



**World Food
Programme**

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Ukraine

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2025 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- Despite rapid territorial shifts and frontline movements leaving vulnerable populations inaccessible due to security concerns, **WFP maintained delivery to areas closest to active hostilities** providing hope to affected communities and maintaining food security levels as stable as possible in hard to access areas where other actors could not reach.
- **Ninety-Nine percent local procurement** revitalized communities by supporting Ukrainian farmers and bakeries, reinvesting humanitarian resources into the local economy.
- By leveraging national systems, WFP provided **school meals and social protection** to frontline populations, helping maintain normalcy, support families, and contribute to stabilization and reconstruction.

As Ukraine entered the fourth year of full-scale conflict in 2025, **WFP's presence remained essential to an integrated humanitarian response that protected food security while enabling recovery and resilience.** WFP's distinctive added value lies in operating across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus: delivering emergency food assistance to populations under bombardment; clearing explosive ordnance from agricultural land so farmers can safely resume production; strengthening government social protection and school nutrition systems; and leading coordination platforms that enable the wider humanitarian response. The Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), launched in January 2025 and aligned with national priorities and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, reflects this approach—coupling immediate relief with recovery enablers and capacity strengthening across sectors.

The Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) estimated 12.7 million people in need in Ukraine in 2025. Within this, nearly 5 million people (15 percent of the population) were assessed as food insecure and in need of food and livelihood assistance, with concentrations in frontline regions such as Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, and Donetsk. These needs were driven by ongoing hostilities, disrupted markets and services, extensive damage to agricultural infrastructure, and displacement that eroded incomes and coping capacity.

In line with the HNRP analysis and the global Humanitarian Reset, WFP re-focused assistance on areas closest to active hostilities and communities with the greatest barriers to market access, income, and services.

Operationally, this meant **prioritizing eight frontline regions,** deploying rapid-response food assistance and cash, and integrating mine action to unlock access to contaminated farmland. Severe funding constraints—USD 347 million received against USD 767 million needs (47 percent coverage)—required WFP to balance breadth and continuity: caseloads and ration sizes were adjusted in the third quarter, and complementary social protection top-ups for vulnerable pensioners and persons with disabilities were suspended from September to preserve pipelines for the most acute needs. Late-year contributions were programmed for early 2026 to sustain continuity. This reprioritization was essential to maintain a lifeline for populations stranded by shifting frontlines and escalating insecurity.

Rapid frontline movements and territorial shifts left many communities intermittently inaccessible. WFP's forward footprint—supported by robust logistics, local partners, and flexible delivery channels—maintained operations nearest the contact line, providing immediate food assistance and mobile distributions when safe corridors opened. This presence helped ensure the right assistance reached the right people in the hardest-hit zones and signalled that no one is forgotten, even amid volatile security conditions.

WFP sustained life-saving assistance where access was most constrained. Under crisis response, **WFP reached an average of 475,000 people per month in eight frontline regions with food and cash support.** Integrated mine action and livelihoods **directly benefited 3,020 people by clearing 3,759 hectares of agricultural land,** providing risk education, and enabling cultivation to resume. The Quick Impact Solutions Programme (QISP) **supported 28,048 beneficiaries (nearly 10,000 households)** through cash grants, agricultural kits, vocational training, and legal consultancies on land tenure; 66 percent of recipients were women, including IDPs, returnees, and single female heads of household. **School meals reached more than 276,000 students across approximately 2,500 schools in frontline regions, including underground schools. Complementary social protection top-ups supported 310,000 vulnerable pensioners and persons with disabilities monthly** for the first seven months before funding shortfalls forced suspension. Across all modalities, **WFP assisted 2 million people, including 346,000 persons with**

disabilities, demonstrating a core inclusion result, **with 47,000 MT of food and USD 155 million in cash transfers**.

A key enabler of WFP's frontline footprint was **localization: 99 percent of food was procured locally**, supporting Ukrainian farmers, millers, and bakeries. Local sourcing reduced lead times and transport risk, stabilized supply chains amid infrastructure disruptions, and created an **economic multiplier effect**—reinvesting humanitarian resources in conflict affected communities, sustaining jobs, and helping markets function despite shocks.

Leveraging national systems, WFP supported the **Ministry of Education and Science** to strengthen school nutrition—helping maintain normalcy for children in frontline oblasts—and worked with the **Ministry of Social Policy** to modernize the Unified Information System of Social Sphere, enhance data exchange with the Pension Fund, introduce case management modules, and strengthen cybersecurity. These efforts improved shock responsive service delivery and laid groundwork for recovery and institutional resilience.

As the sole implementing partner for Grain from Ukraine, WFP coordinated closely with the Office of the President and Ministry of Economy to transform Government-donated grain into fortified products for humanitarian distributions. Beyond the domestic impact, the Grain from Ukraine initiative extended its impact beyond Ukraine's borders in 2025, supporting some of the world's most protracted crises. A pilot shipment of 500 MT of wheat flour milled in Ukraine was delivered to Syria, supplemented by an additional 4,349 MT of wheat that was milled in Türkiye under the Grain from Ukraine initiative. Together, the total 4,849 MT of wheat flour enabled local bakeries to produce bread for food-insecure communities across Syria and bolstered bread supply chains, helping stabilize food access amid severe market disruptions. In parallel, 3,000 MT of sunflower oil funded by Sweden reached Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, through WFP's e-voucher system, improving household food baskets. These consignments not only met urgent needs but also demonstrated how local procurement in Ukraine creates a global humanitarian multiplier effect—supporting Ukrainian producers while feeding vulnerable communities worldwide.

In terms of Cluster leadership, the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, Logistics Cluster, and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, enabled ~155 organisations with coordination and information management, common logistics services, and connectivity. Under HNRP scope, two million unique beneficiaries were assisted by the FSLC partners in 2025. The Protection, Gender, and Accountability to Affected People (PGAAP) budget line across partner agreements helped 97 partners systematically mainstream protection, gender equality, and accountability—promoting dignified, safe, and inclusive assistance.

In a year of rising needs and constrained funding, WFP prioritized breadth and continuity by adjusting ration sizes and the duration of assistance across programme areas. Emergency food assistance averaged 224 days of support per beneficiary against a planned duration of 365 days, while complementary social protection provided 147 days before suspension in September due to funding shortfalls. School-based programmes were less affected, maintaining an average of 110 days out of 189 planned educational days, reflecting the school calendar and WFP's commitment to minimize disruption for children. These reductions primarily reflected access limitations, funding gaps, and operational constraints—including late-year contributions and supply chain lead times—consistent with HNRP-led reprioritization toward frontline areas.

SDG contributions and relevance of WFP's strategy. WFP's strategy remained highly relevant: emergency assistance and mine-action-enabled recovery advanced SDG 2 (Zero Hunger); school meals supported SDG 2.1 and SDG 4 (Quality Education); social protection strengthening contributed to SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities); gender-responsive livelihoods advanced SDG 5 (Gender Equality); cluster leadership and Government partnerships strengthened SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals); and environmental safeguards supported SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 15 (Life on Land).

Priorities for 2026 include **restoring suspended social protection** if funding permits; scaling **AgriHubs** to eight locations (target: **3,400 farmers** over three years); expanding the Quick Impact Self Reliance Project (**QISP Grant Facility**) (up to **USD 20,000** for SMEs); deepening **direct consultations with organizations of persons with disabilities**; and deploying **supply chain innovations** (Control Tower analytics, expanded plugPAY). Critically, WFP will intensify advocacy for **early, flexible, multi-year funding** to plan effectively, prevent pipeline breaks, and sustain life-saving assistance while advancing recovery.

2,017,462

Total beneficiaries in 2025



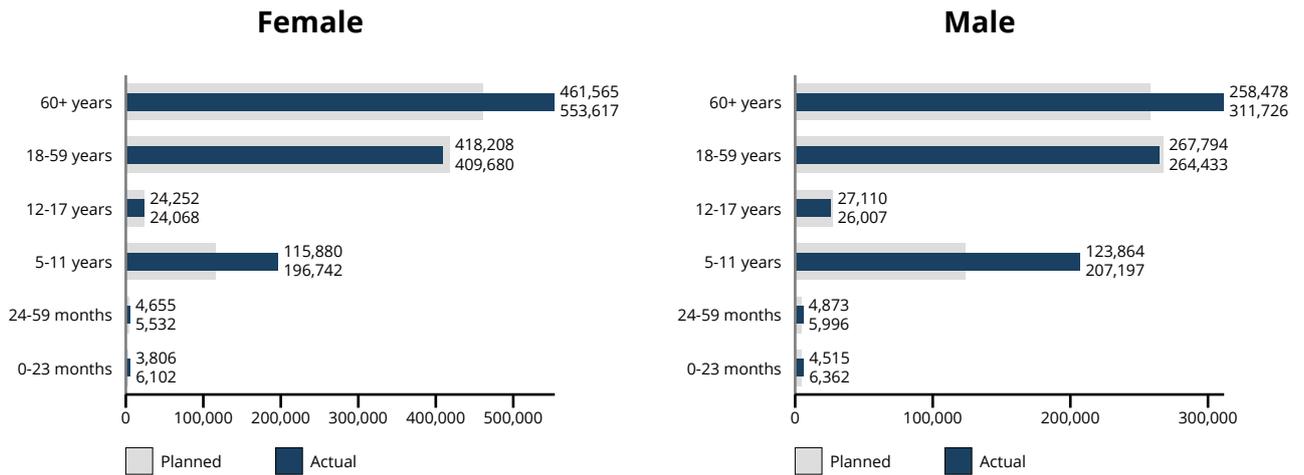
59% female



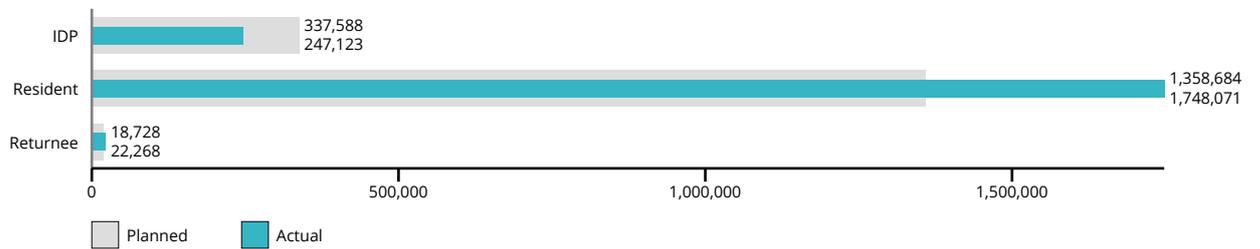
41% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 345,815 (57% Female, 43% Male)

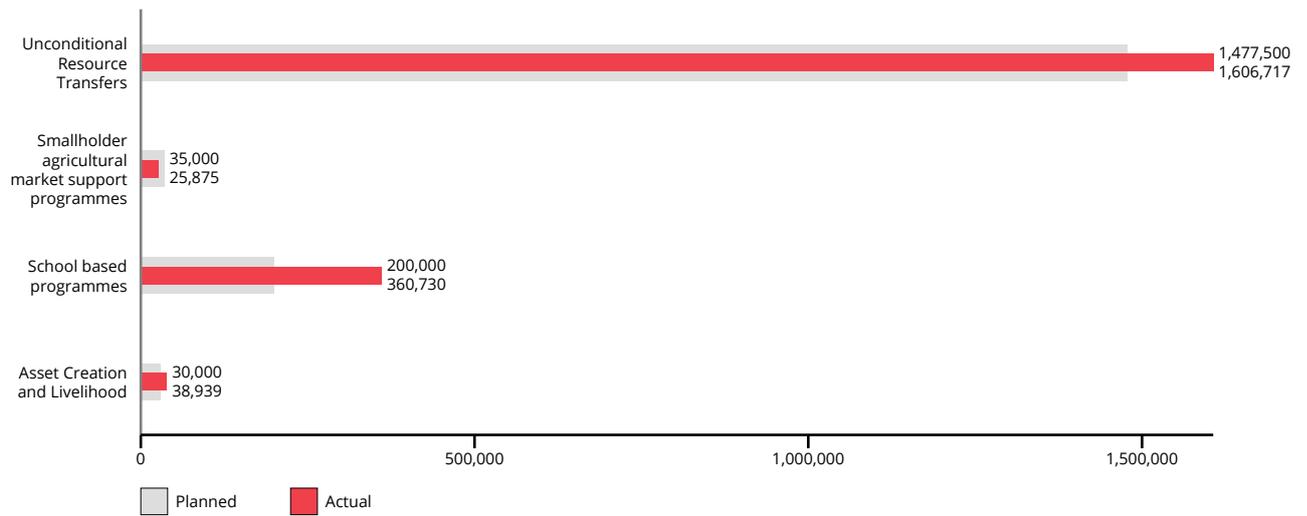
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



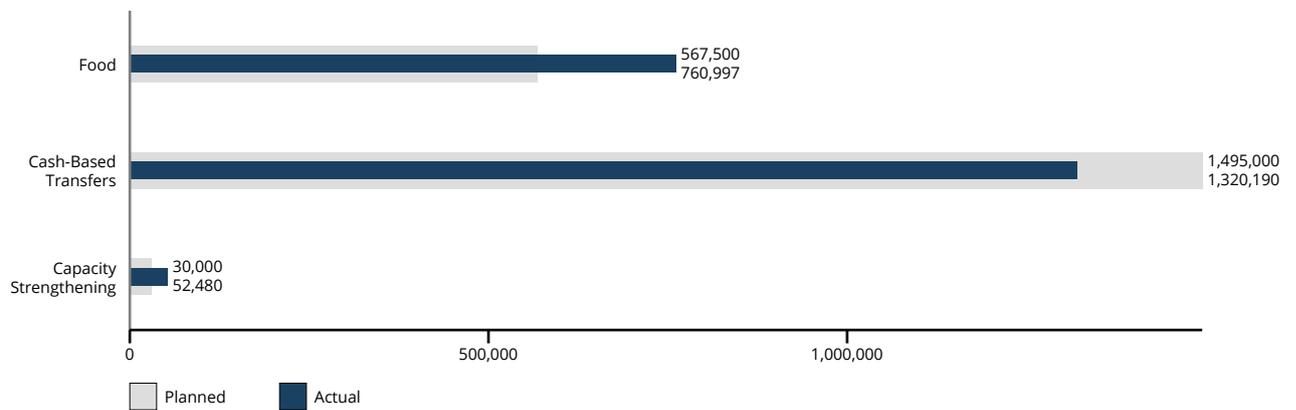
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



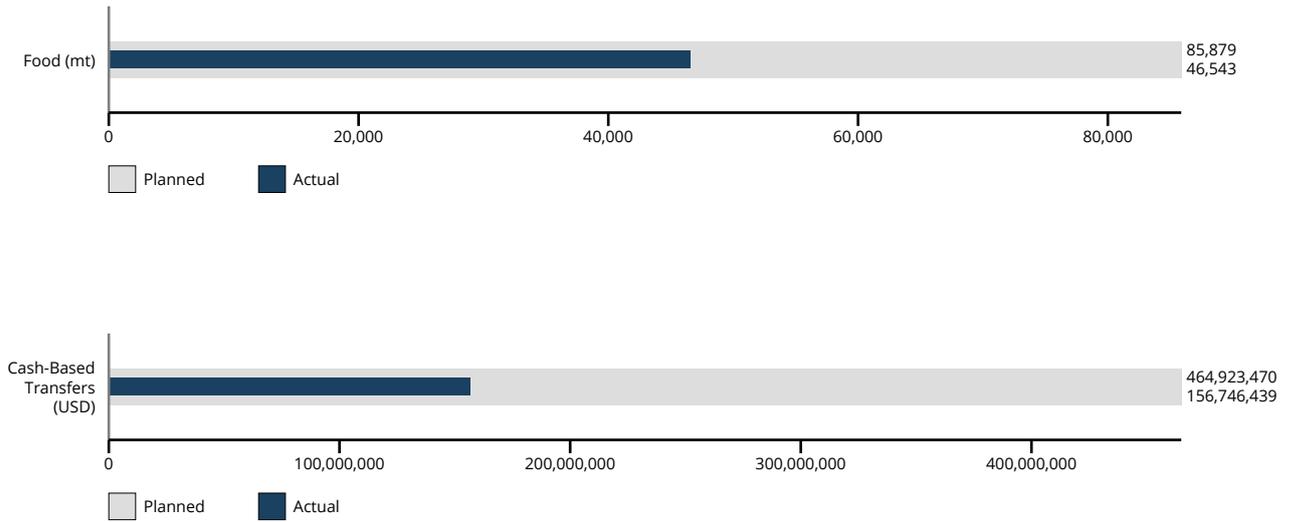
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



