adequate targeting with low inclusion errors. Recipients of assistance are low-income households that have children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with disabilities, and single-parent households [4]. The national winter social assistance programme 'Ajutor pentru perioada rece a anului' (APRA) provides additional support to the crisis-affected populations through compensation for increased utility tariffs.

Despite its good economic performance over the past two decades, Moldova had the lowest GDP per capita and remains among the poorest countries in Europe. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic adversely affected Moldova, exacerbated by drought, resulting in a drop by one-third in the agricultural production. One-quarter of the population was already moderately or severely food insecure in 2020 [5]. As an agricultural landlocked country, Moldova relies heavily on Ukrainian trading routes to connect with the rest of the world. Supply chain and trade disruptions caused by the Ukraine conflict led to a sharp increase in food and energy prices. Subsequently, inflation reached 30 percent in 2022 (including 32 percent for food items, 20 percent for non-food items, and 44 percent for services), which was among the highest in Europe. Furthermore, severe drought has affected agriculture production, cutting cereal production by almost half compared to the past five-year average [6]. As a result of these shocks, poverty is expected to grow significantly from 24.5 percent in 2021 to over 35 percent in 2022 [7].

Since the start of the Ukraine conflict, over 700,000 people have crossed into Moldova from Ukraine, of which around 108,000 remained as refugees, primarily women, children, and the elderly [8]. During September - December 2022, 9,600 Ukrainians crossed the border on average every week [9]. The Government and people of Moldova, with the support of international and local organizations, have stepped up to provide life-saving support. While the Moldovan Government opened Refugee Accommodation Centers (RACs) to accommodate refugees, local communities have also opened their homes to host them. The influx of refugees has put further stress on government resources and host populations.

Most of the refugees were uncertain about their plans to move to another country or to return to Ukraine [10] and two-thirds expressed interest in finding a job in Moldova [11]. However, the lack of a stable and predictable legal status, language barriers, limited access to childcare services, and a general lack of awareness about employment opportunities have hindered their access to jobs.

WFP's operations in Moldova fall under the crisis response and resilience-building focus areas, in alignment with national strategies and the United Nations Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (UNPFSD) for Moldova (2018 - 2022). Contributing to Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships), strategic outcome 1 focuses on meeting basic food requirements and other essential needs of crisis-affected populations through unconditional support. Strategic outcome 2 aims to strengthen the country's local social protection system and capacities for efficient shock-responsive social protection in the face of current and future crises. Furthermore, through strategic outcome 3, WFP seeks to provide on-demand services to partners and cash-based coordination services to the humanitarian community, when required.

In Moldova, the Government leads the refugee response through a crisis cell. Being an active member of the cell, WFP coordinates its activities closely with it, in line with the Government's activities, including supporting Government accredited RACs and aligning the cash-based transfers with the cash working group and all relevant partners. WFP is also deeply engaged in the consultations regarding the Temporary Protection Law that will come into effect in 2023. The law aims to provide similar protection to refugees as in the EU countries. This will require further coordination with different ministries to ensure coherent support to refugees, including WFP's response.

Risk Management

Prior to March 2022, WFP had no operational presence in Moldova. Before September 2022, WFP's response in Moldova was operating under the Limited Emergency Operation for Ukraine and neighbouring countries. The identification of risks and the strengthening of internal control responsibilities are integral to the success of the newly established operation. Establishing a new office in an uncertain environment constituted a challenge. However, with the support of WFP relevant units, the agency established a structure, and introduced governance and compliance mechanisms. The arrival of the Head of Office in December 2022 and the hiring of long-term staff brought about much-needed stability and continuity of operations.

Moldova faces major risks stemming from the conflict in Ukraine, including a potential influx of refugees, an increase in the cost of living, disrupted supply chains, inflation, social unrest, and an energy crisis. All these factors directly impact WFP's operations. To address these risks, WFP has a risk register in place with strategies and mitigation measures, which are regularly reviewed and updated. WFP worked with the Government and other agencies to establish an interagency contingency plan and coordination structures to strengthen emergency preparedness and disaster management in Moldova. Cash-based transfer arrangements were used to mitigate the risks associated with the disruption of local food supply chains and increases in the cost of food and fuel. WFP developed and regularly updates business continuity plans.

WFP also put in place social and environmental safeguards to ensure that its operations do no harm. It has trained staff and partners to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). The WFP hotline has been used to refer protection issues to the relevant entities to address them promptly. Conflict-sensitive and all-inclusive programming is mainstreamed in all WFP activities in Moldova.

Partnerships

Partnership is at the heart of WFP's work in Moldova. While it is the newest UN agency to have an operational presence in the country, the host Government, donors, and partners in Moldova commended WFP as a competent and reliable partner. In April 2022, WFP and the Government of Moldova signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to establish a legal framework under which WFP activities are implemented in the country. Since the start of its operations in March 2022, WFP was actively engaged with a wide range of partners, including the Government of Moldova, government donors, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), UN agencies, and the private sector to assist crisis-affected populations and strengthen national social protection capacities.

The Government

WFP collaborated closely with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP) in designing, implementing, and monitoring crisis response activities while providing technical assistance to enhance the shock-responsiveness of the social protection system. Such efforts to strengthen national capacities included launching a new platform to manage beneficiary lists under the emergency cash support programme for vulnerable Moldovans and delivering training to social assistants responsible for verifying the lists. WFP has also worked with the National Agency for Social Assistance under the MLSP and the National Agency for Food Safety under the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure that meals provided to refugees meet dietary requirements and food safety guidelines. This close collaboration facilitated the upgrade of social canteens to improve food quality and safety outcomes while reducing energy consumption. WFP has maintained close contact with the Bureau of Migration and Asylum (BMA) and Border Police within the Ministry of Internal Affairs and participated in the weekly meeting organized by the Joint Crisis Management Centre headed by the Prime Minister to share regular updates on WFP's operations and align with the Government's planning and priorities.

