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Moldova

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

- In March 2024, **WFP initiated the implementation of its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2024-2026**. While the ICSP maintains objectives similar to the Transitional-ICSP, its strategic orientation is notably different, with a stronger emphasis on transition to local delivery mechanisms.
- WFP continues to contribute to social cohesion and inclusion through the provision of unconditional assistance to vulnerable population groups while **working towards a responsible exit and transition**.
- Supported by generous donor contributions, WFP provided emergency cash and voucher transfers in 2024, assisting **94,506** crisis-affected people, including refugees and host populations.

Working towards a responsible exit

The ongoing war in Ukraine continues to have a significant impact on the Republic of Moldova on both Ukrainian refugees and the Moldovan population. The Moldovan Government has been leading the refugee crisis response, granting Temporary Protection Status to Ukrainian refugees since 2023. This status includes the provision of accommodation, healthcare, education for children as well as social assistance services as needed. While Moldova continues to host the highest number per capita of refugees from Ukraine (4.8 percent of the population), support from relevant international stakeholders, including WFP, contributes to sharing the financial weight in addressing the basic needs of refugees.

In addition to the refugee crisis, spillover from the war in Ukraine, includes uncertainties around energy supply as well as long-lasting economic impacts linked to import/export disruptions. These have a disproportionate effect on already vulnerable host population groups. During the reporting period (March-December 2024), Ukrainian refugees and vulnerable Moldovans remained in need of humanitarian assistance to secure basic needs and food security.

The Moldovan Government continued to provide social protection to its population, especially by supporting the needs of the most vulnerable groups. WFP's activities complemented this assistance while contributing to the Government's commitment to enhance access and quality of social protection.

During the reporting period, WFP initiated the implementation of its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2024-2026. The plan is aligned with the Republic of Moldova - United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 and supports the implementation of the inter-agency efforts presented in the 2024 Moldova Refugee Response Plan (RRP). The capacity enhancement of the Government contributes to a reinforced, more transparent, and accountable structural system, aligned with Moldovan social sectoral reforms, especially with regard to social assistance. The aims include fair access to social services of quality (RESTART¹ reform), strengthening of the Food Security Strategy of Moldova for 2023-2030, as well as the furtherance of Moldova's European Union accession aspirations.

Moldova's commitment to the 2030 Agenda is articulated in its national development strategy (Moldova 2030), and recent achievements are highlighted in the 2023 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) progress report. Through its activities, WFP contributes to SDG 2 - Zero Hunger; and SDG 17 - Partnerships to help achieve these goals.

In close coordination and partnership with the Moldovan Government as well as with relevant United Nations (UN) agencies, WFP Moldova continues to contribute to the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus, implementing a diversified range of activities channelled through existing national structures and systems. WFP directly supports the Government in responding to the effects of the Ukraine war on Moldova, with a unique and balanced programme for the country-wide distribution of assistance for Ukrainian refugees and vulnerable Moldovans, contributing to socio-economical inclusion and supporting enhanced social cohesion. As presented in the ICSP, and in accordance with other inter-agencies strategic vision, including the upcoming 2025-2026 RRP plan, WFP increased its support for the strengthening of the Moldovan Government's social protection structure through the promotion of sustainability for long-lasting impact.

The WFP's main Government interlocutor in Moldova is the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP). WFP's activities conducted during the reporting period were aligned with Strategic Outcome 1, according to which targeted refugees and other crisis-affected populations receive unconditional assistance to meet their essential needs, including food; and Strategic Outcome 2, which provides Government benefits from an enhanced shock-responsive social protection system to the most vulnerable populations and where vulnerable populations, including social assistance cash top-ups that help them to meet food and other essential needs. While WFP stands ready to support the Government as well as humanitarian and development partners in providing on-demand services to support vulnerable populations (SO 3), no requests were received during the reporting period.

Under SO1, WFP continued to provide emergency cash and voucher transfers² to crisis-affected populations, including refugees and the host population. Assistance included border snacks and hot meals distribution for 4,705 Ukrainian refugees arriving in Moldova as well as the provision of three hot meals per day (1.4 million meals) to 3,897 Ukrainians living in 16 Refugee Accommodation Centers. Cash was distributed to 18,558 Moldovan households hosting Ukrainian refugees.

Under SO2, WFP Moldova continued to provide technical assistance to the Government, including the reinforcement of the Ajutor Social Programme, digitalization and social canteen assessments and support. WFP presented reports on high-level information system evaluations to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (MLSP) and the National Employment Agency, providing key recommendations for the design and development of a new single-window platform for Social Protection. Additionally, WFP supported MLSP in drafting and securing approval for legislation on UAHelp, a critical platform for delivering assistance to refugee-hosting households.

Furthermore, WFP provided technical assistance to its financial service provider 'Posta Moldova' to enhance its security posture. Under SO2, following a request from the MLSP, WFP also distributed cash to 67,346 vulnerable Moldovans identified by the Ministry. All support under this SO contributed to the enhancement of social protection systems as well as a Moldovan shock-responsive and emergency programmes capacity. Additionally, WFP's implementation of its humanitarian assistance activities through existing Government systems, contributes to the capacity enhancement efforts.

The overall contribution of WFP to stronger social protection programmes, providing humanitarian financial assistance and increasing the economic capacity of most vulnerable groups to meet essential needs, generates a positive impact on the sustainability of local food markets, indirectly contributing to economic growth and aligning with the Government priorities. This economic support also contributes to the Republic of Moldova - Poverty reduction and growth strategy (2023). Through its presence and support during the first 10 months of the implementation of the ICSP, WFP injected the equivalent of USD 22.6 million in cash-based and value transfer into the Moldovan economy.

WFP remained sensitive in all aspects of the programme planning and implementation to promote an effective programme and targeted approach with an adequate workforce. In the reporting period, 62 percent of the Ukrainian refugees and 57 percent of the most vulnerable Moldovans receiving WFP support were women and girls. Additionally, it is estimated that a third of the beneficiaries amongst the Ukrainian refugee population are children. The majority of recipients from the Moldovan population groups receiving top-up cash assistance were elderly (73 percent) and families with a child living with disabilities (24 percent). Overall, more than 57 percent³ of beneficiaries were from households with a person living with disabilities.

During the reporting period, WFP launched the ICSP. Identifying continuing needs in Moldova, WFP is maintaining similar objectives for the ICSP. The focus is on supporting the further development and implementation of relevant parts of social protection reforms aimed at ensuring that no one is left behind. Increased efforts towards national capacity strengthening are part of the drive towards a responsible exit from Moldova.

94,506

Total beneficiaries in 2024

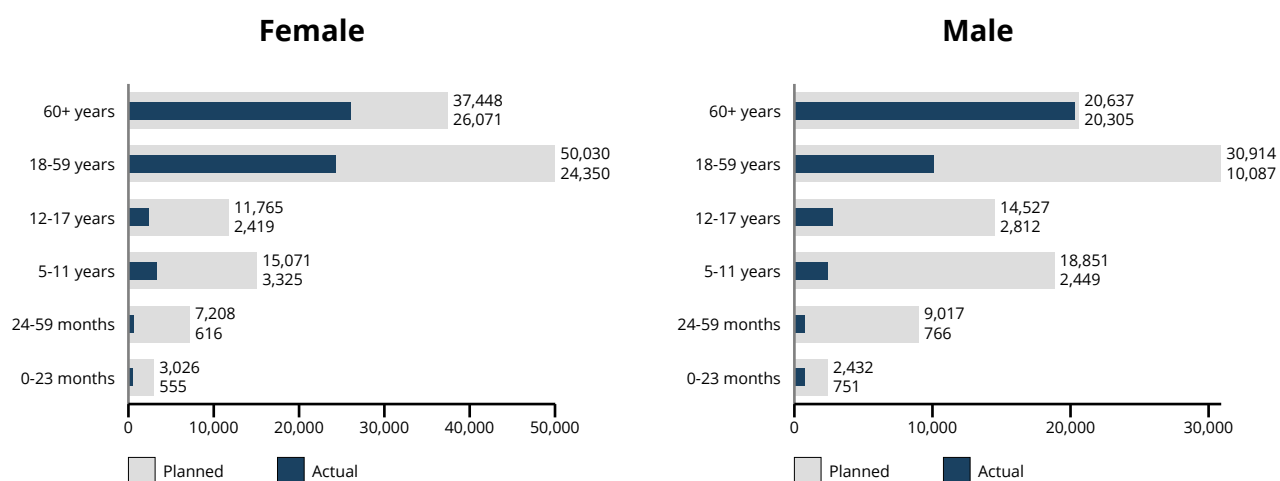


61% female

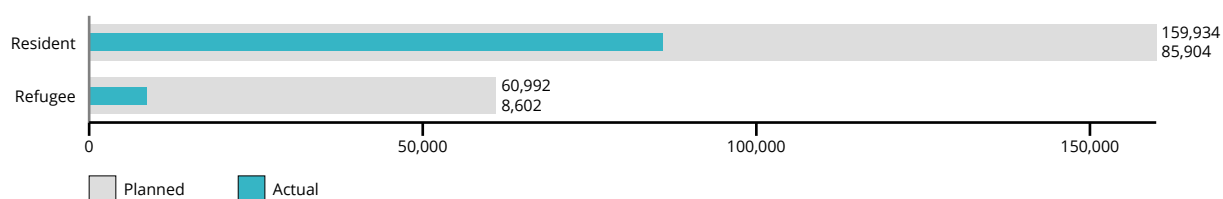


39% male

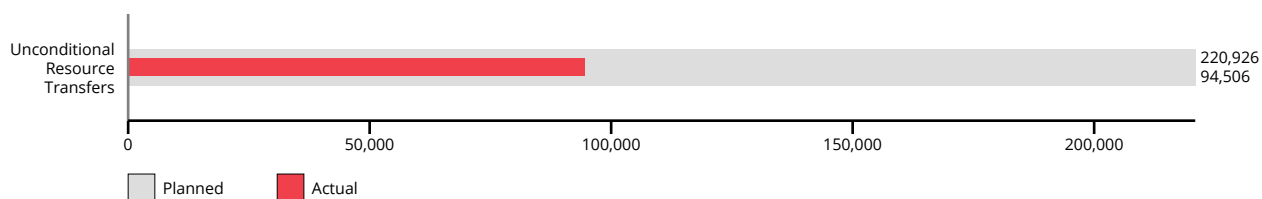
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