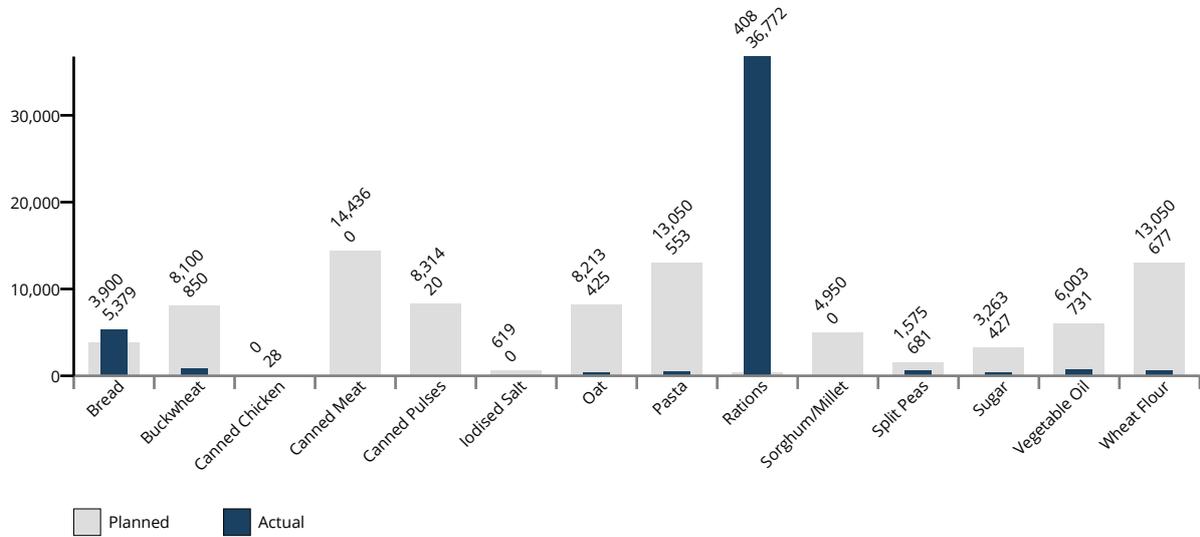
Beneficiaries by Modality



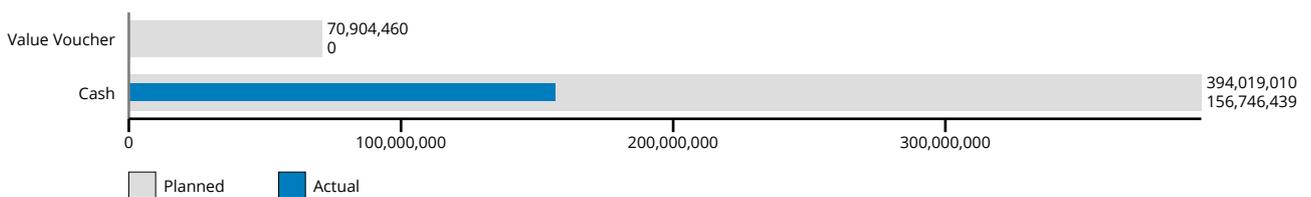
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Nearly four years since the escalation of the conflict in February 2022, Ukraine continued to face a protracted humanitarian crisis throughout 2025, - the deadliest for civilians in Ukraine since 2022[1]. Persistent hostilities, localized offensives, large-scale aerial bombardments, widespread displacement at a scale not seen in Europe since World War II, severely disrupted livelihoods and essential services. By year end, over 2,500 civilians had been killed (a 31 percent increase compared to 2024), and over 12,000 injured (70 percent higher than 2023)[2].

Ukraine's population continued to decline, falling from approximately 43 million before the war to roughly 39 million in 2025, with 5.9 million Ukrainians living as refugees abroad, and 3.7 million internally displaced. The economic cost remained staggering: direct infrastructure damage reached USD 176 billion, while losses in the agricultural sector totaled USD 84 billion, including a 12.4 percent drop in production compared with the previous year[3]. Against this backdrop, the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) identified 12.7 million people in need of assistance - including 2 million children - with five million facing food insecurity. Food insecurity levels were twice as high in volatile frontline regions compared to the rest of the country, reflecting the deepening impact of the conflict on civilian well-being.

Throughout 2025, the security situation deteriorated significantly, marked by largescale, coordinated attacks on civilian infrastructure, humanitarian operations, and energy facilities nationwide. These strikes triggered both emergency power outages and scheduled cuts, leaving civilians far beyond the frontline without electricity, water, or heating during winter temperatures reaching -15C. Hostilities, combined with a shifting line of contact—particularly in the east and south—created highly volatile operational conditions, with rapid territorial changes further complicating access and response planning.

The operating environment became progressively constrained. In 2025, WFP lost access to 507 settlements, leaving 53,504 beneficiaries completely cut off from assistance. Humanitarian assets were not spared — WFP and partner assets were attacked 57 times in 2025, a 36 percent rise from 2024, and increase that underscores the worsening operational environment. November, a WFP warehouse was struck, destroying 100 MT of food commodities. Frequent air alerts, debris hazards, and unpredictable security conditions further limited staff movement and logistics, making last-mile delivery increasingly complex and dangerous. Field missions required heightened coordination with local authorities and military structures, as proximity to active combat zones severely restricted access.

The protracted conflict continued to severely undermine Ukraine's economy and the livelihoods of millions. Agriculture—long a backbone of national income and food security—faced sustained disruption due to infrastructure damage, contamination from explosive ordnance, and limited access to farmland in conflict-affected areas. These challenges affected domestic food supplies and weakened Ukraine's longstanding role as a major global grain exporter.

Rising inflation throughout 2025, particularly in food and fuel, further eroded household purchasing power and deepened food insecurity. For pensioners, people with disabilities, and those without stable incomes in frontline areas, these pressures increased reliance on humanitarian assistance. Market functionality varied widely, with some areas maintaining commercial activity while others experienced severe disruption or complete collapse—requiring WFP to maintain flexible assistance modalities to meet needs across diverse operating contexts.

Despite severe funding constraints in 2025, WFP adapted its footprint to safeguard operational continuity where needs were highest. Limited resources prompted the consolidation of logistics infrastructure from four warehouses to three, and the closure of the Lviv office, allowing WFP to reallocate staff and capacity to priority areas in the east and south. Even within these limitations, WFP strengthened food systems by working closely with farmers and suppliers, sourcing 99 percent of the food basket locally and assembling over 2.5 million food boxes across warehouses in Odesa, Dnipro, and Kropyvnytskyi, maintaining monthly dispatches of 3,500 MT.

In this volatile context and amid reduced humanitarian funding, WFP demonstrated strong agility by adapting operational modalities and fully aligning with the 2025-2027 interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) and the Humanitarian Country Team's "humanitarian reset." By year-end, all assistance was focused within 50 km of the frontline, guided by an evidence-based geographic and household targeting framework. A joint WFP-FAO analysis^[4] confirmed food insecurity was twice as high in these regions, validating WFP's strategic prioritization. In areas where escalating insecurity made needs-based targeting unfeasible, WFP shifted from targeted assistance to blanket coverage to ensure no vulnerable households were missed. Where markets showed signs of stabilizing, WFP introduced monthly sectoral cash assistance to enhance choice and support local economies, while retaining in-kind food rations in locations with disrupted markets or limited humanitarian access.

WFP's operations in Ukraine combined crisis response with resilience-building, delivering life-saving assistance while supporting livelihoods recovery and national systems strengthening. The ICSP 2025-2027, aligned with WFP's Strategic Plan, the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, balanced immediate relief with long-term capacity development. Programme outcomes advanced national priorities and the SDGs—from addressing urgent food and nutrition needs (SDGs 2 and 3) to restoring food systems (SDGs 8 and 12) and strengthening institutions and partnerships for shock-responsive social protection (SDGs 16 and 17).

Amid these efforts, the Government of Ukraine maintained strong leadership on food security despite extraordinary pressures. With WFP support, the Ministry of Education and Science expanded the School Meals Programme to 276,000 children across eight frontline regions, while collaboration continued on social protection schemes for vulnerable groups. Ukraine also reinforced its role in global food security by hosting the IV International Food Security Summit, securing USD 12.6 million in pledges for the Grain from Ukraine initiative.

WFP responded to the evolving crisis through an integrated, multi-sector approach. Assistance modalities—including in-kind food, cash transfers, rapid response rations, school meals, and bread distributions—were tailored to market conditions and access constraints. Winterization support enabled schools to sustain meal services despite energy disruptions. WFP also strengthened resilience through agricultural support, mine action that released over 1,200 hectares for safe cultivation, and the Quick Impact Self-Reliance Programme delivered through WFP Agri-Hubs. These efforts, combined with close coordination under WFP-led clusters, ensured life-saving support while contributing to longer-term recovery.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP operated in a persistently high-risk environment. Key risks included restricted humanitarian access in conflict and occupied zones, chronic funding shortfalls that threatened programme continuity, heightened security threats to staff amid intensified aerial attacks, and risks of fraud, corruption, and diversion. New and escalating risks emerged, notably the direct targeting of humanitarian assets—warehouses, convoys, and distribution points—and severe infrastructure degradation that further constrained last-mile delivery. By November, access limitations had reached critical levels, with more than 200 settlements in eastern Ukraine and dozens in the south rendered completely inaccessible. Funding remained the most material risk, with coverage fluctuating between 14 and 39 percent of requirements.

To manage these risks, WFP implemented essential operational mitigation measures to sustain deliveries amid rising insecurity. Armored vehicles enabled movement in high-risk frontline areas, rapid response ration stocks were

expanded from 2,000 to 12,000 kits per month to address surging displacement, and double distributions were used where regular access was not possible. Enhanced coordination with UNDSS and systematic use of Convoy Operational Planning and Logistics Assessments supported safer movement. Registration of evacuees at transit centres enabled timely emergency cash assistance, while verification of cash-for-food beneficiaries safeguarded programme integrity across diverse contexts.

Accountability was strengthened by integrating supply chain cost benchmarks into Field Level Agreements, intensifying partner monitoring, and deploying real-time tracking through Partner Connect and LESS. A comprehensive Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Strategy (2025-2027) was also developed and operationalized.

Risk management was fully embedded in decision-making through an actively maintained risk register, regular monitoring, and strong management oversight. With nearly all internal audit recommendations implemented, WFP sustained assistance at scale despite extreme volatility—although significant residual risks remain due to the external conflict environment, underscoring the need for continued mitigation and predictable funding.

Lessons learned

In 2025, WFP's Office of Evaluation completed a corporate emergency evaluation of WFP's Ukraine response, with the management response presented to the Executive Board in June. The evaluation identified critical lessons and issued five recommendations—two at corporate level and three for the country office. Corporate recommendations focused on strengthening emergency preparedness and leveraging global engagement platforms. Country-level recommendations emphasized refining assessment and targeting processes to ensure assistance reaches the most vulnerable, particularly households near the frontline, improving transparency in food security analysis, and defining clearer objectives for food systems and social protection support. Additional priorities included robust recovery activities bridging humanitarian and development efforts, adapting programming for transition from in-kind food assistance where feasible, and strengthening gender and social inclusion analysis.

Country office story



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On the left: Natalia with her cat, Kamianske, Dnipropetrovsk region | On the right: Natalia and her grandson Vadym, Tsyrykuny, Kharkiv region

In Tsyrykuny, Kharkiv region, Natalia lives with her husband and her grandson Vadym just 20 kilometres from the frontline. At this distance, artillery is in range and drones are often heard. The family lives with the fear that renewed strikes could destroy nearby infrastructure. *"We're afraid the shells might hit the power lines or gas pipes,"* she says. In the winter, when temperatures drop to -20C, losing heat can lead to illness or even be deadly, especially for children and the elderly.

Earlier in 2022, they lived in the fear and uncertainty of occupation - Vadym was just one and a half years old. *"It was very frightening. Especially for him."* They had no electricity from the first day. No gas for a long time. They cooked food over a fire in the yard. During heavy shelling, they hid the young boy inside a disconnected refrigerator - the only place they thought could protect him from shrapnel.

Though they escaped to Kharkiv for some time, they chose to come back when the village was retaken. "Home is home," Natalia says.

Vadym, now five, has become deeply sensitive to noise. *"He's afraid of nearly every sound,"* she says. "One day he was playing outside, heard explosions, and ran into the house crying for grandma.

There's no kindergarten nearby, and transportation to the city is difficult during the winter. "Children now don't have the childhood they should have," she says. *"We at least lived a little - fifty years. But the children they're still so small."*

Natalia's family relies on a wood-burning boiler to stay warm, as the gas is too expensive. *"We wake up at night to feed the stove,"* she says. *"Prices have nearly doubled, and only my husband works. It's very hard with food. But we get humanitarian aid - grains, pasta, oil. We are very grateful. It really helps us."*

40 year old Natalia, in Kamianske, Dnipropetrovsk region, no longer has a place to call home. She was displaced twice - first from Pokrovsk in Donetsk region, then from Vesele in Dnipropetrovsk region.

On August 30, 2025, she took her 90-year-old father to a WFP food distribution site in Vesele. *"A lot of people were gathered there. It was just an ordinary day"*, she recalls.

Then everything turned in an instant. That day, a first-person-view drone struck the distribution site just metres from her. *"I looked at my legs and thought - why am I still standing? The drone fell right at my feet."*

She suffered burns, shrapnel wounds, and damage to one of her lungs. She spent more than a month recovering in a hospital in Dnipro, separated from her sons.

Now, the family lives in Kamianske. But the space feels temporary. *"It's a rented place,"* she says. *"They could ask us to leave at any time."*

Natalia's sons have become her caretakers. Since the injury, she cannot stand for long. Her hearing is affected. The wounds still require regular attention. *"They help with everything now - the food, the cleaning, the dressings,"* she says. *"I*

used to be the one who worked. Now I need care."

Humanitarian support for the family was essential even before the drone strike. Natalia was receiving cash assistance, which helped her manage the household's basic needs. After the attack, food assistance helps her survive. "*I can't provide for my kids anymore,*" she explains.

Programme performance

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



761,000 People reached with Food and Nutrition Assistance through In-Kind and Cash Based Transfer Modalities



6,791 rural households enabled for agricultural production



USD 1.8 million in demining equipment procured.



Evacuees in transit centers supported with UAH 10,800 (USD 258) to cover essential for three months



Deduplication across **61** Organisations using BlockChain Technology prevented overlaps, **saving USD 16.5 million**



23,111MT wheat and 10,500MT sunflower sufficient for more than **150,000 families for one year**, produced, thanks to the humanitarian mine action program

Throughout 2025, WFP continued delivering life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by the war in Ukraine, operating amid deteriorating security, shifting frontlines, and persistent funding constraints. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP reached 1.1 million people through two complementary approaches: (1) immediate food and nutrition assistance to meet urgent needs, and (2) support for restoring productive agricultural assets to rebuild livelihoods and reduce long-term dependence on humanitarian aid.

This outcome aligns with the **2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan** objective to provide principled, timely, multisectoral lifesaving assistance to internally displaced people, non-displaced war-affected people, and returnees, and with the **National Mine Action Strategy**.