Donors

In its efforts to keep donors and partners informed of the refugee crisis and its emergency response, WFP regularly provided key operational and financial updates through regular in-person briefing events with existing and prospective donors, sharing achievements while discussing operational challenges and needs. WFP hosted high-level missions for delegations, including those from the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the United Kingdom (UK), Norway, Japan, Australia, and the private donor Sodexo - Stop Hunger. These missions allowed the representatives to witness first-hand how investments made a difference in the humanitarian response in Moldova. Along with delegates from more than 40 countries, WFP participated in the ministerial conferences in Bucharest and Paris as part of the Moldova Support Platform, enhancing advocacy around the gravity of the needs and the complexity of the humanitarian response in Moldova. As a result, WFP received generous support from government donors to address the needs of refugees and the ripple effect of the Ukraine conflict on vulnerable people in Moldova.

UN Partnerships

Partnerships with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) served to leverage respective expertise and ensure complementarity. These solid relationships paved the way for the establishment of the joint MLSP-UN Emergency Financial Aid initiative for vulnerable Moldovans, which would accelerate Moldova's progress toward the achievement of the Sustainable Development Agenda of 2030. Drawing upon the comparative advantages of different UN Agencies, these multi-stakeholder partnerships adopt a holistic approach to build resilience against future shocks and crises at both individual and societal levels. They also contribute to sustaining community cohesion by enhancing inclusive social protection systems, therefore advancing the humanitarian-development-peace objectives outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2023-2027.

In addition, WFP leads the Food Security Sub-Working Group in support of the Regional Refugee Response Plan (3RP), and was highly involved in the development of the 2023 3RP.

Private sector partnerships

Building on the global partnership with Stop Hunger, a non-profit organization and an endowment fund of Sodexo, WFP utilized the private sector's financial contribution and technical expertise to advance the upgrading and greening of social canteens in support of the Government's social protection strategy, with the ultimate objective of improving their food quality and safety. This coordination enhanced the sustainability of the facilities through the provision of energy-efficient equipment.

NGO partnerships

Since the beginning of its operations in Moldova, WFP implemented its activities through four cooperating partners, namely the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Community Plus, HelpAge International and World Vision International (WVI). At the start of T-ICSP, WFP undertook adequate due diligence to strengthen the operational and technical capacity of partners through coaching/training. Together with HelpAge and ACTED, WFP assisted refugees living in the Refugee Accommodation Centers (RACs). With WVI, WFP distributed cash to Moldovan households hosting refugees. Additionally, to uphold its commitment under the Grand Bargain, WFP has employed and trained a local NGO 'Community Plus' to serve as a third-party monitor. Moreover, WFP led the coordination of cash assistance for refugee hosting households at the national level. In this respect, through regular coordination meetings, WFP aligned the assistance with other international NGOs taking part, namely People in Need (PIN) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

International Financial Institutions

While this is still at an early stage, WFP has initiated dialogue with international financial institutions to improve the national social protection system. WFP initiated proactive discussions with the World Bank to explore the potential of collaboration in enhancing emergency cash assistance for crisis-affected populations.

CSP Financial Overview

At the inception of the WFP 2022-2023 T-ICSP, WFP's funding in Moldova stood at a generous level. By December 2022, WFP had received resources covering almost 125 percent of its annual funding needs of USD 36.1 million. However, WFP received close to half (43 percent) of the new contributions at the end of 2022, and was not able to fully utilize them throughout the year.

Moreover, needs were unevenly resourced. Most resources were received at the strategic outcome and activity level. Activities 1 and 2 were well-resourced. Under strategic outcome 3, as partners did not request WFP's services (on-demand service provision), the activity was not implemented. Nevertheless, donor restrictions at the sub-activity level, in terms of beneficiary targeting, limited the flexibility and adaptability of WFP to address emerging needs.

WFP's main donors in 2022 were the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), while Japan, the Republic of Korea, United Nations agencies and the private sector also provided generous support. Although half of the contributions were earmarked for specific sub-activities, flexible funding from the UK, France, Norway, and the private sector enabled WFP to utilize the funds as required for different activities. In addition, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) have channeled funds through WFP for the provision of joint emergency cash assistance to crisis-affected populations, led by WFP.

Overall expenditures in 2022 amounted to only 25 percent of WFP's overall needs-based plan for the T-ICSP duration. The level of spending varied across activities. As such, WFP closely monitored the absorption of funds and regularly reviewed the implementation plan and budgets, preparing for different scenarios and regularly updating donors. Under strategic outcome 1, the plan included contingency assistance of 100,000 refugees based on inter-agency planning. However, the anticipated influx of refugees did not happen by the end of 2022.

In addition, emergency cash assistance to crisis-affected populations was officially launched in late November. Therefore, most planned cash transfers were postponed to the first half of 2023. As for strategic outcome 2, the technical assistance materialized in 2022 consisted of several rounds of consultation and discussion with the Government and partners, aligning the data and digital infrastructure of the new online social delivery platform. Such efforts did not result in actual expenditure. WFP will carry unspent funding forward to 2023 and will continue advocating for flexible, un-earmarked contributions to ensure sustainability and scale up its country capacity-strengthening activities to increase impact.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	28,362,750	12,722,289	32,237,036	5,809,639
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Moldova can meet their food and other essential needs throughout the year	28,362,750	12,722,289	32,237,036	5,809,639
Activity 01: Provide emergency cash and voucher transfers to crisis-affected populations	28,362,750	12,722,289	32,237,035	5,809,639
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	660,991	387,992	165,962	0
SO02: The Government of Moldova has enhanced social protection and food security capacities and systems to support vulnerable populations by 2023.	660,991	387,992	165,962	0
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to the Government to enhance shock-responsive social protection and food security systems and capacities	660,991	387,992	165,962	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	2,363,155	0	0	0
SO03: Humanitarian and Development partners benefit from services provided to support vulnerable populations in Moldova throughout the year.	2,363,155	0	0	0

Activity 03: Provide on-demand services to partners	 2,363,155	 0	 0	 0
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 7,835,958	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 31,386,897	 13,110,281	 32,402,998	 5,809,639
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,688,894	 774,831	 842,572	 174,926
Total Direct Costs	 33,075,792	 13,885,112	 33,245,571	 5,984,565
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,988,056	 902,532	 2,668,501	 2,668,501
Grand Total	 35,063,848	 14,787,645	 43,750,031	 8,653,066

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Moldova can meet their food and other essential needs throughout the year



WFP delivered more than 1.65 million hot meals to refugees residing in 102 RACs since the start of its operations in Moldova in March 2022.



