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Ukraine

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2024

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Overview

Key messages

1. Despite the intensifying armed conflict damaging critical infrastructure and limiting access, **WFP positioned itself as a frontline humanitarian organization, reaching 2.9 million people** with assistance.
2. WFP **pioneered the world's first cross-category deduplication process, saving USD 67 million.**
3. WFP's **Grain from Ukraine initiative** supported Ukraine's grain exports, delivering food to 11 countries in Africa and the Middle East and injecting funds into the local economy through 84 percent local food procurement.
4. WFP **strengthened food systems** by supporting local bakeries, introducing fortified food baskets, and partnering with the government to offer pension top-ups, digitalize social benefits and clear agricultural land of mines.

Delivering vital support through Ukraine's wartime challenge

Throughout 2024, Ukraine continued to face severe humanitarian and socioeconomic challenges due to the ongoing armed conflict. The destruction of critical infrastructure left frontline settlements without access to markets and basic services, including electricity, drinking water, and gas. Damaged roads, bridges, and logistical hubs further hindered the delivery of WFP food assistance to these areas. As a result, many Ukrainian families continued to face a severe collapse of essential aspects of civilian life due to the intensifying war and its devastating effects. Despite demonstrating remarkable resilience in agricultural production, particularly in maintaining grain exports through alternative routes following the Black Sea Grain Initiative's termination, the national economy remained under significant strain. Constant military attacks on critical infrastructure and the heavy mining of agricultural land severely impacted domestic economic activity, particularly in eastern and southern regions under active hostilities, affecting hundreds of thousands of people, and prompting a large-scale humanitarian response.

The compounding effects of war and operational constraints led to severe humanitarian needs, undermining progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 2 (*Zero Hunger*): **14.6 million people needed humanitarian assistance** (17 percent decrease from 2023), with **7.3 million people severely food insecure** (four percent increase from 2023). [1]. Access to humanitarian operations in Ukraine was severely constrained by intensified military operations along the front lines, particularly in the eastern [2] and southern [3] regions of Ukraine. The operational environment deteriorated with increased violent incidents, leaving over 160 locations with thousands of food-insecure civilians inaccessible. Many frontline areas that WFP and its NGO partners previously accessed regularly became very high-risk or occupied/inaccessible locations.

WFP achievements

In response, WFP navigated the complex operating environment and positioned itself as a frontline humanitarian organisation. WFP responded to urgent needs by implementing a comprehensive approach that combined immediate emergency response with longer-term food security solutions, aligning its operations with humanitarian and government priorities. In April 2024, WFP successfully adapted its assistance modalities to evolving needs, transitioning 200,000 beneficiaries from in-kind to cash assistance across the eastern and southern regions where markets showed signs of recovery based on an aligned vulnerability criterion, ensuring a smoother transition. This transition demonstrated WFP's commitment to flexible and context-appropriate assistance. Overall, **WFP reached 2.9 million girls and boys, women, and men across its activities in Ukraine in 2024, of whom 20 percent were persons with disabilities [4], with 118,000 mt of food and USD 170 million in cash transfers. This represents nine percent of the Ukrainian population and includes 298,100 internally displaced persons (IDPs). Women and girls represented 59 percent of those assisted by WFP.** WFP's commitment to local economic recovery was evident through its localised approach, with **84 percent of its food basket being sourced locally.** WFP's cluster and service provision activities further supported **200 humanitarian, development, donor, and diplomatic entities across**

sectors.

The Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC), co-led by WFP, **coordinated a groundbreaking deduplication process on WFP's Building Blocks (BB) platform [5]. This marked the humanitarian sector's first intersectoral effort worldwide to prevent individuals or households from being assisted multiple times across different programmes and organisations**, ensuring more efficient and equitable assistance. This innovative approach coordinated various assistance modalities, including in-kind food assistance, cash-based food assistance, and cash assistance, ensuring optimal resource allocation and preventing overlaps in assistance across modalities. The exercise's expansion in October to include livelihoods business grants enabled comprehensive tracking of beneficiaries' progress from emergency assistance to recovery-focused support. The platform is actively used by **65 organizations** to assist 1.16 million households; the system identified duplicates for prevention of assistance overlap, generating impressive total cost savings of USD 200 million since its inception in 2022, **of which USD 67 million (2.94 billion UAH) was achieved in 2024, which helped to reach more people in need.**

WFP is crucial in supporting Ukraine's agricultural exports, which historically fed 400 million people annually internally and across Africa, the Middle East, and Asia.[6] Despite continued attacks on Black Sea ports and grain storage facilities disrupting food commodity flows in 2024, **WFP, partnering with the Government of Ukraine, successfully facilitated exports through the Grain from Ukraine (GFU) Initiative [7].** In 2024, the program **delivered nearly 64,500 mt of food to 11 countries [8]** and evolved significantly, expanding beyond wheat to include sunflower oil, yellow split peas, and maize. Following the third International Food Security Summit in the fourth quarter of the year, the GFU **programme secured an additional USD 35 million in donor pledges and added seven new participating countries [9]** to the initiative.

Aligned with Ukraine's National Recovery Plan, **WFP strengthened government partnerships through two major initiatives:** (i) co-hosting the European regional school meals summits within the framework of the school meals coalition with the Ministry of Education and Science and (ii) supporting the Ministry of Social Policy in providing top-ups to minimum pensions and social assistance for over 723,000 pensioners and people with disabilities, individuals of pension age without pension rights in Ukraine, including conflict-affected areas, and also digitalizing social benefits. The latter resulted in automating 75 percent of state social benefits through the Unified Information System of the Social Sphere (UISSS), improving service delivery to vulnerable populations, including persons with disabilities and IDPs.

WFP Ukraine achieved a significant milestone in August 2024, becoming the first country office to receive Level 1 accessibility certification for all its premises, including field offices, despite ongoing conflict challenges.

Following comprehensive assessments and renovations completed in July 2024, all facilities now feature accessible entrances, parking, toilets, pathways with clear signage, meeting rooms, and workstations. Where ramp installation was not possible, evacuation chairs were installed to ensure bunker access for all staff during emergencies.

Looking toward recovery and changing lives, WFP launched three interlinked livelihoods and food systems initiatives in preparation for its 2025-2027 Country Strategic Plan. This included collaborating with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food, and the technical partner *Fondation Suisse de Déminage* (FSD). Together, partners surveyed small-scale agricultural land for mines and other explosive remnants of war, cleared it where necessary, and supported its safe release for food production. Additionally, WFP supported 18 frontline small bakeries, which accounted for 61 percent of WFP's bread distribution. WFP also pioneered the introduction of a **fortified food basket, ensuring all wheat flour and sunflower oil purchased were fortified. This provided 75 percent micronutrient coverage compared to 61 percent in non-fortified baskets.** Through collaboration with USAID, WFP **strengthened the national private sector's capacity** by supporting equipment modernization, successfully engaging 12 flour and four oil suppliers in fortification. The programme expands to support small bakeries with new baking technologies and plans to introduce fortified bread production, enhancing nutrition outcomes and market opportunities.

Strategic direction

As WFP Ukraine prepares to transition to its new country strategic plan for 2025-2027, WFP will continue to prioritize meeting the critical needs of conflict-affected people, ensuring the provision of prompt and appropriate food assistance for the most food-insecure groups in hard-to-reach areas near the front line. At the same time, WFP will accelerate efforts to restore agricultural livelihoods and productive capabilities, reinforcing national food systems to improve food security in Ukraine while also contributing to global food security by re-building export capacities.

2,850,434

Total beneficiaries in 2024



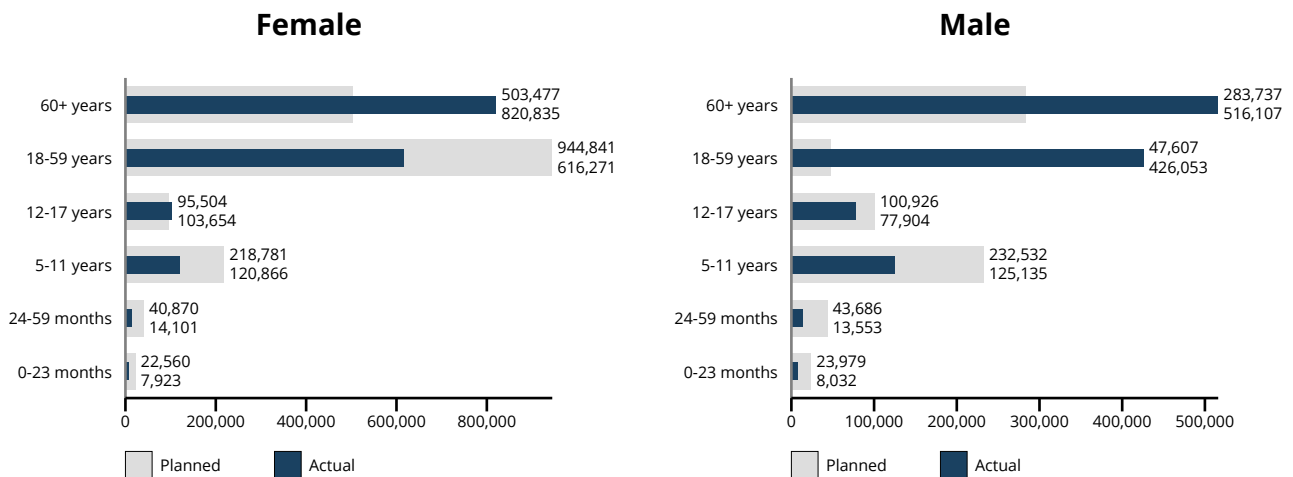
59% female



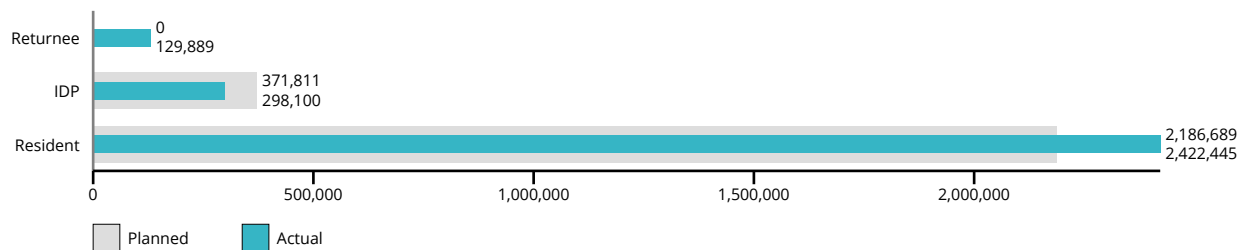
41% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 561,824 (55% Female, 45% Male)

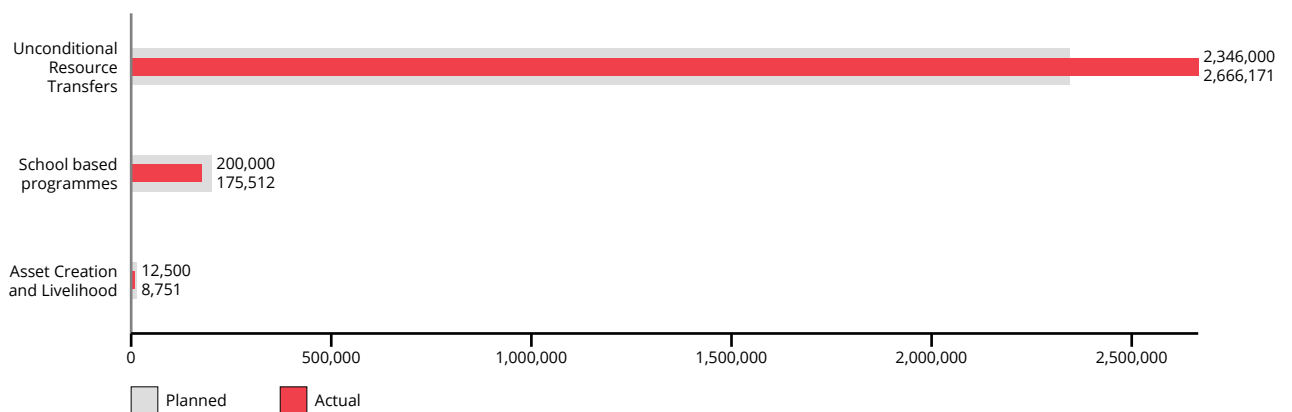
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



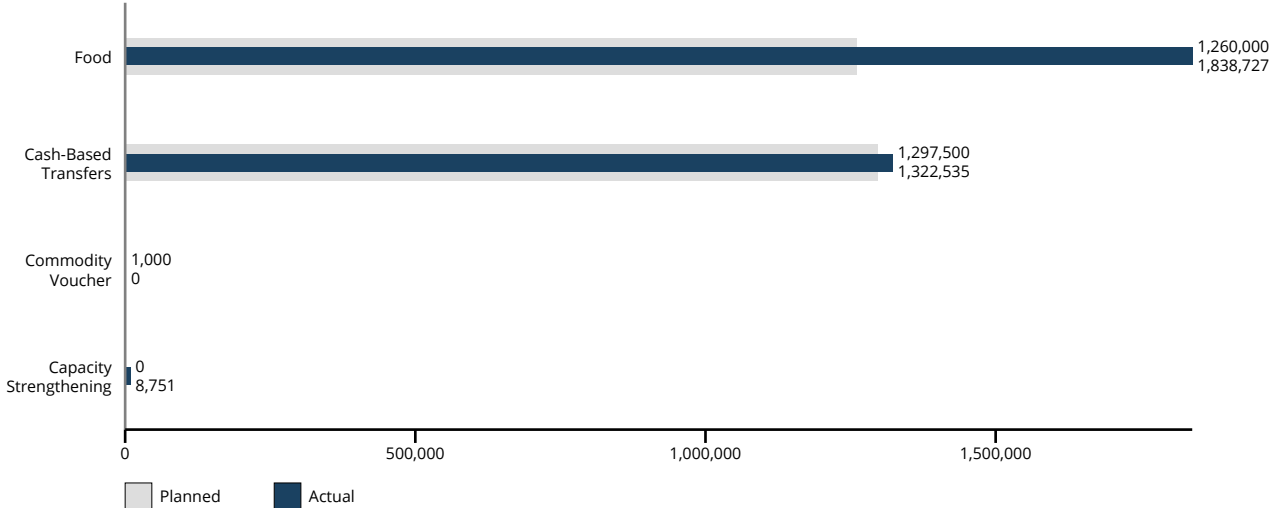
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