WFP concentrated efforts in eastern and southern Ukraine, **prioritizing populations within 50 kilometers of the frontline where food insecurity prevalence is twice as high as in non-frontline areas** and where households face critical shortages in electricity, gas, heating, and water. Despite sustained assistance, **outcome monitoring confirmed deterioration in food security indicators**, reflecting the impact of intensified conflict, inflation, and infrastructure damage.

Activity 1: Food And Nutrition Assistance to Crisis-Affected Populations

In 2025, **WFP provided targeted food and nutrition assistance to approximately 761,000 people** near the frontlines through multiple delivery modalities tailored to access and market conditions. Assistance combined **in-kind food and cash-based transfers**, guided by market assessments, security analyses, and community consultations. In areas where markets could not operate normally due to insecurity or infrastructure damage, WFP delivered General Food Distribution (GFD), reaching 234,000 cases with emergency 30-day food boxes. Where markets remained functional, even close to the frontlines, WFP provided cash-for-food assistance to 241,000 cases, enabling dignified access to and choice of food while supporting local economies.

For newly displaced people, WFP provided Ready-to-Eat (RTE) rations and Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) at transit centres. Redesigned in May 2025, each RTE box contained ten canned meals[1] for consumption during evacuation. After receiving food, evacuees registered for cash support of UAH 10,800 (USD 258) per person to cover

essential needs for three months. In 2025, WFP distributed 70,312 RTE rations and provided MPCA to 41,000 people. WFP also implemented specialized programmes, including bread distributions through local bakeries[2] and institutional feeding[3] in public facilities hosting displaced people; the institutional feeding programme ended on 1 January 2026 due to funding constraints.

Outcome monitoring showed that WFP assistance remained a vital buffer, though unable to counter broader macroeconomic pressures. Seventy-two percent of assisted households achieved acceptable food consumption, slightly below target, while households with poor consumption doubled to ten percent. Coping strategies worsened significantly, with 64 percent adopting crisis-level measures such as selling productive assets. Only 20 percent of households could meet essential needs, reflecting inflation, job losses, and rising living costs. Monitoring confirmed that households continued to struggle after four years of war, and beneficiaries consistently reported that losing assistance would force reductions in food expenditure.

WFP demonstrated strategic agility by adjusting assistance based on funding, access, and outcome data. To align transfer values[4] and preserve coverage, **WFP revised the in-kind basket and cash transfer values from UAH1,500 (Approx USD 35.8) to UAH 1,200 (Approx USD 28.7) per person per month, representing a 20 percent reduction.**[5], communicating changes transparently through partners, authorities, and digital channels. In September, **WFP shifted from targeted assistance to blanket coverage** in communities near the frontline where insecurity made individual targeting impossible. WFP continued **shifting from in-kind to cash** where markets allowed, maintaining flexibility as market functionality fluctuated. Registration and identity management improved significantly, with 95 percent of food and 100 percent of cash-for-food beneficiaries registered; the remaining five percent gap in food registration reflects security constraints during distributions. **Cash delivery was diversified through mobile post offices to reach those without banking access.** Deduplication across 61 organizations through blockchain technology prevented overlap, **saving USD 16.5 million in 2025** and extending assistance to additional vulnerable households.

Activity 2: Restoring And Recovering Productive Assets

In partnership with FAO, WFP supported mine-affected communities in Kharkiv, Mykolaiv and Kherson. The intervention[6] targeted agricultural plots and farmlands[7] affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), prioritizing high potential livelihood areas.

Partnerships expanded to include FSD, HALO Trust, MAG, and NPA[8], enabling integrated demining, risk education, and livelihood recovery aligned with national priorities. WFP procured USD 1.8 million in demining equipment and coordinated land release with FAO's agricultural support to accelerate livelihood recovery. Through survey, clearance, cancellation, and certification, 3,759 hectares were made safe in 2025, directly benefiting 3,020 people; additionally 1,861 hectares were fenced and marked. Risk education reached 38,243 people; 437,551 leaflets were distributed through food assistance.

In 2025, the project helped enable agricultural production for 6,791 rural households. The households and 291 farmers in Kharkiv and Mykolaiv received in total USD 6 million in cash, vouchers, and in-kind support to restore agricultural production both through WFP and FAO under the joint project, covering 14,586 hectares. Closer alignment between land release and agricultural assistance ensured cleared land was immediately cultivated. **The 291 supported farms produced over 23,111 MT of wheat and 10,500 MT of sunflower, equivalent to 45 million loaves of bread and 4.5 million litres of sunflower oil—sufficient for more than 150,000 families for one year. Rural households produced 3,850 MT of vegetables and 4,033 MT of staple crops, enough to sustain 72,265 households for one year.** In comparison to 2024, the programme expanded coverage, strengthened partnerships, and accelerated transitions from clearance to production.

Operational Challenges

Monitoring trends indicated external pressures overwhelming households. Security risks reached unprecedented levels. Since **January 2024**, WFP distributions, partners, facilities, and beneficiaries were **attacked 57 times**, with **2025 incidents surpassing 2024's total**. Most critically, **two WFP trucks** were destroyed in a **clearly marked UN convoy in Kherson Oblast**—the first direct destruction of WFP vehicles and the second attack on an inter-agency convoy since the full-scale war began. Shifting frontlines caused loss of access, necessitating constant reassessment of operational areas.

Inflation, energy disruptions, and livelihoods loss deepened food insecurity. Market disruptions required rapid shifts between cash and in-kind modalities. Mine action operations were frequently disrupted by hostilities. Funding constraints were severe, with mine action underfunded by 38 percent and Activity 1 by 50 percent. As a result, institutional feeding was discontinued, cash transfer values reduced, and assistance duration shortened.[9] To address these challenges, WFP implemented multiple adaptations including armored vehicles for high-risk deliveries, systematic convoy planning, a live partner stock tracker, blanket coverage in high-risk areas, and diversified cash delivery mechanisms. These measures allowed WFP to maintain operations despite rising insecurity and shrinking resources.

Gender Consideration

Gender disparities varied: male-headed households had worse food consumption scores, while female-headed households faced greater livelihood and economic vulnerability, though some results remained within the margin of error. WFP diversified cash delivery mechanisms to reach those with limited banking access, adapted programming for elderly persons and those with disabilities, and advanced gender inclusion in mine action, where women now constitute about 30 percent of operational teams. Female EORE educators proved particularly effective in reaching women beneficiaries, and female surveyors often gained better household level insights from women farmers—enhancing programme trust and effectiveness.

Transition and Handover

All activities under Strategic Outcome 1 were designed to strengthen national systems and enable eventual transition. The shift toward cash supported markets and empowered households. Mine action and livelihood support reinforced self-reliance. WFP maintained coordination with government counterparts to align with national programmes and identify pathways for gradual handover when conditions permit.

Looking Forward (2026 and beyond)

WFP will continue providing life-saving assistance while strengthening resilience and recovery. Targeting will remain aligned with the 2026 HNRP. Integrated food assistance and agricultural recovery will continue, with deeper partnerships to accelerate land release and agricultural production. WFP will scale locally led mine action, strengthen coordination with SESU, and expand evidence-based operational planning. Innovations in delivery, supply chain systems, deduplication, and targeting will maximize efficiency and ensure scarce resources reach those most at risk.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets	0 - Does not integrate gender or age

Strategic outcome 02: Food systems actors and crisis-affected communities in Ukraine contribute to and benefit from the inclusive economic recovery and restoration of food systems in support of livelihoods, food and nutrition needs by 2027.



28,048 people reached through the **Quick Impact Self Reliance Project**.



Shift from multi-transporter tariffs to a single transporter per route, delivered an average **22% cost reduction/lane** (USD **8,000** savings per month).



105 Microgrants, totaling USD **150,655** offered to **farmers and enterprises**, to enable sunflower harvesting through the Agrihubs



First AgriHub in Bereznehuvate, serving **20 communities in Mykolaiv and Kherson regions** established



Over **37,000 MT of food commodities** exported to Bangladesh, Chad, Mauritania, Mozambique, Palestine, Pakistan, and Sudan through Grain from Ukraine

Throughout 2025, WFP advanced its resilience agenda under Strategic Outcome 2, supporting inclusive economic recovery and food systems restoration across Ukraine. Efforts focused on strengthening the capacities of food systems actors and creating livelihood opportunities in crisis affected communities along the line of contact, promoting transition from humanitarian dependence towards sustainable self-reliance. Programming reached **27,807 people, 136 MSMEs**[1] and **105 smallholder farmers** (up to 500 ha), with total support valued at **USD 7.5 million**. The outcome aligns with **UNSDCF strategic priority II** on inclusive economic growth, contributing to Ukraine's goal that by **2029** people benefit from strong economic recovery, decent work and reduced regional disparities.

Activity 3: Livelihoods Support for Food System Actors and Crisis Affected Communities

In 2025, QISP[2] remained WFP's primary modality for direct livelihood assistance, capacity strengthening, and asset recovery for vulnerable rural households and small-scale businesses impacted by the war. The programme expanded from **two to five regions**[3], targeting frontline areas, where resilience programming was feasible. QISP reached **27,807 people** and **136 MSMEs**, with assistance of **USD7.3 million**, a substantial scaleup, reflecting geographic growth and diversification of modalities.

A new targeting approach was piloted that assessed **vulnerability, capability, and motivation** to ensure that households most at risk, and able to benefit from productive support, were prioritized. Community consultations, sensitization, an open application process, transparent prioritization criteria, and verification visits ensured inclusiveness and fairness. Gender and vulnerability were deliberately integrated, with higher prioritization for **female headed households**, households with **persons with disabilities, displaced** households, and those with **high dependency** ratios.

QISP assistance included four modalities designed to restart or enhance household production and income generation:

1. **Cash and In-Kind Assistance for Self-reliance**, supporting rural households with financial resources and basic training to restart homestead agricultural production. [4]

- **Agricultural asset provision**, enabling crop production through equipment, greenhouses, and irrigation systems, complemented by horticulture training for effective use[5]
2. **Microgrants for farmers and enterprises**, introduced in 2025 to fill a rural finance gap, microgrants supported startup and expansion of income generating activities where banks were reluctant to lend. Verification continued at year-end; medium-term outcomes will be assessed in 2026 to inform scale-up.
 3. **Vocational training and reskilling**, supporting individuals adapting to labor market disruptions.[6]
 4. **Legal support**, primarily in Mykolaiv, addressing land tenure challenges that impede productive land use.[7]

Beyond household support, QISP initiated **community level asset rehabilitation**, including restoration of water points and irrigation infrastructure[8] in Mykolaiv. Recruitment of specialized engineering capacity proved challenging due to frontline conditions, requiring alternative contracting and technical support solutions.

Implementation was supported by local NGOs such as Shchedryk, Southern Development Strategy (SDS), and the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS), chosen for their strong community networks[9]. Coordination with FAO ensured complementarity, particularly under joint mine action[10] and agricultural recovery initiatives. Funding came from France, Norway, John Deere, and the joint WFP/FAO Mine Action Project[11].

QISP also introduced operational innovations, including the use of plugPAY for digital payments to **legal entities**, streamlining microgrant transfers to small enterprises and farmer groups, and setting the state for broader application in 2026.

Activity 4: Capacity Strengthening for Ukrainian Food System Actors

A major innovation in 2025 was the **establishment of the first AgriHub[12]** in Berezhuvate, **servicing 20 communities in Mykolaiv and Kherson regions**, which addressed constraints such as limited advisory services, market disruptions, climate pressures, and lack of financial management capacity. Forty-six farmers received soil sampling services, and more than 400 engaged with the hub by year-end[13].

The AgriHub demonstrated strong demand for integrated support. Key outputs included microgrants for sunflower harvesting, business planning consultations, regulatory navigation, and access to government programs. Farmers described the model as transformative, signalling strong potential for replication. To restore marketplaces near the frontline, WFP deployed **four Mobile Storage Units (MSUs)[14]** as temporary market spaces (one with FAO), enabling farmers to sell produce safely when conventional market infrastructure was damaged.

Grain from Ukraine — Linking Domestic Recovery and Global Impact

WFP supported the Government-led **Grain from Ukraine (GfU) initiative** by enabling Ukrainian grain contributions to global humanitarian operations, mobilizing significant international support and reinforcing Ukraine's dual role as both a crisis-affected country and a contributor to global food security. In 2025, WFP dispatched over **37,000 MT of food commodities to Bangladesh, Chad, Mauritania, Mozambique, Palestine, Pakistan, and Sudan**, and **initiated urgent shipments to Syria**. A **pilot of 500 MT of fortified wheat flour milled in Ukraine**, showcased added value for the domestic milling sector.

Domestically, under **Grain from Ukraine for Ukraine**, the Government provided ~16,000 MT of bulk wheat to WFP, with 12,400 MT positioned near frontline areas[15]. **WFP milled this wheat locally, producing ~4,000 MT of fortified wheat flour and ~3,500 MT of pasta for GFD and institutional feeding programmes**. This approach strengthened local processors, reduced risks to strategic reserves near active hostilities, expanded WFP's local procurement footprint, and ensured the production of fortified foods meeting international standards—aligning Ukrainian commercial fortification practices with WFP's nutrition objectives.

Local Procurement and Supply Chain Strengthening

WFP sourced 99 percent of its food basket locally, with procurement exceeding **USD 150 million** across cash, food commodities and services. Significant investments were made in small bakeries[16] near the frontline, and **Food Safety and Quality (FSQ) capacity building** ensured suppliers met international standards. WFP supported UN agencies through procurement services[17], generating economies of scale and improving market coordination. FSQ missions responded to several supply chain incidents, including damage to partner warehouses following drone strikes.[18]

Supply chain innovations yielded efficiency gains[19]. Digital tools enhanced transparency and efficiency. The Last Mile application improved real-time tracking[20], and the Control Tower integrated data across systems for decision support. Outcome monitoring focused on assessing livelihood improvements, market engagement, and household economic recovery. Monitoring confirmed strong demand for agricultural and business support, but also underscored challenges such as price volatility, limited market access, and climate stresses impacting production cycles.

Partnerships and Coordination

Strategic Outcome 2 relied on partnerships across government, UN agencies, civil society and private sector. The **Ministry of Economy, Environment and Agriculture** was a key counterpart for AgriHub development. Coordination with **FAO** ensured complementarity between livelihood support and agricultural inputs, especially in mine action settlements transitioning rapidly from clearance to production. For GfU, WFP worked closely with the **Office of the President**, and the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**. Private sector engagement expanded through AgriHubs and QISP, with companies such as **John Deere** contributing financially and operationally. Coordination with **IOM** supported livelihoods for displaced populations and returnees. **Engagement with local authorities** ensured alignment with municipal development strategies and pathways for long-term handover.

Operational Challenges and Crosscutting Considerations

Challenges included significant access and security constraints. Shifting frontlines forced temporary suspensions, and market disruptions—including price volatility and supply interruptions—challenged beneficiaries’ ability to monetize production. Small and medium farmers faced structural challenges such as limited subsidies, lack of advisory services, climate stress, and constrained access to credit. Inflation eroded grant and cash values, requiring periodic adjustments. Funding limitations restricted scale despite strong demand.

Gender and social inclusion were integrated across interventions. QISP targeting prioritized female-headed households and households with persons with disabilities. Women received 26 percent of AgriHub microgrants, and vocational training ensured meaningful participation. Legal support addressed land tenure barriers disproportionately affecting women. Preliminary data indicated female-headed households often had lower resilience scores, underscoring the need for tailored support.