WFP has supported around 3,000 refugees in 49 RACs since the launch of the T-ICSP in September 2022.



More than 18,000 people in refugee-hosting households benefited from multi-purpose cash assistance, easing the costs of accommodating refugees.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP and partners provided emergency assistance to crisis-affected women, men, boys, and girls in alignment with WFP's mandate of achieving zero hunger. Strategic outcome 1 was overly funded, thanks to the generous support from donors. However, expenditure levels did not exceed 20 percent of the needs-based plan because the contingency cash assistance plan that was put in place in case of another refugee influx did not materialize [1]. In addition, although the joint UN emergency cash support programme for vulnerable Moldovans was launched in late November, transfers will be delivered to beneficiaries in early 2023. Funds will be carried forward to 2023 and will be consumed in due time.

In collaboration with the Government and partners, WFP delivered more than 1.65 million hot meals to refugees across 102 Refugees Accommodations Centers (RACs) since the start of its operations in Moldova (including more than 300,000 meals across 49 RACs during the duration of the Temporary -Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-I-CSP) to support them to satisfy their basic food and nutrition needs. WFP served three hot meals daily to refugees living in RACs, reaching on average 2,700 people every month. The numbers of refugees residing in RACs have fluctuated on a monthly basis, decreasing in the second half of the year due to refugees moving to other countries (Romania, Germany, and others), seeking longer-term accommodation or in some cases returning to Ukraine. In RACs where government-approved kitchen facilities were available, WFP provided vouchers to the managers to purchase food to cook on-site. When cooking facilities were not available, WFP contracted local caterers to deliver the meals, thereby supporting the local economy. The implementation was through cooperating partners through field level agreements using value vouchers as a transfer modality. **Overall, WFP assisted more than 3,000 refugees through hot meals in RACs.**

Along with that, **WFP provided emergency cash assistance to 18,000 vulnerable people (6,000 refugees-hosting Moldovan households)**, as an incentive to ease the costs of accommodating refugees [2]. Unrestricted multi-purpose cash assistance helped these households to cover their essential food and non-food needs, minimizing the effects of price shocks on their budget and preventing them from resorting to negative coping mechanisms.

WFP also led the design of a joint partnership with the Government of Moldova and four UN agencies - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) - to provide emergency cash to support to 56,000 vulnerable Moldovan households for seven months in 2023. The households are selected from the public safety nets of the anti-poverty Government programme targeting vulnerable Moldovans 'Ajutor Social' and the national winter social assistance programme 'APRA' based on the following criteria: households with three or more children; single parents with children; households with pregnant and lactating women; and households with persons with disabilities. Under this joint initiative, working with the Moldovan Government to direct assistance to particularly vulnerable Moldovans using the existing social protection system is paramount both to ensure that essential needs are addressed in a gender-sensitive manner, and to mitigate social tensions between host communities and refugees.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted by the third-party monitoring partner 'Community Plus'. The baseline was conducted during August (among host households) and October (among refugees in RACs). Follow-up PDMs were conducted every two months (after each distribution round) for refugee-hosting households and every

three months among refugees receiving hot meals in RACs [3]. Two-thirds of respondents among refugee-hosting households and 85 percent of refugee respondents were women. Around 37 percent of refugee-hosting households were female-headed. Also, the average age of the head of the household was 55 while around two-thirds had household members above 60 years old, reflecting the high prevalence of elderly population in Moldova. Every fifth household did not have any working-age household members (18-60 years old) and more than one-third had reported having household members suffering from chronic illness.

Equitable access to and control over WFP's cash assistance has the potential to facilitate a genuine and positive transformation in discriminatory gender relations, roles and attitudes.

Monitoring findings showed a high level of acceptable food consumption among refugees in RACs [4] receiving three hot meals per day, with limited reliance on consumption coping strategies. Around 84 percent of refugees were relying on humanitarian assistance as their main source of livelihood. All assisted refugees reported the WFP programme is dignifying, stating that they feel empowered, and that WFP and its cooperating partners treat them with respect. To standardize assistance across supported RACs, WFP, in collaboration with cooperating partners, is in the process of harmonizing menus served, where feasible. The menus are based on consultation with local nutritionists, dietary preferences, discussions with refugees and seasonal market availability.

According to the monitoring results among refugee-hosting households, cash assistance helped beneficiaries to improve their food consumption frequency and dietary diversity, thanks to increased consumption of cereals, vegetables, and dairy products, as well as oil and sugar. Seasonal factors have also contributed to the increased frequency of consumption of calorie-dense products, as households approached the winter months. Improvements in food consumption patterns, however, will need to be sustained as households continue to face growing economic pressure due to limited food and energy affordability, especially those who have limited productive capacity because of no working-age household members or single-parent households. As the PDM results suggest, relying on less preferred or less expensive food items has been the most used food-related coping strategy (applied by 58 percent of households). Over two-thirds of households reported using savings, 28 percent were reducing health or education expenditures and 27 percent were borrowing money to meet essential needs.