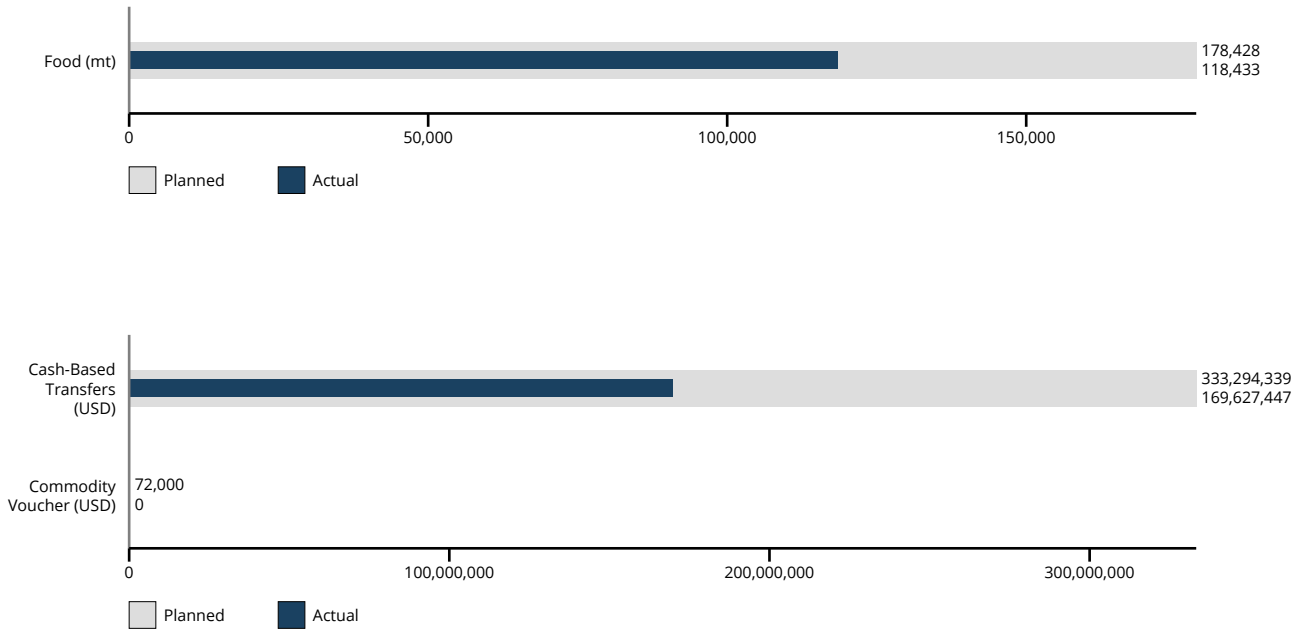
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



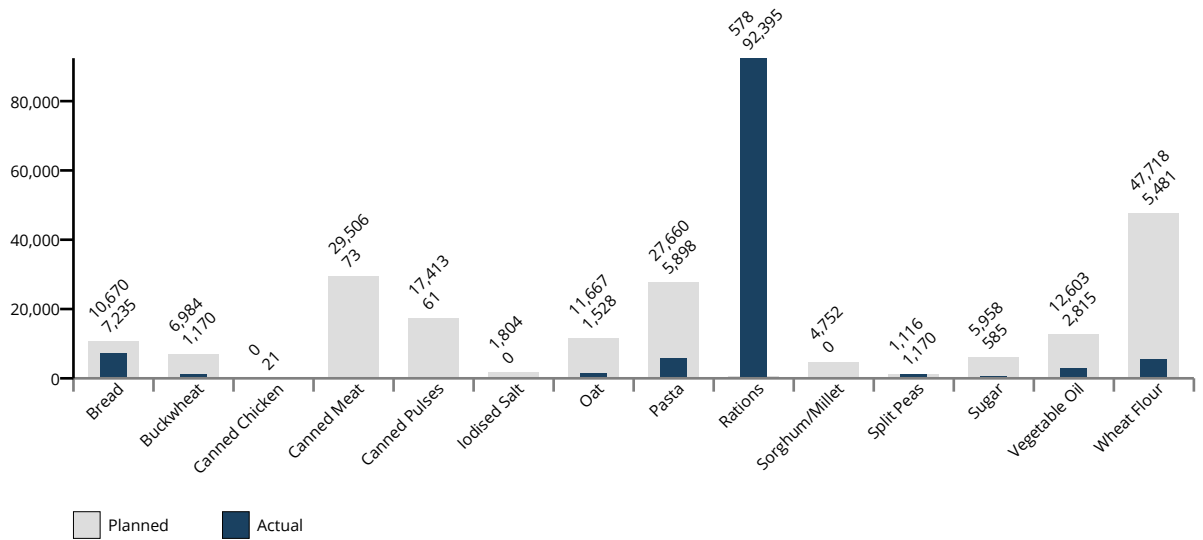
Beneficiaries by Modality



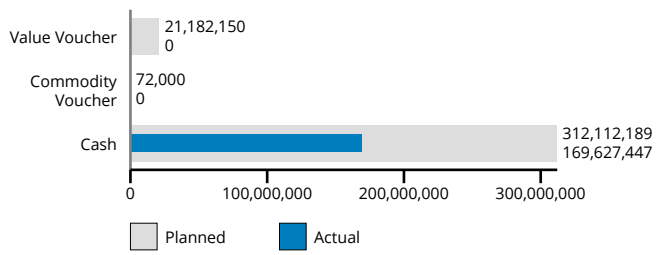
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Since the full-scale war entered its third year, Ukraine has undergone a significant humanitarian transformation marked by dramatic territorial changes, severe access restrictions, and attacks on critical infrastructure. The conflict has fundamentally reshaped the country's demographic and humanitarian landscape, reducing the population from 43 million to 33.3 million with 6 million living as refugees abroad, and over 10,000 having lost their lives. Additionally, 4 million people, including nearly 1 million children, are internally displaced further highlighting the crisis's impact on civilian life. [1]

Continuous military operations have created a volatile geographic reality, with humanitarian partners documenting [2] rapid and significant territorial changes, particularly in the eastern and southern regions. In just seven months (May-November), the front line experienced multiple critical shifts that reshaped humanitarian access and operations. For these reasons, **90 percent of WFP's assistance continued to be directed at frontline communities, focusing on the most vulnerable populations.**

Armed drones and intense hostilities rendered humanitarian operations within five kilometres of conflict zones extremely dangerous, while territorial restrictions severely limited access to occupied areas. By December 2024, WFP's distribution points in eastern Ukraine faced significant access constraints: out of 679 settlements in eastern Ukraine, 150 became completely inaccessible, and 108 had partial access restrictions. In southern Ukraine, access challenges affected 35 settlements - 14 of them becoming completely inaccessible. The intensified armed conflict led to delays or cancellations of distributions, impacting 65 percent of the 1,100 mobile distribution points typically operated from trucks, which became particularly vulnerable to shifting territorial dynamics.

Due to the intensifying hostilities, seven hospitals in eastern Ukraine that once provided care to 1,400 patients were forced to evacuate to safer territories by November 2024. This exodus left WFP with no choice but to cease all institutional feeding support to these hospitals—a programme that had been sustaining vulnerable patients with essential nutritional support.

Targeted attacks severely disrupted Ukraine's energy infrastructure, compounded by nuclear facility maintenance issues, caused widespread power outages that left communities vulnerable to extreme temperatures and compromised basic services. The USD 155 billion destruction of vital infrastructure [3] not only disrupted the economy but also crippled daily life - from heating homes to accessing medical care. In frontline areas, communities under constant shelling struggled to access necessities, including food, water, shelter repairs, and hygiene supplies. The situation was especially critical in areas close to active fighting, where basic services remained largely unavailable. Children bore a heavy burden, with disruptions to both in-person and online learning degrading educational quality and skill acquisition. These interruptions have extended beyond academic impact, creating significant challenges for children's mental health and development [4]. According to the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024, the war's civilian toll was devastating: **7.3 million Ukrainians faced moderate to severe food insecurity, while nearly a quarter of the population has fallen below the poverty line.**

Ukraine's agricultural sector, once contributing 10 percent to the GDP pre-war, faced unprecedented challenges: nearly 20 percent of the country's territory has been occupied since February 2022, with 28 percent of agricultural capital assets (USD 8.7 billion) destroyed [5]. 2024 yields were negatively affected by adverse weather conditions and droughts in certain regions [6], while mine contamination affected 156,000 square kilometres (26 percent of territory), rendering it unsuitable for economic activity without costly remediation. [7] This crisis particularly impacts smallholder farmers, who previously generated 32 percent of agricultural output [8], threatening both Ukraine's economy and global food security across Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. Amid these challenges, WFP partnered with FAO and the *Fondation suisse de déminage* (FSD) to survey and clear agricultural land of mines and explosive remnants of war. Simultaneously, WFP helped maintaining crucial supply chains through the Grain from Ukraine programme, which delivered nearly 64,500 mt of food products to countries facing severe food insecurity across Africa and the Middle East.

Amid these challenges, WFP continued to navigate an increasingly complex humanitarian landscape, developing innovative strategies to maintain support and contribute towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17.

WFP's Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP), aligned with Ukraine's National Recovery Plan and the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, operated through three strategic outcomes: ensuring vulnerable populations and schoolchildren access nutritious meals, reinforcing national institutions and food systems to improve food security, and providing crisis-affected people with food assistance and livelihood recovery support. As the plan entered its final implementation year, WFP balanced immediate humanitarian response with long-term systemic strengthening to enhance community resilience and collaboration.

Under **Strategic Outcome 1**, WFP contributed to SDG 2 by prioritising assistance for the most vulnerable, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and households in conflict-affected areas with limited food access. WFP provided double assistance distributions to communities in frontline areas where access was particularly challenging, especially in the eastern regions of Donetsk and Kharkiv.

Strategic Outcome 2 focused on improving schoolchildren's nutrition by supporting the government with 30 percent of the meal costs for over 155,000 primary school students across 16 regions and a portion of the cost for school meals for nearly 20,000 children in underground schools in Zaporizhzhia and Kharkiv. WFP's complementary social benefit assistance programme, in collaboration with the Pension Fund of Ukraine and the Ministry of Social Policy, supported pensioners living in the most war-affected communities in southern, eastern, and northern Ukraine.

Contributing towards SDG 17, WFP, through **Strategic Outcome 3**, provided the wider humanitarian community with logistics, emergency telecommunications, food security and livelihood support, and on-demand services as a key enabler of inter-agency coordination.

To enhance better decision-making and operational efficiency in implementing the T-ICSP, WFP implemented a digital solution- the control tower platform- that served as the central operations hub, providing real-time data collection and reporting across teams.[9]

WFP will transition to the new ICSP (2025-2027)[10] in 2025, aligned with Ukraine's 2025 humanitarian response plan, and the UN development framework for 2025-2029, and will continue to prioritize immediate food aid to conflict-affected populations in front-line areas and rebuild agricultural capacity and food systems to improve both domestic and global food security through restored export capabilities.

Risk management

WFP continued to apply a multifaceted approach to mitigating risks. Risk management was seamlessly integrated into all daily operations. Management meetings regularly included comprehensive reviews and

discussions of mitigation strategies for emerging and critical risks, along with the implementation progress of the Global Assurance Plan. In the final quarter of 2024, WFP conducted an internal audit of Ukraine operations, whose findings are disseminated in Q1 of 2025.

Operational access remained critical, with significant limitations in the frontline. WFP actively monitored the areas where activities could be implemented and employed a **risk-based monitoring approach for site selection, utilizing remote monitoring techniques**. This included ensuring beneficiaries had access to the community feedback mechanism hotline to identify and address their areas of concern.

Security and staff safety remained a concern. Recognizing persistent risks of shelling and infrastructure attacks, WFP ensured business continuity by implementing preparedness activities such as actively monitoring security situations and diversifying and supporting suppliers. WFP offices were equipped with shelters and emergency provisions, and staff underwent the required security training and were provided with essential equipment like uninterruptible power supplies to address the aftereffects of shelling, such as power blackouts.

Beneficiary targeting was refined through a comprehensive needs assessment framework that was developed by WFP in collaboration with the Ukrainian Government and external cash working groups. By combining multisectoral needs assessment results with WFP's monitoring findings, WFP was able to target the most vulnerable populations based on their geographical location, household vulnerability, and verifiable social categories.

Understanding the sensitivities surrounding potential fraud and corruption and risks related to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, WFP implemented comprehensive training programmes for staff, cooperating partners, hotline operators, and third-party monitoring companies in this area. Extensive vendor due diligence and regular programme and financial spot checks on cooperating partners provided multiple oversight layers.

Lessons learned

Evidence [11] from WFP's evolving response to the Ukraine crisis, from its initial emergency phase in February 2022 to 2024, demonstrated significant adaptation and learning. Data-driven insights shaped the transition, highlighting the effectiveness of balancing immediate humanitarian aid with longer-term system strengthening.

Market analysis supported the successful shift to cash assistance and value vouchers, effectively supporting local economies while addressing food security needs. Operational data validated WFP's strategic focus on frontline areas, with 80 percent of beneficiaries within 50 km of active conflict, demonstrating the impact of flexible and innovative approaches.

Assessment findings highlighted the value of supporting local food systems through retailer networks and assistance to smallholder farmers, including mine clearance of agricultural land. These insights emphasized the importance of maintaining operational flexibility, building strong partnerships and strengthening local systems and government capacity.

Based on these learnings, WFP will prioritize evidence-based approaches to livelihood restoration, government system strengthening, and adaptation to evolving needs. The Corporate Emergency Response in Ukraine was evaluated, and the report is being finalised. The results are expected to inform programme adaptations further.

From Loss to Resilience



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An older WFP beneficiary rests on a bench during food distribution in Donetsk region.

Iryna and Gennadiy from Studenok, Kharkiv, lost their home twice during the war. Now, they depend on humanitarian assistance to survive.

Iryna and her husband, Gennadiy, from Studenok, Kharkiv region, have lost everything. Their house was damaged by shelling in May 2022, killing several of their relatives in their cellar, just a few days after they fled to the Poltava region. They came back in September, when the village was retaken by Ukraine, to rebuild their house - only to find it burnt to ashes again in August 2024 with all their belongings after a direct hit from a missile.

"We lost it all: spoons, forks, clothes, bedsheets, shoes, as well as the food we had prepared in the cellar for the winter", Iryna recounts. "We had more than 100 jars of dried fish in the cellar that my husband caught to stock up on food. It's all gone."

Iryna and Gennadiy were welcomed and hosted by some friends living in the same village but had to start from scratch with no possessions or savings. They now mostly depend on humanitarian assistance from organisations like WFP, particularly in the winter when food, electricity and heating expenses increase.