Looking Forward to 2026 and Beyond

Building on 2025 achievements, WFP will expand programming. QISP will scale its **Grant Facility**, smallholders. A 2026 impact assessment will inform refinements to business support models. **AgriHub expansion** is planned across four frontline regions over two years, aiming to reach up to 3,400 farmers and strengthen locally led food systems recovery. WFP will deepen supply chain innovations, including through expanded plugPAY use. A major focus will be transition and handover: documenting QISP models for local authority adoption, shifting AgriHubs to farmer cooperatives, and strengthening suppliers so Ukrainian processors can independently access international markets.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide support, including direct assistance, capacity strengthening, policy development and assets recovery/creation for enhanced livelihoods of food system actors and crisis-affected communities	1 - Partially integrates gender and age
Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance and investments to Ukrainian food systems actors, exporters and support systems	0 - Does not integrate gender or age

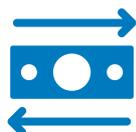
Strategic outcome 03: The Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2027.



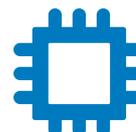
276,000 students in more than **2500 schools** reached with school feeding support.



Almost 520,000 beneficiaries reached with complementary cash top-ups



UAH 1.7 billion (USD 38.5 million) transferred to beneficiaries through government systems for the social protection program.



WFP supported modernisation of Ukraine's social protection platform - the Unified Information System of Social Sphere (UISSS)

In 2025, WFP continued strengthening Ukraine's national systems, focusing on enhancing the shock-responsive capacity of the social protection system and supporting government ability to deliver essential social services. This fully aligned with UNSDCF Strategic Priority I on human capital and social services, centered on two core pillars: reinforcing the national school feeding programme and supporting the social safety net through complementary cash top-ups and targeted technical assistance.

Activity 5: School Meals Support

At the request of the Government, **WFP narrowed its geographic scope in 2025 to eight highly vulnerable frontline regions[1], while significantly expanding reach.** In the 2025-26 academic year, WFP supported 276,000 students in more than 2,500 schools. This targeted approach ensured that resources were concentrated in areas facing active daily conflict, damaged infrastructure, reduced employment opportunities, and persistent displacement that severely limits households' ability to meet children's nutritional needs.

WFP supports schools operating both in-person or mixed modalities, acknowledging the exceptionally difficult conditions of frontline education. All participating schools were jointly selected with the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) and local authorities to ensure full alignment with government priorities. Schools discontinued in Western and Central Ukraine were given time to utilize unspent funds from the previous year. All underground schools[2] were officially added to the Government's list, formalizing their eligibility for WFP support.

In May, **WFP and MOES signed a renewed agreement for the 2025-26 academic year**, defining operational roles and collaboration procedures. A November 2025 amendment ensured that no vulnerable students were excluded and that school coverage remained flexible in response to evolving security dynamics. WFP also worked closely with the School Nutrition Reform Office to ensure alignment with national reform priorities and to help the Government promote reform achievements internationally. To support implementation, WFP funded three MOES staff positions directly involved in school meals activity management, strengthening institutional capacity and ensuring effective coordination.

The programme utilizes a cash-based co-funding model, with WFP covering 30 percent of hot meal costs. Payments are made in advance through Government of Ukraine systems to the institutions responsible for procurement. Introduced in 2024, this centralized financial mechanism enabled timely menu planning and procurement, reinforced accountability, and enabled WFP to track fund consumption through monthly reports. **Its success prompted other donors to adopt the same model, demonstrating the value of integrating support through national systems.**

In early 2025, **WFP completed an emergency in-kind distribution for rural frontline schools, providing energy-efficient kitchen equipment and fuel cards to sustain generator and school bus operations.** Nearly 80 schools benefited, addressing extreme energy needs caused by attacks on national infrastructure. This assistance proved critical in maintaining meal preparation and transportation during months marked by severe electricity disruptions. Based on positive feedback, WFP plans to repeat this emergency technical assistance.

The programme achieved strong results. A 2025 monitoring report showed 95 percent satisfaction among school and local administration representatives, particularly noting progress in meeting School Nutrition Reform standards on menu diversity and nutritional adequacy. Increased canteen attendance[3] among grades 1-4 was reported, with respondents attributing improvements to enhanced menus enabled by the programme. These findings demonstrate that even under conflict conditions, WFP support helps maintain essential nutrition services vital to children's health and learning.

Activity 6: Social Protection

WFP supported modernization of Ukraine's Unified Information System of Social Sphere (UISSS)[4]. Working with the Ministry of Social Policy, Family and Unity and its IT agency, WFP provided technical and financial assistance enabling major system upgrades. Achievements included regulatory alignment, enhanced support for vulnerable populations and IDPs, secure data exchange with key registries such as the Pension Fund, development of a case management module, improved analytics, stronger cybersecurity, and user-focused training complemented by launch of a support portal and contact centre. These improvements significantly strengthened government capacity for accurate benefit processing, data-driven policy decisions, and more efficient delivery of social services.

To ensure successful adoption of the upgraded system, WFP also supported a nationwide series of training sessions for social protection professionals[5] from multiple regions, providing hands-on learning, opportunities for peer exchange, and direct interaction between system developers and users. Feedback collected is being used to refine system usability and responsiveness.

In partnership with the Ministry of Social Policy, Family and Unity and the Pension Fund of Ukraine, WFP delivered complementary cash top-ups[6] to vulnerable individuals in frontline regions whose incomes were insufficient to cover essential needs. Target groups included low-income pensioners living alone, individuals without pension rights, and people with disabilities receiving monthly benefits below UAH 3,250 (USD 78). **In the first seven months of 2025, almost 520,000 beneficiaries received uninterrupted support, with UAH 1.7 billion (USD 38.5 million) transferred directly to bank accounts through government systems,** ensuring dignity and efficiency while strengthening rather than bypassing government systems.

For single pensioners, one of the most vulnerable groups, food insecurity fell from 60 to 44 percent. Crisis coping strategies dropped from 64 to 47 percent, and emergency strategies decreased from 5 to 1 percent, despite persistent exposure to conflict shocks, displacement, and economic stress. Larger households also recorded improvements, highlighting the value of predictable assistance for populations with minimal means of resilience. Overall satisfaction reached 84 percent, reflecting appreciation for continuity and predictability. Satisfaction with the transfer value (60 percent) reflected the modest size of the top-up relative to other forms of humanitarian cash. Government indexation of pensions in March 2025 resulted in 47 percent of pensioner beneficiaries naturally phasing out of eligibility, demonstrating appropriate targeting and complementarity with national efforts. **However, funding limitations required suspension of the programme in August 2025,** which may potentially result in reversing gains in household economic stability by increasing reliance on negative coping strategies among highly vulnerable households, particularly in frontline areas. **Between March and July, 310,000 recipients were served monthly. From 2023 to 2025, WFP reached more than 930,000 people with UAH 5.5 billion (USD 137 million) in assistance.**

Partnerships

WFP worked closely with government counterparts at both national and subnational levels, including Office of the First Lady. **The Government now consistently identifies WFP as its primary partner for school nutrition reform.** In social protection, WFP collaborated with UNICEF, the World Bank, and development partners under the Perekhid Initiative until its closure in March 2025, providing policy advice and technical guidance to strengthen shock-responsiveness of national systems.

Following the 2024 School Meals Coalition Summit in Kyiv, WFP supported Government participation in global platforms—including the Global School Meals Coalition Summit, Nutrition for Growth Summit, and Milan Urban Food Policy Pact Forum—helping attract new donors and expand the programme's funding base beyond the Government of France.

Operational Challenges

The 2025 academic year was heavily disrupted by low in-person attendance due to air attacks, energy outages, limited shelter capacity, harsh winter conditions, and epidemics. Extended periods of online instruction meant school canteens could not operate regularly, reducing actual hot meal deliveries sometimes to below 20 percent in frontline regions. This resulted in significant underspending despite high needs. Despite this, WFP significantly exceeded its planned reach for on-site school feeding, serving more than 360,000 children—nearly double the target of 200,000. This overperformance reflects strong demand for school meals in safer regions where schools were able to maintain in-person learning, as well as Government requests to extend support to newly affected areas. Combined with donor concerns regarding the long-term sustainability of the School Nutrition Reform, WFP will shift in 2026 toward greater

technical assistance and a reduced financial role.

In social protection, chronic funding shortages prevented continuation of cash top-ups throughout 2025, while complex technical integrations, changing regulations, and high cybersecurity requirements created additional operational pressures.

The complementary cash programme demonstrated targeted implementation, with women comprising 62 percent of recipients. Among beneficiaries with disabilities, 40 percent were children, reflecting the programme’s strong reach for highly vulnerable groups. School meals targeting naturally supports displaced children, children with disabilities, and marginalized groups, mitigating risks of conflict-driven disparities in nutrition access.

WFP will continue collaborating with government and donors to sustain assistance through national systems, as funding allows, while lessons from online education disruptions, digital system integration, and shock-responsive financing will guide its broader shift toward a technical and capacity-building role that supports Ukraine’s goal of resilient, nationally owned social service delivery.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance, capacity development and social benefit support to targeted populations	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 04: Humanitarian and development actors in Ukraine have enhanced year-round capacity to support crisis-affected populations.



Logistics Cluster doubled transport operations compared to 2024 to address critical logistics gaps



FSLC reached 1.65 million people with food assistance and 1.22 million with livelihoods and agriculture support, fully meeting 2025 HNRP targets.



ETC strengthened emergency communications across 18 locations by expanding Very High Frequency network to support Security Communications Services



The Humanitarian Info UA Chatbot, launched with WFP, delivered **verified cash-assistance information** to **32,780 users** across **10 high-engagement regions**

WFP upheld its role as a system-wide enabler by providing essential common services and coordination to the humanitarian community despite insecurity, infrastructure attacks, and funding constraints. Through leadership of the Logistics, FSLC, and ETC clusters and on-demand services, WFP strengthened partners' ability to deliver timely and effective assistance aligned with the 2025 HNRP. As agencies faced major budget cuts, reliance on WFP-led cluster services grew, prompting WFP to double transport operations and expand telecommunications coverage to sustain life-saving support.

Activity 7: Logistics And Food Security Cluster Coordination

The WFP-led Logistics Cluster became even more critical amid severe funding cuts and escalating insecurity, **doubling transport operations compared to 2024 to address critical logistics gaps**, while operating under constant threats, including a drone attack that destroyed two trucks and their cargo.

Despite these conditions, the Cluster expanded its footprint with a new Kharkiv warehouse and supported 68 organizations by delivering 5,875 mt of aid to 222 hard to reach locations and providing 10,040 m³ of storage, with 44 percent of partners being national NGOs. Partner satisfaction remained high at 97.7 percent. Coordination was strengthened through 30 coordination meetings across six cities[1] and 51 information products, including updated storage mapping that reflected reduced warehouse availability due to budget constraints[2]. Winterization support was a major focus, accounting for nearly half of all transport and storage, while complex deliveries—such as solid fuel to Kramatorsk Hospital[3]—were completed successfully. To build national capacity, the Cluster conducted three in person training courses for 76 participants from 43 organisations and partnered with DHL's Academy of Humanitarian Logistics to deliver seven webinars[4]. Several online learning opportunities were translated into Ukrainian.

Fully funded at USD 2.3 million, the Cluster implemented and scaled services, though training sessions were reduced due to HNRP reprioritization.

Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster

WFP, as co-lead agency of the FSLC, delivered a comprehensive response **reaching 1.65 million people with food assistance and 1.22 million people with livelihoods and agriculture support, fully meeting 2025 HNRP targets**. Assistance was tailored to the needs, with GFD peaking at 1.29 million people in December, cash-for-food (CVA) reaching 284,000 people in July, and livelihoods support and agricultural inputs reaching over 1 million people.

The cluster coordinated efforts across all **four HNRP[5] strategic priorities**, strengthened advocacy through key publications[6], and enhanced information management with new operational and evacuation mapping tools for the Eastern Hub[7], as well as developing interactive dashboards published twice yearly provided real-time insights for response planning.

Localization advanced significantly, with nearly half of reporting organizations being national NGOs and local actors engaged in leadership roles. The FSLC expanded use of the Building Blocks platform for duplication, integrating agriculture grants and surveyed local authorities to reinforce understanding of the system.

The FSLC response adapted to displacement (**Ongoing hostilities triggered large-scale displacement, with over 121,500 people evacuated between June and October alone**), frontline constraints, (coordination of immediate food assistance at transit centers while **highlighting the urgent needs of the nearly 198,500 civilians remaining in Ukrainian-controlled areas of Donetsk region**) and severe climate shocks[8], highlighting the need for climate-resilient agriculture. Two training courses on protection and inclusion strengthened partner capacity, while region-level coordination ensured information flow nationwide. The FSLC strengthened partnerships with major in-kind food assistance providers Global Empowerment Mission and World Central Kitchen, convening the first in-person coordination meeting with 14 participants to foster inclusive and strategic collaboration.

Activity 8: Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster strengthened emergency communications by expanding Very High Frequency network to support Security Communications Services (SCS) across 18 locations. The network was extended to four additional high-risk sites[9]. A dedicated UN security channel was launched[10], enhancing coordination for the UN Security Group. The ETC strengthened secure communications by deploying an interlinking solution across 15 sites, improving real-time coordination with the UNDSS-managed SIOC. Satellite-based RSoV kits supported missions in frontline areas lacking VHF coverage. The Cluster reprogrammed over 2,437 radios and supported 2,980 users, while the Helpdesk resolved 96 percent of 580 requests. Additionally, 33 SCS trainings were delivered to 586 staff from 19 UN agencies, boosting safe-communications capacity in high-risk environments.

The ETC maintained data connectivity services across four locations, reinforcing cyber-security by deploying protection devices at all sites and integrating VHF repeaters for remote monitoring. Around 230 humanitarian personnel accessed ETC internet services, with about 60 users online daily. The Humanitarian Info UA Chatbot, launched with WFP, delivered verified cash-assistance information to 32,780 users across 10 high-engagement regions, while ICT tools deployed in 10 schools improved access to education for conflict-affected communities.

The ETC completed the first phase of its transition plan and exit strategy under the 2026 Local Cost-Shared Security Budget, shifting eight locations to UNDSS structures to ensure sustained support; the 2025 user satisfaction survey recorded a 97% approval rate, well above the 80 percent target.

ETC reduced its budget from USD 1.3 million to USD 1 million after the April HNRP reprioritization, achieving full funding, while strong partnerships with key national and international actors[11] enabled comprehensive service delivery. In October, a drone strike destroyed an RSoV satellite unit on a WFP truck in Kherson, but ETC swiftly restored services with a modified replacement, demonstrating resilience. As Pokrovsk became a frontline area and Orly suffered prolonged outages requiring evacuation of equipment, ETC mitigated rising risks by downsizing assets in Kramatorsk while maintaining VHF coverage from Barvinkove and ensuring stable radio-link functionality.

Activity 9: On-Demand Services

WFP continued operating its cross border shuttle service for the third year, ensuring safe staff movement between Ukraine and Poland/Moldova and reinforcing duty of care. In 2025, two more UN agencies joined under new SLAs, bringing participation to seven, with another expected to sign. A shuttle service survey was finalized for the Inter Agency Operations Management Team to help optimize services across the UN system. WFP also provided common premises to three UN agencies and shared services—such as parking and security—with two agencies in Odesa, contributing to efficiency gains under the UN Business Operations Strategy. Additionally, WFP supported partners with software, systems, and OnDemand cash delivery services, demonstrating broad operational support beyond logistics and telecoms.

Operational Challenges and Future Direction

Operating in active conflict zones, WFP faced escalating risks in 2025—Expanding VHF and data connectivity near frontlines became increasingly dangerous, cyberattacks and signal interference disrupted services, and repeated missile and drone strikes caused blackouts and destroyed humanitarian assets. Access remained severely constrained, especially in non government controlled areas and within 0-10 km of frontlines, often requiring armored movement or reliance on volunteer groups. At the same time, partners' funding cuts reduced warehouse capacity and increased dependence on Cluster services, driving unprecedented demand under the hardest operational conditions.