In addition to working closely with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP) under activity 1, and within the Regional Refugee Response Plan (3RP) for March-December 2022, WFP collaborated with two cooperating partners, HelpAge International and ACTED, to deliver hot meals to refugees. WFP's emergency cash programme for vulnerable Moldovans and emergency cash assistance to refugee-hosting Moldovan households were implemented through its partnership with World Vision International. WFP played a key coordination role in harmonizing activities with two other humanitarian organizations, Catholic Relief Service (CRS) and People in Need (PIN) to provide cash assistance to refugee-hosting households.

The multi-stakeholder partnership with MLSP, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM and UNHCR is innovative and pioneering as it is the first of its kind and scale to be implemented in Moldova. It builds on the complementary expertise of the different UN Agencies, creating a holistic and inclusive programme to assist crisis-affected populations. It represents a strong example of operationalizing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. WFP also leads the Food Security Sub Working Group, enabling a coordinated food security response in collaboration with many food security partners. As an active member of the cash working group (CWG), WFP aligned with CWG the value, frequency, and duration of the cash transfer, as well as the delivery mechanism.

Strategic outcome 02: The Government of Moldova has enhanced social protection and food security capacities and systems to support vulnerable populations by 2023.



WFP-UN joint initiative helped MLSP to establish a new beneficiary data management platform (AID.MD), a unified database for humanitarian partners



WFP supported the training of more than 1,200 public social assistants on the management of social protection beneficiary lists.

In line with WFP's commitment to the achievement of SDG 17 (Partnerships), WFP, along with other United Nations (UN) partners provided technical expertise to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (MLSP), to enhance the national social protection system to respond to future shocks in a digitalized, better targeted, and agile manner. This included the development of standard operating procedures for beneficiary identification, targeting, verification and monitoring to enhance the efficiency and timeliness of social spending in the country.

WFP supported the Government to enhance the coverage, flexibility, and effectiveness of the national social protection system to address future shocks and crises and enhance the resilience of refugee-hosting households. A new beneficiary data management platform (AID.MD) was developed in partnership with other UN partners for the MLSP to provide a unified beneficiary management database for all humanitarian support efforts accessible by different partners. It seeks to integrate shock responsiveness into the national social protection system to meet immediate to medium-term needs while promoting social cohesion. This MLSP - UN partnership around social protection can already qualify as a good example of how different UN agencies worked together in support of MLSP priorities. WFP is leveraging its humanitarian cash assistance expertise while ensuring all other partners contribute equally under MLSP guidance.

As part of the overall capacity strengthening beyond the digitalization of solutions, WFP supported the training of more than 1,200 social assistants responsible for verifying and updating beneficiary data in AID.md (reflecting gender, age, and disability status) as per the criteria set for the emergency cash support programme for vulnerable Moldovans. The eligibility criteria include households with members living with disabilities, households with three or more children, single parents with children, and pregnant and lactating women and girls, enabling a holistic and inclusive approach that allows communities to become more shock resistant. This training aimed to enhance the capacities of local public employees to roll out the platform while also ensuring a smooth implementation.

WFP also provided technical support and expert advice to the MLSP on enhancing the refugee-hosting households registration platform (UAHELP.MD). This included enhancements in the design of a user-friendly registration process and strengthening data protection through two-factor authentication. The platform provides information about the hosting household, including the sex and age of the applicant and the number of refugees hosted. Households update their information on the platform prior to every cash distribution and register through a unique ticket number, which is generated for each household.

To support the Government's social protection strategy, WFP, with the assistance of its private sector partner, Sodexo, extended its technical expertise to support the Government to assess the capacities of five selected local social canteens that provide cooked meals for vulnerable populations with limited access to food - both vulnerable Moldovans and refugees. A technical mission was conducted to assess the infrastructure of social canteens. Based on the assessment, WFP intends to support the facilities further to improve food quality and hygiene standards and reduce energy consumption by switching to energy-efficient kitchen equipment and appliances, where feasible. A procurement process was initiated to provide recommended equipment. These efforts will also ensure a legacy for host communities while also supporting refugees that receive food from the canteens. The Government and local counterparts greatly appreciated the Sodexo technical support mission.

Strategic outcome 2 was under-funded. At the end of 2022, available resources covered only 25 percent of its funding needs. Flexible funding from the United Kingdom (FCDO) and the private sector provided most of the resources available for activity 2. With these funds, WFP was able to provide the Government with technical assistance to enhance the overall capacity of the national emergency preparedness and response and conduct technical assessment missions to upgrade RACs and social canteens across the country.

Given delayed implementation, the outcome-level results of the capacity-strengthening activities will be assessed in 2023. WFP will target its support to enhancing the Government capacities at the central and local levels to deliver targeted assistance to those in need. The national system is expected to benefit from new digital solutions for social assistance referral and registration, enhanced knowledge, and skills for social assistants and, improved infrastructure and nutritious menus in social canteens.

Under the Memorandum of Understanding with MLSP, WFP has collaborated closely with UN agencies, including UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA and IOM, to develop technical guidance on capacity and system strengthening to fulfill the time-critical elements of social protection reform. WFP worked with the private sector, the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), and local organizations in supporting the Government to review its approach to social canteens and RAC kitchens, which is a key part of the national social protection strategy. These partnerships have built a solid foundation for WFP to further support the Government in implementing a shock-responsive social protection system while ensuring a smooth transition and national ownership.

While continuing regular assistance to refugees and host families, WFP will continue supporting the Government in 2023 to improve internal social protection systems and platforms such as the registration platform used by refugee-hosting households (UAHELP.MD) and the beneficiary data management platform for the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (AID.MD) for vulnerable Moldovans.

Strategic outcome 03: Humanitarian and Development partners benefit from services provided to support vulnerable populations in Moldova throughout the year.