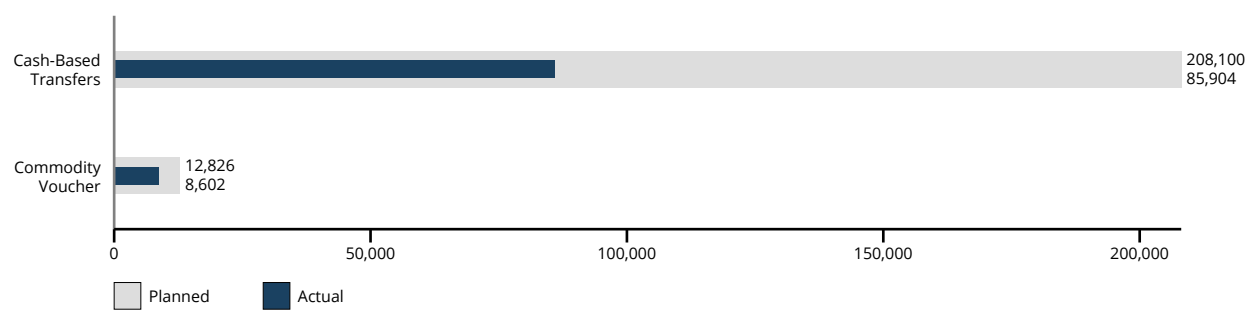
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



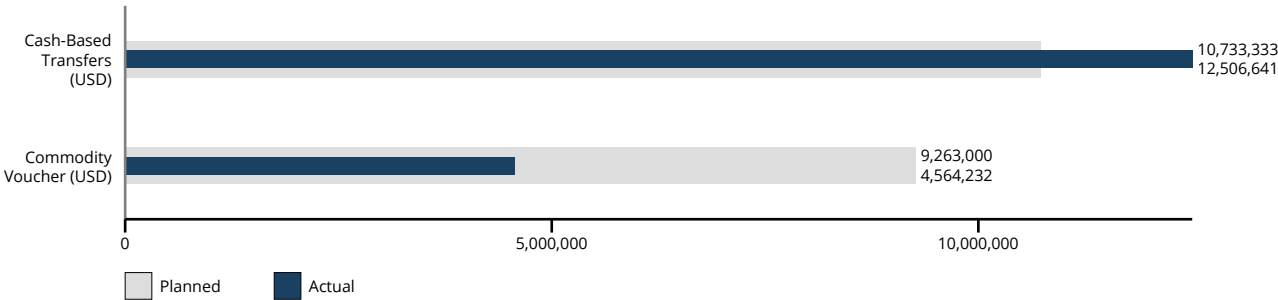
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



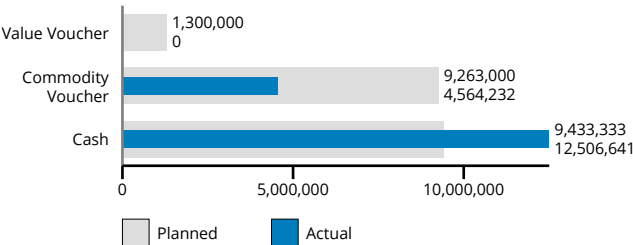
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



The current report covers the period from March to December 2024, making the initial months of WFP's interim country strategic plan (ICSP) 2024-2026 in the Republic of Moldova.¹

WFP deployed in Moldova to specifically address the impacts of the war in Ukraine, providing a humanitarian response to the refugee crisis. Moldova remains the country hosting the highest number of Ukrainian refugees per capita (5.2 percent of the population in December 2024), while continuing to be one of the poorest countries in Europe. The ongoing refugee crisis, energy uncertainties, and the aftermath of a high inflation rate (exceeding 30 percent since 2022) have continued to affect the Moldovan population, resulting in elevated prices for essential goods. Following an increase in 2022, the unemployment rate decreased in the third quarter of 2024, reaching 3.6 percent compared to an average of 4.6 percent in 2023.²

In the 2024 Global Hunger Index, Moldova exhibited low hunger levels, ranking 26th out of 127 countries, with a continued improvement since 2016.³ However, the absolute poverty rate rose in 2023 compared to 2022, reaching 31.6 percent of the population, with 42 percent residing in rural areas.⁴ Additionally, the Moldovan population experienced a decline, registering a 2.8 percent decrease in 2024 compared to 2023, significantly affecting rural residents, individuals aged 15-59, and men.⁵

From January to October 2024, the Moldovan social protection system saw a 3.7 percent increase in beneficiaries, and an 11 percent rise compared to January 2023. Notably, beneficiaries living with disabilities increased by 17 percent and retired pensioners by 37 percent.⁶ The Moldovan Government continued to support vulnerable groups, with WFP's activities enhancing access and quality of social protection.

The number of Ukrainian refugees in Moldova had a 5 percent increase in December 2024, compared to December 2023, reaching 127,022 (representing 5.2 percent of the Moldovan population).⁷ WFP and other relevant United Nations (UN) Agencies continued to support the Moldovan Government Refugee Accommodation Centers (RAC) consolidation strategy, initiated in 2023 and aiming at reducing the number of RACs while ensuring adequate support is provided to Ukrainian refugees. While different assistance is provided to Ukrainian refugees for their transition and their relocation into alternative housing solutions, the remaining RACs continue to host the most vulnerable, representing 1,450 Ukrainian refugees in December 2024. Registered Ukrainian refugees in Moldova receive Temporary Protection status by the Government and relevant assistance, with support from UN Agencies, including WFP.

In alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger, Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 aims to ensure that vulnerable groups, including refugees in Moldova, are able to meet their urgent food and other essential needs. This is achieved by providing humanitarian assistance, such as hot meals and snacks to refugees, along with cash assistance to Moldovans hosting refugees. This addresses the needs of both refugees and the host Moldovan households, whose situation remains challenging. These efforts complement those of the Moldovan Government.

Under SO 2, WFP also provides humanitarian cash assistance to vulnerable Moldovan citizens identified by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP). With this scale of support, WFP contributes to a reduction of the vulnerabilities of the beneficiaries and promotes social cohesion as well as societal integration and inclusion for the most vulnerable population groups. The activities, developed and implemented at the request of and in coordination with the Moldovan Government, are carried out in collaboration with key local and international partners and, when possible, channelled through existing social protection systems, allowing for an enhancement of the capacity of the Moldovan social protection systems. WFP in Moldova, in collaboration with UN partners, is contributing to the Humanitarian, Development, and Peace nexus by focusing on refugee responses, resilience building for Moldovans, and social cohesion as key programmatic elements.

WFP is also working towards SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through SO 2 which aims at strengthening the capacity of the Government of Moldova to reinforce their social protection systems through technical assistance to the Ajutor Social Programme (the social safety net of the last resort in Moldova). This initiative reinforces beneficiary management, digitalizes processes, and strengthens cash-assured payments for Ajutor Social. It aligns with the Government's efforts to enhance risk management, transparency, and accountability within its system. Support is also provided for the enhancement of a shock-responsive capacity that allows the MLSP to scale up cash transfers in response to ad hoc crises and emergencies. WFP's technical assistance is aligned with the social assistance system reform: for fair access to social services of quality⁸ (RESTART reform) as well as its European Union accession aspirations.

WFP fully moved from the transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP), which was concluded in February 2024, to the current Interim country strategic plan (ICSP) 2024-2026, while also preparing for a responsible exit.

Risk management

In 2024, under the ICSP, WFP in Moldova prioritized risk mapping and strengthening internal controls. The monitored risks included the volatile influx of refugees, increasing cost of living, disruptions in supply chains, social unrest, and an impending energy crisis. These risks were closely monitored but did not disrupt activities during the reporting period.

The office continued developing a strong organizational structure, including effective governance and compliance mechanisms. WFP Moldova revised its 2024 risk register and carried out bi-annual reviews of mitigation measures. WFP regional bureau (RBC)⁹ oversight missions provided recommendations to improve internal controls, security compliance, and office operations.

Risk mitigation measures were integrated into functional work plans, strengthening internal controls, innovation, and stakeholder communication. A Privacy Impact Assessment reviewed beneficiary data management for Refugee Hosting Households and Cash to Vulnerable Moldovans, identifying gaps to ensure compliance with data protection standards.¹⁰

To address rising inflation impacting WFP's RAC meals and cash value, WFP adjusted transfers, coordinated with UN agencies, explored vouchers, engaged donors, and reassessed targeting to prioritize those most in need.

WFP monitored key risks, including fuel supply uncertainties in Transnistria and fluctuating Ukrainian refugee numbers, which could increase demand for assistance. WFP maintained internal emergency preparedness and participated in inter-agency contingency plans.

In accordance with WFP global assurance standards and minimum assurance measures, WFP utilized activity monitoring and the Community Feedback Mechanism to inform and consult programmatic decisions. Conflict-sensitive, cohesion, integration, and inclusion principles were incorporated into all activities. WFP maintained its focus on raising awareness among staff, cooperating partners, and contractors regarding its Anti-Fraud, Anti-Corruption Policy, and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

Lessons learned

In 2024, a key lesson was the significance of balancing operational and strategic capacity strengthening in WFP's support to the Moldovan Government. While both are essential, strategic capacity strengthening aligns with WFP's exit strategy, ensuring sustainable, long-term impact without prolonged direct involvement.