Looking ahead to 2026, the Logistics Cluster will adjust its strategy based on feedback from 46 organizations, ensuring support where most needed. The FSLC will sustain strong national and subnational engagement, advocate for predictable food assistance, and enhance alignment with government priorities through harmonized guidelines. The ETC will expand VHF network sharing with NGOs across 10 frontline locations, advance the transfer and standardization of Common Secure Telecommunications Services, and maintain protected connectivity at key hubs. Lessons

learned—flexible planning, localized capacity, and resilient infrastructure—will guide 2026 priorities to help humanitarian actors continue reaching crisis affected populations despite volatile conditions.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide mandated services to the humanitarian and development community and actors through the Logistics Cluster and the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster	N/A
Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian and development community and actors	N/A
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

The prolonged conflict in Ukraine continued exacerbating pre-existing gender inequalities while creating new vulnerabilities in 2025. Women and girls represented approximately 60 percent^[1] of the 14.6 million people requiring humanitarian assistance ^[2], with female-headed households, displaced women, and women with disabilities facing compounded barriers to accessing services, livelihood opportunities, and decision-making spaces. The war has triggered significant demographic shifts, including changes in household structures, further intensifying gendered vulnerabilities.

According to the 2024 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment^[3], 64 percent of households are now female headed, largely due to the conscription of men into military service. This shift is reflected across WFP programming, with women comprising more than 59 percent of beneficiaries in 2025.

While women increasingly assumed responsibility for household survival, they continued to face severe structural constraints in the labor market. Employment rates for women remained significantly below pre-war levels^[4], the gender pay gap persisted at 18.6 percent^[5], and women represented the majority of registered unemployed persons. The collapse of social infrastructure further increased unpaid care and domestic work to an estimated 55-60 hours per week for many women, sharply limiting their ability to engage in income-generating activities, community leadership, and recovery efforts.

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains one of the most widespread yet under-reported protection concerns. Approximately 77 percent of recorded incidents were perpetrated by intimate partners, while access to GBV response services remained particularly constrained for displaced women and those living in rural or hard-to-reach areas. These intersecting risks underscored the need for integrated humanitarian approaches linking food security, gender equality, protection, and accountability across all assistance modalities.

Throughout 2025, WFP integrated gender equality and women's empowerment across its assistance and policy frameworks in line with the WFP Gender Policy (2022-2030) and Ukraine ICSP (2025-2027). Moving beyond simply "counting women", WFP emphasized meaningful changes in gender relations and agency through three mutually reinforcing priorities: ensuring equitable access to and control over resources for women and men; strengthening women's voice and leadership in community-level humanitarian decision-making processes related to assistance design, targeting and delivery; and mitigating protection risks affecting women and girls. Gender considerations were embedded across programme design, monitoring frameworks, partnerships, operational guidance and targeted awareness-raising efforts for staff and partners, reflecting recognition that sustainable food security outcomes depend on addressing structural inequalities.

WFP livelihood programming prioritized women's participation while aiming to advance economic empowerment rather than simple inclusion. Through QISP, approximately 66 percent of the 26,000 individuals (10,000 households) supported through early recovery and livelihood activities were women, including internally displaced women, returnees, and single female heads of households. Programme design combined agricultural inputs, cash grants, vocational training, and legal consultancy services to address the multiple and interrelated barriers women face in achieving economic security.

The integration of legal consultancy services addressing land and property rights supported 349 beneficiaries in Mykolaiv region, addressing barriers many women face regarding land tenure due to displacement, inheritance complexities, or documentation gaps following spousal death or separation. These services target a key structural barrier to women's economic participation, as secure land tenure is essential for investing in agricultural production and accessing credit from agricultural cooperatives. Vocational training provided to 218 beneficiaries in Kherson and Mykolaiv regions enabled participants to acquire new skills for employment in different sectors, with deliberate attention to supporting women's access to opportunities beyond traditional gender-segregated sectors where employment prospects and wages are typically lower.

WFP's collaboration with UNFPA and local women-led organizations strengthened the integration of food assistance with protection services for survivors of gender-based violence. Food and cash assistance provided to 19 GBV safe spaces and shelters enabled survivors and their families to meet basic food needs while focusing on recovery, safety planning, and psychosocial support. This integrated model reduced the risk of survivors returning prematurely to unsafe environments due to food insecurity and demonstrated the value of holistic, survivor-centered responses. Feedback mechanisms and impact assessments are being strengthened to better document outcomes and inform future programming with protection partners.

Institutionally, WFP introduced a dedicated Protection, Gender and Accountability to Affected Populations (PGAAP) budget line across all cooperating partner agreements, enabling more systematic and predictable investment in gender-responsive delivery. A guidance note was developed to support partners in implementing activities related to protection, gender equality, accountability, and disability inclusion. Multiple trainings were delivered to cooperating partner protection focal points, including sessions on disability inclusion and the prevention and response to GBV across several oblasts.

Between July and September 2025, WFP Ukraine conducted community consultations to reinforce accountability and inclusivity in emergency assistance targeting. Using a mixed-methods approach combining focus group discussions and outcome monitoring data, the consultations assessed community awareness of targeting criteria, perceptions of fairness, and preferences regarding coverage and entitlements. Fourteen focus group discussions were conducted with 159 participants, predominantly women. Findings indicated improved awareness of targeting criteria and broad agreement with current approaches, alongside concerns regarding the exclusion of some internally displaced persons and older people. Participants expressed strong preference for wider coverage, even if this required reduced entitlements. These findings were presented to WFP's targeting and prioritization working group and informed ongoing refinement of targeting frameworks.

WFP also strengthened its intersectional approach through financial support to the National Forum on Implementation of the Roma Strategy, organized by *Voice of Romni* in January 2025. The forum brought together Roma women leaders, civil society, and government representatives to address barriers to inclusion and equality faced by Roma women, reinforcing WFP's commitment to reaching populations experiencing multiple, intersecting forms of marginalization.

Recognizing that gender equality requires internal as well as programmatic action, WFP advanced organizational initiatives to strengthen staff awareness, allyship, and accountability. For the third consecutive year, WFP participated in the global 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence campaign, delivering expert-led sessions on inclusion, digital violence, and GBV prevention to staff and partners.

Key lessons confirmed that gender equality outcomes are strongest when institutionalized through dedicated resources, sustained partner capacity-building, and continuous organizational learning. Moving forward, WFP will prioritize strengthening gender analysis capacities among partners, improving sex- and age-disaggregated data, and expanding innovative approaches to women's economic empowerment that challenge, rather than reinforce, traditional gender roles and unpaid care burdens.

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

Throughout 2025, Ukraine's protection environment remained defined by persistent risks to civilian safety, dignity, and access to essential services caused by continuous shelling and attacks on infrastructure. Ongoing hostilities, shifting frontlines, and repeated damage to power, railway and road networks created complex risks affecting people's ability to safely access assistance. Civilian casualties continued to be reported alongside incidents affecting humanitarian personnel, underscoring the exceptional risks under which assistance was delivered.

Communities in frontline and hard to reach oblasts faced compounded vulnerabilities, including exposure to explosive ordnance contamination; erosion of livelihoods and social support networks; restricted mobility due to insecurity, damaged infrastructure, extended curfews and limited public transportation; reduced access to basic services; and heightened risks of gender-based violence (GBV), exploitation, and abuse. Older persons, persons with disabilities, female headed households, Roma communities, and internally displaced people experienced particular barriers to assistance due to mobility constraints, discrimination, documentation gaps, and difficulties accessing accurate information.

A unique protection dimension concerned men facing conscription related risks. Mandatory registration of men aged 25 to 60 contributed to reduced presence of men in public spaces, including assistance points. Many men were conscripted, while others avoided registration, limiting access to essential services and income opportunities increasing risks of economic marginalization and social isolation.

WFP implemented measures to uphold safety, dignity, meaningful access, and participation. Recognizing barriers faced by older persons and individuals without IBAN accounts or digital payment access, WFP continued delivering assistance through Ukrposhta[1], ensuring access for marginalized populations in rural and frontline areas where banking infrastructure was damaged or nonfunctional.

In 2025, WFP completed the Integrated Cross Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment, providing an evidence base on protection, gender equality, disability inclusion, accountability and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). The analysis examined community awareness of reporting channels, barriers to safe disclosure and conflict-sensitivity risks related to perception of fairness in targeting and inclusion or exclusion errors.

Findings informed programme adjustments, communication approaches and partner guidance, highlighting barriers, faced by older persons and persons with disabilities in accessing distribution points and the need for clearer communication on targeting criteria.

WFP is integrating these findings through strengthened communication materials, continued use of flexible delivery modalities and enhanced partner guidance on inclusive targeting[2].

A key institutional innovation was the introduction of a dedicated Protection, Gender, and Accountability to Affected People budget line in all cooperating partner agreements. This enabled systematic mainstreaming of people-centered approaches.

WFP strengthened Community Feedback Mechanisms and referral systems. A referral validation exercise confirmed hotline numbers and service provider contacts, improving operators' capacity to provide reliable information and indirect referrals. Hotline business cards were distributed during field missions to support rapid connection to verified services.

WFP actively participated in the Protection Cluster, GBV Area of Responsibility, and Age and Disability Technical Working Group, contributing to inter agency analysis and coordination. Engagement with organizations of persons with disabilities continued through partners with plans to strengthen direct consultations in 2026. WFP continued close collaboration with UNFPA to link food assistance with GBV response services through support to GBV safe spaces, ensuring survivors could meet basic needs while accessing specialized support.

WFP continued implementation of the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment with 14 of 19 cooperating partners assessed against minimum PSEA standards. In 2025, 55 participants completed dedicated training on PSEA, and 42 completed combined protection and PSEA modules. Specialized safeguarding sessions were delivered for

vocational training providers. Under the Quick Impact Solutions Programme, 30 partner staff were trained on respectful household verification. In December, WFP held a two-day intensive training for cooperating partners to strengthen safe and inclusive delivery, informing the 2026 training plan.

WFP finalized and began implementing its country-level PSEA Strategy (2025-2027) aligned with inter-agency commitments. As co-chair of the PSEA Network Ukraine, WFP led the inter-agency campaign Speak Up Report Stop It, promoting awareness of rights, standards of conduct, and reporting mechanisms. No SEA reports were received through WFP-managed channels during the reporting period. This informed the need in continued investment in awareness-raising and reporting rather than indicating absence of risks.

All monitoring tools integrated protection and accountability considerations. Approximately 87 percent of beneficiaries reported no barriers to accessing assistance, slightly below the ninety percent target, mainly due to damaged roads, insecurity, and documentation gaps. These were mitigated through postal transfers, mobile distribution points, and flexible scheduling. Over 99 percent of beneficiaries reported respectful treatment. WFP reached over 346,000 persons with disabilities through food, cash, voucher assistance, and capacity strengthening activities.

WFP also conducted community consultations on emergency assistance to assess awareness of targeting approaches, perceptions of impact, and views on potential adjustments due to funding constraints. Using a mixed methods design combining focus group discussions and post distribution monitoring data, the exercise triangulated evidence and was preceded by consultations with cooperating partners. Fourteen focus group discussions were conducted with 159 participants, predominantly women. Assistance was widely perceived as providing a broader protective function beyond food security and described as a form of relief.

Findings showed improved awareness and general agreement with targeting criteria, alongside concerns regarding exclusion of some internally displaced persons and older people. Participants expressed strong preference for wider coverage, even if this resulted in reduced entitlements. Findings were presented to WFP's targeting and prioritization working group and informed ongoing review of targeting frameworks.

Building on 2025 achievements, WFP will strengthen direct consultations with organizations of persons with disabilities, continue integrating ICARA findings into programme adaptation, and leverage the protection budget line to support community led initiatives. Targeted partner capacity building and enhanced monitoring of access barriers will guide adaptive strategies to ensure the most vulnerable are not excluded. WFP will maintain active engagement in protection coordination mechanisms and continue harmonizing feedback systems to strengthen collective accountability.

These efforts collectively reinforced WFP's protective role in a volatile operating environment, ensuring assistance was delivered safely, respectfully, and inclusively, while adapting to evolving risks. By combining evidence-based analysis, community engagement, strong partnerships, and institutional accountability, WFP strengthened trust with affected populations and positioned protection mainstreaming as a core component of effective humanitarian response in Ukraine amid ongoing nationwide insecurity conditions.

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)

Ukraine's environmental and social landscape remained deeply affected by the war in 2025. Explosive ordnance contamination rendered vast agricultural areas inaccessible or hazardous, with an estimated 156,000 KM² potentially affected by mines and unexploded ordnance. This directly threatened national food production and livelihoods in regions that once supported domestic food security and global grain exports. Attacks on energy infrastructure, irrigation systems, and agricultural storage disrupted value chains while creating environmental hazards, including water contamination, soil pollution, and deteriorating air quality.

The destruction of the Kakhovka Dam in 2023 continued to produce cascading consequences throughout 2025. These included the loss of irrigation capacity affecting over 94,000 hectares, severe ecosystem disruption, and increased water scarcity for farming communities in southern Ukraine. Conflict-related impacts were further compounded by climate stresses such as drought, temperature extremes, and erratic precipitation, depressing yields and forcing rapid adaptation in farming practices.

Anchored in WFP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework and its commitment to the principle of "do no harm," environmental and social safeguards were systematically integrated into programme design and implementation. In 2025, **100 percent of Field-Level Agreements under the ICSP were screened for environmental and social risks, meeting corporate targets.** This ensured potential negative impacts, like soil degradation from asset creation, depletion of water resources, emissions from transport, packaging waste, social tensions linked to targeting, or unintended exclusion of vulnerable groups—were identified and addressed prior to implementation.

The joint WFP-FAO mine action programme, central to WFP's resilience-building efforts, was designed to restore safe access to land while embedding climate-smart and environmentally responsible practices throughout implementation. Mine action partners adopted "do no harm" policies and standard operating procedures that integrated environmental considerations, including deploying teams close to work sites to reduce vehicle emissions, limiting soil disturbance through responsible use of mechanical assets, reducing high-order detonations where feasible, and promoting environmentally sustainable demining through partnerships.

Concrete examples demonstrated this approach. **HALO[1] Trust and WWF[2] Ukraine** collaborated to restore demined forest belts in Mykolaiv, strengthening ecosystem recovery and climate resilience. **NPA and CEOBS[3] developed the Green Field Tool to support mine action teams in identifying environmental sensitivities and applying appropriate mitigation measures,** with further adoption planned by additional partners.

Resource allocation followed a phased and coordinated approach to ensure land, equipment, and technical expertise were deployed where they would generate the greatest positive impact. Activities ranging from land mapping and demining to soil assessment and remediation were closely coordinated with national and local authorities and specialized partners, minimizing duplication, reducing waste, and maximizing efficiency.

Investments in national laboratory capacity included advanced analytical equipment and training for Ukrainian specialists. Investments strengthened laboratory capacity through advanced equipment and specialist training. Improved field and laboratory screening reduced samples needing full analysis, lowering costs and waste. Nature-based solutions restored soils, while remote sensing and geospatial analysis monitored land-use change and remediation effectiveness. **Nature-based solutions such as bioremediation and phytoremediation** were promoted to restore soil health and ecosystem functions, supported by remote sensing and geospatial analysis to monitor land use change and remediation effectiveness.

These approaches delivered clear co-benefits. In 2025, the joint FAO-WFP mine action programme restored over **5,312 hectares of contaminated agricultural land to productive use,** prioritizing smallholder plots that support diversified cropping and biodiversity.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP also advanced its own operational sustainability in 2025. A major milestone was the official launch of the Environmental Management System (EMS) on 22 July 2025, following an all-staff orientation to WFP's Environmental Policy and Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework. The EMS provides a structured approach to identifying, managing, and reducing environmental impacts from WFP facilities and activities—establishing baselines, setting targets, and tracking progress.

As part of the EMS action plan, WFP installed an advanced energy monitoring device in the Office to enable granular tracking of electricity consumption across systems and remote analysis through specialized efficiency software. This empowered teams to identify inefficiencies and implement targeted, environmentally friendly projects. Waste management efforts included maintaining a predominantly digital workspace to reduce paper use and implementing separate waste collection systems^[4] across premises.