No partners requested WFP services under strategic outcome 3. This outcome is aligned with the Inter-Agency Regional Refugee Response Plan (3RP) for Ukraine (March - December 2022) as it seeks to ensure effective coordination of partners in Moldova to support host countries' efforts and enable partners to deliver assistance to vulnerable populations where needed. WFP has yet to receive on-demand requests from humanitarian and development partners. Where needed, WFP is ready and willing to offer services to partners, including the UN and other international and local NGOs, to enhance the effectiveness of coordination to support the Government of Moldova and allow partners to provide immediate relief to vulnerable communities.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Ukraine conflict created and exacerbated gender-specific risks and vulnerabilities and resulted in a higher scale of humanitarian needs among women, girls, men, and boys [1]. Two-thirds of the 740,000 people who have crossed the border from Ukraine to Moldova since the start of the conflict were women and almost one-third were children [2]. Women refugees emphasized the need for food security support, and access to primary, secondary, and tertiary health care services. In response, in recognition of the inherent synergies between Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 5, WFP mainstreamed gender in its programme design and implementation to ensure it remains gender-responsive.

Around 44 percent of refugees living in the Refugees Accommodation Centers (RACs) supported by WFP were women and 40 percent were children. Where refugees reported having food constraints (diabetes or other conditions), WFP introduced necessary changes to menus to factor in special needs. As part of its efforts to prevent gender-based violence, WFP disseminated awareness-raising messages in all RACs during the 16 Days of Activism campaign in November.

WFP's emergency cash assistance to refugee-hosting Moldovan households promotes social cohesion and responds to local populations' needs. In more than half of beneficiary households, women and men decided jointly on the use of cash assistance while women made one-third of decisions. All beneficiary households confirmed that WFP assistance did not cause any disagreement or tensions within their household. Moldovan households had a relatively low number of household members (three on average) and hosted on average two refugees. WFP's multi-purpose cash assistance offered women and men the choice and opportunity to cover health, food, and other essential expenditures.

Monitoring data also confirmed the positive outcome of the assistance by showing an improvement in the food consumption score (FCS) and coping index among both refugee-hosting households headed by men and women. The share of households headed by women who had 'poor' or 'borderline' FCS decreased significantly from 47 to 10 percent. WFP will continue to ensure that assistance is advancing gender equality and empowering women among WFP-assisted populations, to ensure inclusive programming.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

Protection mainstreaming and accountability to affected populations are key priorities for WFP operations in Moldova to ensure that its programmes are implemented in a safe and dignified manner, with respect to affected people's needs, rights, and capacities. Safety and protection-related risks and challenges have been identified based on assessments and through direct interactions with women, men, girls and boys through consultations, on-site observations, monitoring, feedback mechanisms and assessments of cooperating partners. Protection risks identified include potential security threats, discrimination based on gender, age, ethnicity or political views, and limited access to information.

Safety and Dignity

To maximize accountability to the affected population, WFP provided accurate, timely, transparent, and accessible information about its assistance to beneficiaries. Targeted households have been regularly sensitized and updated on the provision, duration, value, and modality of the assistance through mobile text messaging, cooperating partners and WFP's hotline.

Cash distribution points were usually within walking distance of the beneficiaries which minimized security-related risks. Beneficiaries spent on average 18 minutes to reach the Western Union (WU) branch/bank. Transportation cost to and from the WU branch/bank was, on average, MDL 16 (USD 0.82). All beneficiaries stated they did not face any safety or security issues, including discrimination or harassment, on their way to the WU branch/bank and at the site. No bribery nor fraud cases were recorded to withdraw cash assistance from the WU branch.

Meaningful access, including for persons with disabilities

WFP worked towards ensuring unhindered access to cash withdrawal. SMS messages were sent to household members registered for emergency cash assistance. In cases where the registered members had any disabilities that prevented them from reaching the distribution site, WFP consulted with the MLSP to identify custodians among their social assistants to receive assistance on behalf of the beneficiary.

WFP field monitors, cooperating partners and a third-party monitoring partner monitored activities to ensure independence and impartiality. The monitoring activities were risk-based and implemented in a sample of locations with monthly rotations of sites and parties to ensure that protection, safety, and accountability principles were adhered to. According to the monitoring data, no beneficiaries have reported any safety-related issues when receiving assistance or at distribution sites. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results confirmed all beneficiaries reported having unhindered access to WFP's assistance and cash withdrawal sites. WFP monitoring data showed that all the refugees assisted in RACs reported the WFP programme is dignifying, and specifically that they feel respected and empowered by WFP and cooperating partners.

Accountability to Affected Populations, including community feedback mechanisms

WFP made every effort to train staff and partners to prevent negative practices that may affect beneficiaries, including ensuring the confidentiality of monitoring data and beneficiary data protection-related issues. During its monitoring surveys, participants were always requested to give their informed consent about the use of gathered data to inform programmatic decisions voluntarily. All activities with partners adhered to safeguarding and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) guidelines and respective training sessions have been conducted with partners. The guidelines provided information to relevant actors to ensure transparency and accountability, in alignment with WFP standards and regulations. As a member of the PSEA task force, WFP has been working on building new referral pathways, and safe entry points for disclosure, as well as community outreach and awareness raising. The primary community feedback mechanism, the WFP hotline, has been used to refer protection issues to the relevant entities or agencies to address them promptly.

WFP was able to collect beneficiary feedback and complaints consistently and regularly, as well as to address information requests relating to the assistance provided and broader aspects relating to WFP's presence and operations, which has strengthened community engagement and promoted participatory decision-making. WFP's

hotline has received over 7,274 calls between its launch in April and the end of 2022, at an average of 42 calls per day. All cases were resolved within a reasonable time. According to PDM results among host households, 43 percent of beneficiaries were aware of WFP's hotline and 48 percent of them have used it. WFP's hotline recorded an average satisfaction rate of 9.2 (on a 1 to 10 scale). WFP will continue regular sensitization with beneficiaries using different communication methods to further increase awareness about available complaint and feedback mechanisms. To further optimize the beneficiary feedback management process, WFP has deployed 'Sugar CRM' technology, which will be a primary feedback and complaints registration platform, containing information obtained from various sources - the hotline, monitoring, social media, and others.

