



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Moldova

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2026

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
Country office story	11
Programme performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	16
Strategic outcome 03	19
Cross-cutting results	20
Gender equality and women's empowerment	20
Protection and accountability to affected people	22
Environmental sustainability	24
Nutrition integration	25
Partnerships	26
Financial Overview	28
Data Notes	31
Annex	32
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	32
Figures and Indicators	33
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	33
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	33
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	33
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	33
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	35
Cross-cutting Indicators	42

Overview

Key messages

- WFP assisted **26,917**¹ refugees and Moldovans, supporting hosting of refugees and assisting vulnerable women, children, elderly and disabled persons, while advancing technical assistance to strengthen social-protection systems and leading coordination across humanitarian and development partners.
- WFP leveraged its corporate expertise in cash assistance, beneficiary management and digitalization, aligning with national and UN priorities on refugee inclusion and shock-responsive social-protection.
- The Country Office closure marks a successful conclusion to WFP Moldova's entry-exit model, serving as a template for how WFP can lead emergency responses, support governments, and execute responsible cost-efficient transitions that leave behind stronger systems.

From Emergency Response to Sustainable National Systems

After four years, the Moldova Country Office closure in February 2026 is a success story. Designed with a temporary footprint, WFP's entry-exit model delivered substantial results for refugees, Moldovans affected by the war in Ukraine and national systems.

In 2025, WFP's continued close collaboration with UN partners accelerated government-led reforms, reinforcing refugee integration, shock-responsive social protection (SRSP) and digitalisation for improved beneficiary management. This paved the way for WFP's responsible transition of its refugee caseload to UNHCR and Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP) by February 2026. MLSP also welcomed WFP's contributions to the strengthening of national SRSP capacities.

Despite positive outcomes, Moldova's context remains fragile. While the war in Ukraine continues, a renewed refugee influx remains possible. The Ukraine war also continues to affect Moldova's economy. In January 2025, Ukraine ended the Russian gas transit cutting off a key revenue for the autonomous separatist region, i.e. Administrative-Territorial Units of the Left Bank of the Dniester (LB). The socio-economic instability since January 2025 in LB has increased the likelihood of a humanitarian crisis, with spillover effects to the rest of Moldova. The Moldovan authorities would struggle to manage this alone if it materialized. The end of Russian gas flow also affected the rest of Moldova, who previously benefitted from cheap LB-generated electricity, but had to replace this with EU-electricity at higher prices, raising consumer bills with inflation peaking at 34.6 percent.

Moldova's GDP grew from 0.1 percent in 2024 to 1.6 percent² in 2025 supported by EU loans and grants. Poverty rose from 24.5 percent in 2021 to 33.6 percent in 2024 with 42.9³ percent in rural areas, worsening food insecurity of elderly-headed families, those with disabled persons or multiple children. Between March 2022 and December 2025 over 2.4 million Ukrainian refugees entered Moldova (89 percent women and children, 13 percent elderly), with 148,995⁴ still residing there. The most vulnerable remain dependent on humanitarian assistance given their inability to work.

Despite economic and social pressures — and significant hostile foreign interference — the pro-EU Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS) maintained its majority after the September parliamentary elections, continuing the EU partnership and progress on EU-accession.

After February 2026, WFP will maintain emergency preparedness in Moldova, with the Regional Office as the focal point. The Basic Agreement— since October 2025 and valid indefinitely—ensures the legal basis for a rapid WFP re-engagement if required. Contingency plans developed with the Resident's Coordinator Office (RCO), UNHCR and the Ministry of Internal Affairs include triggers for scaling up international support. WFP's proven ability to operate at scale across the entire territory including in LB, positions it as a reliable partner should humanitarian needs re-emerge.

In 2025, WFP provided three hot meals daily to 2,150 refugees in Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs). The number of RACs dropped from 24 in January to 18 by December 2025, following MLSP's RAC consolidation strategy that prioritizes vulnerable refugees in RACs and helps other refugees integrate into communities through cash-for-rent programmes. In anticipation of concluding by February 2026, WFP focused on transitioning the provision of hot meals in RACs to UNHCR and MLSP, recognising this as a vital element of Moldova's refugee response, especially for vulnerable refugees. WFP engaged with MLSP, UN-agencies and donors to ensure a sustainable handover, continuity and integration in national systems and development plans.

WFP provided cash to refugee-hosting households, including expansion of the Refugee Hosting Households programme (RHHP) to the LB. In 2025, 6,826 households, or 18,612 individuals, received transfers, enabling them to meet needs such as food, energy, and shelter while strengthening social cohesion. In parallel, the CO led a sustainable transition of the RHHP to MLSP. As donor priorities shifted and refugee numbers declined, WFP worked with MLSP to integrate RHHP's UAHelp Management Information System (MIS) into the government's digital system, trained staff and transferred ownership to MLSP to support future refugee- and emergency responses.

Moldova's proximity to Ukraine made it a key transit point for refugees. Through June 2025, WFP provided food assistance at Palanca and Otaci-borders, offering snacks and hot meals. As border movements stabilized and the operational footprint of international actors reduced, WFP concluded its border support, reflecting a transition towards a more localized response.

For the third consecutive year, in 2025, WFP, under the guidance of the MLSP and in partnership with IOM, provided winter cash top-ups to 5,601 vulnerable Moldovans, including pensioners and households with disabled children.

WFP's technical assistance to MLSP, grown out of direct assistance, focussed on strengthening Moldova's national social protection system for integration of humanitarian aid into government programmes. Efforts centred on: 1) Integrating vulnerable refugees and Moldovans into national programmes; 2) Adapting existing programmes and platforms such as Ajutor Social and the digital refugee management platform (UAHelp) to sustain this integration; 3) Enhancing MLSP's capacity for emergency response through developing SRSP tools such as an Emergency Cash Transfer package. WFP conducted assessments, developed recommendations and training materials, focussed on digitalisation, staff development, and advocacy that were aligned with MLSP's social protection RESTART reform and handed over to MLSP and its partners.

WFP advanced SRSP by testing emergency cash delivery during the Durlleşti fire emergency response to 559 people. This contributed to WFP's development of SRSP Standard Operating Procedures for a government-led crisis response framework. WFP organized Training of Trainers, benefitting 6,396 professionals. WFP developed and launched tools to reinforce the cash delivery chain of MLSP's social safety net of last resort, Ajutor Social, including a Data Analytics and Visualization Dashboard, a Cash Reconciliation Module and Risk Prevention guidelines for staff.

A total of seven guidance and operational manuals were developed, alongside ten analytical reports with recommendations for MLSP and UN partners. Five digital tools were established to support refugee response and social assistance programmes. MLSP issued three internal orders to its staff to ensure use of these tools and their integration into national social protection policies and strategies for large-scale and lasting use. Partnerships remained central to WFP. Collaboration with MLSP and key-partners facilitated the refugee response (UNHCR), emergency preparedness (UN Resident Coordinator's Office) and reinforced social protection reforms (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA).

WFP also worked with the Government's post office service, Posta Moldova, to enhance digital delivery mechanisms and strengthen financial service security, while Posta Moldova's mobile cash delivery services brought WFP's cash assistance closer to elderly and disabled beneficiaries in rural areas.

WFP promoted localisation, by supporting the transition of responsibilities from WFP to MLSP and other UN agencies, from international NGOs to local NGOs, and from international Western Union as a Financial Service Provider to the nationally well-established Posta Moldova. Combined with WFP's technical assistance, this transition of responsibilities strengthened national ownership and built local capacity.

WFP placed strong emphasis on gender equality and disability inclusion. Women and children represented most beneficiaries, reflecting both refugee demographics and the vulnerability of women-headed households. Persons with disabilities were explicitly targeted, with 3,080 beneficiaries reported under crosscutting indicator CC1.4.

WFP's activities contributed directly to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships), while indirectly supporting SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). Moldova's commitment to the 2030 Agenda, articulated in its national development strategy (Moldova 2030), was reinforced by WFP's contributions to social sector reforms, localisation, and EU accession aspirations.

26,917

Total beneficiaries in 2025



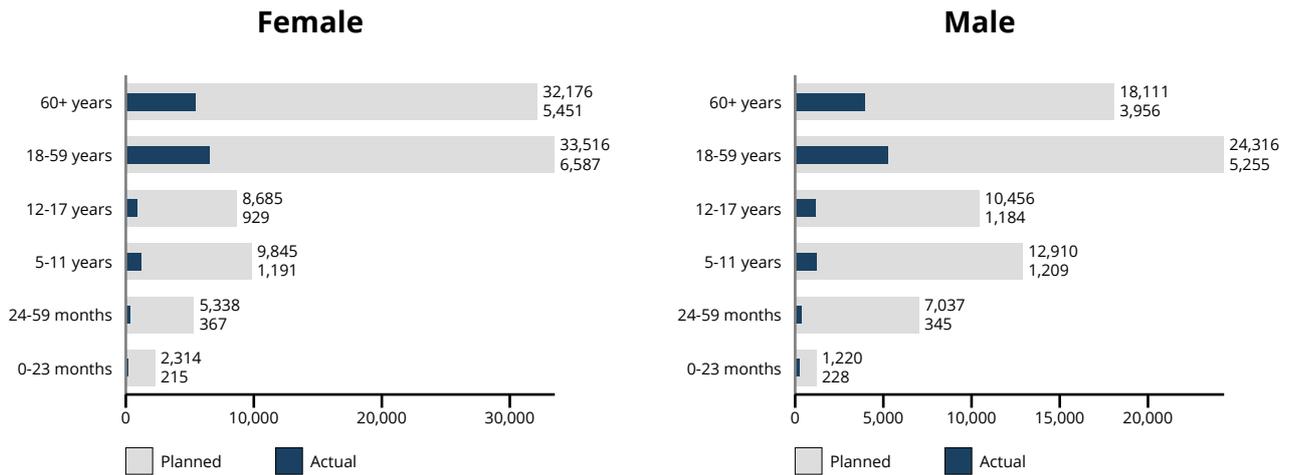
55% female



45% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,080 (56% Female, 44% Male)