For example, transitioning from managing UAHelp¹¹ operations to overseeing its legislative approval and migration to MCloud reduces recurring costs. This also enables the transfer of ownership of the system and programme to local authorities, providing them with a cost-efficient tool. It enhances sustainability by applying vulnerability and conditional criteria from other ministries' databases.

Training sessions for MLSP staff resulted in high participant satisfaction scores. The positive outcomes were associated with manageable group sizes, appropriate session durations, and established quality standards for training delivery. It will also be important in the future to reinforce baseline and endline assessments to better measure learning outcomes.

Enhancing Emergency Response

Strengthening Moldova's social protection resilience



© © Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Moldova/WFP Moldova
Shock-responsive social protection workshop with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection at the launch of RESTART Learning Lab

Strengthening Moldova's social protection resilience: addressing crises and enhancing emergency response.

The Republic of Moldova is a small country with an open economy that has experienced several shocks in recent years. These events include the health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the droughts in 2020 and 2022, and the social and economic effects of the war in Ukraine.

Due to conflict, Moldova has the highest proportion of Ukrainian refugees per capita worldwide—5.2 percent, with over 127,000 Ukrainian refugees remaining in December 2024.¹

The Ukrainian refugee crisis, along with the economic impacts of COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine, has underscored the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection's role in enhancing crisis response and social protection resilience.

The MLSP, through the Refugee Response Plan, leads in coordinating large humanitarian cash programmes with international agencies in response to the war in Ukraine.

To enhance its ability to provide a more transparent, accountable, and accessible social protection system, as well as to improve its preparedness MLSP has sought the assistance of WFP in strengthening the shock-responsive capacity of its social protection system.

In response, WFP has aligned its support with the reform of the social assistance system, aimed at consolidating fair access to social services of quality: the RESTART reform (a translation of the official title in Romanian: "*Reforma sistemului de asistență socială RESTART: pentru acces echitabil la servicii sociale de calitate*").

In July 2024, WFP conducted an assessment of specific elements of shock-responsiveness of Moldova's social protection programmes. The assessment highlighted opportunities to improve cross-sectoral collaboration between MLSP and the

Ministry of Internal Affairs, particularly in the context of delivering emergency cash transfers.

One recommendation was to convene a dedicated workshop to review and compare findings from previous emergency methodologies and best practices implemented in the field of social protection, such as those employed during the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukrainian refugee crises. The workshop brought together representatives from various Government institutions² for peer exchange and cross-institution learning. Active engagement and knowledge exchange enabled participants to share insights, address common challenges, and leverage each other's strengths, thereby resulting in more comprehensive and innovative solutions to problems.

As a result of this workshop, a roadmap will be developed in the first quarter of 2025 for all relevant stakeholders to collaborate on creating Standard Operating Procedures for the national delivery of emergency cash transfers using MLSP-managed delivery platforms.

As part of the RESTART Learning Lab initiative, launched by the MLSP³, the WFP has co-signed an agreement aimed at enhancing the social assistance system through the training of frontline workers responsible for delivering social assistance. The Learning Lab aims to reach approximately 70 percent of the staff working in this field. These efforts align with the RESTART reform as well as Moldova's aspiration to join the European Union and contingency planning and development platforms.

WFP's capacity-strengthening support to MLSP is part of Strategic Objective 2 of the Interim Country Strategic Plan. This Strategic Objective includes training sessions, the construction and rehabilitation of cooking facilities, technical support for digitalization, and cash assistance for vulnerable Moldovans, thereby enhancing social cohesion among vulnerable groups.

In collaboration with the MLSP, United Nations Agencies, and other development partners, WFP has continued to enhance its initiatives aimed at strengthening the capacity of government social assistance systems. The assistance is in line with the inter-agency efforts of the 2024 Refugee Response Plan (RRP) and the priorities for the upcoming 2025-2026 RRP.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Moldova, including refugees, are able to meet their food and other essential needs throughout the year.



WFP assisted **3,900** refugees across 41 accommodation centres with **3 hot meals daily**. The majority indicated high dietary satisfaction with the menu



WFP addressed immediate food needs of **4,700 newly arrived Ukrainian refugees** at the border (**20%** women, **40%** children) by providing **dry snacks/hot meals**



WFP provided **cash assistance** to **18,558 Moldovan households hosting refugees** (**16,180** hosted individuals) to meet their **essential needs**

In this strategic outcome of the Interim Country Strategic Plan 2024-2026 (ICSP) in the Republic of Moldova, WFP provided immediate assistance to vulnerable individuals and communities affected by the conflict in Ukraine. The objective was to ensure that *targeted refugees and other crisis-affected populations received unconditional assistance to meet their essential needs, including food*. The provision of emergency cash and voucher transfers was implemented to assist populations affected by crisis. Cash and vouchers were distributed through three activities: providing hot meals and snacks at border crossings for Ukrainian refugees arriving in Moldova by humanitarian buses, offering three daily hot meals to refugees in Refugee Accommodation Centers (RACs), and giving cash to Moldovan households hosting refugees, referred to as 'Refugee Hosting Households (RHHs)'.

Under the leadership of the Moldovan Government and in partnership with a cooperating partner, WFP delivered three hot meals daily to refugees in 41 RACs. During the reporting period, 1,468,740 hot meals were provided to 3,897 refugees (comprising 40 percent women, 40 percent children, 20 percent men, and where 7 percent people living with disability). From March to December 2024, the Government of Moldova closed 16 RACs as part of its RAC consolidation strategy, following the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection plan. WFP, in coordination with the MLSP and UNHCR, maintained support for the remaining centers.

In RACs with adequate kitchen facilities, WFP supported on-site cooking by providing RAC managers with commodity vouchers to purchase food from local markets, ensuring three daily meals at a cost of 100 Moldovan Lei (MDL) per person per day (approximately USD 6). In RACs that lacked cooking facilities, local catering services were hired. Both modalities contributed positively to local economic development by injecting funds into the local markets while providing three hot meals a day to Ukrainian refugees. During the reporting period, WFP switched two RACs from catering services to on-site cooking, enhancing cost efficiency and receiving better feedback from refugees. Additionally, the transition to on-site cooking allowed for more control over meal preparation and increased flexibility in meeting the needs of the residents.

Monitoring activities during the reporting period included spot checks of RACs and outcome surveys. The food provided received a satisfaction score of 9.1 out of 10 from the refugees. This score reflected their satisfaction with food quality, portion size, taste, variety, and meal types/packaging. The Ukrainian refugees interviewed reported overall satisfaction with the services provided by the RAC management in coordination with WFP. All respondents rated the services as "very good" and confirmed receiving sufficient food. Furthermore, 85 percent of refugee respondents reported that the menu completely met their dietary needs.

WFP maintained its border intervention at both Palanca and Otaci crossing points, offering either dry snacks or hot meals. This provided flexible, timely, and nutritious food assistance to support refugees on their journey to and through Moldova. Both options support local markets by sourcing food items locally. Refugees at these border points frequently experience prolonged waiting periods due to border processing, the scheduling of humanitarian buses, and challenging weather conditions in both winter and summer seasons. Many arrive at the borders without enough food or money, increasing their vulnerability. Snacks and hot meals offer immediate assistance, supplying both nutrition and sustenance during a period of transition. During the reporting period, WFP responded to the urgent food requirements of 4,705 newly arrived Ukrainian refugees at the border. Among the assisted, 20 percent were women, 40 percent were

children, and 40 percent were men. The strategic presence of WFP at border crossings has continued to serve as a crucial contingency mechanism, ensuring preparedness for potential influxes of refugees.

From March to December 2024, as part of its response, WFP provided five rounds of cash assistance to 18,558 unique Moldovan beneficiaries. Of these beneficiaries, 48 percent were women, 29 percent were children, and 23 percent were men. These beneficiaries hosted 16,180 refugees, of whom 65 percent were women. The distributed amounts ranged from MDL 3,900 to MDL 4,800 (approximately USD 211 to 260), contingent upon the number of Ukrainian refugees accommodated within each household. Through the provision of unrestricted cash assistance, WFP alleviated the economic burden on families hosting refugees, enabled households to meet essential needs, and decreased the likelihood of resorting to coping mechanisms. Findings indicated that over 85 percent of the cash assistance provided was allocated to essential expenses, such as utilities, food, and healthcare. Forty-three percent of Moldovan host families are relatives of the refugees they support, highlighting strong familial ties. Women were the main decision-makers regarding cash assistance in 43 percent of households, while joint decision-making took place in another 26 percent. On average, households rated their satisfaction with the support provided by WFP at 8.8 out of 10.

The WFP maintained a significant role in various relevant bodies within the Refugee Coordination Model. It continued its support for the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and contributed to social protection coordination platforms, including the inter-UN coordination mechanism co-chaired by WFP and UNICEF.

WFP conducted its activities through local cooperating partners: Community Plus as a monitoring partner and HelpAge Moldova, a local organisation under HelpAge International, providing hot meals in the RAC. WFP collaborated with Action Against Hunger to provide snacks and hot meals at border crossings. Additionally, WFP partnered with World Vision International to support the implementation of various activities.

Gender and age considerations were systematically incorporated into all activities associated with the emergency response, as evidenced by WFP’s Gender and Age Marker code 4. Gender analysis was integrated into the monitoring and evaluation process, with results detailed in various reports.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: The Government of Moldova has enhanced capacities and programmes to address the essential needs of vulnerable populations by 2026.



WFP supported the production of a Management **Dashboard** for the **Ajutor Social Project**, a Risk Prevention **module** and a training **plan** for Social staff



WFP analysed **14** MIS to unify the e-national **beneficiary registry**, enhanced **FSP's IT security** and **supported formalizing UAHelp** as a Government MIS



WFP coordinated with authorities to **design projects to rehabilitate**/install kitchens **of social canteens** to serve vulnerable Moldovans and refugees



WFP and partners provided **multipurpose cash** to **67,346** most vulnerable Moldovans **to address the war's socio-economic impact**

Under this strategic outcome (SO) of WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan 2024-2026 (ICSP) in the Republic of Moldova, WFP aims to enhance resilience by responding to crises affecting populations due to the war in Ukraine. The primary output objective is: *The Government benefits from an enhanced shock-responsive social protection system that more effectively reaches the most vulnerable populations.* This objective has been met by providing technical assistance to improve shock-responsive social protection and food security systems and capacities. WFP achieved the second output objective: providing vulnerable populations in the Republic of Moldova with social assistance cash top-ups to help them meet their food and other essential needs. This was accomplished through cash distribution to vulnerable Moldovan groups identified by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (MLSP).

With generous funding for its strategic outcome, WFP provided technical assistance to the MLSP by supporting the digital transformation of its Management Information Systems (MIS), enhancing risk management, and ensuring secure cash payments to vulnerable Moldovan citizens. In collaboration with MLSP and local authorities, WFP facilitated the establishment of social canteens aimed at providing food assistance to vulnerable Moldovan populations. WFP continued to help reinforce the Ajutor Social programme,³ aligning with the MLSP social assistance system reform: for fair access to social services of quality⁴ (RESTART reform). WFP supported the launching of the MLSP-UN Ajutor Social Project, with the provision of technical support in digitalization, and the launch of social food service projects. WFP has concluded the 2023-2024 period and commenced the implementation of the 2024-2025 cold season cash distribution programme for vulnerable Moldovan groups identified by MLSP.

Preparation and launch of the Ajutor Social Project

In May 2024, at the request of MLSP, WFP completed a detailed analysis of the performance of the Ajutor Social programme in collaboration with MLSP Agencies,⁵ UNICEF, STAAR,⁶ UNDP, and the World Bank. The results from this assessment contributed to the design by WFP of the MLSP-UN Agency Ajutor Social Project (2024-2025), with the following objectives:

1. Strengthen existing risk management processes to reduce inclusion errors while improving the efficiency of assistance delivery to beneficiaries.
2. Apply a case management approach and other incentives to improve the linkage of Ajutor Social beneficiaries to MLSP programmes that align with their needs.
3. Enhancing a shock-responsive capacity to enable MLSP to effectively utilize its social cash transfer programmes in response to national disasters.

The project was officially initiated in December, with WFP designated to coordinate and offer technical assistance for objectives 1 and 3. During the reporting period, under objective 1, WFP collaborated with the MLSP and STAAR to support the design and production of indicators for a Management Dashboard for the Ajutor Social Programme. The

dashboard will facilitate real-time access to information for MLSP managers at the raion, regional and central levels, facilitating tracking and management of the Programme. WFP contributed to the creation of a Risk Prevention module for social assistants, enhancing actions against errors and fraud involving both beneficiaries and MLSP staff. Additionally, the WFP supported the development of a workplan to upgrade the MLSP Social Assistants manual and formulated a training plan for Ajutor Social staff.

Under objective 3 of the project, in July 2024, WFP conducted a six-week support mission to assess the Government's social protection and disaster risk management systems by examining past Government experiences with shock-responsive social protection mechanisms, focusing on the delivery of government emergency cash transfers (SRSP). The mission produced a Common Country Assessment for SRSP and analyzed three National Disaster Contingency Plans. In September, WFP held a workshop with MLSP and local officials to guide the implementation of Standard Operating Practices for emergency cash transfer programmes. This will support the current contingency planning of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the United Nations (UN), as well as other crisis contingency plans.

Digital support to the MLSP

WFP led Workstream 1 of the UN Digitalization Working Group and analysed the 14 MLSP MIS with UNDP, UNICEF, Data 4 Impact and the Moldovan Government. The final report, including technical reports for each MIS, was delivered to the MLSP in June 2024 and is being used by the MLSP and UNDP for the e-Social Digital Project - unifying all MLSP MIS under a single window and creating a single beneficiary registry.

In February 2024, Posta Moldovei, a key Financial Service Provider (FSP) for WFP's cash assistance and the Government of the Republic of Moldova's social assistance and benefits delivery, experienced a ransomware cyberattack. Following this incident, the WFP offered technical support to improve IT security measures. This included providing architectural design recommendations and assisting in the implementation of two-factor authentication for VPN access to their servers. WFP piloted the updated architecture, featuring private servers isolated from the internet to better safeguard sensitive beneficiary data.

WFP carried out a Business Process Mapping exercise on the Ajutor Social cash delivery chain, data flow, and the role of Salford Information Advice and Support Services (SIASS). This assessment highlighted areas for improvement and recommended measures to enhance beneficiaries' access to Ajutor Social, while also assisting MLSP staff in effectively managing critical delivery steps. At MLSP's request, WFP assists with the design of delivery chain reinforcement and risk management measures.

WFP assisted the MLSP in formalising UAHelp as a government-managed information system (MIS). This support included facilitating its migration to the Government Cloud platform, MCLOUD, and enhancing the automation of data processing to improve usability. The Moldovan parliament approved the legislation in August 2024.

Social Food Service Projects

According to prior studies⁷ and field support missions that evaluated the feasibility of the social canteens' initiative during the reporting period, WFP collaborated with the MLSP and local authorities to design projects for rehabilitating or installing kitchens in Ursoaia village, Ugheni Municipality, and Bulboaca Refugee Accommodation Centre. These social canteens will serve vulnerable Moldovans whilst ensuring access by refugees. A Business Process Mapping of management processes and supporting digital approaches was conducted to determine how best practices could be implemented in each social canteen.

At the request of the Minister of Internal Affairs and in collaboration with its Agency for Material Reserves, WFP is assisting in the procurement and testing of a mobile canteen for the Government to provide hot meals as part of emergency response to disasters and crises.

Assistance to vulnerable Moldovans

WFP completed the 2023-2024 cold season cash distribution to vulnerable Moldovan groups identified by the MLSP and started an additional round for 2024-2025. Continuing the legacy of inter-agency leadership and advocating for a unified ONE-UN approach, the 2024-2025 cash distribution was implemented in partnership with MLSP and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The third edition of cold season cash assistance aims to mitigate the socio-economic impact of the war in Ukraine on Moldovan households. This collaborative initiative was undertaken at the request of the Moldovan Government to enhance their social assistance programmes for vulnerable populations, ensuring that essential needs are met during the cold season. WFP supports both Ukrainian refugees and vulnerable Moldovans, promoting social cohesion and ensuring no one is left behind. Throughout the reporting period, WFP delivered cash-based assistance to 40,751 households in Moldova, benefiting a total of 67,346 individuals. The distribution of this support was directed towards three categories identified by the MLSP as most vulnerable during the reporting period:

- A total of 29,760 households (35,712 unique beneficiaries - 54 percent women and 10,714 individuals with disabilities) who receive a pension equal to or less than MDL 3,300 (~ USD 175) and have contributed for at least 40 years at the time of retirement received a top-up of MDL 2,300 (~ USD 123).
- A total of 9,635 households with children living with disabilities received a top-up payment of MDL 3,300 (approximately USD 175) or MDL 3,300 (approximately USD 160).
- A total of 1,139 households with a personal assistant providing care for a disabled household member received MDL 5,000.
- 17 households with pregnant and breastfeeding women received MDL 5,000 each.

All support provided under this Service Order has contributed to the enhancement of social protection systems, as well as the capacity for Moldovan shock-responsive and emergency programmes. WFP's contribution to social protection programmes and enhancing the economic capacity of vulnerable groups through humanitarian financial assistance positively impacts the sustainability of local food markets. This effort indirectly supports economic growth and aligns with government priorities. During the initial 10 months of implementing this Strategic Objective, WFP contributed over USD 8 million in cash-based and value transfers to the Moldovan economy.

WFP integrated gender and age considerations into all social assistance activities in Moldova, as indicated by their Gender and Age Marker Code 3. Gender analysis has been performed during the monitoring and evaluation process, and the outcomes are available in various monitoring reports.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide assistance to national institutions on social protection, including through the provision of transfers for targeted populations	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 03: Humanitarian and development actors in Moldova have improved capacities to prepare for and respond to emergencies throughout the year.

This outcome aligns with the Inter-Agency 2024 Moldova Refugee Response Plan, aiming to ensure coordinated efforts among partners in Moldova to support the host country's responsibilities of protecting and assisting refugees and enabling partners to provide assistance to vulnerable populations as needed. During the reporting period, WFP was prepared to support partners and enhance coordination to support the Government of Moldova and humanitarian partners in assisting those in need. During the reporting period, there were no requests from partners, and the activity remained inactive.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development actors	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In 2024, Moldova achieved a score of 0.791 on the World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Index, ranking 13th out of 146 countries globally and 10th within Europe. This number represents an increase of 0.0782 points since 2006.¹ Moldova is among the top five countries reporting relatively equal access for women and men in economic participation and opportunity, where the parity rate in labor-force participation exceeds 95 percent.

The employment situation for Ukrainian refugee women in Moldova presents some challenges. While 81 percent of refugees in Moldova are women and children,² recent data indicate notable gender disparities affecting women's economic integration and empowerment.³ The unemployment rates for Ukrainian refugee women are higher than those for men, especially outside the capital, Chisinau, where job opportunities are less available.

Regarding gender-based violence, in 2019, it was estimated that 73 percent of women experienced at least one form of intimate partner violence during their lives.⁴ The Government reported progress in developing systems to prevent and combat gender-based violence. The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP) continues to enhance prevention efforts through various initiatives outlined in their National Programme on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence for the years 2023-2027.⁵

WFP's efforts to address gender inequalities and support women's empowerment in Moldova are facilitated by collecting data disaggregated by gender, age, and disability. This detailed portrayal of the situation and the support provided helps shape programs and ensure evidence-based decision-making. At the interagency level, WFP remained an engaged participant in the Gender Task Force, co-chaired by UN Women and the Gender Equality Platform, and actively promoted gender-sensitive humanitarian responses.

WFP ensured that women, particularly single mothers and women-headed households, received adequate assistance. From March to December 2024, WFP provided cash-based transfers to 40,751 vulnerable households, 63 percent of which were headed by women. The higher proportion of female recipients is a result of the vulnerability criteria applied when identifying vulnerable Moldovans. Specifically, 73 percent of beneficiaries were classified as vulnerable pensioners—a category predominantly comprising women due to their higher life expectancy. Additionally, this category almost exclusively consists of single-headed households.

In the interventions aimed at assisting refugee-hosting households, WFP provided cash assistance to a majority of women-headed households, comprising 63 percent. This percentage is comparable to that observed in refugee accommodation centers where the WFP offers hot meals to the most vulnerable individuals. Between March and December 2024, 40 percent of the residents in these centers were women, and another 40 percent were children.

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

Following the onset of the conflict in Ukraine, Moldova has received a substantial influx of Ukrainian refugees. Although many refugees have relocated to other countries, a significant number, including women, children, individuals with disabilities, and elderly persons, remain in Moldova, with substantial protection needs. Women and children comprise over 80 percent of the remaining Ukrainian refugees. Many are at heightened risk of gender-based violence, human trafficking, and exploitation, due to both their displacement status and economic vulnerabilities. The refugee crisis, energy uncertainties, and the repercussions of a high inflation rate (exceeding 30 percent in 2022) are significantly impacting the host population, leading to elevated prices for essential goods. The absolute poverty rate increased in 2023 compared to 2022 reaching 31.6 percent of the population, of which 42 percent live in rural areas¹. The Moldovan social protection system experienced a 7 percent increase in beneficiaries in April 2024 compared to April 2022.² Significant gaps remain in the government's support for vulnerable populations, including insufficient accommodation for long-term stays, limited access to social protection services, and inadequate legal assistance. These gaps are also observed for the Roma minority ethnic group in Moldova, which accounted for an estimated 0.3 percent of the population in 2014. The Government implements the *Program for the support of the Roma population in the Republic of Moldova for 2022-2025* to address these issues.⁴

In 2024, WFP in Moldova focused on incorporating protection mainstreaming, accountability to affected populations, and social cohesion strengthening into its operations. This commitment ensured the safe execution of programs that respect affected individuals' needs, rights, and capacities. WFP identified safety and protection-related risks through direct interactions, consultations, on-site observations, monitoring, and assessments. Identified risks consisted of security threats, potential discrimination based on gender, age, ethnicity or political views, and challenges related to information accessibility. These identified risks were addressed through appropriate measures, with their progress continuously monitored.

As the lead of the Food Security Sub-Working Group, co-chair with UNICEF of the UN Social Protection Working Group and an active participant in both the Refugee Protection Sector Working Group and Cash Working Group, WFP utilizes these coordination mechanisms to guide the design of its interventions.

According to its monitoring activities and additional reports, WFP provides assistance to the most vulnerable Ukrainian refugees in Moldova. This includes those residing in Refugee Accommodation Centers (RACs), Moldovan households hosting refugees, and vulnerable Moldovan populations identified by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP). Refugees accommodated in RACs were provided with food assistance from WFP in the form of three hot meals per day. Additionally, Moldovan households hosting refugees received periodic cash assistance from WFP to compensate for the additional expenses associated with accommodating Ukrainian refugees. Ethnic Roma among Ukrainian refugees reported receiving the same assistance as others in RACs. From November onward, vulnerable groups in Moldova received a one-time cash distribution. This initiative aimed to help them meet their basic needs during a period of rising costs for essentials such as food, heating, and energy.

A study commissioned by WFP on social cohesion and food security⁵ highlighted the importance of ongoing efforts to provide targeted assistance to key demographic groups within the local population to enhance vertical and horizontal social cohesion. In coordination with the UN community, WFP implemented winter cash assistance to selected vulnerable groups in Moldova. The beneficiary groups, selected jointly by WFP and MLSP, included pensioners with low pensions and households with a child living with disabilities.

Most recipients of the 2024-2025 cold season cash assistance were pensioners (73 percent), a vulnerable group in Moldova often relying solely on state pensions, which may not cover increased living expenses, especially after the war in Ukraine. Regarding this particular activity, WFP has commenced a monitoring exercise, with the data expected to be available in 2025.

WFP provides information about its assistance to beneficiaries through mobile text messaging, cooperating partners, and a hotline in an accurate, timely, transparent, and accessible manner. Cash distribution points are placed near beneficiaries to reduce security risks and accessibility issues. Additionally, a home delivery service is available for those who are immobile, ensuring access for all identified beneficiaries. There were no reported safety or security issues

during the reporting period.

To strengthen its accountability mechanisms, WFP uses the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM). The CFM is a toll-free hotline operated by WFP that provides beneficiaries with direct access to information and allows them to provide feedback, report issues, and submit complaints. During the reporting period, 96 percent of CFM cases were addressed and resolved. Details about the CFM channels are included in communication messages to beneficiaries, such as SMS messages and posters displayed at distribution points and refugee accommodation centers.

WFP's work in Moldova to train staff and partners, protect data, and prevent sexual exploitation and abuse demonstrates a commitment to integrity, transparency, and accountability.

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 Republic of Moldova, a landlocked country, is situated in an environment that is susceptible to climate change effects such as floods and droughts. These changes directly impact food production and food security in Moldova. The ongoing conflict in Ukraine, along with Moldova's economic dependence on Ukraine and the Russian Federation, has increased the vulnerability of the country. In the context of economic vulnerability, a targeted response is required to address the impact of climate change, particularly in the agricultural sector, which is an important part of Moldova's economy and development.

In accordance with the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework and the WFP Moldova Country Office's dedication to environmental stewardship, all activities are consistently evaluated for environmental risks. This ensures that interventions remain effective and sustainable without causing unintended harm to the environment. Building on the outcomes of 2023, during which all activities were classified as low-risk, more comprehensive data regarding local ecosystems and community practices have been incorporated into the environmental assessment process. This proactive strategy enables WFP to assess risks consistently and implement tailored mitigation plans as appropriate.

Since 2022, at the request of local authorities and partners, WFP Moldova, along with cooperating partners, conducted a review of the environmental impact of food distribution and production practices, in accordance with the Field Level Agreement General Conditions. This led to suggestions for adopting sustainable and environmentally friendly practices in both contracted catering services and on-site cooking production. In 2024, WFP monitored and implemented initiatives that aimed to enhance the capacity of cooperating partners and promoted a collaborative approach to addressing food security and environmental challenges. These efforts included effective waste management and the use of sustainable packaging materials, particularly within Refugee Accommodation Centers (RACs). A significant result of this assessment was the creation of a charter of principles that conforms to both national and international standards, establishing uniform criteria for waste disposal, food distribution, and hygiene practices. The establishment of common standards for RAC management aims to promote uniformity and improve the living conditions of refugees, in accordance with national and international best practices.

As part of the broader Government-led RAC consolidation strategy, WFP supports transitioning from catering services to on-site cooking whenever adequate kitchen facilities are available. This initiative promotes a more sustainable delivery of services while also contributing to the reduction of single-use plastic containers and minimizing food waste. During the reporting period, WFP facilitated the shift to on-site cooking in two RACs. The Centers implemented sustainable practices such as using reusable or biodegradable utensils in four RACs, recyclable disposable tableware in two RACs, and washable tableware in eight RACs.

In 2024, WFP continued to monitor sustainable waste management through collaboration with local stakeholders, the groundwork was laid for impactful changes that will benefit both the environment and the communities served.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Moldova introduced in 2023 an Environmental Management System (EMS), fostering sustainable practices within its operations. This initiative reinforces WFP's dedication to implementing environmentally sustainable practices across its facilities. The management services unit oversees the system, working diligently to enhance facilities, in alignment with WFP's sustainability goals and operational needs.

WFP is actively transitioning to more eco-friendly practices, including the digitization of processes, contributing to reduced paper consumption as well as increasing good practices for knowledge management. To minimize water and plastic waste, the management services unit has finalized a service contract for drinking water delivery utilizing

reusable containers rather than disposable plastic bottles. A water filtration system has been installed to provide employees with access to clean tap water. In collaboration with the landlord of its leased office, the management services unit is also monitoring and implementing office energy efficiency and water conservation, raising awareness among all WFP staff and other occupants of the facilities on good practices, as well as selecting low-water plants, such as succulents, for office greenery.

To contribute to the global efforts of energy conservation and reduce its carbon footprint, WFP is implementing a sensitization policy with all personnel which focuses on ensuring that lights and air conditioning units are turned off at the end of each workday, reducing unnecessary energy consumption.

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

WFP's operation in Moldova continues to ensure that crisis-affected populations, including refugees and host population, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs. WFP integrates nutrition considerations in Social Protection Systems through Cash-based transfers as it enables dietary diversity and healthy eating for vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and the elderly. In the refugee response, WFP ensures that emergency food assistance meets essential nutritional needs, preventing malnutrition. During the reporting period, WFP provided cash-based transfers to 67,346 vulnerable Moldovans and daily nutritious hot meals to 3,897 Ukrainian refugees. In addition, WFP continued to support the Government's capacity in providing better social protection services (food services) through the Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs).

Menus in RACs continue to be reviewed by WFP. Through focus group discussions and working with a local nutritionist, menus are adapted to better reflect the preferences of beneficiaries. WFP continued to engage with cooperating partners, RAC managers and contracted caterers to ensure positive outcomes. Menus ensure nutrient-dense caloric intake across proteins, fats, and complex carbohydrates with food items that are seasonal and available locally. These items can include grains and bread, seasonal fruit and vegetables, and sources of protein including meat and eggs. The daily hot meals for refugees ensured their dietary diversity without them resorting to negative food-related coping strategies. Monitoring data showed stability in March-December 2024 of the acceptable levels resulting from the three hot meals.

The Republic of Moldova continued to make progress in preventing malnutrition, with the 2024 Global Hunger Index score of 5.6, remaining in the low 0-9.9 bracket.¹ The country ranked 26th in the 127 countries with sufficient data to calculate the 2024 GHI score. The prevalence of children under five that are stunted is reported at 6.6 percent and that are wasted is at 3.3 percent which is an increase from 2021 respective 5.4 percent and 2.7 percent,² but remains well within the ranges to classify as "low".

Partnerships

During the reporting period from March to December 2024, WFP continued its activities in alignment with the priorities set by the Government of the Republic of Moldova. This involved working in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP) on the social assistance system reform agenda, known as RESTART. This objective is to align social protection structures and systems for equitable access to quality social services.

WFP support in Moldova is incorporated within the UN-Moldova Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027, which was developed by the United Nations Agencies working in Moldova with the national Government. WFP activities are also duly integrated within the 2024 Moldova Refugee Response Plan (RRP), complementing the efforts set out by all partners towards a coherent response to the refugee crisis resulting from the war in Ukraine. Through this initiative, WFP heads the Food Security Sub-Working Group, co-chairs with UNICEF the UN Social Protection Working Group and is an active member of the Cash Working Group and the Refugee Protection Sector Working Group. The inter-agency coordination and participation in relevant working groups ensures the complementary activities of relevant partners in Moldova, especially the Moldovan Government, and demonstrates the plus value and flexibility of the role of WFP in delivering and adjusting offers based on identified needs.

WFP continued to coordinate its activities with key actors in Moldova, including United Nations Agencies, INGOs, NGOs as well as civil society representatives. While its main Government interlocutor is the MLSP and its Agencies,² WFP also coordinates with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) and relevant initiatives³ as well as territorial, regional and local authorities.

Together with other UN entities, the WFP is also supporting direct capacity strengthening through the development and enhancement of social protection structure, where its focus is on digitalization of processes, risk management, cash assurance payments and beneficiary registration. Relying on its expertise, WFP contributes to an overall strengthened emergency response capacity of the Government of Moldova, transitioning the focus from providing assistance towards enhanced capacitation for a responsible exit. The latter is fully aligned with the responsible use of funds from donors for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the humanitarian action while looking into a transition of responsibility and a reduction of dependence of the Moldovan Government on international social protection actors.

In addition to supporting the Ukrainian refugees in Moldova, during the reporting period, at the request of the Government and in partnership with IOM, WFP continued the temporary cash distribution to vulnerable Moldovan groups which included pensioners and households caring for a child with a disability, complementing the social protection assistance provided by the Government. Building on its expertise, WFP took the lead in coordinating and implementing this activity, expanding beyond refugee crisis response to adopt a needs-based approach supporting both refugees and Moldovans. The WFP support is possible thanks to generous donor contributions from donors, particularly from Germany, the European Union, Norway, the United Kingdom and the Republic of Korea, especially those donors who offer flexible and timely funding, enabling the Country Office to align its priorities with the Government's objectives, needs and the prevailing context.

At the request of the MLSP, WFP completed in May 2024 a detailed analysis of the Ajutor Social programme performance in working with MLSP Agencies UNICEF, STAAR UNDP and the World Bank. Results from this assessment led to the design by WFP of the MLSP-UN Agency Ajutor Social Project (2024-2025).

Additionally, WFP led Workstream 1 of the UN Digitalization Working Group and analysed the 14 MLSP MIS with UNDP, UNICEF, Data 4 Impact and the Moldovan Government. The final report, including technical reports for each MIS, was delivered to the MLSP in June 2024 and is being used by the MLSP and UNDP for the e-Social Digital Project - unifying all MLSP MIS under a single window and creating a single beneficiary registry.

In close coordination and partnership with the Moldovan Government as well as with relevant United Nations (UN) Agencies, WFP Moldova contributes to the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus, implementing a diversified range of activities channelled through existent national structure and systems. WFP is directly supporting the Government in responding to the effects of the Ukraine war in Moldova, with a unique and balanced offer for a country-wide scale distribution of assistance, reaching both Ukrainian refugees and vulnerable Moldovans, contributing to socio-economical inclusion and supporting enhanced social cohesion.

Focus on localization

In 2024, WFP effectively carried out its activities through four cooperating partners including two local partners: Community Plus, a monitoring partner and HelpAge Moldova, a local organisation operating under the umbrella of HelpAge International, providing hot meals in Refugee Accommodation Center (RAC). The remaining two partners are international and include Action Against Hunger, supplying border snacks and hot meals; and World Vision International, supporting activity implementation. WFP continues to adjust its offer and aligns with the MLSP RACs Consolidation Strategy, aiming at maximizing the efficiency of RACs while repurposing some of the infrastructures to their original use. This consolidation supports cost optimization and efficiency of the RACs, reducing the financial weight on the Government. Within its efforts to strengthen the national capacity, WFP Moldova transitioned the RAC caseload management to HelpAge, a national level NGO, leveraging local expertise to support sustainable capacity.

The collaboration with Posta Moldovei, the MLSP's social protection provider, underscores WFP's commitment to strengthen the social protection mechanisms. Channelling of the WFP assistance through this national partner, along with capacity-building support, strengthens its role. Enhancing national capacity fosters localization, enabling local institutions and communities to run sustainable programs with reduced reliance on external partners.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

The strategic and operational partnerships with key UN agencies, including UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA, in providing a response to the needs of the Moldovan Government, reinforce the WFP collaborative commitments. Implemented activities contributed to the overall efforts in Moldova to promote transparent, and accountable social protection, aligned with the RESTART reform, promoted social cohesion, inclusion, and integration of vulnerable groups and overall complemented the work of other partners, including UN Agencies.

WFP ensured close engagement with all social protection actors, especially national and local authorities, promoting needs-based programming and overall contributing to the improvement of the effectiveness and efficiency of the humanitarian action. In addition to the successful partnership with the MLSP, WFP actively collaborates with all relevant authorities to secure the provision of adequate access, information, and support. WFP regularly consults and convenes with all relevant national, sub-national and local authorities including technical services *Agentia Nationala pentru Asistentă Socială* (ANAS) and *Agentia Nationala pentru Siguranța Alimentelor* (ANSA), mayors and social workers as well as UN agencies and I/NGOs involved in the implementation of food assistance interventions in the Country.

Financial Overview

Since launching the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), WFP has maintained a strong funding trajectory. Funding received from March to December 2024 (USD 24.2 million) combined with a substantial carry-over from February 2024 (USD 11.4 million), enabled WFP to reach 94,506 individuals affected by the crisis, representing over 4 percent of the total population. The overall expenditures for the period from March to December 2024 are USD 22.6 million, which consists of 75 percent of the Need-Based Plan (NBP)



















Donors during the reporting period included the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, the German Federal Foreign Office, the Republic of Korea, and France. In addition, the carryover funds received in 2023 from: the Romanian Agency for International Development Cooperation, as well as WPD Total Foundation (private donors). Furthermore, the International Organization for Migration partnered with WFP, channeling funds to support joint emergency cash assistance to Moldovan vulnerable population groups during the 2024-2025 cold season.

The funds have been allocated to the implementation of the ICSP Strategic Outcomes (SO) 1 and 2, and relevant activities. SO 1 - *Crisis-affected populations in the Republic of Moldova, including refugees, are able to meet their food and other essential needs throughout the year*, and SO 2 - *The Government of the Republic of Moldova has enhanced capacities and programmes to address the essential needs of vulnerable populations by 2026*. During the reporting period, SO 3 - *Humanitarian and development actors in the Republic of Moldova have improved capacities to prepare for and respond to emergencies throughout the year*, was not activated since WFP did not receive requests for such support.