Participation and Empowerment

Moreover, WFP and its partners conducted focus group discussions with refugees in RACs to gather their feedback on the meals served and assess their satisfaction with the support provided. Refugees requested more diverse and further food choices, considering the different diet preferences among RAC residents. WFP will work on menu standardization in early 2023 to consider the feedback obtained and ensure that diverse, nutritious, and safe food items are served. WFP will also continue to obtain beneficiary feedback regularly, including by using qualitative data collection methods in its monitoring and evaluation.

Environment

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

The Government's Environment Strategy (2014-2023) [1] sets the national and sectoral priorities for the promotion of a green economy and defines the framework for its integration of sustainability in the sectors of agriculture, transport, energy, industry, construction, regional development, education, and procurement. Despite the policy's alignment with the EU environment standards, Moldova lacks waste management and processing infrastructure. Ecologic agriculture is a desideratum of Moldova. However, little support and incentives are offered to farmers in this regard, considering that the country is still lacking a law on ecological agriculture, which has been under debate for many years. Air pollution has been also a challenge for the country considering the increasing trend in air pollutant emissions by 83 percent from 2014 to 2019 [2], due to high urbanization, industries, transportation and use of firewood and coal as heating materials by households. Moldova allocated only 0.5 percent of its Gross Domestic Product to environmental protection, while the EU average is 1.9 percent. Greater use of renewable energy (mainly solar panels) is envisaged through the 'EU4Energy' Programme (2021-2025) and other government programmes, that will gradually enhance Moldova's energy security and efficiency.

WFP is putting in place environmental and social safeguards to make sure its programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations. In this context, WFP worked with cooperating partners to design environmental-friendly solutions to address plastic waste accumulated through hot meal service deliveries in Refugees Accommodation Centers (RACs). These included installing recycling bins at RACs and, where feasible, switching to more sustainable food containers such as reusable and/or biodegradable crockery and cutlery.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] In Moldova, social canteens are community canteens that provide free services to socially vulnerable people. Most of the social canteens are managed by local public administration authorities under the MLSP while some are created and managed by NGOs. In 2022, there were 92 social canteens operating in Moldova. The social canteens that WFP will support in 2023 are located in five localities: Puhoi village, Anenii Noi Rayon, Anenii Noi city, Rosu village, Cahul Rayon, Criuleni Rayon, and Cimislia city.

[2] WFP Moldova provided 2 types of transfers in RACs: 1) Where government-approved kitchen facilities are available at RACs, value vouchers are provided to the RAC managers to purchase food to cook on-site. These vouchers are provided under the agreements WFP's cooperating partners have with a supermarket chain (Linella). 2) For RACs where cooking facilities are not available, WFP's cooperating partners have contracted local catering companies to deliver three hot meals a day to the centres (referred to as 'commodity vouchers' in tables).

Context and Operations

Photo caption: Cash-based transfers registration for host families. Vladimir (72) is from Chisinau, Moldova. He is currently hosting Ukrainian refugees at his home. On April 18, he registered for WFP cash assistance.

©WFP/Cassandra Prena, 2022

[1] UN Moldova. 2021. Common Country Analysis.

[2] UN Moldova. June 2022. Moldova Comprehensive Gender Assessment.

[3] Ibid.

[4] World Bank. 2019. Special Focus Note: Social Assistance.

[5] FAO. 2022. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World. <https://www.fao.org/3/cc0639en/cc0639en.pdf>

[6] FAO 2022. Special Report: Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) to the Republic of Moldova <https://www.fao.org/3/cc3043en/cc3043en.pdf>

[7] UNDP. 2022. Moldova: Potential Impacts of Increased Food and Energy on Poverty and Vulnerability.

[8] UNHCR. Operational Data Portal. 2023. Ukraine Refugee Situation.

[9] Ibid.

[10] UNHCR, Lives on Hold: Intentions and Perspectives of Refugees from Ukraine #2, September 2022.

[11] REACH, UNICEF, UNHCR, Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2022

Strategic outcome 01

[1] As the emergency preparedness activity (contingency) did not materialize in 2022, 0 actual values are reflected in the table

[2] WFP provided emergency cash assistance to refugee-hosting Moldovan households, as follows: households hosting from 1 to 4 refugees for at least a week receive MDL 3,900 (equivalent of approx. 208 US dollars), those who host 5 or more refugees for at least a week - receive MDL 4,800 (equivalent of 256 US dollars).

[3] Baseline data for refugees residing in RACs was collected in October 2022 and first follow up is in January 2023, therefore the table has no values for the follow up.

[4] PDM among refugees in RACs, October 2022

Strategic outcome 03

Strategic outcome had no implementation during the T-ICSP period.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] UN Women. 2022. Brief analysis on the gendered impacts of the crisis in Ukraine: a focus on Moldova

[2] UNHCR Operational Data Portal. January 2023. Ukraine Refugee Situation.

Environment

[1] Strategy on Environment 2014-2023.