Circular economy initiatives progressed through the pallet return and recovery system, which processed over 41,000 pallets in 2025, reducing demand for new pallets and promoting recycling, repurposing them into flooring, tables, and display stands for Mobile Storage Units, demonstrating practical circularity and cost efficiency.

Supply chain optimization further reduced emissions through single-transporter-per-route models and applying data-driven route planning decreasing fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. Procurement strategies reinforced these gains, with 99 percent of WFP's food basket sourced locally, minimizing transport emissions and supporting Ukrainian producers. Initiatives like Grain from Ukraine for Ukraine exemplified circular, locally anchored supply chains.

Looking Forward

Building on the Environmental Management System launch and 2025 achievements, WFP will focus on expanding energy monitoring to field offices, improving waste management through recycling partnerships, introducing water conservation measures, and formalizing environmental criteria in procurement. Continued optimization of logistics and staff engagement will ensure environmental considerations remain embedded in daily operations, reinforcing WFP's commitment to sustainability in Ukraine.

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 Ukraine's activities are designed in close consultation with key national and international stakeholders, including the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Policy, UNICEF, local authorities and community-based organisations. Nutrition is a key aspect of all these activities, especially in emergency response, school feeding, and quick-impact projects. Programming is regularly adjusted based on emerging needs, assessment findings and post-distribution monitoring data to ensure a timely and adaptive response in a rapidly evolving humanitarian context. One example of this adaptive approach is the integration of post-distribution monitoring findings into in-kind operations, supporting households in accessing diverse and nutritious foods through local markets where feasible, while strengthening links and supporting local food production actors at various levels.

In 2025, WFP undertook a focused effort to strengthen nutrition-sensitive programming across the Ukraine Country Strategic Plan portfolio. Nutrition considerations were systematically integrated into emergency response, cash-based transfers, school feeding and support to institutions hosting vulnerable populations. This included the development of internal guidance and operational tools to support field teams and partners in incorporating nutrition-sensitive actions such as nutrition messaging, referrals to health and social services, promotion of healthy diets, and prioritisation of nutritionally vulnerable groups within targeting frameworks.

In June 2025, **due to funding constraints, WFP adjusted the composition of its 30-day food ration box to reduce costs while maintaining support for approximately 1 million vulnerable people each month.** The changes include halving the amount of canned meat (from 6 to 3 cans) and canned beans (from 4 to 2 cans), with 1kg of yellow split peas added starting from August. The boxes retained their caloric value, covering 70 percent of monthly food needs per person.

WFP procured 99 percent of its food basket commodities locally.

WFP's involvement in Ukraine extends beyond emergency food assistance to include support for **national school nutrition reforms.** Ukraine's membership in the School Meals Coalition, beginning in November 2023, further strengthened these efforts. WFP supported the government in attending the school meals coalition meeting in Brazil.

Partnerships

Much like other humanitarian operations, WFP faced a shrinking funding environment in 2025 as donors tightened humanitarian and development budgets. Despite the constrained landscape and donor fatigue after three years of response, WFP maintained operations through partnership management and resource use, leveraging donor flexibility and unspent funds from 2024. In 2025, available resources to WFP Ukraine amounted to USD 374.9 million. Donors' confidence in WFP was reflected in the quality of the funding—about one-third was fully flexible or lightly earmarked at the Strategic Objective level. This flexibility allowed rapid reallocation of resources as frontlines shifted and underfunded activities neared a pipeline break. As WFP prioritised assistance in eight frontline regions, flexibility proved critical, allowing swift concentration of aid without lengthy consultations, ensuring continuity of life-saving operations where needs were most acute.

Since the operation began in 2022, attracting and retaining a diverse donor coalition has been central to WFP's partnership strategy. Throughout 2025, WFP sustained strong relationships with 13 public donors and 2 private-sector partners—a change from 16 governmental donors and 1 private-sector partner in 2024—providing resources and expertise. WFP leveraged its comparative advantages, including its presence along the 1,500 km frontline, evidence-based decision-making, and a broad portfolio spanning emergency relief to early recovery, to reach new partners while expanding engagement with government and emerging donors.

Despite the challenging environment, WFP achieved success in diversifying its donor base and deepening strategic partnerships. Nordic donors—Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Iceland—demonstrated strong commitment, with Ukraine a top foreign policy priority. Collectively, these partners contributed 28.4 percent of total funding in 2025 and increased contributions year over year, signaling sustained confidence in WFP's effectiveness. In late 2025, the first joint Baltic and Nordic donor field mission was organized with the WFP Copenhagen Office. Officials observed WFP's portfolio and met beneficiaries, government officials, and partners.

Austria renewed multiyear support for the joint agricultural demining project with FAO, reaffirming recovery commitment. Ireland emerged as a new donor, attracted by WFP's leadership in school meals, strong government relationships, and capacity to deliver education support. This diversification reduced risks linked to reliance on a narrow donor base while expanding WFP's advocacy reach.

In collaboration with the Private Sector Division, WFP is exploring innovative funding mechanisms such as World Food Invest to support recovery. Private sector engagement launched the AgriHubs initiative [1], with seed funding from the John Deere Foundation and later support from the Minderoo Foundation. Partnerships with the International Finance Corporation and local universities were critical in launching the idea.

Partnership with the Government of Ukraine remained central to WFP's response, enabling initiatives with national and global impact. Collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Science on school feeding programming demonstrated a model that strengthened local capacity and ensured sustainability. WFP's cooperation with the Government of Ukraine continued to support mine-affected communities and rural recovery. Through key partnerships with the Kharkiv Regional Military Administration and the Center for Humanitarian Demining, WFP assisted 120 farmers and 2,668 households across four districts. A state compensation programme enabled the return of 10,000 hectares of farmland in 2025, with household-level support planned for 2026.

WFP helped expand the programme to nearly 2,500 schools in frontline oblasts, reaching more than 276,000 students in grades 1-4. This assistance created fiscal space for the Government to introduce free meals for students in grades 5-11. Building on these results, the Government considered nationwide expansion of universal free school meals for grades 1-11, showing national ownership and systemic reform. The partnership advanced commitments under the School Meals Coalition through the adaptation of international best practices, promotion of healthy eating, modernisation of kitchens, and strengthening of monitoring, food safety, and quality assurance. School Nutrition Reform was reinforced through coordination with UNICEF and the Education Cluster, ensuring alignment with sectoral priorities.

In late 2025, the Government of Ukraine renewed the Grain from Ukraine initiative for another year, extending a global partnership supporting resilience. Since 2022, the initiative enabled WFP to reach over 19 million people in 18 countries with more than 320,000 MT of Ukrainian food commodities valued above USD 370 million. This initiative supported other WFP operations amid declining funding, including in Syria following governmental change and in Bangladesh sustaining assistance for Rohingya refugees. As the sole implementing partner, WFP invested heavily in coordination with the Office of the President, Ministry of Economy, and Environment and Agriculture, and other ministries, demonstrating strategic value.

A landmark achievement in 2025 was leveraging a government in-kind contribution of over 21,000 MT of wheat. WFP secured matching funds from the Emerging Donors Matching Fund (EDMF)—a first for the Country Office—with contributions from Croatia, Germany, Japan, Norway, and Sweden to twin the Government of Ukraine's in-kind contribution. This triangular collaboration enabled WFP to transform locally sourced grain into fortified wheat flour and pasta, covering most requirements for 2025-2026 while supporting Ukrainian producers.

Focus on localization

WFP's NGO partnership portfolio evolved strategically in 2025 in response to funding constraints and operational needs. Calls for proposals launched in late 2024 enabled continued cooperation with effective, cost-efficient partners for food distribution while identifying new partners for livelihoods. The number of food distribution NGOs declined from fourteen in 2024 to twelve in early 2025 and six later in the year, reflecting deliberate consolidation to expand geographic coverage per partner as resources tightened. In parallel, partners doubled Field-Level Agreements for livelihoods compared to 2024, signaling a shift toward recovery. Mine action partnerships expanded from two to four NGOs, strengthening the livelihoods cycle.

In 2025, WFP partnered with fourteen national NGOs, representing seventy-eight percent of all cooperating partners. Through these local partners, WFP transferred USD 10,830,318 and disbursed USD 285,000 via government entities under the School Feeding Programme.

Capacity strengthening was central to partnership management. WFP invested in tailored capacity-building plans, targeted trainings, and risk-informed spot checks to ensure compliance with standards on procurement, warehousing, commodity accounting, and protection. These investments improved performance, reduced risks, and supported eight women-led organizations, reinforcing gender-inclusive partnership commitments.

Localization remained a priority in 2025, with resources increasingly channeled through local partners, supported by capacity strengthening.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP's Joint Mine Action Project with FAO continued to demonstrate effective UN interagency programming through integrated approaches combining technical clearance, risk education, and livelihoods support for farmers in mine-affected areas. In 2025, the partnership deepened collaboration with the Mines Advisory Group, Norwegian People's Aid, and The HALO Trust, while establishing a data exchange system with the State Emergency Service's Interregional Center for Humanitarian Demining. Strong coordination accelerated implementation, expanded geographic coverage, reinforced government demining efforts, and created safer conditions for rural recovery. The partnership with FSD for land release in Kharkiv region continued and attracted support from Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Finland, and the Minderoo Foundation, with additional contributions positioned to accelerate agricultural recovery in newly accessible areas. On government-led School Meals Programming, interagency coordination with UNICEF on in-kind energy support for frontline schools during winter enabled synchronised assistance, prevented duplication, and ensured accurate targeting.

As co-chair of the PSEA Network Ukraine alongside UNFPA, WFP led development of the interagency communication campaign "Speak Up. Report. Stop It." This collaboration pooled technical expertise, creative resources, and funding across WFP, UNFPA, IOM, IRC, and HealthRight to produce unified awareness materials and companion guides establishing common standards for PSEA communication across the humanitarian community. Building on the WFP-UNFPA Memorandum of Understanding extended in 2024, WFP supported food parcel delivery to nineteen GBV shelters, distributed GBV prevention materials, and co-organised capacity-building initiatives for partners and staff, demonstrating how interagency collaboration generates synergies beyond individual agency capacities.

WFP maintained strong collaboration across humanitarian architecture through leadership of coordination mechanisms, including the Cash Working Group, while providing cluster services supporting approximately 155 humanitarian and development partners through the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, Logistics Cluster, and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster. These services ensured WFP's partnerships extended beyond bilateral relationships to strengthen collective humanitarian operational effectiveness nationwide coordination efforts.

Financial Overview

WFP launched its ICSP in January 2025, covering the period through December 2027. The year unfolded in an exceptionally constrained funding environment. Against total **Country Portfolio Needs Based Requirements of USD 767 million, WFP received USD 374.9 million in available resources, a 49 percent coverage.** This reflected a broader global downturn in humanitarian financing as donors faced competing crises and visible fatigue after three consecutive years of largescale response in Ukraine. Of available resources, **53 percent were carried over from 2024.** Late year confirmations were critical to sustain operations but arrived too late to be fully expended resulting in necessary carryover to safeguard pipelines and operational continuity into early 2026.

Donor support remained strong but highly concentrated. **Germany, Norway, the European Commission, and the United States together provided 75 percent of confirmed contributions (including multilateral allocations).** While this concentration demonstrated sustained commitment, it also highlighted vulnerability to policy shifts by any single major donor. WFP continued efforts to diversify its donor base, engaging additional government donors and private sector partners, though these represented a smaller share of funding. The funding mix remained relatively balanced, with **65 percent earmarked at activity or Strategic Outcome level and 35 percent flexible.** Nevertheless, earmarking constrained WFP's ability to rapidly reallocate resources as frontlines and access conditions evolved.

Resource allocation reflected prioritization of emergency food assistance in frontline areas while preserving critical enablers for the wider response. **Strategic Outcome 1, Crisis Response, was the most resourced area, with USD 245 million available against total needs of USD 474.2 million.** This represented 52 percent coverage against needs and 109 percent against the Implementation Plan. Within this outcome, food and nutrition assistance accounted for USD 174 million, enabling WFP to sustain a strong operational presence in frontline regions. **Restoring productive assets through mine action received approximately USD 18.6 million against needs of USD 29.9 million, achieving about 62 percent coverage** and reflecting donor recognition of humanitarian demining as a prerequisite for access and agricultural recovery.

Strategic Outcome 2 (Food Systems and Livelihoods) received USD 17.3 million against an Implementation Plan of USD 17.3 million—101 percent of plan but well below total needs of USD 44.7 million—constraining the scale of AgriHubs, grain-to-market efforts, and QISP.

Strategic Outcome 3 (Capacity Building) recorded USD 60.2 million against an Implementation Plan of USD 63.2 million (95 percent). While this supported the national school meals programme and shock responsive social protection systems, **the shortfall forced suspension of social protection top ups for vulnerable pensioners and persons with disabilities in September 2025, affecting more than 310,000 people.**

Strategic Outcome 4 was comparatively well resourced at USD 3.9 million against USD 4 million in the plan (97 percent), allowing WFP to sustain common services including logistics, food security coordination, and emergency telecommunications.

Funding gaps required difficult programmatic adjustments. During the third quarter, **WFP reduced the number of people reached with emergency food assistance and lowered cash transfer values and in-kind ration sizes to stretch limited resources.** Geographic targeting aligned with the April 2025 Humanitarian Response Plan, concentrating assistance in eight frontline regions and scaling down elsewhere. To preserve delivery capacity, WFP accelerated efficiency measures. Logistics networks were optimized through single transporter per route models and data driven routing, reducing transport costs by about 22 percent per lane. **The Building Blocks deduplication platform generated USD 16.5 million in avoided duplicate payments across 61 organizations.** Assistance modalities shifted from higher cost general distributions to more targeted support, and procurement was consolidated.

To bridge timing gaps in contributions and prevent pipeline breaks, **WFP accessed advance financing totaling USD 19.2 million, around five percent of available resources.** These funds sustained emergency food procurement, livelihoods, and social protection during critical periods in the second and third quarters. Advances were fully repaid by year end, demonstrating sound financial management while underscoring that such mechanisms are temporary solutions rather than substitutes for early, predictable funding.

Persistent Value Added Tax challenges continued to erode efficiency. Delays in securing upfront VAT exemptions slowed supply chains and required WFP to absorb costs with uncertain reimbursement timelines. **Approximately USD 51 million in VAT reimbursements remained outstanding. While claims totaling around USD 34 million were submitted between 2022 and 2025, reimbursements received in 2025 amounted to only USD 1.3 million.** WFP continued advocating, with other UN agencies, for a dedicated legislative framework for humanitarian aid.

Despite operating with less than half of assessed needs funded, WFP preserved lifesaving assistance for the most vulnerable, supported key systems and common services, and positioned pipelines for continuity into 2026. These

results reflected prudent financial stewardship, disciplined prioritization, and efficiencies. However, the consequences of the shortfall were evident in reduced assistance levels, suspended activities, and constrained investment. Looking ahead, WFP will continue advocating for early, flexible, and multiyear contributions to sustain impact amid high needs and protracted conflict.

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	474,196,830	225,560,434	245,259,377	184,331,980
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Ukraine, including internally displaced persons, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.	474,196,830	225,560,434	245,259,377	184,331,980
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.	444,266,833	206,722,659	222,426,108	174,712,780
Activity 02: Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.	29,929,997	18,837,776	18,633,269	9,619,200
Non-activity specific	0	0	4,200,000	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	44,739,530	17,278,873	17,373,841	9,922,572
SO02: Food systems actors and crisis-affected communities in Ukraine contribute to and benefit from the inclusive economic recovery and restoration of food systems in support of livelihoods, food and nutrition needs by 2027.	44,739,530	17,278,873	17,373,841	9,922,572
Activity 03: Provide support - including direct assistance, capacity strengthening, policy development and assets recovery/creation - to enhance the livelihoods of food system actors and crisis-affected communities.	41,589,142	15,648,585	15,807,109	9,742,218

Activity 04: Provide Ukrainian food systems actors, exporters, and support systems with capacity strengthening, technical assistance and investment.	3,150,387	1,630,288	816,640	180,354
Non-activity specific	0	0	750,093	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	178,796,666	63,213,410	60,212,676	51,333,185
SO03: The Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2027.	178,796,666	63,213,410	60,212,676	51,333,185
Activity 05: Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.	22,016,767	15,444,941	16,713,065	8,557,993
Activity 06: Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and provide social benefits for targeted populations.	156,779,898	47,768,469	43,499,611	42,775,192
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	6,107,523	4,008,712	3,882,017	2,848,190
SO04: Humanitarian and development actors in Ukraine have enhanced year-round capacity to support crisis-affected populations.	6,107,523	4,008,712	3,882,017	2,848,190
Activity 07: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian and development community and actors through the Logistics Cluster and the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.	3,654,340	2,325,099	2,326,610	1,923,573

Activity 08: Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian and development community and actors.	 1,555,954	 1,391,741	 1,309,594	 705,481
Activity 09: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development actors.	 897,230	 291,872	 245,813	 219,135
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 20,903,218	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 703,840,549	 310,061,429	 347,631,129	 248,435,926
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 16,800,579	 15,717,732	 14,079,483	 10,346,167
Total Direct Costs	 720,641,128	 325,779,161	 361,710,612	 258,782,093
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 46,781,961	 21,155,712	 13,204,318	 13,204,318
Grand Total	 767,423,089	 346,934,873	 374,914,930	 271,986,411

Data Notes

Overview

Annual Food Transfer table:

While WFP planned for individual commodities — canned meat, iodised salt, canned chicken, canned pulses, etc. — distributions were carried out using pre-packaged ration boxes (e.g., GFD 30) containing those same commodities. As a result, ration-level figures appear over-achieved, while individual commodity figures reflect underachievement — both outcomes stemming from the same distributions, reported at different levels of aggregation.

Operational context

[1] <https://ukraine.ohchr.org/en/2025-deadliest-year-for-civilians-in-Ukraine-since-2022-UN-human-rights-monitors-find>

[2] IBID

[3] the World Bank's Fourth Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment

[4] A joint food security and livelihood analysis by WFP and FAO

Strategic outcome 01

[1] 10 cans of mixed chicken meat, vegetables, and porridge, with each can serving as a standalone meal to provide greater flexibility during evacuation

[2] WFP sourced fresh bread from local bakeries for its bread distribution programme, and delivered it to frontline areas, though shifting frontlines forced discontinuation with 6 of 18 partner bakeries.

[3] Providing food commodities to institutions such as hospitals, orphanages, and displacement centres to complement support from local authorities.

[4] WFP needed to align the value of 30-day food distributions with cash-for-food assistance.

[5] WFP adjusted its 30-day ration food box composition, while retaining the caloric value, covering 70 percent of monthly food needs per person. To align transfer value, WFP's cash-for-food assistance was also reduced from UAH 1,500 (approximately USD 35.8) to UAH 1,200 (approximately USD 28.7) per person per month, representing a 20 percent reduction.

[6] This integrated mine action-livelihood modality was informed by Non-Technical and Technical Surveys, IMSMA (Information Management System for Mine Action) data, and agricultural assessments to ensure evidence-based targeting and maximum impact on food security outcomes.

[7] Under the coordination framework established by the Government of Ukraine and in close partnership with FAO and mine action partners, WFP targeted rural household plots (0.5–3 hectares) and small-scale farmland (up to 300 hectares) for demining activities.

[8] Fondation Suisse de Déminage, Hazardous Area Life-support Organization, Mines Advisory Group, Norwegian People's Aid

[9] The suspension of Institutional feeding impacted 135,000 people who were receiving this assistance; the reduction of sectoral cash impacted 263,000

Indicator A.4.1: WFP opted not to implement value vouchers, prioritizing direct cash assistance instead. This decision was based on both the broader economic benefits of direct cash injection into local markets and strong beneficiary preference for unrestricted cash transfers.

Indicator D.1.2: The indicator shows how many hectares of agricultural land went through the actual clearance process, while more lands were released in productive use through survey, cancellation, and certification.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Micro-small or medium businesses

[2] Quick Impact Self Reliance Project

[3] Kharkiv, Dnipro, Mykolaiv, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia

[4] 5,221 rural households (≈13,574 people) received cash assistance totaling USD 3,654,700; each household received USD 700 accompanied by skills training to support homestead agricultural production. Of which 2,309 households (6,003 people) in mine action settlements (areas affected by UXO contamination, addressed under Strategic Outcome 1) received USD 1,513,599, demonstrating strong integration of mine action with rapid livelihood follow-up support.

[5] 4,504 rural households (≈11,710 people) received agricultural kits (walk behind tractors, greenhouses, drip irrigation systems) totaling USD 2,995,154 to restart or support crop production complemented by access to basic horticultural training to maximize asset use and ensure success. Of which 960 households (≈ 2,496 people) in mine action settlements received assets valued at USD674,625.

[6] 237 beneficiaries in Kherson and Mykolaiv received vocational training to requalify and to diversify household income.

[7] To address critical barriers to productive land use, 177 beneficiaries in Mykolaiv received legal support via Southern Development Strategy (SDS), including land tenure clarification, documentation, and inheritance issues

[8] Three water points in Berezneuvate (Mykolaiv)—including rehabilitation of two wells, construction of one new well, reconstruction of three water towers, and installation of three solar photovoltaic pumping systems to restore irrigation.

[9] Shchedryk (Mykolaiv), Southern Development Strategy (SDS) (Kherson, Mykolaiv, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia), and Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS) (Kharkiv). SDS expanded from pilot to multiregional coverage, bringing agricultural extension expertise and rural networks; URCS's volunteer base and trust enabled access to challenging areas

[10] Especially in Kherson and Zaporizhzhia, and under Phase 3 of the joint WFP/FAO Mine Action Project, creating a seamless transition from land clearance to agricultural inputs.

[11] 30 percent financing from the joint WFP/FAO Mine Action Project (Minderoo Foundation, Cargill, Austria, Switzerland)

[12] A one-stop-shop providing business consultancy, agricultural extension services, grain marketing support, and localized projects and grants for small and medium-sized farmers

[13] Notable services and results included:

Grants and financial services: 105 microgrants totaling USD 150,655 to enable sunflower harvesting via per hectare contributions to contracting costs; 26% of recipients were women, and 60% operated in areas previously occupied or subject to active military activity.

Business and legal advisory: 173 farmers received tailored consultancy on business planning, financial management, regulatory navigation, and access to government programs.

Agricultural extension and technical services: 46 farmers have been offered soil sampling, enabling evidence based fertilizer and sowing decision-making.

[14] Each MSU operated under six-month agreements with local authorities, with potential handover to local government contingent on usage, vendor participation, and satisfaction benchmarks.

[15] in Donetsk and Zaporizhzhia

[16] In 2025, 18 small bakeries close to the frontline were contracted, for a total of USD 2 million.

[17] WFP processed 77 procurement requests from 11 UN agencies, improving interagency coordination, reducing duplication, and creating economies of scale for suppliers

[18] One significant incident occurred at the ADRA CP warehouse in Izium, Kharkiv Oblast, which was targeted by several drones. FSQ deployed a mission to assist the field team, providing technical recommendations for the segregation and sorting approximately 5,000 damaged food commodities, ensuring safe recovery and proper handling.

[19] Since 2022, Ukraine Country Office used a Tariff System for transport contracting to manage the surge in operations and limited market capacity. As of 2025, monthly in kind volumes have since dropped from 24,000 MT (July 2022) to 8,000 MT (March 2025), enabling a shift to direct (single award) contracting to enhance competition and reduce costs. A new request for quotation (RFQ) covering 100 routes was issued in June 2025, with all seven shortlisted transporters submitting lane-by-lane rates. Compared with previous Tariff System prices, quotations were 22 percent lower on average. Expected ongoing savings are approximately USD 8,000 per month (approximately USD 100,000 yearly). Collaboration between Route the Meals and the Supply Chain unit optimized dispatch allocations between WFP fleet and private transporters, reducing costs by USD 10,000–15,000 per month while maintaining delivery performance.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Chernihivska, Sumaska, Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska, Zaporizka, Khersonska, Mykolaivska, and Odeska.

[2] Secure educational facilities established in metros and basements where children study during air alerts.

[3] In Ukraine, students do not always go to canteens, when visiting schools. Improvements to enhanced menus enabled by the programme resulted in sustained attendance of children to canteens and a notably higher satisfaction of children to the meals provided.

[4] The national digital platform for social benefit processing and service delivery.

[5] WFP supported three regional seminars involving representatives from ten regions and nearly 300 dedicated professionals. The trainings focused on peer learning, practical problem-solving, and direct dialogue between users, system developers, and government authorities. These exchanges are already contributing to making the UISSS more user centered, flexible, and better aligned with local implementation needs.

[6] Social benefit top-ups supplementing existing government transfers.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] Dnipro, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Mykolaiv, Odesa, and for the first time in Zaporizhzhia and Sloviansk, areas situated closer to the frontline
- [2] An updated Humanitarian Storage Capacity Mapping revealed decreased reported facilities from 131 warehouses by 47 organizations in 2024 to 81 warehouses by 53 organizations in 2025, mainly due to budget constraints and shifting storage strategies.
- [3] A notable example was the delivery of solid fuel briquettes to the Kramatorsk City Hospital, a complex operation involving 53 truck movements.
- [4] Attended by 164 participants from 32 organizations.
- [5] Reaching 1,003,990 people near the frontline (SP1), 281,092 evacuees (SP2), 797,081 people affected by strikes (SP3), and 403,952 vulnerable IDPs (SP4)
- [6] Two advocacy notes, highlighting HNRP 2026 and heightened winter food insecurity, supported by video featuring WFP beneficiaries, to mobilize resources.
- [7] These were beneficial in illustrating food assistance, access constraints, and population needs, and initiated monthly evacuation monitoring maps for the Eastern Hub tracking population movements through transit centers and improving data-driven decision-making
- [8] A dual crisis of drought and locust infestation in Zaporizhzhia and Dnipropetrovsk affected over 22,000 hectares and caused over UAH 1 billion in losses, while extreme drought resulting from destruction of Kakhovka dam and late frosts in Kherson and Mykolaiv left over 44,000 hectares unproductive, with losses exceeding UAH 3 billion.
- [9] Including Shostka, Barvinkove, Kryviy Rig, and Velyka Oleksandrivka
- [10] In Kyiv and Dnipro
- [11] Ukraine's Broadcasting, Radiocommunications & Television Concern, Cisco Crisis Response, IOM, UNDP, UNDSS, UNICEF, UNOPS, Ericsson Response, and Government of Luxembourg

Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] International Rescue Committee, Protection Monitoring report, 2025
- [2] OCHA, Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025, April 2025
- [3] REACH. 2024. Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Gender, Age, and Disability Situation Overview
- [4] Kyiv School of Economics, Ukraine Human Capital Chartbook, May 2025
- [5] Ukrainian Women's Fund, Gender Equality Index in Ukraine, 2025

Protection and accountability to affected people

- [1] National postal service provider.
- [2] Through dedicated disability inclusion training and updated manual for cooperating partners.

Environmental sustainability

- [1] The HALO Trust: Hazardous Area Life-support Organization Trust.
- [2] WWF: World Wide Fund for Nature (formerly World Wildlife Fund).
- [3] NPA: Norwegian People's Aid; CEOPS: Conflict and Environment Observatory.
- [4] For paper, plastic, glass and general waste.

Partnerships

- [1] A one stop shop offering agricultural extension services to small farmers in frontline areas.

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	686,634	821,721	120%
	female	1,028,366	1,195,741	116%
	total	1,715,000	2,017,462	118%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	4,515	6,362	141%
	female	3,806	6,102	160%
	total	8,321	12,464	150%
24-59 months	male	4,873	5,996	123%
	female	4,655	5,532	119%
	total	9,528	11,528	121%
5-11 years	male	123,864	207,197	167%
	female	115,880	196,742	170%
	total	239,744	403,939	168%
12-17 years	male	27,110	26,007	96%
	female	24,252	24,068	99%
	total	51,362	50,075	97%
18-59 years	male	267,794	264,433	99%
	female	418,208	409,680	98%
	total	686,002	674,113	98%
60+ years	male	258,478	311,726	121%
	female	461,565	553,617	120%
	total	720,043	865,343	120%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	18,728	22,268	119%
Resident	1,358,684	1,748,071	129%
IDP	337,588	247,123	73%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	30,000	38,939	129%
School based programmes	200,000	360,730	180%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	35,000	25,875	73%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,477,500	1,606,717	108%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Bread	3,900	5,379	138%
Buckwheat	8,100	850	10%
Canned Chicken	0	28	-
Canned Meat	14,436	0	0%
Canned Pulses	8,314	20	0%
Iodised Salt	619	0	0%
Oat	8,213	425	5%
Pasta	13,050	553	4%
Rations	408	36,772	9,013%
Sorghum/Millet	4,950	0	0%
Split Peas	1,575	681	43%
Sugar	3,263	427	13%
Vegetable Oil	6,003	731	12%
Wheat Flour	13,050	677	5%

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	206,591,010	103,567,097	50%
Value Voucher	70,904,460	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	17,082,000	4,292,229	25%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	170,346,000	48,887,114	29%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Ukraine, including internally displaced persons, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.	Crisis Response
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Output Results

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: (1.1) Crisis-affected populations have access to food and/or cash-based assistance that enables them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	697,082	701,798
			Male	430,418	422,753
			Total	1,127,500	1,124,551
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	85,879	46,543.28
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	206,591,010	103,567,095
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	70,904,460	

Activity 02: Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: (2.1) Crisis-affected communities benefit from efforts to restore and recover productive assets, which improve their access to food.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	19,767	21,160
			Male	10,233	17,083
			Total	30,000	38,243

Other Output

Activity 02: Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: (2.1) Crisis-affected communities benefit from efforts to restore and recover productive assets, which improve their access to food.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	16	16.5

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source

Target Group: URT beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	74	>80	>74	73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83	>80	>80	68	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77	>80	>77	72	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21	<15	<21	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	<15	<15	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18	<15	<18	18	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6	<5	<6	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	<5	<5	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	<5	<5	10	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6.2	<6	<6	9.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.37	<6	<6	7.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.34	<6	<6	8.71	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7	<7	<7	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	<10	<11	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	<7	<8	6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	50	<45	<50	67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	<40	<41	55	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48	<45	<48	64	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	21	<20	<21	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21	<20	<21	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	<20	<21	16	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	21	>23	>21	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	>26	>26	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23	>23	>23	14	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	31	>35	>31	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	>35	>42	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33	>35	>33	20	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Food systems actors and crisis-affected communities in Ukraine contribute to and benefit from the inclusive economic recovery and restoration of food systems in support of livelihoods, food and nutrition needs by 2027.	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 03: Provide support - including direct assistance, capacity strengthening, policy development and assets recovery/creation - to enhance the livelihoods of food system actors and crisis-affected communities.

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 03: (3.1) Food systems actors and crisis-affected communities benefit from resource transfers and capacity and skills strengthening to restore assets and strengthen food systems integration and recovery, resulting in improved livelihoods.

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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities; Food assistance for training	Female	23,060	9,809
			Male	11,940	4,698
			Total	35,000	14,507
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female		470
			Male		226
			Total		696
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	17,082,000	4,292,228
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD		17,650
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		9,077
			Male		4,204
			Total		13,281

Activity 04: Provide Ukrainian food systems actors, exporters, and support systems with capacity strengthening, technical assistance and investment.

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 04: (4.1) Crisis-affected populations around the world benefit from the procurement, transport, processing and export of food produced in Ukraine, in linkage with the economic recovery of Ukraine.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		177
			Male		83
			Total		260

Other Output

Activity 03: Provide support - including direct assistance, capacity strengthening, policy development and assets recovery/creation - to enhance the livelihoods of food system actors and crisis-affected communities.

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 03: (3.1) Food systems actors and crisis-affected communities benefit from resource transfers and capacity and skills strengthening to restore assets and strengthen food systems integration and recovery, resulting in improved livelihoods.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.2: USD value of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	3,500,000	2,981,855

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	3	0
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	250	696
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	0	100
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	0	100
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	0	4,540

Activity 04: Provide Ukrainian food systems actors, exporters, and support systems with capacity strengthening, technical assistance and investment.

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 04: (4.1) Crisis-affected populations around the world benefit from the procurement, transport, processing and export of food produced in Ukraine, in linkage with the economic recovery of Ukraine.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	4
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	80	100
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15	20
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	38
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	0	60
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.7: Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide support - including direct assistance, capacity strengthening, policy development and assets recovery/creation - to enhance the livelihoods of food system actors and crisis-affected communities.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: QISP beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	>65	>60	63	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>65	>60	70	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>65	>60	64	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	10	<7	<10	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	<7	<7	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	<7	<9	2	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	76	<75	<76	71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74	<74	<74	68	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	<75	<75	70	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	14	>18	>14	26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	>19	>19	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	>18	>16	28	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: The Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2027.	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 05: Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.

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

CSP Output 05: (5.1) Schoolchildren receive meals at school which contributes to meeting their food and nutrition needs.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	97,008	176,011
			Male	102,992	184,719
			Total	200,000	360,730
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	20,826,000	7,590,028

Activity 06: Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and provide social benefits for targeted populations.

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

CSP Output 07: (6.2) Targeted women, men, girls and boys are provided with social benefit cash top-ups complementing existing state transfers to ensure that their essential needs are met.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	415,660	311,318
			Male	284,340	208,535
			Total	700,000	519,853
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	149,520,000	41,297,085

Other Output

Activity 05: Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.

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

CSP Output 05: (5.1) Schoolchildren receive meals at school which contributes to meeting their food and nutrition needs.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	2,500	2,531
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	79	79
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	60	62

Activity 06: Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and provide social benefits for targeted populations.

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

CSP Output 06: (6.1) The Government and partners benefit from enhanced shock responsive safety nets, social protection systems and capacities.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	1	1

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School Feeding schools - Location: Ukraine - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data

Activity 06: Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and provide social benefits for targeted populations.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Social Protection - Location: Ukraine - Modality: - 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	1	≥1	≥1	2		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development actors in Ukraine have enhanced year-round capacity to support crisis-affected populations.				Crisis Response	
Other Output					
Activity 07: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian and development community and actors through the Logistics Cluster and the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.					
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services					
CSP Output 08: (7.1) The humanitarian and development community and actors benefit from information management, coordination, and common logistics services provided through the Logistics Cluster to deliver assistance;					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.1: Number of organizations engaged with the Logistics Cluster (LC)	SC/Logistics Services	Number	100	123
H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served	H.17.1: Number of locations where Logistics Cluster (LC) was established	SC/Logistics Services	Number	3	3
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	SC/Logistics Services	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
CSP Output 09: (7.2) The humanitarian and development community and actors benefit from information management, coordination, and common services provided through the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster to deliver assistance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.3: Number of organizations engaged with the Food Security Clusters (FSC)	Food Security Cluster	Number	200	210
H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served	H.17.3: Number of locations where Food Security Clusters (FSC) were established	Food Security Cluster	Number	11	11
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.3: Food Security Clusters (FSC) established	Food Security Cluster	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
Activity 08: Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian and development community and actors.					
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services					
CSP Output 10: (8.1) The humanitarian and development community and actors benefit from information management, coordination, and common telecommunications services provided through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster to deliver assistance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	36	36
H.16: Number of organizations engaged in cluster coordination activities/forums	H.16.2: Number of organizations engaged with the Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC)	Service Delivery	Number	20	21

H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served	H.17.2: Number of locations where Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) were established	Service Delivery	Number	22	18
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.2: Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes

Activity 09: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development actors.

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

CSP Output 11: (9.1) Crisis-affected populations targeted by humanitarian and development actors benefit from common information management and other services and expertise used to deliver life-saving assistance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.4: Number of administration solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Administration Services	Number	2	2
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Administration Services	Number	1	1
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	Administration Services	Number	0	17,027

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian and development community and actors through the Logistics Cluster and the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Log cluster users - **Location:** Ukraine - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** SC/Logistics Services

8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	88	>80	>80	98		WFP survey
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Activity 08: Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian and development community and actors.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: ETC cluster users - **Location:** Ukraine - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Service Delivery

8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	97	>80	>80	97		WFP survey
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Cross-cutting Indicators

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	0	>0	>0	197,115		WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	>0	148,700		WFP survey
	Overall	0	>0	>0	345,815		WFP survey
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting		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	Meets standard	Partially meets standard	Partially meets standard		Secondary data

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: URT beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	94	≥95	≥94	94.32		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥95	≥94	94.38		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥95	≥94	94.42		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	90	≥90	≥90	85.23		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	≥90	≥90	86.88		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	≥90	≥90	85.67		WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥99	≥99	99.54		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	≥99	≥99	98.72		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	99.33		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide support - including direct assistance, capacity strengthening, policy development and assets recovery/creation - to enhance the livelihoods of food system actors and crisis-affected communities.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: QISP beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		≥95	≥95	99.14		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥95	≥95	99.68		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥95	≥95	99.27		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	≥99	99.89		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥99	99.68		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	≥99	≥99	99.84		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	Missing	Missing		Secondary data
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Secondary data
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Secondary data
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	0	>0	>0	947,810		WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	>0	533,143		WFP survey
	Overall	0	>0	>0	1,480,953		WFP survey

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: URT beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	52	≥55	≥55	65		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	≥55	≥55	60.31		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	51	≥55	≥55	63.75		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: URT beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: - - 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	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data

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Ukraine. Pavlohrad Transit Center

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

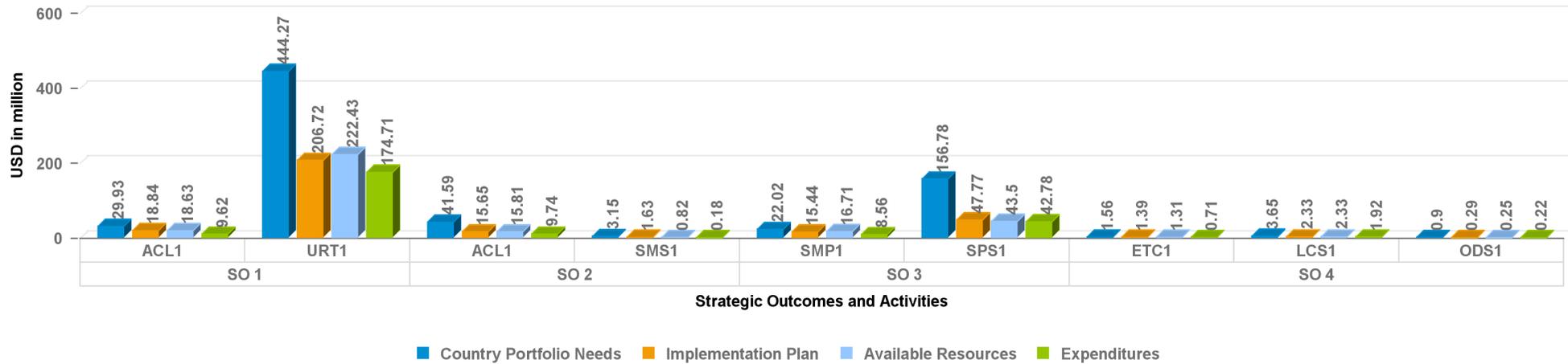
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2027)

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

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in Ukraine, including internally displaced persons, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.
SO 2		Food systems actors and crisis-affected communities in Ukraine contribute to and benefit from the inclusive economic recovery and restoration of food systems in support of livelihoods, food and nutrition needs by 2027.
SO 3		The Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2027.
SO 4		Humanitarian and development actors in Ukraine have enhanced year-round capacity to support crisis-affected populations.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	ACL1	Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.
SO 2	ACL1	Provide support - including direct assistance, capacity strengthening, policy development and assets recovery/creation – to enhance the livelihoods of food system actors and crisis-affected communities.
SO 2	SMS1	Provide Ukrainian food systems actors, exporters, and support systems with capacity strengthening, technical assistance and investment.
SO 3	SMP1	Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.
SO 3	SPS1	Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and provide social benefits for targeted populations.
SO 4	ETC1	Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian and development community and actors.
SO 4	LCS1	Provide mandated services to the humanitarian and development community and actors through the Logistics Cluster and the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development actors.

Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2027)

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 Ukraine, including internally displaced persons, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,200,000	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			474,196,830	225,560,434	4,200,000	184,331,980
2.4	Food systems actors and crisis-affected communities in Ukraine contribute to and benefit from the inclusive economic recovery and restoration of food systems in support of livelihoods, food and nutrition needs by 2027.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	750,093	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			44,739,530	17,278,873	750,093	9,922,572
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Ukraine, including internally displaced persons, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.	Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.	29,929,997	18,837,776	18,633,269	9,619,200
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.	444,266,833	206,722,659	222,426,108	174,712,780
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			474,196,830	225,560,434	241,059,377	184,331,980

Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2027)

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
2.4	Food systems actors and crisis-affected communities in Ukraine contribute to and benefit from the inclusive economic recovery and restoration of food systems in support of livelihoods, food and nutrition needs by 2027.	Provide support - including direct assistance, capacity strengthening, policy development and assets recovery/creation – to enhance the livelihoods of food system actors and crisis-affected communities.	41,589,142	15,648,585	15,807,109	9,742,218
		Provide Ukrainian food systems actors, exporters, and support systems with capacity strengthening, technical assistance and investment.	3,150,387	1,630,288	816,640	180,354
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			44,739,530	17,278,873	16,623,749	9,922,572
17.9	The Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2027.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.	22,016,767	15,444,941	16,713,065	8,557,993
		Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and provide social benefits for targeted populations.	156,779,899	47,768,469	43,499,611	42,775,192
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			178,796,666	63,213,410	60,212,676	51,333,185

Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2027)

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
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors in Ukraine have enhanced year-round capacity to support crisis-affected populations.	Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian and development community and actors.	1,555,954	1,391,741	1,309,594	705,481
		Provide mandated services to the humanitarian and development community and actors through the Logistics Cluster and the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.	3,654,340	2,325,099	2,326,610	1,923,573
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development actors.	897,230	291,872	245,813	219,135
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			6,107,523	4,008,712	3,882,017	2,848,190
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	20,903,218	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	20,903,218	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			703,840,549	310,061,429	347,631,129	248,435,926
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			16,800,579	15,717,732	14,079,483	10,346,167
Total Direct Costs			720,641,128	325,779,161	361,710,612	258,782,093
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			46,781,961	21,155,712	13,204,318	13,204,318
Grand Total			767,423,089	346,934,873	374,914,930	271,986,411


CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Hemling

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

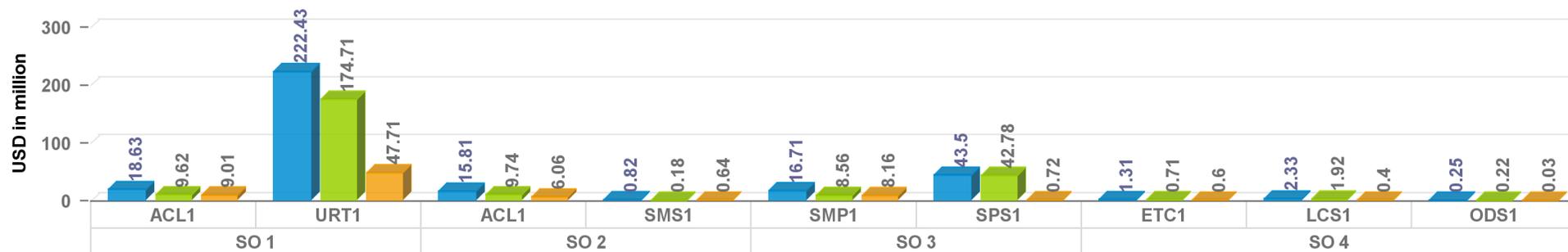
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2027)

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

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	Description
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in Ukraine, including internally displaced persons, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.
SO 2		Food systems actors and crisis-affected communities in Ukraine contribute to and benefit from the inclusive economic recovery and restoration of food systems in support of livelihoods, food and nutrition needs by 2027.
SO 3		The Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2027.
SO 4		Humanitarian and development actors in Ukraine have enhanced year-round capacity to support crisis-affected populations.

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	ACL1	Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.
SO 2	ACL1	Provide support - including direct assistance, capacity strengthening, policy development and assets recovery/creation – to enhance the livelihoods of food system actors and crisis-affected communities.
SO 2	SMS1	Provide Ukrainian food systems actors, exporters, and support systems with capacity strengthening, technical assistance and investment.
SO 3	SMP1	Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.
SO 3	SPS1	Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and provide social benefits for targeted populations.
SO 4	ETC1	Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian and development community and actors.
SO 4	LCS1	Provide mandated services to the humanitarian and development community and actors through the Logistics Cluster and the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development actors.

Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2027)

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 Ukraine, including internally displaced persons, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.	Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.	29,929,997	18,633,269	0	18,633,269	9,619,200	9,014,069
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.	444,266,833	222,426,108	0	222,426,108	174,712,780	47,713,328
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,200,000	0	4,200,000	0	4,200,000
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			474,196,830	245,259,377	0	245,259,377	184,331,980	60,927,397

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

Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2027)

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
2.4	Food systems actors and crisis-affected communities in Ukraine contribute to and benefit from the inclusive economic recovery and restoration of food systems in support of livelihoods, food and nutrition needs by 2027.	Provide support - including direct assistance, capacity strengthening, policy development and assets recovery/creation – to enhance the livelihoods of food system actors and crisis-affected communities.	41,589,142	15,807,109	0	15,807,109	9,742,218	6,064,891
		Provide Ukrainian food systems actors, exporters, and support systems with capacity strengthening, technical assistance and investment.	3,150,387	816,640	0	816,640	180,354	636,286
		Non Activity Specific	0	750,093	0	750,093	0	750,093
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			44,739,530	17,373,841	0	17,373,841	9,922,572	7,451,269

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Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2027)

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
17.9	The Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2027.	Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.	22,016,767	16,713,065	0	16,713,065	8,557,993	8,155,072
		Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and provide social benefits for targeted populations.	156,779,899	43,499,611	0	43,499,611	42,775,192	724,419
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			178,796,666	60,212,676	0	60,212,676	51,333,185	8,879,491

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Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2027)

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
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors in Ukraine have enhanced year-round capacity to support crisis-affected populations.	Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian and development community and actors.	1,555,954	1,309,594	0	1,309,594	705,481	604,113
		Provide mandated services to the humanitarian and development community and actors through the Logistics Cluster and the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.	3,654,340	2,326,610	0	2,326,610	1,923,573	403,036
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development actors.	897,230	245,813	0	245,813	219,135	26,678
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			6,107,523	3,882,017	0	3,882,017	2,848,190	1,033,827
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	20,903,218	0	20,903,218	0	20,903,218
Subtotal SDG Target			0	20,903,218	0	20,903,218	0	20,903,218
Total Direct Operational Cost			703,840,549	347,631,129	0	347,631,129	248,435,926	99,195,203
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			16,800,579	14,079,483	0	14,079,483	10,346,167	3,733,316
Total Direct Costs			720,641,128	361,710,612	0	361,710,612	258,782,093	102,928,518
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			46,781,961	21,580,140		21,580,140	21,580,140	0
Grand Total			767,423,089	383,290,751	0	383,290,751	280,362,233	102,928,518

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Herling
 Chief, CFORC
 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