The receipt of 33 percent of the funds at the end of the year, coupled with the limited implementation period, led to the need for reprogramming and reallocating funds, which created significant challenges for the overall operations of WFP in the Republic of Moldova. The country office continues to advocate for timely, flexible, unearmarked contributions to ensure sustainability of the overall programme and activity implementation, and to continue to scale up the country's capacity-strengthening activities, thereby increasing overall impact and aligning with the responsible exit.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	<div><div></div></div> 13,986,113	<div><div></div></div> 12,071,376	<div><div></div></div> 18,750,803	<div><div></div></div> 11,266,996
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Moldova, including refugees, are able to meet their food and other essential needs throughout the year.	<div><div></div></div> 13,986,113	<div><div></div></div> 12,071,376	<div><div></div></div> 18,750,803	<div><div></div></div> 11,266,996
Activity 01: Provide food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.	<div><div></div></div> 13,986,113	<div><div></div></div> 12,071,376	<div><div></div></div> 18,750,803	<div><div></div></div> 11,266,996
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	<div><div></div></div> 12,340,957	<div><div></div></div> 7,211,088	<div><div></div></div> 12,537,011	<div><div></div></div> 8,198,298
SO02: The Government of Moldova has enhanced capacities and programmes to address the essential needs of vulnerable populations by 2026.	<div><div></div></div> 12,340,957	<div><div></div></div> 7,211,088	<div><div></div></div> 12,537,011	<div><div></div></div> 8,198,298
Activity 02: Provide assistance to national institutions on social protection, including through the provision of transfers for targeted populations.	<div><div></div></div> 12,340,957	<div><div></div></div> 7,211,088	<div><div></div></div> 12,537,011	<div><div></div></div> 8,198,298
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	<div><div></div></div> 398,668	<div><div></div></div> 65,820	<div><div></div></div> 0	<div><div></div></div> 0
SO03: Humanitarian and development actors in Moldova have improved capacities to prepare for and respond to emergencies throughout the year.	<div><div></div></div> 398,668	<div><div></div></div> 65,820	<div><div></div></div> 0	<div><div></div></div> 0
Activity 03: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development actors.	<div><div></div></div> 398,668	<div><div></div></div> 65,820	<div><div></div></div> 0	<div><div></div></div> 0

Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 106,554	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 26,725,738	 19,348,284	 31,394,368	 19,465,294
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,646,568	 1,410,598	 2,051,629	 988,160
Total Direct Costs	 28,372,306	 20,758,882	 33,445,997	 20,453,454
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,816,690	 1,344,737	 2,161,693	 2,161,693
Grand Total	 30,188,996	 22,103,619	 35,607,690	 22,615,147

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Translation of official title in Romanian: "Reforma sistemului de asistență socială RESTART: pentru acces echitabil la servicii sociale de calitate"

[2] As the operation is a response to a volatile emergency, the planned beneficiaries were given a wide berth as a contingency measure. While the number of refugees arriving and staying in Moldova steadily rose over the course of the operation, they have not yet escalated on the scale envisaged, and thus WFP's ICSP shows lower actual achievements.

[3] This is an estimated number.

Operational context

[1] Hereinafter "Moldova"

[2] Unemployment rate, Republic of Moldova National Bureau of Statistics, https://statbank.statistica.md/PxWeb/pxweb/en/30%20Statistica%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__03%20FM__03%20MUN__MUN060/MUN160100.px/?rxid=b2ff27d7-0b96-43c9-934b-42e1a2a9a774

[3] Global Hunger Index (GHI) data for Moldova - <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/>

[4] Poverty rates, Republic of Moldova National Bureau of Statistics, https://statbank.statistica.md/PxWeb/pxweb/en/30%20Statistica%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__04%20NIV__NIV070/NIV070100.px/table/tableViewLayout2/?rxid=b2ff27d7-0b96-43c9-934b-42e1a2a9a774

[5] Population and demographic processes, Republic of Moldova National Bureau of Statistics, https://statbank.statistica.md/PxWeb/pxweb/en/20%20Populatia%20si%20procese%20demografice/20%20Populatia%20si%20procese%20demografice__POP010__POPPro/POP010600rcl.px/table/tableViewLayout2/?rxid=9a62a0d7-86c4-45da-b7e4-fecc26003802

[6] Social protection beneficiaries, Republic of Moldova National Bureau of Statistics, https://statbank.statistica.md/PxWeb/pxweb/en/30%20Statistica%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__09%20PRO/PRO010090trim.px/table/tableViewLayout2/?rxid=b2ff27d7-0b96-43c9-934b-42e1a2a9a774

[7] Ukrainian refugee in Moldova information, UNHCR - <https://data.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/248?sv=0&geo;=680>

[8] Translation of official title in Romanian: "Reforma sistemului de asistență socială RESTART: pentru acces echitabil la servicii sociale de calitate"

[9] Oversight missions by WFP regional bureau to Moldova including Finance, Management Services, Monitoring, Emergency and Preparedness and Security Assessment missions.

[10] In response to key risks, including M&E; unit turnover and staffing cuts at RBC and HQ, WFP hired an M&E; Officer, increased staff involvement, and coordinated with RBC and HQ for assurance planning, aligning with programme and donor reporting cycles.

[11] UAHelp, an information system created specifically for the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection by Evisoft in 2022, records and monitors households hosting refugees as well as refugees, and assists in managing the distribution of aid to refugees accommodated in Refugee Accommodation Centers.

Enhancing Emergency Response

[1] Ukrainian refugee in Moldova information, UNHCR - <https://data.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/248?sv=0&geo;=680>

[2] Participating institutions included: Civil Protection office at the central and local levels, MLSP representatives, representatives of LPAs and ATAS and STAS representatives from the three raions (Ungheni, Causeni and Balti)

[3] Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Moldova, press release (translation from Romanian): The first Learning Lab for social assistance employees aims to teach over 10.000 people. 22 partner organizations have signed a Joint Commitment with the MLSP, June 2024, <https://social.gov.md/comunicare/primul-laborator-de-invatare-pentru-angajatii-din-domeniul-asistentei-sociale-isi-propune-sa-instruiasca-peste-10-000-de-persoane-22-de-organizatii-partenere-au-semnat-un-angajament-comun-cu-minister/>

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Hereinafter "Moldova"

[2] This outcome is aligned with the Moldovan United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 (UNSDCF) Outcome 2: "By 2027, more accountable, and transparent, human rights-based and gender responsive governance empowers all people of Moldova to participate in and to contribute to development processes."

[3] The social cash transfer safety net of last resort for the most vulnerable Moldovans.

[4] Translation of official title in Romanian: "Reforma sistemului de asistență socială RESTART: pentru acces echitabil la servicii sociale de calitate"

[5] Including the National Social Inspectorate and the Department for Policies of Social Assistance for Families with Low-Income and the Elderly.

[6] FCDO-funded Social Protection Technical Assistance, Advice and Resources (STAAR)

[7] WFP (2023) - Pathways to strengthen social protection system by enhancing social food support services minimum quality standards; multiple engineering assessments of individual social canteen site

[Data Table] Indicator A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) has a planned value of USD 1,700,000. In 2024, the Country Office recognized the need to ensure the sustainability of social canteens under government management by the end of the Integrated Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) and serve highly vulnerable people covering the costs from the national budget in the future. Hence, the indicator does not report actual figures for 2024.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2024.pdf

[2] <https://data.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/248?sv=0&geo;=680>

[3] Gender Analysis of the Labor Market Assessment for Ukrainian Refugees in the Republic of Moldova, <https://moldova.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2024/10/gender-analysis-of-the-labor-market-assessment#view>

[4] OSCE (2019), Study - Bunăstarea și siguranța femeilor (translation - Women's well-being and safety) - (https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/e/f/425867_0.pdf)

[5] Translation of official title in Romanian: "Programul național privind prevenirea și combaterea violenței față de femei și a violenței în familie pentru anii 2023-2027"

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] Poverty rates, Republic of Moldova National Bureau of Statistics, https://statbank.statistica.md/PxWeb/pxweb/en/30%20Statistica%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__04%20NIV__NIV070/NIV070100.px/table/tableViewLayout2/?rxid=b2ff27d7-0b96-43c9-934b-42e1a2a9a774

[2] Social protection beneficiaries, Republic of Moldova National Bureau of Statistics, https://statbank.statistica.md/PxWeb/pxweb/en/30%20Statistica%20sociala/30%20Statistica%20sociala__09%20PRO/PRO010090trim.px/table/tableViewLayout2/?rxid=b2ff27d7-0b96-43c9-934b-42e1a2a9a774

[3] Populația Republicii Moldova la momentul Recensământului este de 2 998 235 (Translation "The population of the Republic of Moldova at the time of the Census is 2,998,235") - Republic of Moldova National Bureau of Statistics - https://statistica.gov.md/ro/populatia-republicii-moldova-la-momentul-recensamantului-este-de-2-998-12_896.html

[4] Program pentru susținerea populației de etnie romă din Republica Moldova pentru anii 2022-2025 (original title) - Moldovan Ministry of Education and Research - https://www.bri.gov.md/sites/default/files/document/attachments/program_576.pdf

[5] Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development (SeeD). Social Cohesion and Food Security (2023) - https://api.scoreforpeace.org/storage/pdfs/DOC_MoldovaWFP_Report_v3.pdf.

Country Office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR) and does not have a follow-up value as it is a NEW indicator and records only the Baseline and Targets for the 2024 reporting period.

Environmental sustainability

No follow-up value was entered, as only the baseline was recorded during the reporting period (new CSP indicator).

Nutrition integration

[1] Global Hunger Index. 2024. <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/moldova.html>

[2] Global Hunger Index. 2021. <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/pdf/en/2021.pdf>

Partnerships

[1] Translation of official title in Romanian: "Reforma sistemului de asistență socială RESTART: pentru acces echitabil la servicii sociale de calitate"

[2] Including the National Social Inspectorate and the Department for Policies of Social Assistance for Families with Low-Income and the Elderly.

[3] Including the Inspectorate of Operational Management as well as the Commission on Migration and Asylum on Temporary Protection Holders

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	96,378	37,170	39%
	female	124,548	57,336	46%
	total	220,926	94,506	43%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,432	751	31%
	female	3,026	555	18%
	total	5,458	1,306	24%
24-59 months	male	9,017	766	8%
	female	7,208	616	9%
	total	16,225	1,382	9%
5-11 years	male	18,851	2,449	13%
	female	15,071	3,325	22%
	total	33,922	5,774	17%
12-17 years	male	14,527	2,812	19%
	female	11,765	2,419	21%
	total	26,292	5,231	20%
18-59 years	male	30,914	10,087	33%
	female	50,030	24,350	49%
	total	80,944	34,437	43%
60+ years	male	20,637	20,305	98%
	female	37,448	26,071	70%
	total	58,085	46,376	80%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	60,992	8,602	14%
Resident	159,934	85,904	54%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	220,926	94,506	42%

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	3,600,000	6,246,615	174%
Commodity Voucher	7,563,000	4,564,232	60%
Value Voucher	1,300,000	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	5,833,333	6,260,026	107%
Commodity Voucher	1,700,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Moldova, including refugees, are able to meet their food and other essential needs throughout the year.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food assistance to refugees and other 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: Targeted refugees and other crisis-affected populations receive unconditional assistance to meet their essential needs, including food.					
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	41,060	16,487
			Male	28,066	10,673
			Total	69,126	27,160
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,600,000	6,246,616
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	8,863,000	4,564,232
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	4,159,000	2,712,510

Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide food assistance to refugees and other 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: Targeted refugees and other crisis-affected populations receive unconditional assistance to meet their essential needs, including food.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	General Distribution	Number	11,296	16,180

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Hot Meals for Refugees - Location: Moldova - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3.2	<3	<3	0.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.2	<3	<3	0.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.9	<3	<3	0.29	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	98	≥98	≥98	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥98	≥100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥98	≥99	100	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	2	≤2	≤1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤2	≤1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≤2	≤1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugee Hosting Households - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5.3	<5	<5	3.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.8	<5	<5	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.1	<5	<5	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	91	≥90	≥90	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	≥90	≥90	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	97	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	94	≥94	≥94	97.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	97.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥96	≥96	97.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5	≤5	≤5	2.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≤2	≤2	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≤4	≤4	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugee Hosting Housholds - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	40	≤40	≤40	27	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≤23	≤23	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	≤31	≤31	27	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	≤5	≤5	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≤1	≤1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≤3	≤3	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22	≤22	≤22	42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37	≤37	≤37	37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	≤30	≤30	40	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33	≥40	≥40	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≥40	≥40	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36	≥40	≥40	33	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: The Government of Moldova has enhanced capacities and programmes to address the essential needs of vulnerable populations by 2026.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide assistance to national institutions on social protection, including through the provision of transfers for targeted populations.					
Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 03: Vulnerable populations in Moldova are provided with social assistance cash top-ups that help them to meet their food and other essential 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	83,488	40,849
			Male	68,312	26,497
			Total	151,800	67,346
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	5,833,333	6,260,026
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,700,000	

Other Output					
Activity 02: Provide assistance to national institutions on social protection, including through the provision of transfers for targeted populations.					
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 02: The Government benefits from an enhanced shock-responsive social protection system that more effectively reaches the most vulnerable populations.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed

C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.4: Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	2,037	1,947
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	11	5
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	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	10	7
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	3	1

Outcome Results							
Activity 02: Provide assistance to national institutions on social protection, including through the provision of transfers for targeted populations.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Moldova - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - 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	=1	2		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=2	=1	2		WFP programme monitoring

Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=2	=1	2	WFP programme monitoring
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RHH - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	12	=50	≥15			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	=50	≥15			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	=50	≥15	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection 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 meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing		WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	34,271		Not applicable	14,206		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14,018		Not applicable	9,290		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48,289		Not applicable	23,496		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Hot Meals for Refugees - Location: Moldova - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97	=100	=100	98.16		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	98.49		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97	=100	=100	97.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	=100	=100	98.11		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Hot Meals - Location: Moldova - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	99.08		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.92		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.87		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Refugee Hosting Households - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	92.92		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	94.87		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	93.56		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugee Hosting Housholds - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	95	=100	=100	95.42		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	95.73		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	=100	=100	95.52		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		WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	No	No		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing		WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	7,119	≥8,241	≥7,475	5,344		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4,669	≥5,405	≥4,902	3,213		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11,788	≥13,646	≥12,377	8,557		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Hot Meals for Refugees - Location: Moldova - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	67	≥80	≥80	68.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67	≥80	≥80	54.17		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	67	≥80	≥80	65.66		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugee Hosting Households - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	26	≥80	≥80	39.37		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≥80	≥80	20.69		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25	≥80	≥80	35.48		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All activities - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - 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	=0			WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP Moldova

Maria, a young Ukrainian refugee, receiving breakfast at WFP-supported Refugee Accommodation Center.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

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

Annual Country Report

Moldova Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2026)

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

Annual CPB Overview



Code			Strategic Outcome
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in Moldova, including refugees, are able to meet their food and other essential needs throughout the year.	
SO 2		The Government of Moldova has enhanced capacities and programmes to address the essential needs of vulnerable populations by 2026.	
SO 3		Humanitarian and development actors in Moldova have improved capacities to prepare for and respond to emergencies throughout the year.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description	
SO 1	URT1	Provide food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.	
SO 2	SPS1	Provide assistance to national institutions on social protection, including through the provision of transfers for targeted populations.	
SO 3	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development actors.	

Annual Country Report

Moldova Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2026)

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 Moldova, including refugees, are able to meet their food and other essential needs throughout the year.	Provide food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.	13,986,113	12,071,376	18,750,803	11,266,996
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			13,986,113	12,071,376	18,750,803	11,266,996
17.9	The Government of Moldova has enhanced capacities and programmes to address the essential needs of vulnerable populations by 2026.	Provide assistance to national institutions on social protection, including through the provision of transfers for targeted populations.	12,340,957	7,211,088	12,537,011	8,198,298
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			12,340,957	7,211,088	12,537,011	8,198,298
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors in Moldova have improved capacities to prepare for and respond to emergencies throughout the year.	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development actors.	398,668	65,820	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			398,668	65,820	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	106,554	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	106,554	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			26,725,738	19,348,284	31,394,368	19,465,294
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,646,568	1,410,598	2,051,629	988,160
Total Direct Costs			28,372,306	20,758,882	33,445,997	20,453,454
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,816,690	1,344,737	2,161,693	2,161,693
Grand Total			30,188,996	22,103,619	35,607,690	22,615,147


 Michael Henning
 Chief, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

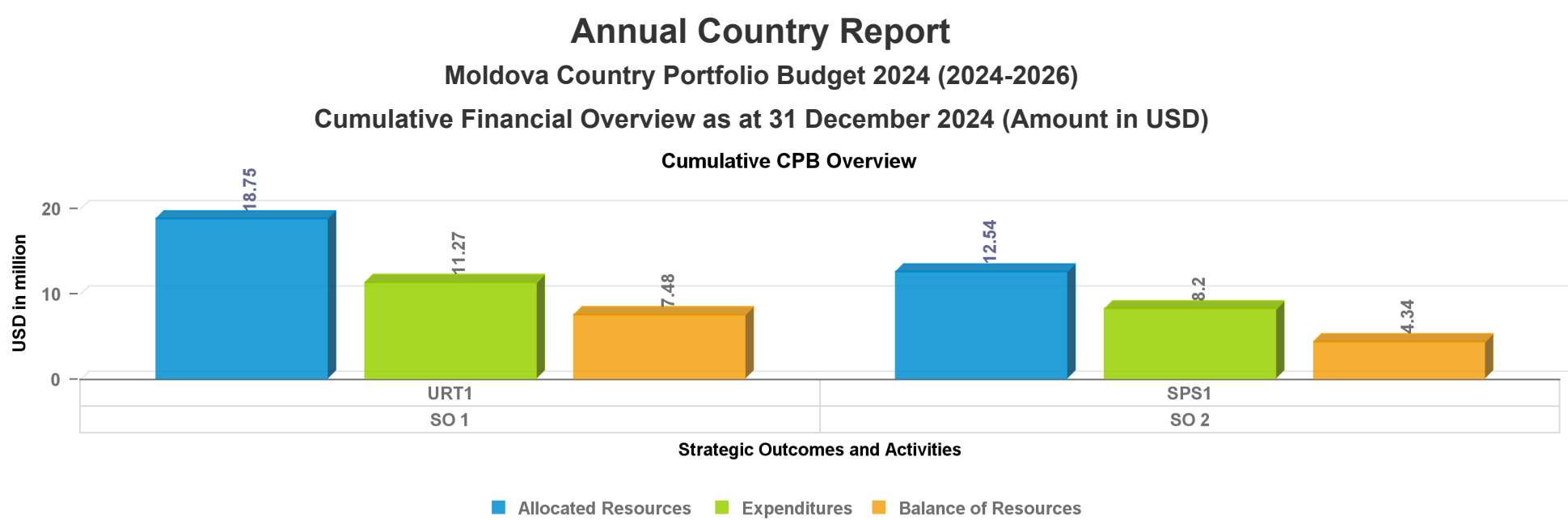
Columns Definition

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



Strategic Outcomes and Activities		
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide assistance to national institutions on social protection, including through the provision of transfers for targeted populations.

Annual Country Report

Moldova Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2026)

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 Moldova, including refugees, are able to meet their food and other essential needs throughout the year.	Provide food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.	13,986,113	18,750,803	0	18,750,803	11,266,996	7,483,807
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			13,986,113	18,750,803	0	18,750,803	11,266,996	7,483,807
17.9	The Government of Moldova has enhanced capacities and programmes to address the essential needs of vulnerable populations by 2026.	Provide assistance to national institutions on social protection, including through the provision of transfers for targeted populations.	12,340,957	12,537,011	0	12,537,011	8,198,298	4,338,713
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			12,340,957	12,537,011	0	12,537,011	8,198,298	4,338,713
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors in Moldova have improved capacities to prepare for and respond to emergencies throughout the year.	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development actors.	398,668	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			398,668	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	106,554	0	106,554	0	106,554
Subtotal SDG Target			0	106,554	0	106,554	0	106,554
Total Direct Operational Cost			26,725,738	31,394,368	0	31,394,368	19,465,294	11,929,074
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,646,568	2,051,629	0	2,051,629	988,160	1,063,469
Total Direct Costs			28,372,306	33,445,997	0	33,445,997	20,453,454	12,992,543

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

Annual Country Report

Moldova Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2026)

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
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	1,816,690	2,163,207		2,163,207	2,163,207	0
		Grand Total	30,188,996	35,609,204	0	35,609,204	22,616,661	12,992,543

This donor financial report is interim


Michael Hemming, 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