[2] National Report based on the OECD set of green growth indicators

*Explanation for the '0' achievement for the indicator – "Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk": Moldova started the implementation of T-ICSP in September 2022 in partnership with the Government and other partners. Partner agreements screening tool to assess the environmental and social risks will be tailored to the country context and developed jointly with the Government and partners and integrated in programming in 2023.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	80,015	10,411	13%
	female	99,318	11,183	11%
	total	179,333	21,594	12%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	4,016	406	10%
	female	4,169	384	9%
	total	8,185	790	10%
24-59 months	male	5,633	408	7%
	female	5,095	387	8%
	total	10,728	795	7%
5-11 years	male	7,549	736	10%
	female	6,740	695	10%
	total	14,289	1,431	10%
12-17 years	male	6,940	767	11%
	female	7,115	726	10%
	total	14,055	1,493	11%
18-59 years	male	45,312	6,606	15%
	female	57,996	6,730	12%
	total	103,308	13,336	13%
60+ years	male	10,565	1,488	14%
	female	18,203	2,261	12%
	total	28,768	3,749	13%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	138,000	18,576	13%
Refugee	41,333	3,018	7%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Emergency Preparedness	33,333	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	146,000	21,594	14%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	21,600,000	2,027,368	9%
Commodity Voucher	1,813,333	2,617,487	144%
Value Voucher	1,750,000	215,879	12%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Moldova can meet their food and other essential needs throughout the year				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide emergency cash and voucher transfers to crisis-affected populations					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Emergency preparedness activities	Female	22,457	0
			Male	10,876	0
			Total	33,333	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	71,470	9,622
			Male	66,530	8,954
			Total	138,000	18,576
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	5,389	1,927
			Male	2,611	1,091
			Total	8,000	3,018
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	23,350,000	2,243,247
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	1,813,333	2,617,487

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide emergency cash and voucher transfers to crisis-affected populations								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Hot Meals for Refugees - Location: Moldova - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	2.1	<2	<2.1				WFP survey
	Male	1.8	<1.7	<1.8				WFP survey
	Overall	2	<1.9	<2				WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	96	≥98	≥97				WFP survey
	Male	97	≥98	≥98				WFP survey
	Overall	97	≥98	≥97				WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	3	≤3	<3				WFP survey
	Male	1	≤1	<1				WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤3	<3				WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0.4	<0.4				WFP survey
	Male	1	≤1	<1				WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1	<1				WFP survey
Target Group: Refugee Hosting Households - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	2.8	<2.6	<2.8	3.6			WFP survey
	Male	2.6	<2.5	<2.6	2.6			WFP survey
	Overall	2.7	<2.5	<2.7	2.9			WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	61	≥65	≥61	90			WFP survey
	Male	60	≥65	≥60	96			WFP survey
	Overall	61	≥65	≥61	94			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32	≤30	<32	9			WFP survey
	Male	33	≤31	<33	4			WFP survey
	Overall	33	≤31	<33	6			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤2	≤7	1			WFP survey
	Male	7	≤2	≤7	0			WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤2	≤7	1			WFP survey

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to the Government to enhance shock-responsive social protection and food security systems and capacities

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government - Location: Moldova - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=2	=1	1			WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide emergency cash and voucher transfers to crisis-affected populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugee Hosting Households - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	59	≥60	≥59	53			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	11	≤20	≤11	17			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	30	≤20	≤30	30			WFP survey

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Activity 01: Provide emergency cash and voucher transfers to crisis-affected populations

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Hot Meals for Refugees - Location: Moldova - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	86	=100	=95				WFP survey
	Male	79	=100	=95				WFP survey
	Overall	81	=100	=95				WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99	=100	=100				WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100				WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100				WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100				WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100				WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100				WFP survey
Target Group: Refugee Hosting Households - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	97			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Male	99	≥100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Overall	99	≥100	=100	100			WFP survey

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Activity 01: Provide emergency cash and voucher transfers to crisis-affected populations

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Hot Meals for Refugees - Location: Moldova - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	79	=80	=80				WFP survey
	Male	66	=80	=80				WFP survey
	Overall	76	=80	=80				WFP survey
Target Group: Refugee Hosting Households - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	79	=80	=80	52			WFP survey
	Male	74	=80	=80	51			WFP survey
	Overall	76	=80	=80	51			WFP survey
Target Group: Tier 1 beneficiaries - Location: Moldova - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide emergency cash and voucher transfers to crisis-affected populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All activities - Location: Moldova - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Giulio d'Adamo, 2022

Inna (31) with her daughters Alina (6) and Maria (3) are portrayed inside a temporary reception centre in Basarabeasca, on the border with Ukraine.

World Food Programme

Financial Section

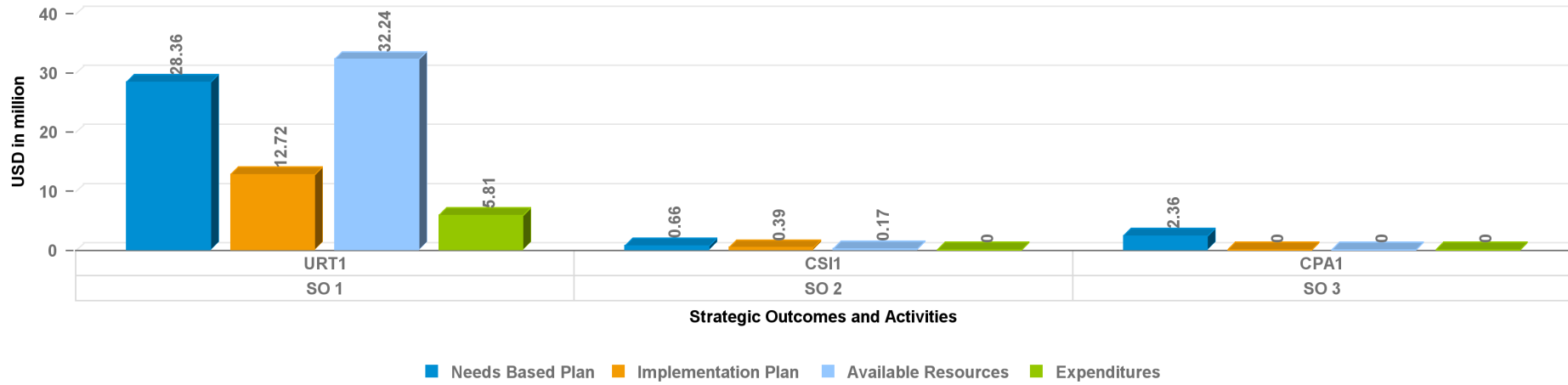
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Moldova Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Moldova can meet their food and other essential needs throughout the year
SO 2	The Government of Moldova has enhanced social protection and food security capacities and systems to support vulnerable populations by 2023.
SO 3	Humanitarian and Development partners benefit from services provided to support vulnerable populations in Moldova throughout the year.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide on-demand services to partners
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to the Government to enhance shock-responsive social protection and food security systems and capacities
URT1	Provide emergency cash and voucher transfers to crisis-affected populations