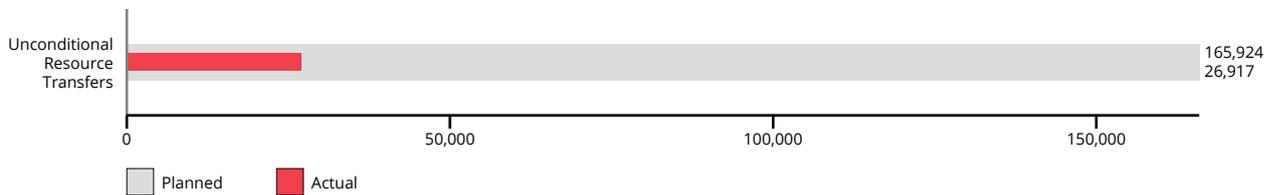
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



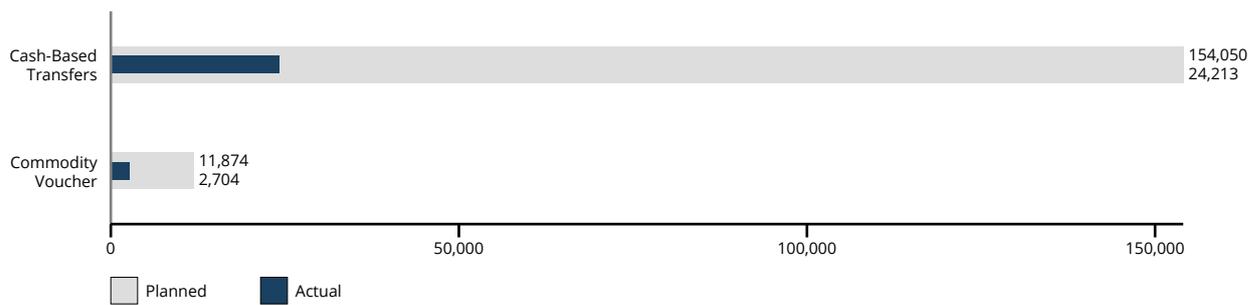
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



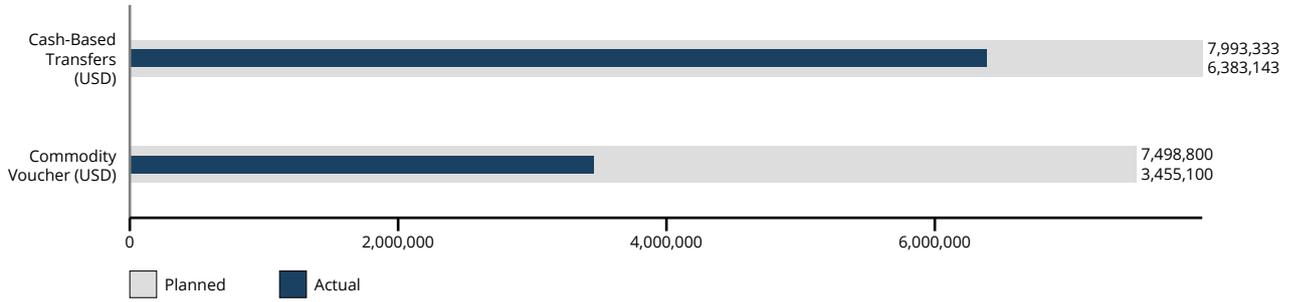
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



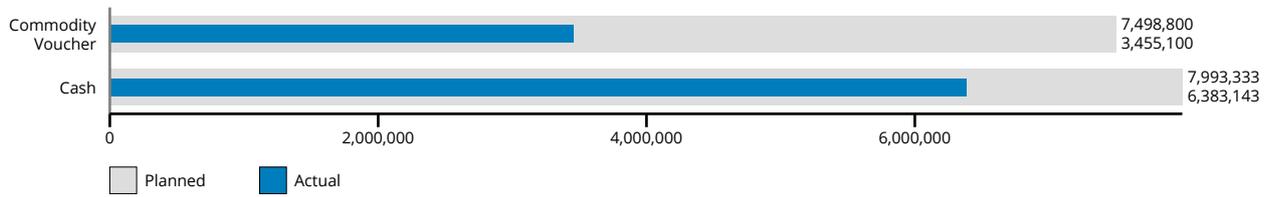
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Moldova, with a population of 2.4 million (2024), is an upper-middle-income economy facing a fragile recovery due to high energy prices and the knock-on effects of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The conflict led to a 5% GDP decline with 0.1 percent growth in 2024 and 1.6 percent¹ in 2025 supported by EU loans and grants. Inflation peaked at 34.6% and

poverty increased from 24.5% in 2021 to 33.6 % in 2024, with 42.9 percent in rural areas², worsening food insecurity of elderly-headed families, those with disabled persons or multiple children. Energy price shocks and reliance on costly EU imports have strained Moldova's fragile recovery. As of 2024, EU accounted for 54 percent of Moldova's total trade in goods. Despite this diversification (in addition to Ukrainian and Russian imports), the country remained exposed to disruptions in food, energy and commodity supplies, which affected markets, competitiveness, and household purchasing power—particularly among vulnerable groups. The World Bank considers that EU accession and structural reforms are essential for Moldova's long-term growth.

With no clear path to peace between Russia and Ukraine, a renewed influx of refugees remains possible. In addition, the socio-economic instability since January 2025 in the autonomous LB separatist region, increases the likelihood of a humanitarian crisis, with spillover effect to the entire country. The Moldovan constitutional authorities would struggle to manage this alone if it materialized. In January 2025, Ukraine ended the Russian flow of gas cutting off a key revenue for LB-de facto authorities, resulting in reduced and unpredictable gas supplies since then, shrinking revenues, and lowered economic activity. This, combined with severe budget cuts and significantly less trade flows, continues to place the LB in a difficult financial and socio-economic position. It remains unclear how long this situation can continue before the LB model may collapse. In parallel, the constitutional government emphasizes advancing the economic reintegration of the separatist region into Moldova's official framework, in the context of EU accession negotiations.

The end of the Russian gas flow through Ukraine also affected the rest of Moldova, previously benefitting from cheap LB-generated electricity, now replaced with EU-electricity at higher prices, raising consumer bills and inflation.

Despite economic and social pressures — and significant hostile foreign interference — the pro-EU Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS) maintained its majority after the September parliamentary elections, continuing EU partnership and progress on EU-accession. The electoral period introduced sensitivities, influencing public discourse and policymaking, particularly around refugee inclusion and social spending. In 2025, Russia continued hybrid war activities—including disinformation, cyberattacks, propaganda, and military drone incursions. This poses future risks to Moldovan stability and social cohesion.

While Moldova ranked 26th out of 123 countries in the 2025 Global Hunger Index with a score of 5.1³—indicating low levels of hunger—persistent inequality and constrained purchasing power underscored the need for continued support to vulnerable groups.

Demographic decline remains a key issue. The official population stood at 2.4 million as of January 2025⁴, compared to 2.6 million in January 2022, reflecting persistent outmigration, low fertility rates, and an aging population—trends most pronounced in rural areas. Despite these demographic pressures, unemployment remained low at 3.5 percent in 2025⁵.

Between the start of the War in Ukraine in 2022 until December 2025 over 2.4 million Ukrainian refugees (81 percent women and children, 13.6 percent elderly) entered Moldova, with 148,995⁶ still residing there, making Moldova the highest per capita host country for Ukraine refugee hosting countries. While other Ukraine-refugee host countries benefit from EU-backed systems supporting refugees' transition to national services, Moldova's Temporary Protection Regime relies exclusively on external humanitarian funding. The limited expansion of a legal status for refugees or integration into national systems is due to insufficient domestic resources. This has resulted in the most vulnerable refugees being still dependent on humanitarian assistance at the end of 2025.

This situation highlights the significant pressures faced by both the Moldovan government and humanitarian agencies in sustaining support for refugees amidst shrinking international resources. As humanitarian funding contracts and the transition towards government-led support accelerates, coordination and strategic planning become more crucial. Effective collaboration between international agencies, the Moldovan government and key donors is essential to bridge funding gaps, prevent service disruptions, and protect vulnerable refugees and host-population alike, from falling through the cracks.

During this critical transition period, the responsibility for the refugee response and integration is expected to shift fully from the humanitarian to the development and public sectors by the end of 2026.

In 2025, under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP met immediate food needs through hot meals and snacks in RACs and cash-based assistance for Moldovan households hosting refugees and made progress towards a responsible handover to other partners by February 2026. In addition, the LB-dynamics required close monitoring and careful engagement by national and international partners. WFP played a key-role in ensuring wider UN emergency preparedness and response plans were in place, while collaborating with UNHCR and the Ministry of Interior on refugee-related contingency planning.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP's partnership with MLSP further evolved from direct assistance into a broader effort of strengthening the national social protection system and responsibly transitioning humanitarian assistance into government programs. As part of its responsible exit in February 2026, support focused on managing the integrated refugee response and preparing refugees to enter national programmes; transitioning humanitarian aid into

government programmes and platforms such as Ajutor Social, social food services, and the UAHelp MIS platform; and, strengthening MLSP's emergency response capacity through the development of a shock-responsive social protection platform, including a government-led Emergency Cash Transfer package.

In 2025, consistent with the planned responsible exit outlined in the ICSP, WFP Moldova initiated its transition to a responsible exit by February 2026. WFP's global Country Presence Footprint Review, conducted mid-2025 across 31 WFP operations, including Moldova, confirmed this approach. The review concluded that Moldova successfully addressed food security challenges over the previous years and recommended transitioning WFP to a Non-Resident Agency model by the end of the ICSP period, with the Regional Office as the contact point.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP continued to prioritize comprehensive risk management to ensure the safe, accountable, and uninterrupted delivery of assistance under the ICSP. The operating environment remained fluid, shaped by war in Ukraine, parliamentary elections, persistent inflationary pressures, and elevated costs of living that affected both refugees and vulnerable Moldovan households. Uncertainties in energy and fuel supplies, particularly in the LB, required ongoing monitoring and contingency planning.

WFP maintained strong internal governance and assurance practices throughout the reporting period. The Country Office updated its 2025 risk register, specifically identifying risks related to the transition towards a responsible exit from the country and conducted bi-annual reviews of mitigation measures in alignment with corporate standards. Risk mitigation actions were integrated into functional workplans and the transition matrix - developed by the CO to closely monitor the transition process-, outlining mitigation actions such as maintaining sufficient staff, government and stakeholder consultations and managing phase-out milestones. Oversight and technical support from the Regional Office, HQ Evaluation and External Audit contributed to enhanced operational procedures, reinforced accountability, and contributed to the preparation of responsible exit and supported institutional learning. Exit and phasing out milestones were updated to reflect contextual changes and planning included preparing for additional or flexible funding should operational timelines shift.

In response to the findings of the 2024 Privacy Impact Assessment and evolving operational requirements, WFP updated all Field Level Agreements with cooperating partners to incorporate strengthened data protection obligations and clarified roles for safeguarding beneficiary information. Activity monitoring and the Community Feedback Mechanism continued to inform operational adjustments and supported transparent, needs-driven decision-making.

Across all activities, WFP applied conflict-sensitive, inclusion, and social cohesion principles and reinforced awareness of the organization's Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Policy and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse standards among staff, cooperating partners, and contractors.

Lessons learned

WFP Moldova's work in 2025 demonstrated that transitioning from direct assistance to national system-strengthening support is most effective when planned early and grounded in lessons learned from humanitarian assistance, government sectoral reforms (RESTART) and strategic partnerships with MLSP and other UN-agencies. Technical assistance with MLSP evolved from WFP's humanitarian delivery role and focused on reinforcing national social protection systems—leveraging WFP's global expertise on digital platforms, cash assurance, SRSP preparedness, and institutional capacity development—creating foundations for a progressive shift towards government-led management of vulnerable populations beyond WFP's presence.

Humanitarian assistance demonstrated its potential to drive policy change when aligned with national priorities. The Cash to Vulnerable Moldovans programme met urgent needs whilst influencing parliamentary action to expand eligibility for social pensions to the most vulnerable pensioners, illustrating how well-designed interventions can reinforce national ownership.

Capacity strengthening of MLSP's social workforce was central to a sustainable handover. The Training of Trainers model embedded WFP's expertise within MLSP structures and enabled learning across the workforce. This evolved into an innovative e-learning model linked to the Government's MLearn platform, allowing MLSP to scale up access to training whilst reducing costs, and provides a scalable, nationally owned training mechanism for the future.

Country office story

Svetlana's Journey in Moldova's Refugee Response



© WFP

A Moldova social assistant with two pensioners.

For Svetlana, a social assistant with over 17 years of experience, every day is an opportunity to make a difference. Serving the community of Lalpujeni in the Cimișlia district, about 72 km from Moldova's capital Chișinău, she provides direct support to vulnerable families in a locality of just 1,300 inhabitants.

Her career, dedicated to helping those most in need, is now evolving alongside the country's social protection system. Through the localization of the Refugee Household Hosting program (RHHP), Svetlana's role is becoming even more central. This multi-purpose cash assistance initiative, launched in March 2022 by WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP) under the Refugee Response Plan, is transitioning to full national ownership.

As a frontline worker, Svetlana engages directly with beneficiaries — verifying households, tracking needs, and ensuring support reaches those most vulnerable. Her expertise and local knowledge demonstrate the strength of Moldova's social assistants, who are now at the heart of integrating the RHHP into the national system.

This transition marks a pivotal step in strengthening Moldova's national social protection framework. The phased transfer of ownership includes a digital upgrade of the refugee management information system (UAHelp), ongoing refugee verification exercises, and the testing of emergency cash transfers. These measures not only provide immediate relief but also build Moldova's long-term capacity to host displaced populations, enhancing efficiency and resilience.

The impact of the RHHP has been profound. Monitoring data revealed that 69 percent of Moldovan households would not have been able to host refugees without cash assistance. For vulnerable host families — 24 percent with no working members and 40 percent with only one — this support was essential to cover rising food and winter costs while welcoming Ukrainian refugees into their homes.

Svetlana's story reflects a broader transformation: the shift from international aid to localized, nationally owned systems that empower communities. By placing social assistants at the centre, Moldova is not only responding to today's refugee needs but also laying the foundation for a more resilient future.

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 **2,150 refugees** across 24 accommodation centres with **3 hot meals daily**. The majority indicated high satisfaction with the menu.



WFP addressed immediate food needs of **554 newly arrived Ukrainian refugees** at the border (**53 % women, 33 % children**) by providing **hot meals**.



WFP provided **cash assistance** to **6,826 Moldovan households (18,612 beneficiaries)** **hosting 16,781 refugees** to meet their essential needs.

Under Strategic Outcome 1 of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2024-2026, WFP continued to provide food assistance to most vulnerable refugees and Moldovan households hosting refugees. As the response evolved from an acute emergency toward a more stabilised phase, WFP adjusted the scale, duration and modalities of assistance while maintaining a strong focus on beneficiaries with the highest levels of vulnerability.

Throughout the reporting period, WFP delivered unconditional food and cash-based assistance through three complementary activities: the provision of hot meals to refugees residing in Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs), provision of food assistance at key border crossing points, and cash assistance to Moldovan households hosting refugees, referred to as Refugee Hosting Households (RHHs). All interventions were implemented under the leadership of MLSP, in coordination with UNHCR and other UN partners, and aligned with the Refugee Response Plan and inter-agency coordination mechanisms¹.

Food assistance in Refugee Accommodation Centres

In 2025, WFP continued providing three daily hot meals per day to refugees in RACs through cooperating partners, in line with the MLSP's RAC consolidation strategy². As refugees moved into alternative accommodation under the MLSP policy direction, the RAC network contracted. Between January and December, six centres were closed as part of the Ministry's consolidation process. In coordination with MLSP and UNHCR, WFP maintained food assistance in the remaining centres to ensure continuity of support for vulnerable refugees, including elderly persons, disabled people and families with young children.

Under MLSP's leadership and through cooperating partners, WFP delivered three daily hot meals to refugees residing in **24** Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs) throughout 2025. During the reporting period **1,190,106** hot meals were provided to **2,150** refugees, comprising **42** percent women, **38** percent children, **20** percent men, and **10** percent persons living with disabilities. Refugee households residing in RACs are mostly led by women, with 72 percent being headed by women, 57 percent have an elderly member, 25 percent include a disabled person, 81 percent lack a working member, and half depend on pension income.

Where MLSP-approved kitchen facilities were available, WFP provided commodity vouchers valued at 6 US Dollars (USD) per person per day to enable the local purchase of food for on-site meal preparation. This modality allowed flexibility in menu planning, improved responsiveness to dietary and cultural preferences, and strengthened oversight of food quality. In RACs without kitchen facilities, WFP contracted local catering services via implementing partner to ensure the provision of three daily hot meals.

As of December 2025, on-site cooking was implemented in 8 RACs, while 10 RACs relied on catering services for meal provision. This mixed-modality approach ensured continuity of assistance with maximising flexibility, cost-efficiency and alignment with available infrastructure, while continuing to support local markets.

Monitoring of food assistance in RACs

Monitoring activities included regular spot checks of RACs, post-distribution monitoring and outcome surveys conducted with cooperating partners. These activities assessed food quality, portion size, meal frequency, dietary adequacy and overall satisfaction with services provided. During 2025, **79** monitoring visits were conducted

across **24** RACs, and **469** refugees participated in outcome monitoring surveys.

Findings indicated high levels of satisfaction among refugees receiving food assistance in RACs. All respondents rated food assistance and related services as **"very good"** and confirmed that they consistently received sufficient food. Refugees rated overall satisfaction with food provision at **9.3** out of 10, reflecting positive feedback on food quality, portion size, taste and variety. Furthermore, **87** percent of refugee respondents reported that the menu completely met their dietary needs, indicating strong alignment with nutritional and cultural preferences.

Monitoring findings were reviewed with cooperating partners and RAC management to identify areas for improvement and ensure adherence to agreed standards. Where issues were identified, corrective actions were taken promptly, contributing to continuous improvements in service quality and accountability.

Border assistance

With its shared border and strong cultural ties to Ukraine, Moldova became a key transit country for people fleeing the conflict. In coordination with UN partners and national authorities, WFP initially provided snacks and later hot meals at the Palanca and Otaci border crossings to ensure that children and adults received immediate, nutritious support during transit, consistent with the inter-agency refugee response framework¹.

Until June 2025, WFP continued providing either dry snacks or hot meals to newly arrived refugees, providing flexible, timely and nutritious food assistance. Food items were sourced locally, supporting local markets while ensuring rapid delivery of assistance. During the reporting period, WFP responded to the food requirements of **554** newly arrived Ukrainian refugees at Palanca and Otaci, of whom **53** percent were women, **33** percent were children, and **14** percent were men, mostly elderly.

As refugee crossings decreased and national authorities and local NGOs strengthened their border management and service coordination, the operational need for sustained UN presence at border points diminished. A joint inter-agency review confirmed this shift, leading UN agencies to conclude selected border-based activities as part of a coordinated recalibration. With movements becoming more predictable and local actors able to manage the remaining caseload, WFP's border assistance ended in mid-2025.

The programme leaves behind a tested model for border-based food assistance, combining immediate relief with monitoring, accountability and local capacity strengthening, offering lessons for future emergency responses in Moldova.

Cash assistance to Refugee Hosting Households

In parallel, WFP continued and expanded support to 6,826 Moldovan households hosting 16,781 refugees through the RHH cash assistance programme to include host families on the Left Bank (the main areas were Tiraspol, Bender, and Rybnitsa) ensuring that vulnerable households hosting refugees in this area were also able to meet essential needs. Through multipurpose cash assistance, WFP alleviated economic pressure on host families and supported social cohesion.

Monitoring results indicated that most cash assistance provided to RHHs was spent on basic needs, including food (42 percent), utilities (37 percent) and healthcare (10 percent) while 11 percent was spent on other needs. Women continued to play a leading role in household decision-making related to cash usage. Host families reported high satisfaction (8.5 out of 10) with the assistance, noting that cash support helped prevent negative coping strategies and enabled them to continue hosting refugees with dignity.

Experience from the RHH programme also informed broader improvements in national beneficiary-management systems. The programme's verification exercises, digital targeting tools, and monitoring processes generated evidence that fed into MLSP's wider RESTART reforms and the development of digital approaches for improved programme management. The integration of RHH data flows into UAHelp strengthened interoperability across programmes and enhanced the government's capacity to track needs, reduce duplication and deploy support rapidly in case of future shocks. These contributions ensure that the lessons from the hosting programme extend beyond the Ukraine response and continue strengthening Moldova's social protection architecture.

Protection, coordination and partnerships

WFP systematically integrated protection, gender and age consideration and as evidenced by a Gender Age Marker of 4 assigned to SO1. Assistance modalities were designed to be accessible and appropriate for women, men, children, elderly persons and people with disabilities. In partnership with UN partners, clear communication and accountability mechanisms ensured that recipients understood entitlements and could raise concerns safely.

Implementation of WFP's food assistance under RRP has relied on strong partnerships with local and international organisations, including Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Communitas, Community Plus, HelpAge Moldova, and World Vision International.

During RAC consolidation and fluctuating refugee movements, WFP maintained flexible planning and close coordination with MLSP and UN- partners, supporting dignity, social cohesion and a gradual transition toward more sustainable and nationally led responses.

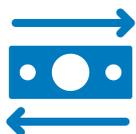
As co-lead of the Inclusion and Solutions Working Group (ISWG) under the Refugee Response Plan, WFP played a central role in guiding the transition from a humanitarian coordination model toward a development-oriented approach to refugee inclusion. A major focus was aligning MLSP’s responsibilities under the National Programme for the Phased Integration of Foreigners with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, ensuring that refugee inclusion is embedded within long-term development cooperation rather than short-term humanitarian cycles.

Within this process, WFP led two key deliverables: the Labour Market and Social Protection Integration Roadmap, which translates MLSP’s integration commitments into an investment case for donors, and the Joint UN-NGO Action Plan, which provides technical support in areas not covered by the National Programme but essential for accelerating implementation. Together, these constitute the only comprehensive financing framework currently available to support MLSP’s integration agenda. The momentum set up by the ISWG is essential for securing long-term financing, strengthening national systems and advancing Moldova’s commitments under the National Program for Phased Integration of Foreigners.

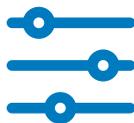
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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 and partners provided **multipurpose cash** to **5,601** most vulnerable Moldovans **to address the war's socio-economic impact.**



WFP **developed** tools **for better oversight and accountability**, including Ajutor Social Dashboard, Cash Reconciliation Module and two operational guides.



WFP **strengthened** Moldova's **refugee management** with analytical work, digital tools (UAHelp), and **training** for **1,460** staff.



WFP strengthened MLSP's capacity to deliver **emergency cash transfers** within Moldova's emerging **shock responsive social protection system.**



WFP rehabilitated and equipped **1 social canteen** and provided on site **cooking capacity** to **8 RACs.**



WFP provided **capacity strengthening** of the social workforce, training **3,736 (communication and conflict management)** and **1,200 (online modules).**

WFP strengthened the national social protection system under Strategic Outcome 2, following MLSP's five-year RESTART reform (launched in 2024) which prioritised improved access to quality social services, digital modernisation of social assistance systems and strengthening the professional capacity of frontline staff.

Technical assistance with MLSP grew out of WFP direct assistance, using lessons learned from the CVM programme to strengthen the national social protection system in preparation for transitioning humanitarian assistance beneficiaries to this system.

WFP's technical assistance aimed to support: 1) Integrating vulnerable refugees and Moldovans into national programmes; 2) Adapting existing social assistance programmes such as Ajutor Social and the digital refugee management platform (UAHelp) to sustain this integration; 3) Enhancing MLSP's capacity for emergency response through tools such as an Emergency Cash Transfer package. WFP's technical assistance encompassed technical assessments and recommendations for action, social workforce training, scaling up of digital technologies and advocacy for scaling up social assistance programmes that collectively served MSLP's RESTART Reform priorities and enabled handed over to the MLSP and its partners.

Under SO2 in 2025, WFP efforts were centred on:

1. providing winter cash top-up to vulnerable Moldovans
2. strengthening Ajutor Social, the country's social safety net of last resort;
3. building MLSP' refugee management capacity
4. developing MLPSs ability to delivery Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) Emergency Cash Transfers (ECT);
5. reinforcing MLPS's social food services
6. strengthening MLSP's social workforce frontline capacity

To ensure sustainability, WFP followed a clear pathway of actions: conduct assessments, produce actionable recommendations, and transform them into operational tools and guidance backed by in-person and online training to ensure handover of WFP work to the MLSP and UN partners. A total of seven guidance and operational manuals were developed, alongside ten analytical reports with recommendations, and the development of five digital tools. The MLSP

issued three internal orders to ensure the use of WFP technical assistance products by its staff and to incorporate these into national social protection policies and strategies for scale up.

Cash to Vulnerable Moldovans

At the government's request in 2022, WFP coordinated with UN agencies under the UNSDCF to provide emergency winter cash assistance to vulnerable Moldovans, addressing overlapping crises such as refugee inflows, energy shocks, and rising food prices, as existing social payments were insufficient for increased living costs. The program, guided by MLSP, delivered three rounds of winter cash top-ups, helping beneficiaries prioritize food needs and reduce negative coping strategies. The final round, conducted with MLSP and IOM from November 2024 to February 2025, supported 67,346 vulnerable Moldovans, of which 5,601 in 2025, including elderly-headed households.

Ajutor Social

WFP provided evidence base for reform of the social safety net of last resort, Ajutor Social, via three analyses: Cash Assurance (identifying risks in cash delivery), Deep Dive Contextual (examining economic and policy factors), and Business Process Mapping (spotting cash delivery chain bottlenecks). This allowed WFP to develop tools including the Ajutor Social Dashboard for real-time monitoring, the Cash Reconciliation Module for payment traceability, and supported two guides for the MLSP's workforce—Risk Prevention and Communication for Social Assistants. Handover is complete: two internal orders were issued, all manuals delivered, and trainings converted to e-learning products and uploaded to the Government's digital learning platform, M-Learn. This embedded WFP's technical assistance on the transparent delivery of cash-assistance in the national social protection system.

Refugee Management

WFP enhanced Moldova's ability to support refugee inclusion through analytical work, digital tools, and extensive training of government staff. UAHelp was adapted based on findings from three analytical reports assessing MIS functionality, integration processes and legal requirements. UAHelp interoperates with the new MLSP unified digital platform, e-Social, and has been widely used by 1,200 social assistants to verify 8,251 households and follow-up, targeting of the RHH programme, and management of WFP's cash programmes and RAC support.

Two national trainings and a digital learning cycle reached 1,460 [KG1] staff, with all materials available on MLSP's M-Learn platform. MLSP can now use UAHelp as the central system for refugee management and leverage it for future shock-responsive programming to maintain a coherent, nationally led response. The platform is managed by MLSP backed by ratified legislation and is cited in multiple national refugee integration frameworks, herewith recognising WFP's technical assistance as an important contribution to Moldova's beneficiary management capacity in case of emergencies.

Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP)

Analytical work on contingency plans, legal frameworks, and operational workflows, including learnings from the Durlleşti fire response pilot, informed a practical guide to enhance MLSP's role as the primary agency for emergency cash distribution. WFP and MLSP validated these concepts running a trial emergency cash transfer, further clarifying fund flows, verification methods, and procedural challenges.

A toolkit was developed with standard operating procedures, implementation plan, and legal guidance, based on the review of the Crisis Management Law and Commission for Exceptional Situations. This e-Social SRSP module, which scans data to identify affected individuals and estimate costs, represents progress toward automated beneficiary identification.

All tools, analyses and e-learning materials are transferred to MLSP, with UNDP and UNICEF assuming leadership of the next phase. With the Crisis Management Law due for implementation by July, this package positions MLSP to respond effectively and mobilise resources to strengthen its internal capacities.

Social Food Services

WFP strengthened Moldova's social food services through national assessments and targeted investments in infrastructure. WFP rehabilitated and equipped a local government-managed social canteen and provided on-site cooking capacity to eight RACs, reducing reliance on external catering and improving the quality and predictability of meals for vulnerable groups. All facilities are handed over and are fully operational, with staff trained to use the new equipment. This provides MLSP with a foundation for alignment of canteen services with Ajutor Social and broader social protection reforms.

Capacity Strengthening of the Social Workforce

In partnership with the MLSP, UN agencies and NGOs, WFP delivered in-person training to social assistants and managers. WFP and World Vision trained 3,736 MLSP staff on [KG2] assertive communication and conflict management, skills that are particularly relevant for frontline engagement with vulnerable households.

Following the review of in-person trainings, WFP introduced e-learning to reduce costs and expand access. In partnership with the national e-Governance agency and MLSP, technical assistance materials were converted into online modules hosted on the Government’s MLearn platform. A pilot online training delivered in August 2025 enrolled 1,460 MLSP staff, simplified registration processes and reduced logistical costs. All technical assistance provided by WFP is available as eLearning products on the Government’s M-Learn platform.

Coordination

In 2025, WFP continued co-lead the UN social protection coordination group under the UN RC’s Office and coordinated the joint UN-MLSP Technical Assistance Project (TAP). The TAP Project focus on efforts to strengthen the Ajutor Social safety net, introduce case management into MLSP programming, and, to develop MLSP Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) capacity to deliver Emergency Cash Transfers. In efforts to advance the transition framework established in 2024, WFP also co-led the Social Protection session at the EU-Nexus workshop in January 2025. These workshops provided a platform for aligning donor priorities with national reforms, reinforcing WFP’s role as a bridge between government, humanitarian actors, and international partners.

Partnerships, inclusion and sustainability

Progress under Strategic Outcome 2 reflected strong Government ownership and collaboration with UNDP, UNICEF, IOM, World Vision and HelpAge.

Implementation challenges included legal delays related to data interoperability, capacity constraints in some districts and competing reform priorities under the government-led RESTART agenda. These were addressed through regular technical consultations, phased implementation and adjustments to digital tools.

Gender and age considerations were integrated across all activities. 2025 activities emphasised respectful communication and improved service delivery for older people, women, men, and persons with disabilities. Digital systems developed under this outcome support improved analysis of differentiated vulnerabilities. Overall, SO2-activities were assessed with a Gender and Age Marker score of 3.

All support under Strategic Outcome 2 was designed in line with WFP’s responsible exit strategy. Digital tools were developed for long-term use within MLSP’s eSocial platform, and training resources were embedded in national e-learning platforms. By the end of 2025, the MLSP had clearer procedures, stronger digital tools and a more capable workforce, supporting delivery of transparent and nationally led social protection programmes for vulnerable Moldovans and refugees.

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 2025-2026 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 assist 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

Considerable progress has been made in recent years to advance gender equality in the Republic of Moldova. In 2025, the World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Index positioned Moldova 7th out of 146 countries globally (improving from 13th in 2024) and 6th within Europe, reflecting sustained gains across political empowerment, education, health outcomes, and labour-force participation. Despite this progress, gender disparities persist. Women remain less involved in income-generating activities than men, and women aged 18 and over are more dependent on social assistance compared to men, underscoring continued structural barriers related to caregiving responsibilities, labour market segmentation, and demographic factors such as women's higher life expectancy.

Gendered vulnerabilities are particularly pronounced among refugee and crisis-affected populations. Women and children continue to constitute the majority of Ukrainian refugees in Moldova, and refugee women face persistent barriers to economic integration. Recent labour market assessments indicate that approximately one quarter of Ukrainian refugees are currently employed, with a further share actively seeking work but unable to secure employment. This represents a significant decline compared to pre-displacement employment levels among Ukrainian women, which exceeded 50 percent. Key barriers include limited employment opportunities outside Chisinau, language constraints, non-recognition of qualifications, and childcare responsibilities, all of which contribute to higher economic dependency among refugee women and increased reliance on social assistance and humanitarian support¹.

While targeted livelihood and skills-development initiatives have begun to generate early positive outcomes, employment gains among refugee women remain limited in scale and uneven across regions. These trends highlight the need for sustained, gender-responsive support to address structural constraints and promote longer-term economic inclusion.

A recent UNDP study on women entrepreneurs on both the left and right banks of the Nistru River shows that most are highly educated, aged 35-44, and often sole founders of small production-oriented businesses with strong digital skills. Business registration is generally accessible, and women consistently invest in training to strengthen technical and managerial capacities. Despite these strengths, women-led businesses on both banks were heavily affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the conflict in Ukraine, facing reduced demand and operational and financial strain. These trends highlight persistent gender-specific vulnerabilities and the need for targeted support to reinforce women's economic resilience across the region.

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a pervasive concern in Moldova and continues to disproportionately affect women and girls. National surveys indicate that over 70 percent of women have experienced at least one form of intimate partner violence during their lifetime, placing Moldova among the countries with the highest reported prevalence in Europe.² Underreporting remains widespread due to stigma, social norms, and limited trust in institutions. In response, the Government of the Republic of Moldova has continued to strengthen its legal and policy framework, including the implementation of the National Programme on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (2023-2027), led by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP).³

For refugee women, GBV risks are compounded by displacement, economic insecurity, and social isolation. Protection analyses continue to identify heightened exposure to GBV, sexual exploitation, and trafficking, particularly during early displacement and in situations of economic dependency. National and inter-agency mechanisms have expanded GBV prevention, referral pathways, and survivor-centred services; however, gaps in coverage, reporting, and access to justice persist, underscoring the need for continued investment in GBV risk mitigation and survivor support.

Within this context, WFP's ICSP 2024-2026 explicitly emphasizes beneficiary-centred approaches, to ensure the equitable involvement of women and men, people living with disabilities, and individuals from minority groups. These approaches aim to strengthen inclusion across programme design, implementation, and monitoring. WFP continued to systematically collect and analyse data disaggregated by gender, age, and disability, supporting evidence-based decision-making and improved targeting of assistance.

In 2025, WFP continued to prioritize women and women-headed households within its assistance, reflecting national vulnerability profiles and demographic realities. Women-headed households, particularly those headed by elderly women, remained overrepresented among beneficiaries due to vulnerability criteria that account for age, income, and household composition. During the reporting period, WFP provided winter cash top-up to **3,084** vulnerable households (5,601 individuals), of which **49** percent were headed by women. Among beneficiaries classified as vulnerable pensioners, **51** percent were women, reflecting women's higher life expectancy and increased exposure to poverty in old age. This group consisted of single-person or single-headed households, further compounding economic vulnerability.

Support to refugee-hosting households similarly reflected a strong gender focus. In 2025, women-headed households accounted for **48** percent of households receiving cash assistance under refugee-hosting interventions. In Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs) supported by WFP, women and children continued to constitute most residents receiving assistance, with **42** percent women and **38** percent children during the reporting period. These patterns reinforced the importance of gender- and age-sensitive service delivery, including safe access to assistance and linkages to protection and social services.

At the inter-agency level, WFP remained an active participant in the Gender Task Force, co-chaired by UN Women and the Gender Equality Platform, contributing to coordinated gender analysis, joint advocacy, and the promotion of gender-sensitive humanitarian and social protection responses. Collaboration with government counterparts and UN partners supported alignment with national gender equality priorities and strengthened coherence between humanitarian assistance and longer-term social protection systems.

Across all activities, WFP integrated gender considerations through the systematic application of the Gender and Age Marker (GAM). In 2025, **100** percent of activities were rated GAM **3** or above, demonstrating sustained integration of gender and age considerations in programme design and implementation. Participatory consultations and community feedback mechanisms were used to capture women's perspectives, identify barriers to access, and inform programme adjustments, supporting accountability to affected populations.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In 2025, the protection environment in the Republic of Moldova continued to be shaped by the protracted impacts of the war in Ukraine, a sustained refugee presence, and ongoing socio-economic pressures affecting host communities. While the cumulative number of Ukrainian refugees arriving in the country increased from 868,867 in 2022 to 2,424,791 by end of 2025, an estimated **148,995** refugees remained in the country, predominantly women, children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities. Women and children represented approximately **89** percent of the remaining refugee population, facing heightened protection risks linked to displacement, limited income opportunities, and dependence on external assistance.

Risks of gender-based violence (GBV), exploitation, and trafficking persisted, particularly for women-headed households, older persons living alone, and persons with disabilities. These risks were compounded by continued economic strain affecting both refugees and host communities. Although inflation stabilized compared to earlier years, high food, energy, and heating costs continued to erode purchasing power. The absolute poverty rate stood at **33.6** percent in 2024/2025, with rural households remaining disproportionately affected (**42.9** percent of people living in poverty residing in rural areas). While the social protection system continued to be improved, gaps remained in access to long-term accommodation, legal assistance, and documentation and related services.

Throughout 2025, WFP in Moldova systematically integrated protection mainstreaming, accountability to affected populations (AAP), and social cohesion considerations across all activities. WFP continued to monitor safety, protection, and inclusion considerations through direct interactions, consultations, and regular field monitoring. In 2025, no significant concerns were reported by beneficiaries with 97 percent indicating no barriers to accessing assistance and 100 percent reporting no safety issues. Potential risks—such as exclusion or barriers to information—remained largely unobserved. Standard mitigation measures were maintained, with ongoing monitoring to ensure accountability and inform programme adjustments as needed.

Assistance in 2025 prioritized the most vulnerable groups, including Ukrainian refugees residing in Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs), Moldovan households hosting refugees, and vulnerable Moldovan populations identified by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP). Refugees residing in RACs continued to receive food assistance in the form of three hot meals per day, with support provided in 24 RACs reaching 2,150 refugees. At the same time, cash assistance was provided to 18,612 individuals in refugee-hosting households to help meet increased living costs associated with hosting 16,781 refugees. No disparities in access to assistance were reported among ethnic minority refugees, including Roma households.

During the 2024-2025 cold season, WFP supported winter cash assistance targeting vulnerable Moldovan households, including pensioners receiving minimum pensions and households with children living with disabilities. In 2025, 5,601 individuals received winter cash assistance, and 45 percent of them were pensioners.

WFP provided information in an accurate, timely, and accessible manner through SMS messaging, cooperating partners, community outreach, and a toll-free hotline. Cash delivery through Poșta Moldovei, including home delivery for immobile beneficiaries, continued to reduce access barriers for elderly persons and persons with disabilities, while also easing care burdens, particularly for women. No safety or security incidents related to distributions were reported during the reporting period.

Accountability to affected populations remained central to WFP's approach. The Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) provided multiple entry points for feedback, information requests, and complaints, including sensitive issues. In 2025, **100** percent of CFM cases were resolved within established timelines. While awareness of feedback channels was high, monitoring findings indicated the need for continued reinforcement, particularly among newly registered beneficiaries and elderly populations.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) safeguards were embedded across programme modalities. These measures were further informed by the 2025 United Nations Joint Inspection Unit review on SEA, which examined UN system-wide policies and practices to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse, including prevention frameworks, inter-agency coordination, and victim-centred response mechanisms.

WFP's PSEA strategy in Moldova maintained confidential reporting options, established referral pathways, and coordinated closely with UNHCR-led inter-agency mechanisms, including the AAP Task Force and the Greenline. The social-economic insights survey, conducted in 2025 under the Regional Refugee Response Plan reported that Ukrainian refugees in Moldova continued to feel safe and increasingly informed about their rights, access to services, and legal status - with 97% holding Temporary Protection, that grants work, education and health access, and 86% reporting knowledge of how to access services¹.

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 remains highly vulnerable to climate change, with floods and droughts continuing to affect food production and food security. These risks are compounded by the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, which heightens the country's exposure to external shocks. In this context, WFP Moldova is dedicated to environmental stewardship and has integrated environmental safeguards throughout its operations.

In accordance with the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF), all activities assessed for environmental risks. Building on the outcomes of 2024, when activities were classified as low risk, the Country Office has expanded its environmental assessment process to include more detailed data on local ecosystems and community practices. This proactive approach enables WFP to identify risks and implement tailored mitigation measures.

A major focus of 2025 has been the strengthening of environmental sustainability within Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs). Following recent RAC closures, WFP has ensured that all remaining 18 **RACs** now serve meals on regular plates, fully phasing out reusable plastic casseroles. Meals are either freshly prepared and served onsite or delivered by catering providers in thermal containers, with distribution directly onto refugees' plates. This approach, implemented in 100% of RACs, reduces waste and costs, while **8 RACs** provide onsite cooking, covering **50% of the caseload**, promoting a more sustainable and environmentally friendly food distribution system. In addition, cohesion-building activities — including gastro masterclasses and tree planting events involving residents, managers, and social workers — have fostered both environmental sustainability and social cohesion between refugees and host-population.

The consistent application of environmental safeguards is reviewed through regular monitoring exercises. This monitoring framework integrates the "do no harm" principle and provides a basis for continuous improvement. By aligning operational practices with national policies and international standards, WFP Moldova contributes to broader efforts to strengthen resilience and reduce environmental impacts.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

At the facility level, WFP Moldova continues to implement its Environmental Management System (EMS), introduced in 2023. By 2025, the EMS has been strengthened with expanded monitoring and reporting of environmental performance indicators. The management services unit oversees the system, ensuring that facilities are managed in line with WFP's sustainability goals. Key measures include digitization of processes to reduce paper consumption, the use of reusable water containers to minimize plastic waste, and collaboration with the landlord to improve energy and water efficiency. In collaboration with the landlord of its leased office, WFP broadened its energy efficiency and water conservation measures. These include the installation of energy saving lighting fixtures, improved insulation, and enhanced monitoring of utility consumption.

Awareness raising campaigns among staff remain ongoing. To contribute to global efforts in energy conservation and reduce its carbon footprint, WFP has strengthened its sensitization policy with all personnel. This policy emphasizes not only switching off lights and air conditioning units at the end of each workday, but also responsible use of office equipment and reduced reliance on single-use materials. This is complemented by sustainable choices such as low-water plants for office greenery. Through these measures, WFP Moldova seeks to embed sustainability into daily operations, such that an environmental sustainability lens is applied and continuously improved.

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 24,213 individual Moldovans and nutritious hot meals to 2,704 Ukrainian refugees (2,150 in RACs and 554 on border crossings). 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 collaborating 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 for the reporting period indicates that 100 percent of assisted refugees maintained acceptable food consumption levels resulting from the three hot meals.

The Republic of Moldova continued to make progress in preventing malnutrition, with the 2025 Global Hunger Index score of 5.1, remaining in the low 0-9.9 bracket. The country ranked 26th in the 123 countries with sufficient data to calculate the 2025 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, respectively 5.4 percent and 2.7 percent, but remains well within the ranges to classify as "low".

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP diversified its partnerships with government institutions, humanitarian actors and donors, consolidating its role as a convenor and technical partner in advancing social protection reform, shock-responsive social protection and refugee inclusion in Moldova.

Building on the foundations laid in 2024, WFP's partnerships matured into more strategic collaborations that not only supported immediate humanitarian needs but also strengthened national systems and promoted social cohesion.

In efforts to advance the EU transition framework established in 2024, WFP co-led the Social Protection session at the EU-Nexus workshop in January 2025. These workshops provided a platform for aligning donor priorities with national reforms, reinforcing WFP's role as a bridge between government, humanitarian actors, and international partners.

WFP's partnerships in 2025 leveraged WFP's coordination and advocacy efforts with efforts on refugee integration. Key achievements included embedding refugee inclusion into national social protection planning through the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, MLSP-led Labour Market and Social Protection Integration Roadmap; strengthening crisis responsiveness by working with the MLSP to link shock-responsive social protection measures to the Prime Minister's National Crisis Management Centre; delivering collective outputs through the joint UN-NGO Inclusion and Solutions Working Group, and; advancing digitalization reforms of the MLSP whilst expanding cash-based assistance to vulnerable Moldovan households alongside refugee populations.

In addition to supporting Ukrainian refugees in Moldova, during the reporting period and at the request of the Government, WFP partnered with IOM to continue winter cash top-ups to vulnerable Moldovans, including pensioners and households caring for children with disabilities. This complemented the social protection assistance provided by the Government and represented a significant expansion beyond the refugee crisis response. By adopting a needs-based approach, WFP supported both refugees and Moldovans, to bridge humanitarian and social protection objectives.

In collaboration with UNHCR, WFP worked closely with the MLSP under the Committee on Asylum and Migration, led by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, to formulate the social protection sectoral plan within the National Programme for Phased Integration of Foreigners. This plan, focused on the inclusion of refugees under Temporary Protection in government services, marking a critical step towards integrating refugees into national systems.

WFP continued to play a vital role in humanitarian coordination across the UN and MLSP to reinforce the national social protection system. Building on its leadership of the RRP Food Security Working Group in 2024 and active participation in the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) Cash and Basic Needs Working Groups, WFP actively participated in the restructuring of the RRP coordination architecture. In early 2025, WFP co-led the launch of the new RRP Inclusion and Solutions Working Group, which now serves as the primary platform for advancing refugee inclusion and durable solutions. Within this group, WFP spearheaded two major deliverables: the joint UN-NGO Action Plan on Transitioning Assistance to Social Protection and the MLSP-led Roadmap for Labour Market and Social Protection Integration of Refugees.

WFP also continued to co-lead with the MLSP the joint UN-MLSP Technical Assistance Project and co-lead the UN social protection coordination group under the UN RC's Office.

Moreover, WFP remained an active contributor to inter-agency cash coordination mechanisms. Under the UNHCR-led Cash Working Group, WFP provided technical inputs and operational evidence from its cash assistance to vulnerable Moldovans, helping to align transfer values, harmonize targeting practices, and ensure coherence between refugee-focused and nationally oriented cash interventions. Complementing this, WFP participated in the Basic Needs Working Group, particularly on issues related to food assistance in RACs, where WFP shared monitoring data and operational lessons to support joint decision-making and avoid gaps or duplication. Through these platforms, WFP helped strengthen collective analysis and ensure that cash and basic needs responses remained coordinated, predictable, and centred on the most vulnerable populations

Finally, WFP played a key role in ensuring emergency preparedness and response capacity was in place in relation to the situation in the LB and in close collaboration with RCO, UNHCR, IOM, OHCHR.

Through these partnerships, WFP demonstrated its convening role and ability to align government priorities, donor support, and humanitarian action. The evolution from coordination to collective results underscores WFP's contribution to building stronger national capacity, more inclusive social protection systems, and preparing sustainable pathways for refugee integration. In 2025, partnerships were not only about delivering assistance but also about shaping national systems that will endure beyond humanitarian interventions.

Focus on localization

WFP combined its direct assistance with technical assistance to MLSP as part of its responsible exit strategy. This strengthened MLSP's social protection programmes to expand coverage for vulnerable citizens while preparing for the integration of refugees. Support included reinforcing MLSP MIS governing the Ajutor Social Programme, the UAHelp refugee MIS, development of the SRSP digital module (all linked to the national eSocial digital platform), and training the MLSP social workforce on different basic skills and aspects of WFP technical assistance—advancing the digitalisation and staff professionalization pillars of the RESTART reform.

WFP also facilitated the transition from international to national ownership. HelpAge Moldova provided support for hot meal distribution in Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs). Monitoring data collection was outsourced to Magenta Consulting SRL, a local Moldovan firm, under a long-term agreement. For border snack distribution at Palanca and Otaci crossings, Comunitas—a local civil society organization—was engaged as the implementing partner. Additionally, WFP partnered with ADRA Moldova, a national NGO operating on the Left Bank, to expand the Refugee Hosting Households programme, which involves overseeing communication, registration, verification, and follow-up activities.

These collaborative efforts reinforce WFP's dedication to localization and contribute to strengthening both national and local capacities.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP worked closely with UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, UNDP, UNICEF and MLSP, supporting refugee response and social protection reforms, while advancing transparent, accountable systems aligned with MLSP's RESTART reform and promoting social cohesion and inclusion of vulnerable groups. Through strong coordination WFP influenced other UN partners to collectively bring added value to MLSP whilst avoiding gaps or duplication in efforts between UN agencies.

Under UNSDCF, through Results Group 1, WFP supported the integration of humanitarian assistance into longer-term national systems strengthening. Refugee integration specific indicators were also incorporated under RG 1.

With UNICEF, WFP cochaired the UN-MLSP working group under the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), aligning the UN's collective technical assistance to MLSP priorities.

WFP also set up a joint UN-MLSP Technical Assistance Project, bringing together WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, FCDO and World Bank under guidance from MLSP, to strengthen Ajutor Social (the existing national poverty-reduction social safety net), introduce a Case Management methodology and develop a national Shock-Responsive Social Protection approach.

WFP partnered with UNDP to advance digitalisation reforms, modernising MLSP's information systems and supporting the rollout of the eSocial platform, a new initiative that unifies all existing MLSP Management Information Systems (MIS) to improve transparency and efficiency in MLSP service delivery. WFP continued to co-lead Social Protection sessions at the EU-Nexus workshop in January 2025, helping to shape the humanitarian assistance-to-social protection transition framework of the EU.

Finally, WFP was central to the RCO led indicator monitoring in the LB. A multi-agency monitoring mechanism (WFP, UNHCR, IOM, OHCHR) tracked monthly socio-economic indicators such as food prices, frequency of social payments, salaries, electricity supply, and cross-river movement during 2025. WFP also successfully advocated to ensure corresponding contingency plans were prepared and adopted by the UNCT.

Financial Overview

Building on the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), WFP sustained a solid funding performance in 2025. Between January and December 2025, WFP received USD 6.3 million, complemented by a significant carry-over from late 2024 of USD 17.3 million. This enabled assistance to 26,917 crisis-affected individuals, representing approximately 1.1 percent of Moldova's population. Expenditures during this period totalled USD 15.5 million equivalent to 99 percent of the Implementation Plan (IP).

Key donors in 2025 included the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad - Nansen Programme) and the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) and the Republic of Korea. In addition, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) continued its collaboration with WFP, channelling resources to support joint seasonal top-up cash assistance for vulnerable Moldovan households during the 2025-2026 winter season.

Funds were directed toward ICSP Strategic Outcomes (SO) 1 and 2: SO 1 - Crisis-affected populations, including refugees, are able to meet food and essential needs throughout the year; SO 2 - The Government of Moldova strengthens its capacities and programmes to address the needs of vulnerable groups by 2026; and SO 3 - Enhancing humanitarian and development actors' emergency preparedness and response capacities - was not activated, as WFP did not receive requests for such support during the reporting period.

Since March 2022, the Country Office mobilized USD 106 million, enabling funding levels well above planned requirements, including 144 percent of the NBP in 2023 and 2024. In 2025, WFP managed over USD 23 million, equivalent to 152 percent of the Implementation Plan and 83 percent of the NBP. Despite these strong results, overall humanitarian funding for Moldova has steadily declined since 2022, reflecting global reductions and signalling that large-scale operations would not remain viable. This trend confirmed the CO's strategic decision to embed a responsible exit as the central objective of its iCSP.

WFP Moldova has consistently managed resources deliberately to match the evolving context of the Ukraine crisis and Moldova's socio-economic landscape. The operational model shifted from surge response (LEO) to stabilisation and transition (TiCSP), culminating in a structured exit strategy under the iCSP. Throughout, WFP focused on optimizing resources, maintaining donor confidence, and ensuring financial sustainability throughout the end of the iCSP. WFP Moldova consistently met its funding requirements thanks to strong donor engagement and clear strategic positioning. While earmarking toward refugee assistance limited flexibility, careful CO budget management was essential to sustain system-strengthening efforts, leading to a responsible exit.

During this period, top 5 donors include GFFO, ECHO, FCDO, Norad- Nansen Programme and individual UN agencies based locally. Notably, the direct involvement of UN agencies in contributing to the response is a distinguishing feature of this operation, setting it apart from typical practices. From 2022 to 2025, these top five donors have remained engaged, though the annual contribution levels have varied. It is worth noting that all four donors (excluding UN agencies) directed their contributions to WFP Moldova via their Ukraine emergency response humanitarian funding channels, which were designated for Ukraine and Moldova. Over time, several donors—including ECHO and FCDO—adapted their priorities to support both SO1 and SO2 activities, recognising the operational linkages essential for a responsible exit.

For WFP in Moldova, the responsible exit has been a choice, based on forward looking analysis on WFP's relevance, comparative advantage and added value. As such, it has been possible to put in place the conditions necessary to facilitate a sustainable exit rather than a closure based on retrofitting due to insufficient funds. WFP Moldova systematically synchronized the staffing structure and financial resources with the timeline for a responsible exit, with the CO planning ahead, including with a contingency budget to cover the costs of transition.

WFP extends its sincere appreciation to all donors whose partnership and trust have made 'the Moldova entry-exit model' possible. Your support has enabled WFP to meet urgent humanitarian needs while strengthening nationally led systems that will endure beyond our presence. As WFP prepares to conclude its operations in Moldova in February 2026 under the Entry-to-Exit model, this collaboration stands as a testament to what sustained, principled investment can achieve. WFP remains deeply grateful for your commitment to the people of Moldova and to a responsible, resilient transition.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	9,238,238	6,929,722	12,511,729	10,626,956
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Moldova, including refugees, are able to meet their food and other essential needs throughout the year.	9,238,238	6,929,722	12,511,729	10,626,956
Activity 01: Provide food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.	9,238,238	6,929,722	12,511,729	10,626,956
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	14,864,519	6,436,163	3,882,228	3,114,961
SO02: The Government of Moldova has enhanced capacities and programmes to address the essential needs of vulnerable populations by 2026.	14,864,519	6,436,163	3,882,228	3,114,961
Activity 02: Provide assistance to national institutions on social protection, including through the provision of transfers for targeted populations.	14,864,519	6,436,163	3,882,228	3,114,961
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	463,801	47,320	0	0
SO03: Humanitarian and development actors in Moldova have improved capacities to prepare for and respond to emergencies throughout the year.	463,801	47,320	0	0
Activity 03: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development actors.	463,801	47,320	0	0

Non-SDG Target	0	0	142,382	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	24,566,558	13,413,205	16,536,339	13,741,917
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	2,078,241	1,192,973	2,045,503	1,345,964
Total Direct Costs	26,644,799	14,606,178	18,581,842	15,087,881
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	1,699,215	946,052	359,001	359,001
Grand Total	28,344,014	15,552,230	18,940,844	15,446,882

Data Notes

Overview

[1] In 2025, WFP's performance in Moldova reflected a deliberate and adaptive response to a rapidly evolving context. Activity 1 recorded overall overachievement as although assistance scaled down in Refugee Accommodation Centres and at border points, support to Refugee Hosting Households remained higher than anticipated due to the persistence of community-based hosting as a key protection and coping mechanism for refugees. This rebalancing demonstrates operational flexibility—reducing emergency modalities where needs declined and reinforcing support where vulnerabilities persisted. In contrast, Activity 2 underachieved by design, reflecting WFP's strategic transition toward handover and sustainability, with 2025 focused on technical assistance, capacity strengthening, and systems support for national partners rather than new rounds of direct cash assistance. Beneficiaries recorded under Cash for Vulnerable Moldovans represented only residual caseloads from 2024, fully aligned with the agreed transition plan. Overall, results illustrate a planned shift from direct assistance to nationally anchored, partnership driven solutions while remaining responsive to on the ground needs.

[2] Infotag News Agency. 2025. European Commission Expects Moldova's Economic Growth of 1.6% in 2025 and 6% in 2023, 20 November 2025.

[3] National Bureau of Statistics of Moldova. 2024. Household Budget Survey 2024: Poverty Indicators.

[4] UNHCR. 2025. Republic of Moldova: Population Trends.

Operational context

[1] Infotag News Agency. 2025. European Commission Expects Moldova's Economic Growth of 1.6% in 2025 and 2.6% in 2023, 20 November 2025

[2] National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova. 2025. Household Budget Survey 2024: Poverty Indicators.

[3] Welthungerhilfe & Concern Worldwide. 2025 Global Hunger Index 2025.

[4] National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova. 2025. Population and Demographic Processes.

[5] National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova. 2025 Labour Force Survey Q3

[6] UNHCR. 2025. Republic of Moldova: Population Trends

Strategic outcome 01

[1] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. 2025. Moldova Refugee Response Plan.

[2] Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Moldova. 2025. Refugee Accommodation Centres Consolidation Plan.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] UN Women / UN Moldova. 2024. Gender Analysis of the Labour Market Assessment for Ukrainian Refugees in the Republic of Moldova.

[2] UNICEF Moldova. 2025. OSCE-led Survey on Violence Against Women.

[3] Government of the Republic of Moldova. 2023. National Programme on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (2023–2027).

Protection and accountability to affected people

UNHCR (2025) Ukraine Situation in Moldova: Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS) 2025 - Key Findings. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Chisinau.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	74,050	12,177	16%
	female	91,874	14,740	16%
	total	165,924	26,917	16%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,220	228	19%
	female	2,314	215	9%
	total	3,534	443	13%
24-59 months	male	7,037	345	5%
	female	5,338	367	7%
	total	12,375	712	6%
5-11 years	male	12,910	1,209	9%
	female	9,845	1,191	12%
	total	22,755	2,400	11%
12-17 years	male	10,456	1,184	11%
	female	8,685	929	11%
	total	19,141	2,113	11%
18-59 years	male	24,316	5,255	22%
	female	33,516	6,587	20%
	total	57,832	11,842	20%
60+ years	male	18,111	3,956	22%
	female	32,176	5,451	17%
	total	50,287	9,407	19%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	152,194	24,213	16%
Refugee	13,730	2,704	20%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	165,924	26,917	16%

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	2,160,000	5,861,583	271%
Commodity Voucher	5,458,800	3,455,100	63%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	5,833,333	521,560	9%
Commodity Voucher	2,040,000	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	8,352	11,660	
			Male	5,712	9,656	
			Total	14,064	21,316	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,160,000	5,861,581	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	5,458,800	3,455,099	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	2,168,400	2,327,700	

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	13,000	16,781	

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide food assistance to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Hot Meals for Refugees - Location: Moldova - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	98	≥98	≥98	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	2	≤2	<2	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	<0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≤1	<1	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3.2	<3.2	<3.2	0.41	0.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.2	<2.2	<2.2	0.5	0.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.9	<2.9	<2.9	0.48	0.29	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugee Hosting Households - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	94	≥94	≥94	96	97.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	98	97.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥96	≥96	97	97.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5	≤5	≤5	4	2.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≤2	≤2	2	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≤4	≤4	3	2.5	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5.3	<5	<5	3.77	3.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.8	<2.8	<2.8	2.7	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.1	<3.9	<3.9	3.36	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	91	≥90	≥90	91	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	≥90	≥90	90	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	90	97	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugee Hosting Households - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	≤5	≤5	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≤1	≤1	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≤3	≤3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	40	≤40	≤40	20	27	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≤23	≤23	33	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	≤31	≤31	25	27	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22	≤22	≤22	24	42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37	≤37	≤37	20	37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	≤30	≤30	21	40	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33	≥40	>40	43	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≥40	>40	60	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36	≥40	>40	54	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
			USD	2,040,000	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	83,522	3,080
			Male	68,338	2,521
			Total	151,860	5,601
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	5,833,333	521,559

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	4	4
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.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	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.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	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	7,766	6,396
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	8	11
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	8	10
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	5	4
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	13	11
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	US\$	136,750	136,750

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government staff - Location: Moldova - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
5.4.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female		≥90	≥90	99		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥90	≥90	99		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government - Location: Moldova - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
5.4.37: 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	≥3	≥3	3	2	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.74: 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	≥2	2	2	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.75: 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	≥3	≥3	3	2	WFP programme monitoring

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RHH - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	12	≥20	≥15	13		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≥20	≥15	8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≥20	≥15	10	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	34,271		Not applicable	1,712	14,206	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14,018		Not applicable	1,368	9,290	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48,289		Not applicable	3,080	23,496	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	Missing	Missing	Secondary data
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Partially meets standard	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard		Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Hot Meals for Refugees - Location: Moldova - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97	=100	=100	99.45	98.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	99.56	98.49	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97	=100	=100	96.13	97.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	=100	=100	96.9	98.11	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Hot Meals - Location: Moldova - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	98.34	99.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	97.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.67	98.87	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugee Hosting Households - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	100	92.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	94.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	93.56	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugee Hosting Households - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	95	=100	=100	95.43	95.42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	98.11	95.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	=100	=100	96.63	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: 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	≥7,849	8,138	5,344	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4,669	≥5,405	≥5,148	6,440	3,213	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11,788	≥13,646	≥12,996	14,578	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Hot Meals for Refugees - Location: Moldova - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	67	≥80	≥80	93.92	68.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67	≥80	≥80	93.33	54.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	67	≥80	≥80	93.81	65.66	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugee Hosting Households - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	26	≥80	≥80	85.79	39.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≥80	≥80	84.91	20.69	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25	≥80	≥80	85.39	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All activities - Location: Moldova - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP

WFP staff in the field

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

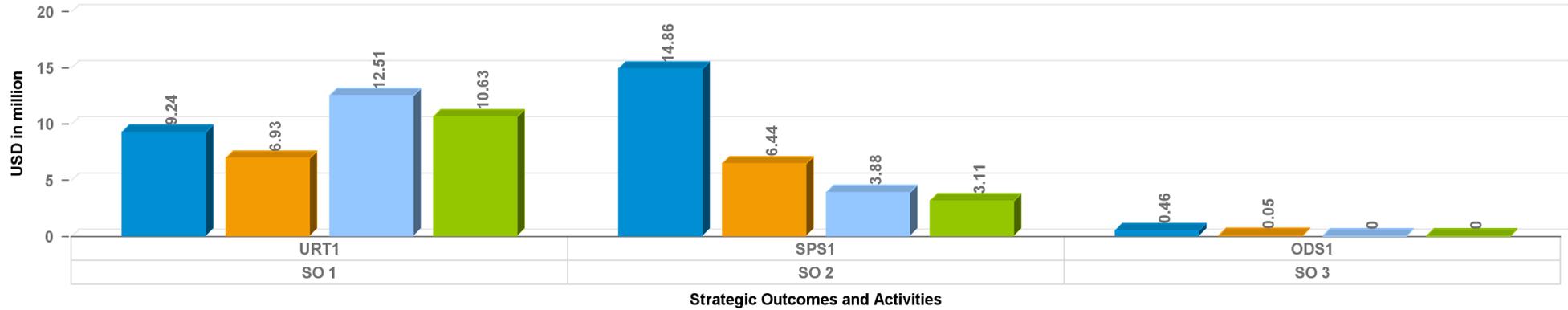
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Moldova Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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 2025 (2024-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	9,238,238	6,929,722	12,511,729	10,626,956
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			9,238,238	6,929,722	12,511,729	10,626,956
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.	14,864,519	6,436,163	3,882,228	3,114,961
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			14,864,519	6,436,163	3,882,228	3,114,961
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.	463,801	47,320	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			463,801	47,320	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	142,382	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	142,382	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			24,566,558	13,413,205	16,536,339	13,741,917
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,078,241	1,192,973	2,045,503	1,345,964
Total Direct Costs			26,644,799	14,606,178	18,581,842	15,087,881
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,699,215	946,052	359,001	359,001
Grand Total			28,344,014	15,552,230	18,940,844	15,446,882


Michael Henning CFORC

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

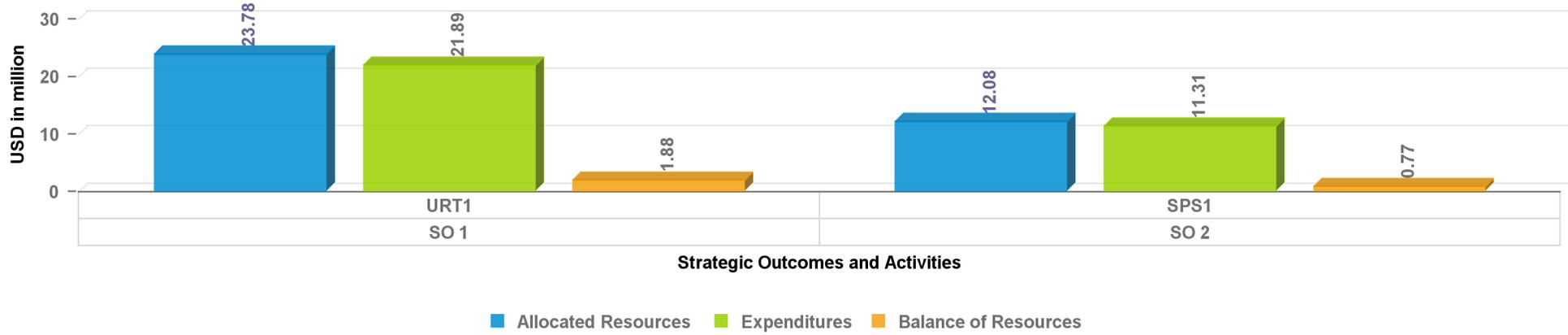
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Moldova Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative 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.	

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 2025 (2024-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	23,224,351	23,778,725	0	23,778,725	21,893,952	1,884,773
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			23,224,351	23,778,725	0	23,778,725	21,893,952	1,884,773
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.	27,205,476	12,080,526	0	12,080,526	11,313,259	767,267
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			27,205,476	12,080,526	0	12,080,526	11,313,259	767,267
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.	862,469	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			862,469	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	142,382	0	142,382	0	142,382
Subtotal SDG Target			0	142,382	0	142,382	0	142,382
Total Direct Operational Cost			51,292,296	36,001,633	0	36,001,633	33,207,211	2,794,422
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,724,809	3,033,664	0	3,033,664	2,334,124	699,540

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 2025 (2024-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			55,017,105	39,035,296	0	39,035,296	35,541,335	3,493,961
			3,515,904	2,522,209		2,522,209	2,522,209	0
			58,533,010	41,557,505	0	41,557,505	38,063,544	3,493,961

This donor financial report is interim


Michael Hemling
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

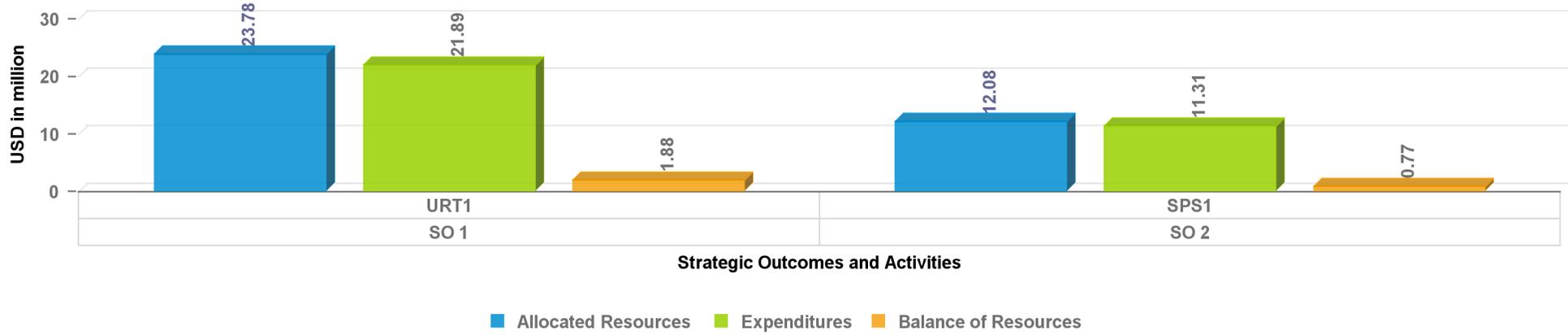
Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report

Moldova Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative 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.

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 2025 (2024-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	23,224,351	23,778,725	0	23,778,725	21,893,952	1,884,773
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			23,224,351	23,778,725	0	23,778,725	21,893,952	1,884,773
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.	27,205,476	12,080,526	0	12,080,526	11,313,259	767,267
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			27,205,476	12,080,526	0	12,080,526	11,313,259	767,267
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.	862,469	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			862,469	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	142,382	0	142,382	0	142,382
Subtotal SDG Target			0	142,382	0	142,382	0	142,382
Total Direct Operational Cost			51,292,296	36,001,633	0	36,001,633	33,207,211	2,794,422
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,724,809	3,033,664	0	3,033,664	2,334,124	699,540

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 2025 (2024-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			55,017,105	39,035,296	0	39,035,296	35,541,335	3,493,961
			3,515,904	2,522,209		2,522,209	2,522,209	0
			58,533,010	41,557,505	0	41,557,505	38,063,544	3,493,961

This donor financial report is interim


Michael Hemling
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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