WFP distributes food kits and ready-to-eat food rations, primarily in hard-to-reach areas near the frontline where commercial supply lines are disrupted and access to food is unreliable. Food kits typically comprise wheat flour, pasta, oats, canned beans or meat, sunflower oil, sugar and salt. WFP buys approximately 84 percent of this food inside Ukraine and works with local bakeries to deliver bread.

Iryna has been working for the social services centre in her village for 17 years but makes a meagre income. Her husband was a railway worker but is now retired and cannot work.

"We got married in 1991, and that was a difficult time," Iryna says. "There were few job opportunities. We started to build our house the same year, and in 1993 we moved to the new house with a two-year-old daughter.

My husband knew how to do everything himself; he knew how to build.

We built stairs, a fence, and a sauna, and gradually, we progressed. Then we bought a car. We also had home animals: pigs, ducks, chickens, and we had bees. My husband loved working with bees. We had 15 hives and we even sold honey to the neighbouring village. But after the occupation, when we came back, there was only one hive.

Bees also cannot live in this noise and chaos."

Iryna is 52 years old now and said that at the start of 2022, she never imagined that the war could yield so much tragedy. "We saw the war on TV - Bucha, Kyiv. And we didn't realize how quickly it would spread. But on the 3rd of March (2022) they bombarded Izium (the nearest city), and on 18 March our electricity substation was hit and all power was gone. In April, Yaremivka was occupied, and by the end of April, our village started getting shelled."

She explains that everyone told them to leave when the village was getting shelled, but that many did not want to abandon their houses with nowhere to go. "Not everybody had savings or relatives to stay with."

Iryna is grateful for the support she receives from WFP and other organisations, particularly as the couple prepares for winter. "Slowly, we are collecting the basic necessities for this winter, she says". "I hope one day we'll be able to restore our house again when the war ends."

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Ukraine, including IDPs, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.



WFP delivered humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by the war in Ukraine, **reaching 2 million people**.



WFP **transitioned over 200,000 people from in-kind food assistance to cash assistance** in areas where markets were recovering and security permitted.



WFP **introduced a barcode tracking system for GFD kits to trace items** from warehouse to CPs by scanning and linking each box to specific elements.



WFP enhanced Beneficiary registration, with **95 percent of food assistance and 100 percent of cash for food beneficiaries successfully registered**.



Through mechanical ground preparation, demining survey, clearance, and cancellation operations, **681 hectares of land were released** in 2024.



34 hectares of land cultivated with winter wheat in 2024, **expected to yield approximately 170 mt of wheat** (approximately 340,000 loaves of bread).

This Strategic outcome contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 2.1 [1] and is aligned with the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP). It provides crisis-affected populations with food and nutrition assistance (Activity 1) and helps communities restore and recover productive assets (Activity 8).

Food and Nutrition Assistance to Crisis-Affected Populations

Throughout 2024, WFP continued delivering humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by the war in Ukraine, serving 2 million people while adapting to evolving security challenges and market conditions. WFP focused its efforts in eastern and southern Ukraine, targeting populations facing high levels of food insecurity and other vulnerabilities in the frontline. WFP's crisis response consisted of both food and cash assistance. Food assistance comprised 30-days food rations, bread, and ready-to-eat (RTE) rations delivered to communities and institutions with limited access to properly functioning markets due to infrastructural damage and volatile security situation. Cash assistance targeted both people affected by sudden shocks and emergencies and food-insecure households with specific vulnerabilities. Cash assistance was implemented in conflict-affected areas where the overall situation was found to be relatively better in terms of market functionality, security situations, access to services, and a stable local economy.

WFP's general food distribution 30-days ration covers 60 percent of monthly calorie needs. In response to beneficiary feedback, both the 30-days and Institutional Feeding rations were enhanced to include a wider range of nutrient-rich items in line with local preferences. The **Institutional Feeding programme [2] reached vulnerable populations in various institutions** throughout Ukraine, ensuring consistent, targeted assistance for affected individuals in institutional settings. WFP's emergency response capabilities were demonstrated through swift action in **emergency situations** such as sudden evacuations, where **WFP provided RTE rations** and MPCA to displaced and crisis-affected populations. WFP established presence in inter-agency transitional centres, notably in the Kharkiv and Dnipro regions, providing immediate assistance to evacuees. WFP also implemented barcode tracking for GFD kits to enhance accountability.

WFP maintained its commitment to meeting humanitarian needs while supporting Ukraine's economic recovery by leveraging its strong financial inclusion ecosystem and resilient markets. In 2024, WFP successfully **transitioned over 200,000 people from in-kind food assistance to cash assistance in areas where markets were recovering and security situations and infrastructure permitted. Cash-based assistance strengthened the local economies by supporting both beneficiaries and shop owners, stimulating market recovery and boosting demand for local products.** [3] This transition was implemented following an assessment of market functionality, security analyses, and consultation with local authorities, cooperating partners, and beneficiaries' feedback.

Through its local bakeries project, WFP made significant strides in **local market engagement**, successfully contracting 18 bakeries across frontline areas in six regions [4] and assisting them with capacity-building through equipment provision, including generators and production machinery. By the end of 2024, these local bakeries provided 61 percent of the monthly bread operational requirements.

WFP, working with its cooperating partners, achieved a significant milestone in **beneficiary registration [5] through an enhanced beneficiary identification process, with 95 percent of food assistance recipients and 100 percent of cash for food beneficiaries successfully registered.** For cash assistance, WFP diversified its delivery mechanisms to be more inclusive, adding local mobile post office outlets and Western Union for people without bank accounts. The remaining five percent gap in food assistance registration was directly attributed to security challenges in distribution areas. Improvements in identity management assurance supported the transition from in-kind to cash assistance. Furthermore, WFP implemented a systematic deduplication process within and across modalities to avoid unintentional overlap of assistance. Deduplication was conducted both internally and in coordination with over 65 organizations using blockchain technology, resulting in USD 67 million in savings in 2024 and increasing humanitarian response efficiency.

While negative food coping mechanisms (reducing portions, skipping meals) and crisis livelihood strategies (selling assets, reducing essential spending) decreased, food insecurity remained. Most people still had borderline or poor food consumption, often relying on less preferred foods or smaller portions. Elderly individuals living alone were particularly vulnerable to food insecurity.

Significant challenges persisted throughout the year. Security remained a primary concern, with several incidents targeting cooperating partners during distributions and attacks on warehouses. The increasing use of first-person view (FPV) drones added another risk to humanitarian operations. Access to frontline areas became increasingly restricted due to active conflict, potentially limiting future operational capacity.

Looking ahead to 2025, WFP has developed a comprehensive strategy to address anticipated challenges. This includes **strategic targeting and prioritisation adjustments in response to funding constraints, continued transition to cash-based assistance where feasible, and optimisation of digital registration systems.** WFP is also strengthening its emergency response capacity through improved RTE meal compositions and contingency stockpiling. The Institutional Feeding programme is set for further refinement based on monitoring findings and programmatic discussions.

Restoring Livelihoods and Rural Communities Through Mine Action

Through the "Restoring Livelihoods and Rural Communities Through Mine Action" joint project with FAO, WFP partnered with the Government of Ukraine, the *Fondation suisse de déminage (FSD)*, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, Halo Trust, Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) to **identify small-scale agricultural land for the presence of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) (Phase 1), survey and clear it where necessary (Phase 2), and support its safe release for food production (Phase 3).**

Under Phase 1, WFP and FAO prioritized **contaminated agricultural areas** in Kharkiv, Mykolaiv, and Kherson regions and assessed over 23,720 km² for potential mine contamination using remote mapping and high-resolution imagery.

Under Phase 2, in partnership with FSD, WFP conducted extensive demining surveys in the Kharkiv region and assessed 31 km² of agricultural land and identified 719 hectares as free of evidence of UXO, allowing production to **be restored and supported.**

Through the mechanical ground preparation, demining survey, clearance, and cancellation (re-surveyed for the absence of evidence of contamination) operations, **681 hectares of land were released in 2024 [6].** These lands are either under cultivation or ready to be cultivated, which can support an estimated 2,800 mt of wheat production per year. Overall, 13,200 people benefited from direct mine action interventions (clearance, marking, cancellation, confidence building). **Innovative technologies such as rollers for confidence-building showed huge potential in enabling farmers to return to their land safely.**

The project conducted Explosive Ordnance Risk Education for 26,000 beneficiaries in 2024 to ensure communities are informed about mine and UXO risks. Additionally, 3,700 hectares of contaminated land were marked and fenced to warn nearby residents of risks.

Under Phase 3, **WFP and FAO supported 5,170 households (HHs) and 127 farmers in the Kharkiv, Mykolaiv, and Kherson regions since 2023**, significantly contributing to restoring rural livelihoods and sustaining agricultural production. Thirty-four hectares were cultivated with winter wheat in 2024, expected to yield **approximately 170 mt of wheat (approximately 340,000 loaves of bread) in 2025**. WFP received data and information from partners on released land from phase 2 that will further inform the implementation of phase 3 in 2025. [7]

Partnerships

Partnerships played a crucial role in achievement delivery, with WFP collaborating with 17 cooperating partners, including 14 local and three international NGOs, alongside three financial service providers and one UN agency for strategic outcome 1. Additionally, WFP actively participated in the Cash Working Group and co-leads the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, ensuring coordinated assistance delivery and preventing duplication of services.

To expand the humanitarian mine action project's geographic coverage and accelerate clearance in affected areas, WFP strategically diversified its partnerships to include other mine action operators while coordinating with national mine action authorities to incorporate government-led clearance results for faster agricultural use. Strong partnerships with Ukrainian authorities and international stakeholders allowed for more effective coordination and better resource use, resulting in faster land clearance and returned land to productive use.

Strategic outcome 02: Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced food systems and shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2024.



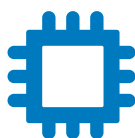
Formal agreements were signed with **two City Councils** to assist an **additional 20,000 students** attending **120 underground schools** in frontline areas



WFP supported the **European Regional School Meals Coalition Summit**, hosted by Ukraine under First Lady Olena Zelenska's leadership



WFP **expanded its complementary cash assistance programme** to reach over **320,000 PWDs and individuals of pension age** without pension rights



The Ministry of Social Policy **lauded WFP's support in developing a digital platform** streamlining social benefits delivery as a "**Golden Standard**".



18 small bakeries in frontline areas supported, **producing 61 percent of WFPs bread requirements in Ukraine.**



8,500 beneficiaries supported through **in-kind productive assets** or **cash-based transfers of USD 1,275,000** for homestead agriculture production.

Strategic outcome 2 [1] contributed to SDG 17.9 [2] and focused on school meals programming, livelihood and social protection support. It was only 54 percent funded against its annual requirements. This affected the social protection programme, where fewer beneficiaries were reached with the available funding.

School Meals Programme

The school meals programme in Ukraine demonstrated **significant expansion and strengthened Government collaboration.** WFP supports the Government of Ukraine's school nutrition reform since 2023 and its objective of a universal free meals approach for all students. For the 2024/25 school year, the programme expanded its reach in scale and coverage to over 150,000 schoolchildren (49 percent girls) across approximately 1,500 schools in 16 regions. WFP signed a formal agreement with the Ministry of Education and Science and established **agreements with the Zaporizhzhia and Kharkiv City Councils to extend assistance to an additional 20,000 students attending 120 underground schools [3] in frontline areas** to address the unique challenges faced by schoolchildren in frontline areas and ensure that no student was left behind.

The programme implemented a **cash-based assistance model**, partially covering hot meal costs, to support local administrations in maintaining a canteen service that meets reform standards and alleviates parents' financial contributions to school meals. Payments were transferred to community or school administrations [4], enabling effective procurement processes. This support has been crucial for local administrations struggling to maintain quality services amid war-related challenges.

Focus group discussions and surveys revealed that 93 percent of school/community administrations reported satisfaction with WFP's school feeding programme and want it to continue for the next academic year. Most respondents noted an increased school canteen attendance rate among grades 1-4 students. Parents reported improved food variety for their children and reduced school meal fees, enabling them to redirect savings to other essential needs for their children.

WFP supported the **European Regional School Meals Coalition Summit**, hosted by Ukraine under First Lady Olena Zelenska's leadership. The event focused on strengthening efforts to provide nutritious school meals to all children by 2030, facilitating discussions on partnerships, sustainable funding, and innovative strategies to improve school meal programmes. Ukraine demonstrated its commitment to prioritizing school meals, with WFP providing financial assistance to enhance nutritional value. Before the summit, WFP supported the Government in preparing both a Policy

Brief and Case Study with the School Meals Coalition's Research Consortium Initiative.

Financial sustainability remained key, with WFP partnering with the Ministry of Education and Science to centralise the programme's financial mechanism. A robust and streamlined payment system was developed to allow for smoother operations and serve as a model for other international organizations.

Considering security challenges posed to schools' ability to offer full-time education and provide hot meals, WFP developed mitigation strategies, including maintaining a list of additional schools that can be quickly incorporated into the programme as needed. WFP strengthened the Ministry's capacity to manage the programme efficiently and adapt to donor-funded mechanisms. Furthermore, delays in launching the Government's AIKOM digital platform [5] - initially envisioned for reporting - necessitated alternative solutions. WFP prioritized automating data collection using School Connect, a streamlined programme monitoring tool.

Looking ahead, WFP is looking to implement a **comprehensive digitalization strategy** through a dual-track approach: deploying a government-led platform for direct school-to-ministry reporting while utilizing a digital version of School Connect in areas where the local system faces implementation challenges. This hybrid approach will ensure comprehensive coverage and efficient data management across all participating regions. To strengthen the Government's and partners' capacities, WFP is organising a Training of Trainers (ToT) initiative on School Connect [6] fundamentals to manage the growing scale of participating schools. This will equip local staff with expertise in reporting procedures, streamlining data collection from the field, and promoting more efficient workflows.

Social Protection Sector Support

WFP was critical in **enhancing Ukraine's social protection system, particularly for vulnerable populations**. Through strategic partnerships with the Ministry of Social Policy, and the Pension Fund of Ukraine, WFP **expanded its complementary cash assistance programme to reach over 363,000 people with disabilities and individuals of pension age without pension rights** across Ukraine with a complementary social benefits programme [7]. Additionally, the programme continued its support to pensioners on minimal pensions living in conflict-affected areas, supporting approximately 454,000 pensioners by providing cash assistance of an average of 555 UAH (approximately USD 13.2) per person monthly from Jan- March, adjusting to 444 UAH (approximately USD 10.6) for 367,000 beneficiaries, following the Government's pension indexation in March 2024. [8] The programme demonstrated strong gender-sensitive implementation, with 59 percent of social top-up recipients being women. Among the persons with disabilities receiving assistance, 40 percent were children.

Thanks to donors like BHA and FCDO [9], WFP contributed significantly to developing and implementing a digital platform under the Ministry of Social Policy, which streamlined social benefits delivery by automating 75 percent of state social benefits, resulting in reduced processing times, and increased transparency.

While WFP made significant strides, challenges remained. The ongoing conflict and economic instability continued to impact the delivery of social assistance. To address these challenges, WFP will continue to collaborate with the Government to strengthen data management systems and improve targeting mechanisms. WFP will also focus on enhancing the capacity of local authorities to deliver social assistance and promoting social inclusion.

A Focus on Recovery and Resilience

The war in Ukraine has had a devastating impact on Ukraine's rural communities and small businesses. In mid-2024, WFP launched early recovery and livelihood programmes targeting rural farming households, small-scale entrepreneurs, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in frontline regions that faced significant challenges in resuming production and market access following the war.

Four key initiatives were implemented:

1. **Cash-based assistance, training, and productive assets to rural families in mine-cleared areas. Vulnerable rural families have been able to re-start production and** invest in productive assets. By partnering with mine action organizations, WFP prioritized areas where land had been released from ERW, ensuring safe and sustainable livelihoods. Targeted beneficiaries were digitally registered and deduplicated against other livelihood initiatives from other partners. **Over 8,500 beneficiaries** in the Mykolaiv and Kharkiv regions were supported through **in-kind productive assets** (monetary value of distributed non-food items is over **968,000 USD**) or **cash-based transfers** (over **1,275,000 USD** disbursed) **for homestead agriculture production.**

2. WFP supported **18 small bakeries in frontline areas** by providing 60 pieces of bakery equipment worth USD 870,000, strengthening capacity through technical assistance and training. Around 65 percent of bakery staff were women and six percent were persons with disabilities. These **supported bakeries produced 61 percent of the bread required by WFP in Ukraine**.
3. **WFP procured 84 percent of its food basket commodities locally and pioneered food fortification efforts, becoming the first humanitarian agency to implement a comprehensive fortified food basket.** By ensuring all procured wheat flour and sunflower oil are fortified, WFP achieved an average micronutrient coverage of 75 percent in its food assistance, significantly improving nutritional value compared to non-fortified alternatives. Through strategic collaboration with USAID, WFP strengthened the capacity of national producers to supply fortified commodities by supporting equipment modernization.
4. In partnership with the Kyiv School of Economics (KSE), WFP conducted a **study on wheat flour and sunflower oil value chains in Ukraine**. The analysis revealed significant challenges the agricultural sector faces, including rising costs, falling prices, and limited access to financial support for small-scale farmers.

Partnerships

Collaborations in the social protection programme improved data-sharing protocols and service delivery systems. The Ministry of Social Policy recognized **WFP's contribution as the "Golden Standard" of cooperation**, highlighting its role in modernizing Ukraine's social protection system during the crisis.

To further strengthen food safety standards, WFP formed partnerships with the National University of Food Technologies (NUFT) to develop Food Safety Management Systems (FSMS) capabilities among national private sector players and with the International Finance Corporation to provide certification training for FSMS. These initiatives culminated in two comprehensive training events in November 2024, targeting Ukrainian businesses and SMEs.

Strategic outcome 03: Humanitarian and development partners in Ukraine have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.



Five Logistics Cluster Induction trainings in English and Ukrainian across multiple cities, engaging 105 participants from 49 organizations.



The Cluster facilitated the delivery of 3,508 mt of aid to 95 hard-to-reach and near-the-frontline locations on behalf of 46 organizations.



FSLC pioneered a groundbreaking deduplication approach, using Building Blocks to identify and eliminate duplicate assistance.



FSLC reached 2.1 million beneficiaries with emergency food assistance and 820,000 with livelihoods and agriculture activities.



ETC extended its services to affected communities beyond its core UN role, providing internet connectivity to eight Invincibility Points in Mykolaiv.



Through various improvements, ETC now supports an extensive network of over 2,230 radios and 3,000 users across various UN agencies.

Strategic Outcome 3 is aligned with SDG target 17.16 [1] and contributes to ensuring humanitarian and development partners in Ukraine have access to reliable common services and expertise, enabling them to reach crisis-affected people and respond to their needs. It comprises three Activities: coordination of the Logistics Cluster and Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (Activity 5), coordination of emergency telecommunications services (Activity 6), and bilateral logistics or on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners (Activity 7).

The Strategic Outcome was funded at 57 percent of its requirements, with varied funding at different levels.

Logistics Cluster

In 2024, the WFP-led Logistics Cluster played a significant role in supporting the humanitarian response. As the war escalated, with shifting frontlines and damaged infrastructure, the cluster supported 167 humanitarian organizations with coordination, information management, common services, and capacity strengthening. **The cluster achieved an 88 percent partner satisfaction rate, [2] exceeding the 80 percent target.**

The Cluster chaired 28 coordination meetings across Dnipro, Kyiv, Mykolaiv, Odesa, and, for the first time, Kharkiv, **reaffirming its commitment to support coordination efforts** between the logistics community. Upon the Ministry of Social Policy request, following the launch of a new aid importation system, the Cluster collected feedback from partners to get insights into the system's user-friendliness and address challenges they face to the Government.

The cluster focused on supporting **national NGOs through capacity building. It conducted five Logistics Cluster Induction trainings in English and Ukrainian across multiple cities [3], engaging 105 participants from 49 organizations.** The cluster also supported their **logistical capabilities**, ensuring they could respond effectively and deliver timely humanitarian assistance.

In 2024, **the Cluster received 10,728 m³ of relief items on behalf of 33 partners** in the common warehouses made available in Dnipro, Kherson, Kyiv, and Odesa. The Cluster **facilitated the delivery of 3,508 mt of aid to 95 hard-to-reach and near-the-frontline locations on behalf of 46 organizations**, including the cargo consolidation and transport facilitation for 49 Inter-Agency Convoys and six WFP-led convoys. In preparation for these convoys,

together with UNDSS and OCHA, the team joined 20 Convoy Operational Planning & Logistics Assessment missions. The Cluster also contributed to winterization efforts by facilitating solid fuel transport to frontline oblasts and providing critical support to organizations with prepositioning winter items.

Being fully funded, primarily from USAID BHA, ECHO, and French and Japanese Governments, the cluster successfully implemented planned activities despite access constraints and limited visibility on partners' logistics plans. In response, the Cluster will adapt its strategy for 2025, drawing on insights from the Annual 2024 Gaps and Needs Analysis.

Food Security and Livelihood Cluster (FSLC)

By December 2024, the cluster reached **2.2 million beneficiaries with emergency food assistance and 954,000 with livelihoods and agriculture activities**, achieving 77 percent of annual food assistance targets. Annual livelihood targets achieved 53 percent - a marked improvement from 2023's 23 percent. The assistance modalities shifted significantly in response to improved market conditions, with cash-based assistance increasing by 118 percent while in-kind assistance decreasing by 37 percent. Agricultural support grew by 34 percent, and off-farm activities by 29 percent.

Operations focused on ten frontline regions, addressing significant population movements due to ongoing war. FSLC **coordinated immediate food assistance in transit centres, responding to substantial needs** across Donetsk, Kharkiv, and Sumy regions.

FSLC pioneered a groundbreaking **deduplication** approach, **using Building Blocks (BB) [4] to identify and eliminate duplicate assistance**. This innovative system, commencing rollout for FSLC partners on July 1, 2024, marked the world's first cross-category and intersectoral deduplication effort. By integrating food assistance (in-kind and cash-based) and cash assistance into the BB platform, FSLC ensured that beneficiaries received the most appropriate assistance without duplication. To further enhance the system, livelihoods business grants were added to the BB platform on October 1, 2024, enabling tracking of the linkages between emergency and resilience-building activities and providing valuable insights for future programme design and implementation.

For 2025, the cluster plans to enhance livelihoods programming, strengthen government collaboration, standardize response guidelines, and establish a technical working group for improved food security analysis.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

The ETC expanded its communications infrastructure across Ukraine in 2024, focusing on frontline and high-risk areas. Enhancing the UN Common Security Communication Service (SCS) across nine locations, including establishing 15 very high-frequency (VHF) remote sites [5], ensured robust communications support for UN personnel and humanitarian operations throughout all the UN duty stations and operational areas.

Infrastructure development formed a cornerstone of ETC's achievements, encompassing expanded VHF radio coverage, mobile satellite connectivity for humanitarian convoys, and enhanced support for armoured vehicles. The cluster implemented secure data connectivity in humanitarian hubs and strengthened cybersecurity through upgraded firewalls and digital platforms. These improvements now support an extensive network of over 2,230 radios and 3,000 users across various UN agencies.

Beyond its core UN support role, **ETC extended its services to affected communities**, notably providing internet connectivity to eight Invincibility Points [6] in the Mykolaiv region from December 2023 to July 2024. This initiative ensured that affected populations maintained access to essential communications services during critical periods.

The cluster also **prioritized capacity building** through comprehensive training programs conducted in partnership with TESS+ [7]. This included specialized technical training for 36 staff members from 12 UN agencies, alongside 34 SCS training sessions for humanitarian actors, reaching 343 personnel. [8]

Activity 6 was 100 percent funded through a combination of direct funding and strategic partnerships.

Significant contributions included equipment from Cisco Crisis Response for very-high-frequency radio infrastructure, funds from UNDSS for network expansion and mobile satellite solutions, and carry-over funds from 2023 for ongoing critical projects.

In 2025, **ETC plans to extend security communication services across Ukraine's regions, integrate NGOs into existing systems, and strengthen support for humanitarian convoy missions**. The cluster will establish mobile communication modules in key field hubs [9] while maintaining secure data connectivity at humanitarian hubs.

The ETC's annual user satisfaction survey revealed a 97 percent satisfaction rate with its services and activities in 2024, well above the 80 percent baseline. This exceptional feedback demonstrates the effectiveness of ETC's service delivery and sets a strong foundation for future enhancements.

On-Demand Services

Through its On-Demand Services, WFP **facilitated UNESCO's support programme for Ukrainian journalists**, successfully managing the distribution of USD 120,000 in cash assistance to 200 journalists via WFP's contracted Financial Service Provider. This assistance was implemented through a formal UN-to-UN agreement, demonstrating WFP's capacity to leverage its financial transfer mechanisms for broader humanitarian support.

WFP also **established crucial cross-border transportation services between Ukraine and neighbouring countries Poland and Moldova**. This initiative, serving seven UN agencies through formal Service Level Agreements, provided essential staff movement support for both operational missions and rest and recuperation periods.

In Odesa, WFP provided **common premises to three UN agencies and delivered shared services such as parking and security** to two agencies, optimising resources and fostering greater inter-agency cooperation and operational efficiency.

Partnerships

The FSLC's expansion of the BB platform strengthened existing partnerships and attracted new collaborators, demonstrating the successful integration of innovative technology in humanitarian coordination. Enhanced field-level partnerships improved local-level response coordination, ensuring efficient resource distribution.

The ETC's success in Ukraine relied on a comprehensive network of strategic partnerships that combined local infrastructure, technical expertise, and international organizational capacity. The BRTC [10] provided crucial support at the national level by hosting ETC's telecommunication infrastructure within their tower network, ensuring widespread coverage.

Multiple agencies within the UN system play vital roles in maintaining the telecommunications network. IOM, UNDP, UNDSS, UNICEF, and UNOPS host essential IT infrastructure and provide connectivity links to the UNDSS Security Information Operations Centre. The close collaboration with UNDSS, UN agencies, and partners has been particularly crucial in enabling satellite connectivity deployment and strengthening resilience in areas where traditional infrastructure is limited or compromised.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The ongoing war in Ukraine has exacerbated gender inequalities, placing women and girls at heightened risk of gender-based violence, economic hardship, and social exclusion. **WFP has integrated gender equality into its programming to ensure the inclusion of women and girls, recognizing the importance of addressing these challenges.**

The impact of gender inequalities on food insecurity in Ukraine's war-affected environment has intensified significantly, emerging as a key driver of vulnerability, particularly among women-headed households and rural communities, creating complex challenges for humanitarian response. Women, who constitute over 50 percent of those requiring humanitarian assistance [1], face compounded challenges that directly affect their food security status. Economic indicators reveal a stark gender gap, with women earning 18.6 percent less than men for equal work [2] and representing 72 percent of the unemployed population [3]. The highest unemployment rates are observed among women aged 25-44, highlighting particular vulnerabilities in this demographic [3].

Female-headed households, especially those led by older women aged 60-80 [2], represent 31 percent of food-insecure families in Ukraine [2]. Their heightened vulnerability is compounded by the disproportionate burden of unpaid domestic work, with women spending an average of 55 hours weekly on household tasks—16 hours more than their male counterparts [4]. This time burden significantly limits women's ability to engage in income-generating activities, particularly affecting rural women.

In response to these challenges, **WFP strengthened its gender-responsive programming** through strategic partnerships and targeted interventions. A cornerstone of this approach was the expanded collaboration with UNFPA, formalized through the memorandum of understanding amendment in 2024. This partnership enabled **WFP to provide food assistance to 60 Gender-Based Violence (GBV) safe spaces and shelters across Ukraine.** The timing of this initiative, coinciding with the 16 Days of Activism Against GBV campaign, helped raise awareness of gender-based violence issues while delivering practical support to survivors. By providing assistance, WFP has helped alleviate survivors' immediate needs and empower them to rebuild their lives.

WFP's engagement in gender equality extended beyond direct assistance to include active participation in key coordination mechanisms. WFP maintained a strong presence in the Gender in Humanitarian Action working group, Gender Theme Group, and GBV sub-cluster. As the gender technical focal point for the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, WFP contributed to broader strategic discussions and advocacy efforts, helping ensure gender considerations were mainstreamed across humanitarian food security responses.

WFP's 2024 response demonstrated significant progress in addressing these gender-based inequalities, as evidenced by key performance indicators. Most recipients of WFP's assistance (in-kind and cash assistance) are women (59 percent). Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) data also showed a high level of decision-making power by women in their household: when asked who was making the decision on the use of the food or cash assistance in their household, 52 percent and 60 percent for the in-kind (PDM, June 2024) and cash assistance PDM (March 2024) respectively, answered that it was a woman making the decision. There is also a high percentage of joint decision-making, with 38 percent for in-kind (June 2024) and 34 percent for cash (March 2024) of households deciding together (both men and women) on the use of the assistance.

However, significant challenges remained in service accessibility. Approximately 19 percent of individuals reported unavailable GBV response services in their areas [5], with rural regions facing particularly acute shortages. This gap in service provision **highlighted the need for continued expansion of protection services, especially in harder-to-reach areas.**

The year's operations yielded three critical lessons that will shape future programming. First, **the need for intersectional approaches became increasingly apparent**, recognizing that gender inequality intersects with other vulnerabilities such as age, disability, and socio-economic status. This understanding will inform more nuanced and

targeted programming approaches moving forward to ensure that interventions are inclusive and effective. Second, **the value of collaboration with women-led organizations, other vulnerable groups, and organizations of persons with disabilities proved essential for developing more inclusive and effective interventions.** These partnerships enhanced WFP's ability to understand and address specific needs within different communities while also promoting local leadership in recovery and resilience efforts. Third, the importance of **comprehensive staff and partner training in gender equality programming emerged as a crucial factor in program effectiveness.** This recognition has led to plans for enhanced capacity-building initiatives focusing on gender dynamics, needs identification, and barrier analysis in humanitarian settings.

Looking ahead, WFP plans to **strengthen its gender-responsive programming** through several key initiatives. These include expanding partnerships with local women's organizations, enhancing data collection and analysis of gender-specific impacts, and increasing the integration of protection considerations across all program activities. WFP will also focus on developing more targeted interventions that address the specific needs of different age groups and vulnerable populations.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

The humanitarian situation in Ukraine continued to present significant protection challenges throughout 2024, with widespread displacement, infrastructure damage, and mounting civilian casualties. Economic deterioration exacerbated poverty and food insecurity, while the healthcare system faced immense strain, and children not only had their education disrupted but also experienced various types of continuous trauma. Safety and security risks remained high due to landmines, unexploded ordnances and ongoing attacks on civilians. At the same time, the loss of identification and legal documents during displacement hindered IDPs' access to services and justice. Protection concerns, including gender-based violence and exploitation, intensified, creating an increasingly challenging environment for humanitarian organizations operating in Ukraine.

The Ministry of Social Policy reported approximately 3 million people with disabilities [1], with 2.1 million requiring assistance [2]. Nearly one-third of internally displaced families cared for persons with disabilities [3], facing substantially higher humanitarian needs. The Roma community, primarily in Zakarpattia, Odesa, and Kharkiv regions, saw around 100,000 people forced to flee their homes [4]. Additionally, 158,803 registered people with HIV faced unique challenges, particularly in high-prevalence regions like Odesa, Dnipropetrovsk, Mykolaiv, and Kyiv [5].

Approximately 14.6 million people required humanitarian assistance [2], including 3.6 million IDPs within Ukraine and 6 million refugees across Europe [6]. **Vulnerable populations faced heightened risks: women and children were susceptible to gender-based violence and exploitation, older people struggled with limited mobility and resource access, people with HIV/AIDS experienced healthcare stigma and barriers, the Roma community faced stigmatization and systemic discrimination and socioeconomic exclusion, other vulnerable communities confronted increased risk of violence and discrimination and persons with disabilities encountered challenges in accessing physical infrastructure, healthcare, and support services.**

Despite these challenges, **WFP successfully ensured that affected communities could access food and cash assistance safely and with dignity.** Working closely with specialized local organizations, organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs), and cooperating partners, WFP contributed to reducing protection risks through targeted food security interventions. WFP mainstreamed protection and gender considerations across its programming, specifically tailoring assistance for persons with disabilities, HIV/TB+ people, marginalized groups, Roma communities, female-headed households, and older people.

WFP's institutional support remained strong, providing consistent food assistance to hospitals, geriatric facilities, and specialized centres for adults and children with disabilities. WFP supplemented this support with cash top-ups for pensioners and persons with disabilities, ensuring comprehensive assistance for people vulnerable to food insecurity. At food distribution points (FDPs), WFP implemented strict protocols, with partners trained in crowd management and prioritizing vulnerable individuals. Some partners extended services to include home delivery for bedridden beneficiaries.

WFP strengthened its Accountability to Affected People (AAP) through multiple initiatives. Central to this effort is a toll-free hotline operating seven days a week, staffed by trained operators who respond to community needs and concerns. This hotline served as a crucial tool for capturing protection risks and delivery-related concerns, with analysis informing continuous program improvements. The CFM processed 120,649 cases, with information requests representing 88 percent of submissions and complaints accounting for 12 percent. In September 2024, based on CFM feedback from people with disabilities facing accessibility issues, WFP introduced home delivery of cash assistance through Ukrposhta[7] for beneficiaries with mobility challenges who lack IBAN accounts. Additionally, other beneficiaries could choose their preferred delivery method (Ukrposhta, IBAN, or Western Union) during registration. Ukrposhta's home delivery services reached 97,859 unique beneficiaries, highlighting the significant reach and responsiveness of the programme. By integrating CFM data with monitoring insights, this adaptation ensured greater inclusivity, improved satisfaction, and addressed real-time access barriers effectively.

WFP implemented a comprehensive capacity development plan targeting cooperating partners, hotline operators, WFP staff, and Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster members throughout Ukraine. This initiative enhanced their capabilities in Protection, AAP, Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM), Gender, Gender-Based

Violence (GBV), and effective communication. WFP also developed comprehensive guidelines for Protection and Gender mainstreaming, AAP, and CFM. These guidelines supported field staff and cooperating partners in their protection mainstreaming efforts while ensuring safe and accessible feedback mechanisms.

Community engagement remained central to WFP's approach and was a key component of its applied conflict sensitivity for operations. WFP conducted extensive field monitoring and support missions, engaging with local community representatives, OPDs, and specialized organizations serving HIV/TB+ and other vulnerable communities. These consultations led to programmatic adjustments based on specific needs and risks. All communication materials were developed collaboratively to ensure accessibility and inclusivity.

WFP strengthened its protection from sexual exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) measures by designating focal points across the country and field offices, ensuring balanced gender representation. WFP developed and delivered comprehensive PSEA training to 77 staff members, 14 call centre operators, and 33 cluster members. In collaboration with UNFPA, WFP reached 100,000 beneficiaries through awareness-raising activities, including the distribution of GBV service mapping booklets.

To ensure meaningful access and disability inclusion, WFP conducted field monitoring and helped adjust programs based on vulnerabilities, barriers, and risks identified through community consultations. WFP provided food assistance to an average of 94,947 persons with disabilities monthly through general food distribution, representing 6.3-9.5 percent of total beneficiaries. Additional support was provided through institutional feeding programmes. **WFP also implemented multi-sectoral needs assessments and launched the I-CARA (integrated cross-cutting context analysis and risk assessment),** whose results are expected in 2025 and will enable programme adaption. ICARA was introduced to enhance WFP's operational effectiveness and provides a comprehensive understanding of the environments in which WFP operates, covering critical but often underexplored areas such as protection, conflict sensitivity, accountability to affected populations (AAP), gender dynamics, and associated risks.

WFP maintained active participation in key coordination mechanisms, including the Protection Cluster, Gender in Humanitarian Action working group, GBV sub-cluster, and co-leadership of the PSEA working group, where WFP led the development of PSEA awareness-raising materials. This engagement ensured alignment with broader humanitarian efforts and strengthened WFP's ability to protect and serve vulnerable populations effectively. Additionally, WFP has contributed to the Interagency Digital Campaign for the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence aimed to build a resilient society where the rights and safety of all individuals, particularly women and girls, are upheld.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

The current situation in Ukraine is marked by significant environmental and social challenges due to the ongoing war. Widespread land contamination from landmines and unexploded ordnance (ERW) has not only posed immediate risks to human lives but also severely impacted agricultural productivity and ecosystems. This has led to a disruption in food security and the deterioration of essential natural resources. As the country seeks to recover and rebuild, efforts are underway to address these issues, with projects like the WFP-FAO 'Restoring Livelihoods and Revitalising Rural Communities through Mine Action' playing a critical role in both environmental restoration and social recovery. Through land reclamation, sustainable farming, and community engagement, these initiatives aim to restore damaged ecosystems while supporting the livelihoods of local communities.

The WFP-FAO "Restoring Livelihoods and Revitalizing Rural Communities through Mine Action" project addresses both immediate security concerns and long-term environmental restoration. With an estimated 156,000 square kilometres of potentially contaminated land, of which 20 percent is currently unusable [1], the project's scope is significant.

Environmental safeguarding in mine action operations ensures that activities like explosive ordnance disposal, land clearance, and stockpile destruction are conducted responsibly to minimize harm to ecosystems and communities. WFP and FAO prioritize measures in demining that prevent and mitigate environmental harm, leaving areas in a state equal to or better than before operations.

By clearing the land of explosive remnants of war, WFP and FAO not only protect human lives but also **preserve delicate ecosystems**. WFP and FAO's commitment to soil rehabilitation and sustainable farming practices goes beyond immediate safety concerns, working diligently to restore soil health, prevent erosion, and promote biodiversity. This approach not only enhances agricultural productivity but also contributes to broader environmental resilience.

The project's partner, the Ukrainian Researchers Society, conducted a satellite analysis identifying over 1 million bomb craters on agricultural land, with more than 200 soil samples collected from impacted areas in Kharkiv and Mykolaiv regions **to assess warfare-related environmental damage**. This analysis contributed to providing farmers with information about risks of non-conformity and reduction of productivity as well as to issuing technical recommendations designed to mitigate the risk of contamination.

Additionally, all Field-Level Agreements (FLAs) with cooperating partners for food distributions and mine action activities were screened for social and environmental risks, and no risks were identified.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP demonstrates a strong commitment to environmental sustainability across its operations despite operating exclusively in leased facilities. WFP has implemented comprehensive strategies to reduce its environmental footprint while enhancing sustainable practices within its operations.

In terms of **energy management**, WFP offices are connected to the city's power grid, which, due to its central location, experiences minimal power outages, reducing the need for fossil-based generators. Fourteen percent of this energy comes from renewable energy sources. The offices utilize natural ventilation and city-provided central heating for seven months of the year, with air conditioning necessary only during the remaining five months. All facilities feature energy-efficient LED lighting and thoughtfully arranged workstations that maximize natural light usage.

Water conservation forms another crucial aspect of WFP's environmental initiatives. The organization has eliminated plastic bottled water from its offices, replacing it with water purifiers and large water dispensers. Modern water-saving faucets with reduced flow rates have been installed throughout the facilities to help with lower water consumption. The municipal systems in Ukraine handle greywater treatment before release into local waterways.

Waste management presents unique challenges in Ukraine, where sustainable waste management systems are still developing. Nevertheless, WFP has implemented several effective measures. WFP maintains a predominantly digital environment to minimize paper usage and has established separate waste collection systems across all premises. The Kyiv Office has taken additional steps by partnering with its landlord to install recycling bins on each floor, with waste processing handled by an ISO-certified recycling company.

In 2024, WFP made significant strides in **sustainable food storage and handling**. The organization worked closely with Food Safety and Quality teams to enhance storage practices and reduce pest infestation risks in food supplies. A notable achievement was the implementation of an environmentally conscious pallet management system. Facing an accumulation of over 3,000 unused pallets, WFP initiated a salvage sale program for used pallets of varying conditions, from lightly used to repaired and damaged units. This initiative not only freed up warehouse space but also promoted recycling and generated cost savings. WFP also enhanced warehouse infrastructure with improved pest control measures and the installation of mobile storage units for the segregation of food items for fumigation needs.

All these environmental initiatives are carefully monitored through the **ARCHIBUS platform**, which tracks energy consumption, water usage, and waste management data. Looking ahead, WFP plans to roll out its Environmental Management System (EMS) by 2025, working in collaboration with the headquarters' Environmental Sustainability team to enhance its green initiatives further.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

In June 2024, **WFP started the distribution of its revised food basket composition for its general food assistance (GFD) and Institutional Feeding (IF) to address beneficiaries' feedback and preferences.** The revised food basket was the result of an extensive consultative process with communities, local partners, and stakeholders, as well as post-distribution monitoring and market assessments. The revised food baskets for both GFD and IF offer greater diversity while optimizing nutritional value [1]. Carrying a slightly higher per-person daily cost, the diversified basket maintains WFP's commitment to providing 60 per cent of the recommended 2,100 kcal per person daily while increasing the share of the commodities procured in the country. **WFP procured 84 percent of its food basket commodities locally and pioneered food fortification efforts, becoming the first humanitarian agency to implement a comprehensive fortified food basket.** By ensuring all procured wheat flour and sunflower oil are fortified, WFP achieved an average micronutrient coverage of 75 percent in its food assistance, significantly improving nutritional value compared to non-fortified alternatives. Through strategic collaboration with USAID, WFP strengthened the capacity of national producers to supply fortified commodities by supporting equipment modernization.

The GFD-30 and IF revision were carefully designed to reflect local preferences and needs. The reduction of wheat flour, the inclusion of millet and buckwheat, and the increase of canned food, both meat and pulses, in the GFD-30 basket directly addressed beneficiary preferences, with buckwheat emerging as the most requested item in post-distribution monitoring reports. To overcome local canned food procurement challenges, WFP facilitated international procurement while simultaneously working with local producers to enhance their capabilities.

To strengthen emergency response capabilities, **the food security and livelihoods cluster (FSLC) and logistic cluster and WFP Supply Chain team worked together to standardize in-kind food baskets.** Using **Optimus**, a corporate tool for **cost-efficiency and nutritional analysis**, they developed a harmonized 30-days food basket incorporating Ukrainian staple foods while meeting nutritional standards. The Supply Chain team supported FSLC partners in local procurement of fortified foods, strengthening local supply chains and improving nutritional coverage from 70 to 76 percent. The WFP supply chain team also presented guidance on sourcing fortified food items, explained the procurement process and provided partners with instructions for independently managing these purchases when implementing the harmonized food basket.

WFP's involvement in Ukraine extends beyond emergency food assistance to **supporting national school nutrition reforms.** Ukraine's membership in the School Meals Coalition, beginning in November 2023, further strengthened these efforts. WFP assisted the Ukrainian Government in developing case studies and policy briefs showcasing their reform initiatives. A significant milestone was reached with the European Regional School Meals Coalition Summit in Kyiv on November 12-13, where delegations from over 20 Governments gathered to share best practices in national school nutrition programs. This collaborative approach demonstrates WFP's commitment to both immediate humanitarian response and long-term nutritional sustainability in Ukraine.

Partnerships

WFP developed and nurtured a network of partnerships in Ukraine, allowing it to operate in the most difficult, hard-to-reach areas and support war-affected Ukrainians through various activities to save and change lives. WFP's multi-level partnerships in Ukraine encompassed Government collaboration [1], strategic coordination with cooperating partners for targeted assistance delivery, joint initiatives with UN agencies, research partnerships with academic institutions for food security assessment and financial and advocacy support from Government and private sector partners.

Since 2022, WFP has developed a multi-pronged partnership with the Government of Ukraine that spans multiple ministries, geographical areas and programmatic initiatives that address both immediate needs and long-term food security. At the national level, WFP collaborates with the Office of the President, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food on the Grain from Ukraine (GFU) initiative. Launched by President Volodymyr Zelenskyy in 2022, GFU is a humanitarian food programme that allows for the export of surplus agricultural commodities from Ukraine to countries in Africa and the Middle East facing food insecurity. Donors provide generous funding to cover the commodity and associated costs. By the end of 2024, and with the support of 26 donor countries, the initiative had mobilized 273,188 mt to feed more than 11 million people in 16 countries [2].

Complementary partnerships with the Ministry of Social Policy and Pension Fund target vulnerable pensioners in war-affected regions who receive less than 3,250 UAH (equivalent to USD 78) monthly.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Education and Science through formal agreements. The partnership's success was highlighted through Ukraine's exemplary participation in the School Meals Coalition and WFP's support of developing comprehensive policy briefs and case studies. WFP supported Ukraine in hosting the first European Regional School Meals Summit, where the country's rapid progress was showcased, demonstrating remarkable achievements in establishing sustainable school feeding programs within just one year.

WFP expanded its operational reach and **strengthened collaboration with local NGOs and authorities** for direct implementation to enhance operational efficiency. Eighteen Cooperating partners (15 NNGOs and 3 INGOs) [3] were involved in WFP activity implementation in 2024 to deliver food assistance to address the urgent humanitarian needs resulting from the war as well implementing de-mining and pilot resilience projects. This approach emphasized local leadership development and capacity building of Ukrainian NGOs.

By advocating and **engaging donors** for support to optimize resource utilization, WFP maximized the impact of every dollar received. WFP worked closely with its resource partners to solicit feedback on and secure funding for its operation in Ukraine. Beyond providing resources, donors were strategic partners in optimizing WFP's response to support crisis-affected Ukrainians. Their engagement was instrumental in enabling WFP to scale up assistance, especially in challenging frontline locations. Through multi-pronged engagement with its donor base, WFP secured continued support while advocating for flexible, unearmarked funding to enhance operational responsiveness. Early strategic discussions with partners before contribution confirmation helped better align funding mechanisms with operational needs, maintaining levels of unearmarked contributions similar to those in 2023. WFP's largest donors in 2024 included Germany, the USA, France, Norway, and the European Commission, accounting for 86 percent of total funding. WFP also attracted funding from new and emerging donors such as Austria, the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre and the Faroe Islands. **With the expansion of assets recovery activities, WFP will be better positioned to mobilize multi-year commitments**, which was a challenge in 2024 given the complexity of context.

Financial service providers, including Privat Bank, Ukrposhta (the national postal service), and Western Union, were crucial in enabling cash-based transfers to beneficiaries in areas where financial services and markets are functional.

Despite a decrease in private sector funding from USD 7.9 million in 2023 to USD 6.7 million in 2024, WFP strengthened its institutional partnerships, enhancing Ukraine's food industry capabilities. A key achievement was collaborating with the National University of Food Technologies through a memorandum of understanding to enhance Food Safety Management Systems (FSMS) expertise among national producers. WFP further strengthened this initiative by partnering with the International Finance Corporation to provide specialized training on FSMS certification schemes, helping Ukrainian businesses access new market opportunities in both local and global WFP operations. The program's initial success was demonstrated through two comprehensive training events in November, which attracted diverse participation from Ukrainian businesses, including small and medium-sized enterprises.

Through **coordination mechanisms with other UN agencies**, WFP avoided duplication of efforts across multiple sectors through building blocks. Additionally, WFP's service provision and cluster leadership supported 200 humanitarian and development partners through essential services: food and cash assistance through the food

security and livelihoods cluster, logistics coordination through the Logistics Cluster, and telecommunications support via the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster. This service provision role, aligned with SDG 17 (*Partnerships for the Goals*), was crucial in facilitating cross-sector humanitarian and development operations.

Focus on localization

Strong partnerships with local NGOs and authorities proved critical for maintaining humanitarian access and response in conflict-affected areas, particularly near the front line. WFP, therefore, in 2024, expanded the number of local NGOs from 8 to 15, with these partners receiving 80 percent (16.5 million USD) of the total general food distribution budget. To address the issue of access constraints, WFP selected partners based on their local presence, infrastructure and staff management capacities, with several former sub-partners of International NGOs successfully transitioning to direct WFP cooperating partners after demonstrating strong performance.

WFP strengthened the capacities of local partners through training in monitoring, targeting, supply chain management, and reporting. All partnerships incorporated strict measures on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse through mandatory agreement provisions and training for all personnel involved in assistance delivery. Partners maintained dedicated staff trained in protection, gender, and accountability, with regular spot-checks improving operational standards.

Close coordination with community leaders and local authorities enabled quick adjustments to community needs through distribution point adjustments, assistance modalities, and targeting criteria, ensuring effective emergency response. The partnership network expanded to include the Sumy region through the local NGO Peaceful Heaven of Kharkiv, responding to increased attacks in the area.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Joint programming with other UN agencies allowed WFP and its partners to increase cost-efficiency, avoid duplication of effort, and reap the benefits of programmatic synergies.

WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) collaborated in eastern and southern Ukraine to help rural families and small farmers regain their livelihoods. The partnership focused on recovering land suspected of contamination by unexploded ordnance (UXOs) and other explosive remnants of war, making it safe for agricultural use. This initiative enabled farming communities to return to self-sufficiency and reduce their reliance on humanitarian assistance. This joint initiative was implemented closely with the Government of Ukraine, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), food security and livelihood organizations, mine action actors (such as the *Fondation suisse de déminage* (FSD), Halo Trust, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU) and local authorities. In April 2024, FAO and WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation with the Ministry of Economy to support the efforts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in demining and returning agricultural land to productive use, as well as preventing accidents caused by explosive hazards. This programme contributes to the successful restoration and sustainability of Ukrainian food systems, improving local and national economies and trade.

The **WFP-UNFPA partnership**, formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding, exemplifies effective UN agency collaboration in Ukraine. By combining WFP's expertise in food assistance with UNFPA's strength in protection services across 60 spaces and shelters safe from gender-based violence, the initiative provides comprehensive support to survivors of gender-based violence.

Financial Overview

In 2024, WFP Ukraine's Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) received 47 percent funding against its needs-based requirements of USD 935 million. Of this funding, 42 percent was secured during the year, while the remaining 58 percent was carried over from 2023. Germany and the United States remained the key donors, contributing 70 percent of all confirmed contributions in 2024.

The distribution of resources across strategic outcomes showed varying success rates. Strategic Outcome 1 (Crisis Response) remained the primary funded with 68 percent of total available resources, of which 94 percent supported Activity 1, addressing urgent food needs of vulnerable and war-affected populations. Strategic Outcome 2 secured 54 percent funding through earmarked and flexible funding, representing 25 percent of total available resources, enabling continued support for pension supplements, school meals, and livelihood programmes. While Strategic Outcome 3's coordination activities received 61 percent compared to the needs-based plan, its Emergency Telecommunication Cluster component achieved full funding, demonstrating strong donor support for critical communication infrastructure.

The operation received most of its funding through directed multilateral contributions, with unearmarked contributions limited to USD 22 million, representing 12 percent of total confirmed contributions in 2024, down from USD 32 million in 2023. The lead time required to receive commodities and increasing food commodity prices accentuated the critical importance of timely receipt of donor contributions. To ensure operational continuity and prevent funding gaps, WFP secured USD 156 million in advance financing (35 percent of the total funds), which supported emergency response food procurement and social protection activities. This advance was fully repaid by year's end, demonstrating WFP Ukraine effective financial management.

Two innovative initiatives significantly enhanced WFP's operational and financial efficiency in 2024. The Grain from Ukraine Initiative enabled WFP to access donated Ukrainian grain while donors covered transport and associated costs. This arrangement, combined with standard tendering processes in Ukraine's cost-effective market, improved WFP's ability to source grain and vegetable oil efficiently. The agreement and extensive planning towards the upcoming Grain from Ukraine for Ukraine Initiative also represented a strategic partnership with the Ukrainian government, where the focus will be on domestic grain processing into fortified wheat flour and pasta for WFP's local food assistance programmes. This approach intends to reduce costs and strengthen local food systems by supporting domestic farmers and processors.

In 2024, operational efficiencies were achieved through investments in supply chain infrastructure. Cost optimization efforts focused on transport, handling, storage, and kitting operations. The strategic deployment of WFP's 22-truck fleet, each with a 10-ton capacity, supported regular operations and humanitarian convoys to high-risk areas while also facilitating supplier pickups, contributing to overall cost-effectiveness.

WFP underwent a single budget revision in 2024 to reduce the needs-based plan from USD 943 million to USD 935 million with minor operational adjustments of USD 8.3 million. CBT modality was added to Activity 4 to pilot the provision of cash assistance to livelihoods and food systems actors to support their early recovery. Under Activity 3, the transfer value provided to low-income pensioners and people with disabilities increased from USD 0.41 to USD 0.55 per person per day, and adjustments were made to planned beneficiary numbers under Activities 1 and 3 to align the ongoing activities with identified needs better.

Operational challenges emerged in local procurement, particularly regarding Value Added Tax (VAT) reimbursement. While some commodities maintained competitive pricing, others were purchased primarily to support the local economy despite uncertainty around VAT reimbursement. Despite numerous attempts and internal revision of procedures in line with the Government's legislation to ensure VAT reimbursement, there has been little progress. WFP will continue to do the necessary to maximize the VAT reimbursement.





















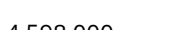

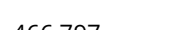
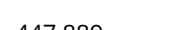












By mid-year, WFP achieved significant efficiency gains in Cash-Based Transfers by transitioning to a local Financial Service Provider and integrating with existing online banking systems. This shift from physical cash exchanges to bank transfers resulted in cost savings of up to 1 percent per transfer. Despite the official foreign exchange rate becoming more fluid after October, minimal fluctuation between official and market rates helped maintain consistent purchasing power for cash beneficiaries. When local markets faced instability and shortages of essential items like salt, WFP maintained supply chain resilience through regional and international procurement. To ensure consistent delivery of key products, including canned goods and salt, WFP established partnerships with suppliers in Türkiye, Italy, Poland, and Romania.













Looking ahead to 2025, WFP continues to advocate for flexible funding to ensure the continuity and sustainability of its activities under the new Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP). This approach reflects lessons learned from 2024's

financial management experience and aims to build upon successful adaptations while addressing persistent challenges in the operating environment.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	646,591,639	382,076,113	302,134,950	252,409,575
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Ukraine, including IDPs, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.	646,591,639	382,076,113	302,134,950	252,409,575
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.	554,811,612	358,930,733	283,451,271	242,754,408
Activity 08: Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.	91,780,027	23,145,380	18,512,689	9,655,167
Non-activity specific	0	0	170,991	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	201,837,489	202,699,712	108,710,459	88,381,322
SO02: Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced food systems and shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2024.	201,837,489	202,699,712	108,710,459	88,381,322
Activity 02: Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.	17,758,141	15,012,409	10,007,706	4,004,676
Activity 03: Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and social benefit support to targeted populations	171,904,031	185,693,625	89,420,837	78,056,696

Activity 04: Provide technical assistance, policy guidance and capacity strengthening to food system actors.	 12,175,317	 1,993,678	 9,281,916	 6,319,950
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 10,980,641	 10,980,641	 6,656,184	 4,604,050
SO03: Humanitarian and development partners in Ukraine have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	 10,980,641	 10,980,641	 6,656,184	 4,604,050
Activity 05: Provide mandated information management, logistics, and coordination services to the humanitarian and development community and partners through the Logistics Cluster and Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.	 4,330,846	 4,330,846	 3,352,939	 2,440,458
Activity 06: Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community and partners.	 2,051,794	 2,051,794	 2,836,448	 1,715,702
Activity 07: Provide common services to humanitarian and development partners.	 4,598,000	 4,598,000	 466,797	 447,889
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 2,565,694	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 859,409,769	 595,756,466	 420,067,287	 345,394,947
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 18,816,885	 18,816,407	 12,872,430	 11,277,791

Total Direct Costs	 878,226,654	 614,572,872	 432,939,716	 356,672,737
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 56,779,319	 39,638,927	 11,342,846	 11,342,846
Grand Total	 935,005,972	 654,211,799	 444,282,562	 368,015,584

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024. January 2024.
- [2] Eastern Regions: Dnipro, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Luhansk, Poltava, Sumy, and Zaporizhzhia
- [3] Southern Regions: Odesa, Mykolaiv, and Kherson
- [4] The number of persons with disabilities assisted is based on data collected from cooperating partners.
- [5] Building Blocks (BB), WFP's blockchain network, is the largest digital assistance coordination system in the humanitarian sector. The platform enables multiple agencies to channel aid through unified blockchain accounts, ensuring efficient coordination and secure assistance delivery. This specialized humanitarian application of blockchain technology facilitates complex programme implementation while streamlining cross-agency coordination.
- [6] Ukrainian agriculture From Russian invasion to EU integration ([https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2024/760432/EPRS_BRI\(2024\)760432_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2024/760432/EPRS_BRI(2024)760432_EN.pdf)); <https://war.ukraine.ua/food-security/>
- [7] Announced by President Zelenskyy in November 2022, the Grain from Ukraine initiative aims to facilitate the export of Ukrainian agricultural products to the world's most food-insecure countries. WFP is a partner of the initiative and has received support from international donors to procure and transport food commodities of Ukrainian origin. Destination countries are chosen in consultation with the Government of Ukraine and donors to the initiative.
- [8] Djibouti, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen
- [9] Bangladesh, Bolivia, Armenia, Ghana, Honduras, Pakistan, and Chad
- [10] The variance between planned and actual figures for in-kind (food (mt)) was because WFP reduced the rations for institutional feeding from 8kgs to 6 kgs per person, to prevent stock piling, which could lead to loss and wastage. This allowed WFP to reach more beneficiaries. For cash, the explanation has been provided in SO1
- [12] Annual Food Transfer - variances between planned and actual quantities are mainly because of the planning was done for the individual commodities, while actual distributions were recorded as food kits.
- [13] Returnees in the context of Ukraine operation are those beneficiaries who initially left their place of residence due to crisis circumstances, but then returned over time and received assistance from WFP. It is difficult to predict the potential number of returnees when planning, as the situation is extremely volatile and changes very often.

Operational context

- [1] 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Ukraine; Ukraine Third Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA3) February 2022-December 2023
- [2] Ukraine: Humanitarian Access Severity Overview (Round 2/October 2024)
- [3] Kyiv School Of Economics Institute: <https://kse.ua/about-the-school/news/155-billion-the-total-amount-of-damages-caused-to-ukraine-s-infrastructure-due-to-the-war-as-of-january-2024/>
- [4] Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine. Ukraine Humanitarian Situation Overview as of 30 October 2024. <https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ukraine/card/2i79gBBFVH/>
- [5] Global economic effects of war-induced agricultural export declines from Ukraine
- [6] UKRAINE. Third Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA4) February 2022 – December 2024 <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099022025114040022/pdf/P180174-ca39eccd-ea67-4bd8-b537-ff73a675a0a8.pdf>
- [7] National Mine Action Strategy for the Period up to 2033.
- [8] FAO. 2022. Ukraine: Impact of the war on agriculture and rural livelihoods in Ukraine – Findings of a nationwide rural household survey, December 2022. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3311en>
- [9] The Control Tower processes key Supply Chain data to enhance operational efficiency and decision-making. It consolidates information on stock levels, food supply pipeline, transport and distribution flows, procurement and contracting, as well as financial tracking related to funds and grants management. For example, the Supply Chain divisions use warehousing and transport data to optimize stock movement and plan dispatches, monitor procurement contracts and suppliers' performance, track data entry errors if any, purchases and dispatches under specific grants, upcoming terminal disbursement dates (TDDs), track global purchases under the Grain from Ukraine initiative, etc. Programme teams utilize the Control Tower reports to verify the number of participants reached, food assistance distribution volume, ad-hoc food distribution, cooperating partners' closing stocks by batches and TDD, and partnership expenditures. Budget and Programming Unit also has their dashboards that they use in the Control Tower, to check monthly stock arrival by commodity, refinancing details and upcoming expiries per grant.
- [10] WFPs ICSP 2025-2027 was approved at the Executive Board November 2024 session
- [11] IBID. REACH. 2023. 2023 MSNA Bulletin: Ukraine.

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 2.1) focuses on access to food, aiming to end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
- [2] Providing 30-day rations to institutions such as hospitals, orphanages, and displacement centres to complement support from local authorities.
- [3] Specifically in Dnipro, Kharkiv, Mykolaiv, and Zaporizhzhia regions.
- [4] Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, Mykolaiv, and Zaporizhzhia regions.
- [5] WFP conducted a PIA
- [6] 681 ha of land were rehabilitated, of which 620 ha through non-technical surveys and 61 ha through technical surveys.
- [7] The partnership with additional mine action operators yielded substantial results, with Halo Trust releasing 114 hectares of land and removing 2,500 UXO from household plots. NPA conducted 63 removals of UXO from household plots, while the national mine action operators, including the State Emergency Services of Ukraine and the Police, reported 607 removals.
- [8] Cash-based transfers achieved 49 percent of the planned target due to several key factors affecting the transition from in-kind assistance. The implementation timeline was extended by comprehensive market assessments to verify cash feasibility, harmonization of vulnerability criteria to ensure smooth transition, and initial operational resistance to modality changes. WFP ultimately opted not to implement value vouchers, prioritizing direct cash assistance instead. This decision was based on both the broader economic benefits of direct cash injection into local markets and strong beneficiary preference for unrestricted cash transfers.
- [9] - The support to the CBT e-dopomoga cohort was completed in 2023, thus no data is reported for 2024.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Under the WFP Strategic Plan (2022 – 2025), Strategic Outcome 2 aims at strengthening the Ukrainian Government's and its partners' capacities to enhance food systems and improve crisis response for vulnerable populations by 2024.
- [2] SDG 17.9 enhances international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.
- [3] Underground schools are schools located in metro stations or underground shelters that offer students a safe environment and the opportunity to learn continuously even during air attacks. As part of the emergency support, WFP transfers 50 percent of the cost of meals for underground schools as compared to 30 percent for regular schools.
- [4] During the 2023-2024 academic year, WFP provided payments to the regional administrations under the respective signed agreements, who then forwarded the funds to the community/school level to reimburse their expenditures. A centralised approach was implemented for the 2024-2025 academic year: an advance payment was provided to the Ministry of Education and Science for further distribution to the community/school level. Similarly, under separate agreements, advance payments were provided directly to Kharkiv and Zaporizhzhia city administrations to support the underground schools.
- [5] AIKOM is a government-led digital platform that was supposed to undergo structural improvements in 2024, including the ones related to the WFP programme, and be ready to be tested in September 2024. Its launch has been postponed several times. As of December 2024, it looks like it will not be ready before February 2025
- [6] School Connect is a WFP-owned, digitally integrated web and mobile platform that allows staff to better track school attendance, students' daily meal consumption, and food inventory to better plan WFP operations.
- [7] Complementary cash assistance: WFP partners with the Pension Fund of Ukraine (since 2023) and the Ministry of Social Policy in Ukraine (Begun in 2024) to help specific vulnerable groups of the population in Ukraine under the programme of social protection who receive a pension or state social assistance in the amount of up to UAH 3,250 per month and do not receive other allowances or assistance. WFP provides extra money to bridge the gap between what they receive from the government and the 3,250 UAH threshold, ensuring they reach a minimum income set by the Government. The purpose of this programme is to enable the most vulnerable and conflict-exposed pensioners to meet essential needs in the face of the major shock presented by the war, which has spawned humanitarian needs across the country and, in particular, for people living in proximity to the frontline. For the project with the Pension Fund of Ukraine, the program initially served 454,000 beneficiaries, but following pension indexation, the number decreased to 367,000 as some recipients exceeded the threshold. For the programme with the Ministry of Social Protection, WFP assists beneficiaries with different levels of disabilities (children with disabilities, persons with disabilities since childhood, and persons with disabilities). The programme's first phase (February-April 2024) reached 320,000 beneficiaries nationwide. The second phase (October 2024-March 2025) includes an additional category of beneficiaries who are ineligible for pensions due to insufficient working years, targeting 110,000 recipients in frontline regions. A comprehensive analysis is underway to determine the total unique beneficiary count across both phases.
- [8] With the indexation of pensions in March 2023, the number of people who receive higher pensions increased. Therefore, given the criteria (threshold of 3250 total benefits), some people became ineligible. This led to the phase-out of some beneficiaries and a change in the average transfer value for the social top-ups for pensioners.
- [9] BHA- Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs; FCDO- Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
- [10] Under Activity 2, the amount of cash transferred is less than planned due to several factors. The school feeding programming considered a different approach for 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 academic years. Thus in the first half of 2024 schools were provided with payments based on the invoices, which reflected the actual number of meals served to children. The amount was much less because not all the children attended the canteens due to security or other reasons. In the second half of 2024 the schools were provided with advance payments, which as well appeared less than planned due to delays in signing the agreements from the Government side.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] SDG 17.6 contributes to enhancing the global partnership for sustainable development.
- [2] According to the 2024 end-of-year cluster coordination performance monitoring (CCPM) survey
- [3] Dnipro, Kyiv, Mykolaiv, and Odesa
- [4] WFP's platform based on blockchain technology to deduplicate humanitarian assistance.
- [5] Kehychivka, Kropyvnytskyi, Mykolaiv, Orly, Poltava, Sumy, Zaporizhzhia, Pershotravensk, Kramatorsk, Luch, Dnipro, Kharkiv, Kyiv, Odesa, and Lviv.
- [6] Invincibility Points are an initiative by the Ukrainian authorities designed to support people during emergencies. These locations provide essential services such as heat, water, and electricity to ensure that residents have access to basic needs during difficult situations. The ETC has contributed to this effort by providing mobile data communication services to ensure people can stay connected during challenging situations.
- [7] Telecommunications Security Standards (TESS+) is a permanent institutionalized UNSMS service and is the primary global focal point for guidance and support on Security Communication Systems (SCS) for the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). <https://tessplus.org/about-us/>
- [8] Participants received training in security communications systems, complemented by regular capacity building in two-way radio communications and callsign protocols.
- [9] Including Dnipro, Kharkiv, Odesa, and Kyiv
- [10] Broadcasting, Radiocommunications & Television Concern - a state-owned operator in Ukraine that manages TV and radio broadcasting, radiocommunications, and satellite communications
- [11] Indicator H8: The planned value included support to UNFPA which was delayed to 2025 and a buffer for possible additional requests for cash services from partners.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] OCHA Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024, December 2023
- [2] The World Bank, the Government of Ukraine, the European Union, the United Nations Ukraine Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment, February 2024
- [3] State Employment Service, April 2023 data.
- [4] UN Women Ukraine (data from State Statistics of Ukraine and the Human Impact Assessment, 2023), 2023
- [5] REACH Multi-sector Needs Assessment, 2023
- [6] Indicator CC.3.1 was discontinued by HQ in 2024.

Protection and accountability to affected people

- [1] Ministry of Social Policy Ukraine Main News, June 2024
- [2] OCHA Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024, December 2023
- [3] IOM Ukraine - Internal Displacement Report - General Population Survey Round 14, October 2023
- [4] The Roma Task Force Roma Refugees Briefing Note, December 2023
- [5] Center for Public Health of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine HIV/AIDS statistics, October 2024
- [6] UNCHR Europe Situations: Sata and Trends - Arrivals and Displaced Populations, July 2024
- [7] UKRPoshta is the national postal service available across all regions of Ukraine
- [8] The data that is "0" is data related to the e-dopomoga cohort, which support ended in 2023, so no follow-up in 2024.

Environmental sustainability

- [1] National Mine Action Strategy for the Period up to 2033.

Nutrition integration

- [1] Nutritional value according to the WHO guidelines

Partnerships

- [1] Central, Oblast (Region) and Hromada (community)- Transliteration as per the OCHA Ukraine - Suggested Terminology for Humanitarian Reports and Communication
- [2] Afghanistan, Djibouti, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia.
- [3] 15 national NGOs are: Children New Generation, Spivdiia, Peaceful Heaven of Kharkiv, ADRA, Caritas, Nasha Sprava, Zakarpattya Agency, Tarilka, Posmishka, Lviv Agrarian Chamber, Angels of Salvation, Ukrainian red cross, 100%LIFE, Shchedryk, Samaritan's Purse) and 3 I-NGOs (FSD, PAH, HALO Trust). Before ADRA and Caritas were identified as International, but de-facto they are local.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries.

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

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

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

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

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

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

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

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	732,467	1,166,784	159%
	female	1,826,033	1,683,650	92%
	total	2,558,500	2,850,434	111%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	23,979	8,032	33%
	female	22,560	7,923	35%
	total	46,539	15,955	34%
24-59 months	male	43,686	13,553	31%
	female	40,870	14,101	35%
	total	84,556	27,654	33%
5-11 years	male	232,532	125,135	54%
	female	218,781	120,866	55%
	total	451,313	246,001	55%
12-17 years	male	100,926	77,904	77%
	female	95,504	103,654	109%
	total	196,430	181,558	92%
18-59 years	male	47,607	426,053	895%
	female	944,841	616,271	65%
	total	992,448	1,042,324	105%
60+ years	male	283,737	516,107	182%
	female	503,477	820,835	163%
	total	787,214	1,336,942	170%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	2,186,689	2,422,445	111%
IDP	371,811	298,100	80%
Returnee	0	129,889	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	12,500	8,751	70%
School based programmes	200,000	175,512	87%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	2,346,000	2,666,171	113%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Bread	10,670	7,235	68%
Buckwheat	6,984	1,170	17%
Canned Chicken	0	21	-
Canned Meat	29,506	73	0%
Canned Pulses	17,413	61	0%
Iodised Salt	1,804	0	0%
Oat	11,667	1,528	13%
Pasta	27,660	5,898	21%
Rations	578	92,395	15,985%
Sorghum/Millet	4,752	0	0%
Split Peas	1,116	1,170	105%
Sugar	5,958	585	10%
Vegetable Oil	12,603	2,815	22%
Wheat Flour	47,718	5,481	11%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	122,601,000	87,872,958	72%
Commodity Voucher	72,000	0	0%
Value Voucher	21,182,150	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	189,511,189	81,754,488	43%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Ukraine, including IDPs, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys have access to food and/or cash-based assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	1,023,965	1,202,123	
			Male	372,035	833,063	
			Total	1,396,000	2,035,186	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	178,428	118,432.66	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	122,601,000	87,872,961	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	21,254,150		

Other Output						
Activity 08: Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.						
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 12: (8.1) Crisis-affected populations benefit from efforts to restore and recover productive assets, especially land, to improve the availability of and access to food.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	60	61	

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CBT beneficiaries e-dopomoga - Location: Ukraine - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.01	<7	<7		7.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.52	<7	<7		8.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.2	<7	<7		7.98	WFP programme monitoring

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	25	>30	>30		27	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	>30	>30		36	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	>30	>30		30	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	64	≥80	≥80		72	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68	≥80	≥80		74	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	65	≥80	≥80		72	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24	≤15	≤15		20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21	≤15	≤15		21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23	≤15	≤15		21	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12	≤5	≤5		8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	≤5	≤5		5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤5	≤5		7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	60	<60	<60		49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54	<58	<58		46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	58	<58	<58		48	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8	<8	<8		4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	<16	<16		10	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	<11	<11		6	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23	<23	<23		33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	<23	<23		35	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23	<23	<23		34	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	9	>9	>9		13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	>7	>7		9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	>8	>8		12	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: In-kind beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: In-kind beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.9	<7	<7	6.61	6.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	<7	<7	5.52	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.1	<7	<7	6.28	6.3	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62	≥80	≥80	82	79	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	78	≥80	≥80	83	76	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	66	≥80	≥80	82	78	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28	≤15	≤15	16	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	≤15	≤15	13	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≤15	≤15	15	16	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤5	≤5	2	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≤5	≤5	4	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≤5	≤5	3	6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	52	<50	<50	55	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	<50	<50	45	46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	51	<50	<50	52	49	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	<5	<5	1	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	<5	<5	1	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	<5	<5	1	6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27	<25	<25	23	26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29	<25	<25	30	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	<25	<25	25	28	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	16	>20	>20	22.1	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	>20	>20	24	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17	>20	>20	22	17	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Sectoral cash - Location: Ukraine - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.76	<9	<9	6.59		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.82	<9	<9	6.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.39	<9	<9	6.52		WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	0	>22	>22	30.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>22	>22	41.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>22	>22	33.2		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	80.4	≥80	≥80	84.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	≥80	≥80	77		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	78	≥80	≥80	82.8		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	16.1	<15	<15	10.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	<15	<15	17.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18	<15	<15	12		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.6	<5	<5	5.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	<5	<5	5.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	<5	<5	5.1		WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	53.3	<55	<55	57.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53.5	<55	<55	49.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53.4	<55	<55	55.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5.2	<5	<5	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.3	<5	<5	8.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	<5	<5	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.7	<25	<25	25.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.6	<25	<25	27.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29.2	<25	<25	25.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	12.8	>15	>15	14.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.6	>15	>15	14.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.4	>15	>15	14.3	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 08: Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Mine Action Beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	>50	>50	73		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>50	>50	73		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>50	>50	73		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced food systems and shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2024.					Resilience Building
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.					
Corporate output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 03: (2.1) Schoolchildren receive meals to meet their food and nutrition needs every day they attend school.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	97,008	86,003
			Male	102,992	89,509
			Total	200,000	175,512
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	16,198,000	5,332,914
Activity 03: Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and social benefit support to targeted populations					
Corporate output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 04: (3.2) Targeted women, men, boys and girls are provided with social benefit cash top-ups complementing existing state transfers to ensure their essential needs are met.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	696,825	447,076
			Male	253,175	276,703
			Total	950,000	723,779
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	166,232,189	76,421,574
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance, policy guidance and capacity strengthening to food system actors.					
Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 06: (4.1) The Government and other actors within the food system benefit from capacity strengthening, infrastructure development, improved linkages with export channels, local procurement and stronger food system integration.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	8,235	5,767
			Male	4,265	2,984
			Total	12,500	8,751
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	7,081,000	

Other Output					
Activity 02: Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 03: (2.1) Schoolchildren receive meals to meet their food and nutrition needs every day they attend school.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	1,500	1,625
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100

Activity 03: Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and social benefit support to targeted populations

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 05: (3.1) Government and partners benefit from enhanced shock responsive safety nets, social protection systems and capacities.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	1	1

Activity 04: Provide technical assistance, policy guidance and capacity strengthening to food system actors.

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

CSP Output 06: (4.1) The Government and other actors within the food system benefit from capacity strengthening, infrastructure development, improved linkages with export channels, local procurement and stronger food system integration.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance for asset	US\$	4,000,000	957,302
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	3	6
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15	20
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	18
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	18

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: School Feeding beneficiaries - **Location:** Ukraine - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	1	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=1	=1	1	1	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=1	=1	1	1	Secondary data

Activity 03: Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and social benefit support to targeted populations

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Government of Ukraine - **Location:** Ukraine - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	2	1	Secondary data
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Strategic Outcome 03: Humanitarian and development partners in Ukraine have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.					Crisis Response
Other Output					
Activity 05: Provide mandated information management, logistics, and coordination services to the humanitarian and development community and partners through the Logistics Cluster and Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.					
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services					
CSP Output 07: (5.1) The humanitarian and development community benefits from information management, coordination, and common logistics services through the Logistics Cluster to deliver assistance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.1: Number of organizations engaged with the Logistics Cluster (LC)	Service Delivery	Number	100	167
H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served	H.17.1: Number of locations where Logistics Cluster (LC) was established	Service Delivery	Number	3	3
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	3,000	3,508
CSP Output 08: (5.2) The humanitarian and development community benefits from information management, coordination, and common services through the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster to deliver assistance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.3: Number of organizations engaged with the Food Security Clusters (FSC)	Food Security Cluster	Number	150	200
H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served	H.17.3: Number of locations where Food Security Clusters (FSC) were established	Food Security Cluster	Number	12	13
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.3: Food Security Clusters (FSC) established	Food Security Cluster	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
Activity 06: Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community and partners.					
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services					
CSP Output 09: (6.1) The humanitarian and development community benefits from information management, coordination, and common telecommunications services through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster to deliver assistance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	30	31

H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.2: Number of organizations engaged with the Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC)	Service Delivery	Number	19	20
H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served	H.17.2: Number of locations where Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) were established	Service Delivery	Number	10	16
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.2: Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes

Activity 07: Provide common services to humanitarian and development partners.

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 10: (7.1) Crisis-affected populations targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from common information management and other services and expertise to receive life-saving assistance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.5: Number of innovation solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	3

CSP Output 11: (7.2) The humanitarian and development community benefits from cash transfer services as required.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.8: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	H.8.1: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	Service Delivery	US\$	700,000	120,000

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide mandated information management, logistics, and coordination services to the humanitarian and development community and partners through the Logistics Cluster and Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Logistics cluster users - Location: Ukraine - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	89.8	≥80	≥80	88	87	WFP survey

Activity 06: Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community and partners.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ETC cluster users - Location: Ukraine - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	96.8	≥80	≥80	97.4	99	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CBT beneficiaries e-dopomoga - Location: Ukraine - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	≥98	≥98		98.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	≥98	≥98		98.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥98	≥98		98.41	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.8	>99	>99		99.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>99	>99		97.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	>99	>99		98.94	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	82	>95	>95		89.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	>95	>95		91.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84	>95	>95		90.09	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: In-kind beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97	≥98	≥98	97.44	97.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	96.21	94.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	97.04	96.74	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98	>99	>99	98.9	98.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>99	>99	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	>99	>99	99.26	99.19	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	94	>95	>95	86.45	86.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	>95	>95	82.58	88.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	>95	>95	85.19	87.38	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Sectoral cash - Location: Ukraine - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not applicable	≥99	≥99	99.12		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥99	≥99	99.59		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥99	≥99	99.23		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not applicable	≥99	≥99	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥99	≥99	99.59		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥99	≥99	99.9		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	97.86		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	97.96		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	97.89		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: In-kind beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	58	>60	>60	54.58	61.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	>60	>60	57.58	56.98	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56	>60	>60	55.56	60.38	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: in-kind beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: In-kind beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	>23	>23	46.03	22.84	Secondary data
	Male	0	>23	>23	46.03	22.84	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>23	>23	46.03	22.84	Secondary data

Cover page photo © © WFP/Sayed Asif Mahmud

Svitlana has been working in this bakery in Mykolaiv region for the last 20 years.
This small bakery is one of 18 supported by WFP

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

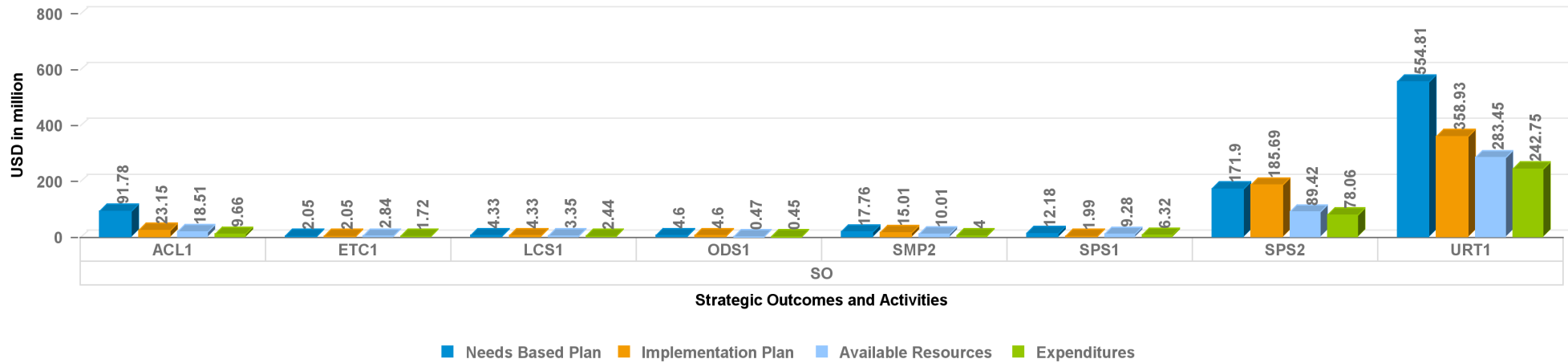
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2024)

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

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO	ACL1	Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.
SO	ETC1	Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community and partners.
SO	LCS1	Provide mandated information management, logistics, and coordination services to the humanitarian and development community and partners through the Logistics Cluster and Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.
SO	ODS1	Provide common services to humanitarian and development partners.
SO	SMP2	Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.
SO	SPS1	Provide technical assistance, policy guidance and capacity strengthening to food system actors.
SO	SPS2	Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and social benefit support to targeted populations
SO	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.

Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2024)

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

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Ukraine, including IDPs, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	170,991	0
		Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.	91,780,027	23,145,380	18,512,689	9,655,167
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.	554,811,612	358,930,733	283,451,271	242,754,408
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			646,591,639	382,076,113	302,134,950	252,409,575
17.9	Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced food systems and shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2024.	Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.	17,758,141	15,012,409	10,007,706	4,004,676
		Provide technical assistance, policy guidance and capacity strengthening to food system actors.	12,175,317	1,993,678	9,281,916	6,319,950
		Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and social benefit support to targeted populations	171,904,031	185,693,625	89,420,837	78,056,696
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			201,837,489	202,699,712	108,710,459	88,381,322

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Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2024)

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

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners in Ukraine have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community and partners.	2,051,794	2,051,794	2,836,448	1,715,702
		Provide mandated information management, logistics, and coordination services to the humanitarian and development community and partners through the Logistics Cluster and Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.	4,330,846	4,330,846	3,352,939	2,440,458
		Provide common services to humanitarian and development partners.	4,598,000	4,598,000	466,797	447,889
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			10,980,641	10,980,641	6,656,184	4,604,050
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,565,694	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,565,694	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			859,409,769	595,756,466	420,067,287	345,394,947
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			18,816,885	18,816,407	12,872,430	11,277,791
Total Direct Costs			878,226,654	614,572,872	432,939,716	356,672,737
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			56,779,319	39,638,927	11,342,846	11,342,846
Grand Total			935,005,972	654,211,799	444,282,563	368,015,584


 Michael Hemling
 CHIEF, CFORC
 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

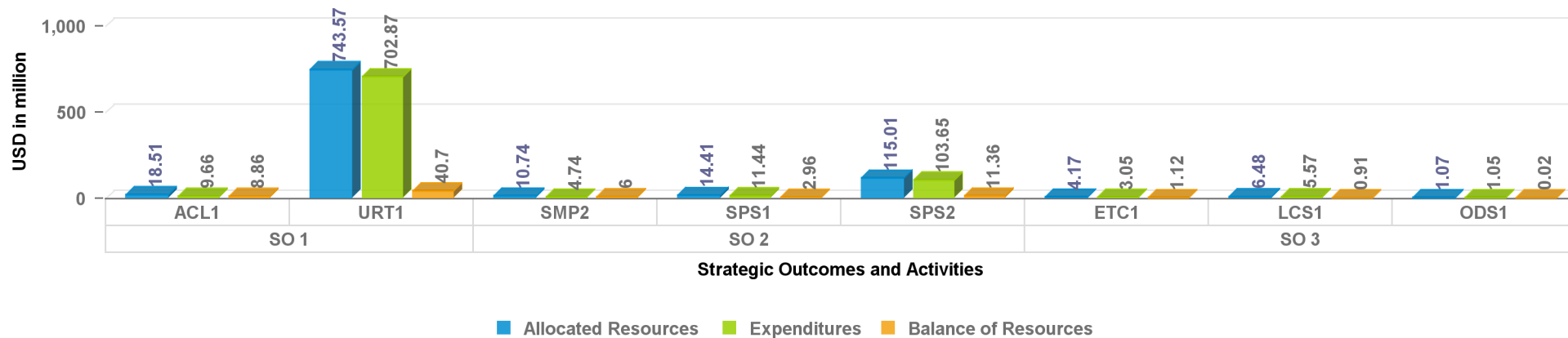
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2024)

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

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Ukraine, including IDPs, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.	
SO 2	Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced food systems and shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2024.	
SO 3	Humanitarian and development partners in Ukraine have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	ACL1	Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.
SO 2	SMP2	Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical assistance, policy guidance and capacity strengthening to food system actors.
SO 2	SPS2	Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and social benefit support to targeted populations
SO 3	ETC1	Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community and partners.
SO 3	LCS1	Provide mandated information management, logistics, and coordination services to the humanitarian and development community and partners through the Logistics Cluster and Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.
SO 3	ODS1	Provide common services to humanitarian and development partners.

Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2024)

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

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Ukraine, including IDPs, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.	Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.	91,780,027	18,512,689	0	18,512,689	9,655,167	8,857,522
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.	1,415,369,684	742,355,464	1,215,283	743,570,746	702,873,884	40,696,863
		Non Activity Specific	0	170,991	0	170,991	0	170,991
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,507,149,711	761,039,143	1,215,283	762,254,426	712,529,050	49,725,375

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Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2024)

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

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced food systems and shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2024.	Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.	43,828,270	10,739,985	0	10,739,985	4,736,955	6,003,029
		Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and social benefit support to targeted populations	312,018,644	115,012,653	0	115,012,653	103,648,511	11,364,142
		Provide technical assistance, policy guidance and capacity strengthening to food system actors.	15,684,948	14,406,732	0	14,406,732	11,444,767	2,961,965
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			371,531,862	140,159,370	0	140,159,370	119,830,234	20,329,137

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Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2024)

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

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners in Ukraine have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	Provide common services to humanitarian and development partners.	9,237,800	1,069,013	0	1,069,013	1,050,105	18,907
		Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community and partners.	3,813,102	3,763,232	405,094	4,168,326	3,047,579	1,120,746
		Provide mandated information management, logistics, and coordination services to the humanitarian and development community and partners through the Logistics Cluster and Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.	8,965,902	6,483,819	0	6,483,819	5,571,339	912,481
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			22,016,804	11,316,064	405,094	11,721,158	9,669,023	2,052,135
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,565,694	0	2,565,694	0	2,565,694
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,565,694	0	2,565,694	0	2,565,694
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,900,698,378	915,080,271	1,620,377	916,700,648	842,028,307	74,672,340

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Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2024)

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

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	44,246,018	23,477,382	70,972	23,548,354	21,953,715	1,594,639
		Total Direct Costs	1,944,944,396	938,557,653	1,691,349	940,249,002	863,982,023	76,266,979
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	125,807,020	56,549,906		56,549,906	56,549,906	0
		Grand Total	2,070,751,416	995,107,558	1,691,349	996,798,907	920,531,929	76,266,979

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC
 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