Annual Country Report

Moldova Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations in Moldova can meet their food and other essential needs throughout the year	Provide emergency cash and voucher transfers to crisis-affected populations	28,362,750	12,722,290	32,237,035	5,809,639
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			28,362,750	12,722,290	32,237,036	5,809,639
5	The Government of Moldova has enhanced social protection and food security capacities and systems to support vulnerable populations by 2023.	Provide technical assistance to the Government to enhance shock-responsive social protection and food security systems and capacities	660,992	387,992	165,962	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			660,992	387,992	165,962	0
8	Humanitarian and Development partners benefit from services provided to support vulnerable populations in Moldova throughout the year.	Provide on-demand services to partners	2,363,156	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			2,363,156	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,835,959	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	7,835,959	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			31,386,898	13,110,282	40,238,957	5,809,639
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,688,895	774,831	842,573	174,926
Total Direct Costs			33,075,793	13,885,113	41,081,530	5,984,565

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Annual Country Report

Moldova Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			1,988,056	902,532	2,668,501	2,668,501
			35,063,849	14,787,645	43,750,032	8,653,067



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

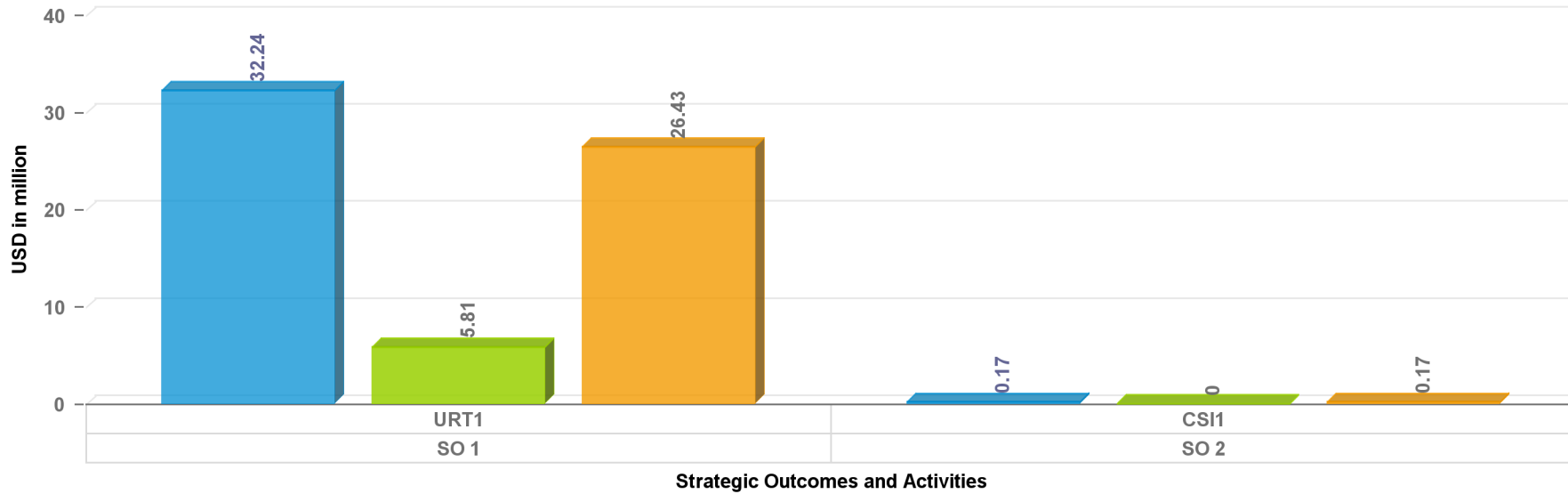
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Moldova Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Moldova can meet their food and other essential needs throughout the year
SO 2	The Government of Moldova has enhanced social protection and food security capacities and systems to support vulnerable populations by 2023.

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to the Government to enhance shock-responsive social protection and food security systems and capacities
URT1	Provide emergency cash and voucher transfers to crisis-affected populations

Annual Country Report

Moldova Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations in Moldova can meet their food and other essential needs throughout the year	Provide emergency cash and voucher transfers to crisis-affected populations	28,362,750	32,237,035	0	32,237,035	5,809,639	26,427,396
		Non Activity Specific	0	1	0	1	0	1
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			28,362,750	32,237,036	0	32,237,036	5,809,639	26,427,397
5	The Government of Moldova has enhanced social protection and food security capacities and systems to support vulnerable populations by 2023.	Provide technical assistance to the Government to enhance shock-responsive social protection and food security systems and capacities	660,992	165,962	0	165,962	0	165,962
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			660,992	165,962	0	165,962	0	165,962

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Annual Country Report

Moldova Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and Development partners benefit from services provided to support vulnerable populations in Moldova throughout the year.	Provide on-demand services to partners	2,363,156	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			2,363,156	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	7,835,959	0	7,835,959	0	7,835,959
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	7,835,959	0	7,835,959	0	7,835,959
Total Direct Operational Cost			31,386,898	40,238,957	0	40,238,957	5,809,639	34,429,318
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,688,895	842,573	0	842,573	174,926	667,647
Total Direct Costs			33,075,793	41,081,530	0	41,081,530	5,984,565	35,096,965
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,988,056	2,668,501		2,668,501	2,668,501	0
Grand Total			35,063,849	43,750,032	0	43,750,032	8,653,067	35,096,965

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures