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Ukraine

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2024

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	9
Revitalizing Food Systems	12
Programme performance	14
Strategic outcome 01	14
Strategic outcome 02	17
Strategic outcome 03	19
Cross-cutting results	22
Gender equality and women's empowerment	22
Protection and accountability to affected populations	24
Environmental sustainability	26
Nutrition integration	27
Partnerships	28
Financial Overview	30
Data Notes	34
Annex	36
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	36
Figures and Indicators	37
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	37
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	37
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	37
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	38
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	38
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	38
Cross-cutting Indicators	49

Overview

Key messages

Maintaining its leading operational position for emergency response, WFP helped 4.5 million war-affected vulnerable people meet their needs across its activities in Ukraine in 2023, with 90 percent of these beneficiaries residing in areas close to the frontline.

Around 2 million people consistently received support every month, many relying on WFP's assistance to fulfill their food requirements. WFP also supported the restoration of supply chains and strengthening of food systems, as well as provided services to humanitarian and development partners.

Navigating Ukraine's war: WFP's Progress and Challenges

The second year of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine began with nation-wide drone strikes, and relentless attacks persisted throughout the year. The frontline remained entrenched in the east and south, **exacerbating humanitarian needs across Ukraine**. Basic services were disrupted, and seasonal challenges further intensified the plight of the most vulnerable households. Coping capacities were stretched at national, regional, and household levels.

The ripple effects of the conflict persevered, adversely affecting food security, the ability of people to meet their essential needs, and the safety and security of affected communities. This situation called for sustained, conflict-sensitive humanitarian assistance, coupled with support to the Government of Ukraine to continue responding to humanitarian needs.

Food access continued to be the key challenge for food security in Ukraine, rather than availability. The war has significantly affected access to markets for Ukrainian agricultural produce and other commodities, amplifying challenges for national and international supply chains. The suspension of the Black Sea Initiative and targeted attacks on port and grain storage infrastructure severely hampered the country's export capacity. Russian-controlled areas remained inaccessible despite steady requests for humanitarian access.

The focus of WFP operations in Ukraine in 2023 remained crisis response, emphasizing the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger). WFP also expanded its efforts to strengthen the Government and non-government partners' capacity. This involved enhancing the shock-responsiveness of the social protection system and strengthening food systems, paving the way for a smooth transition and eventual handover of humanitarian assistance to the Government and other stakeholders.

WFP's assistance also remained largely concentrated along the frontline - 90 percent of the beneficiaries - in the east and the south throughout the whole year, where communities experienced acute and severe food insecurity for both physical and economic challenges. Proximity to the frontline prevented these communities from accessing food, heightening their food insecurity. As the frontline remained stable with little shift, 2023, unlike 2022, did not see a significant movement of people, neither through internal displacement nor returns.

Limited changes in the frontline enabled some markets to recover in specific areas. **WFP adopted a market-based approach to deliver the most appropriate types of assistance, according to the differing market circumstances.** Two new assistance modalities were implemented according to the needs on the ground. Complementary cash support was introduced to guarantee war-affected retirees and persons with disabilities received the minimum sustainable level of financial support and in areas where markets, once destroyed, started to recover, WFP transitioned from food to cash support. The planned commodity voucher programme did not take place with resources instead used to augment the rapid response in-kind programme due to a change in the context.

WFP was agile in responding to a sudden surge in needs. Following the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam, WFP swiftly delivered food rations to affected communities within hours. In the initial ten days, over 150,000 food rations were distributed. Ground and amphibious all-terrain vehicles and small boats were used to reach isolated populations affected by flooding. The assistance modality adapted to evolving needs, shifting from immediate short-term

requirements to longer-term support. To support ongoing operations, WFP established satellite offices in Mykolaiv and Kharkiv near the frontline.

WFP strengthened its commitment to Social Protection, aiming to decrease needs in the country and to successfully transition them to the Government. This was achieved through direct delivery of assistance as well as capacity strengthening of the Government. Scale-up of the school feeding programme ensured nearly 50,000 children received daily hot meals during the academic year, supporting the Government and its existing social protection systems. WFP also continued to support digitization, and integration of databases among Government bodies through the Unified Social Registry System, reducing inefficiencies. The newly approved budget revision further reaffirms this strategic commitment by increasing the number of beneficiaries targeted for social protection support.

Aligned with WFP's commitment to the achievement of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), **WFP was a key enabler for the humanitarian response across all sectors in Ukraine.** By providing storage and trucks for inter-agency front-line missions, as well as coordination and information management services, WFP's involvement in the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, Logistics Cluster, and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster enabled coordinated humanitarian action in Ukraine.

WFP, along with its partners, will pursue its assistance delivery tailored to the market conditions in various war-affected regions near the frontline. WFP remains committed to serve the people of Ukraine to alleviate immediate hunger needs, help stabilize and recover economic activity and food systems, and augment long-term resilience by supporting national social protection systems in 2024.

4,480,695

Total beneficiaries in 2023

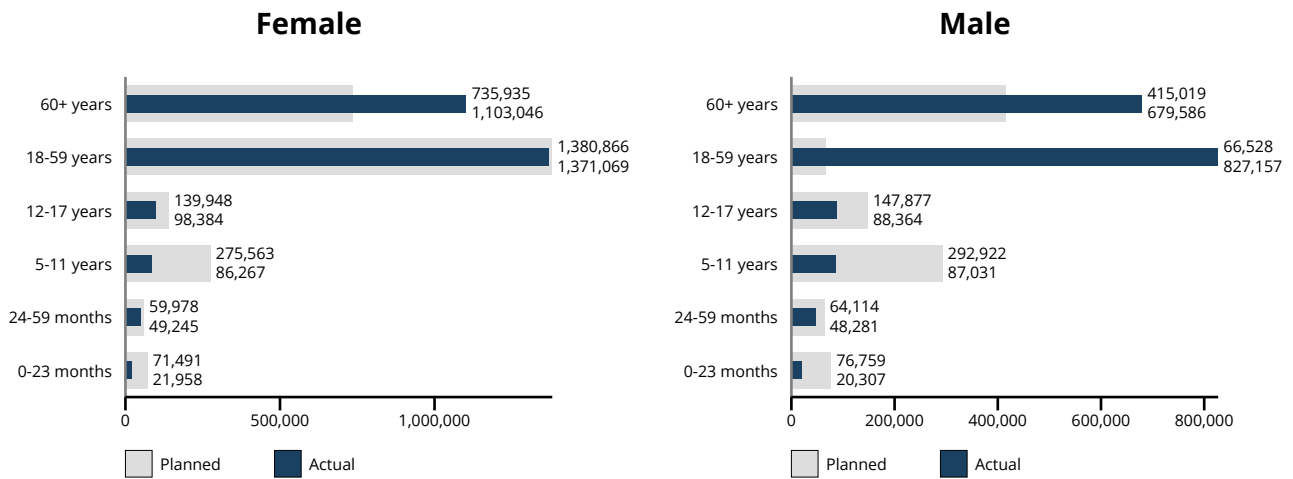


61% female

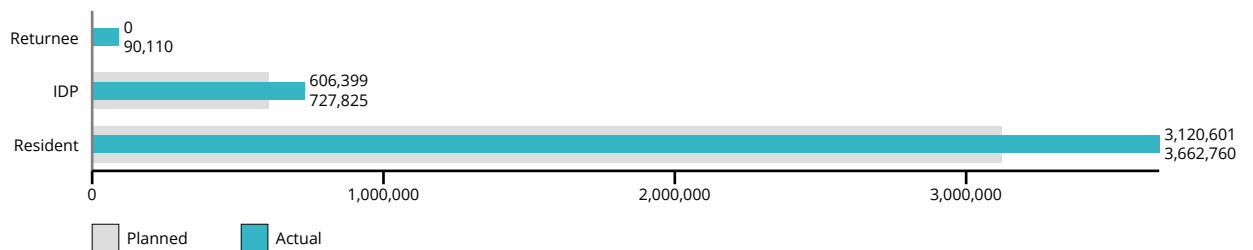


39% male

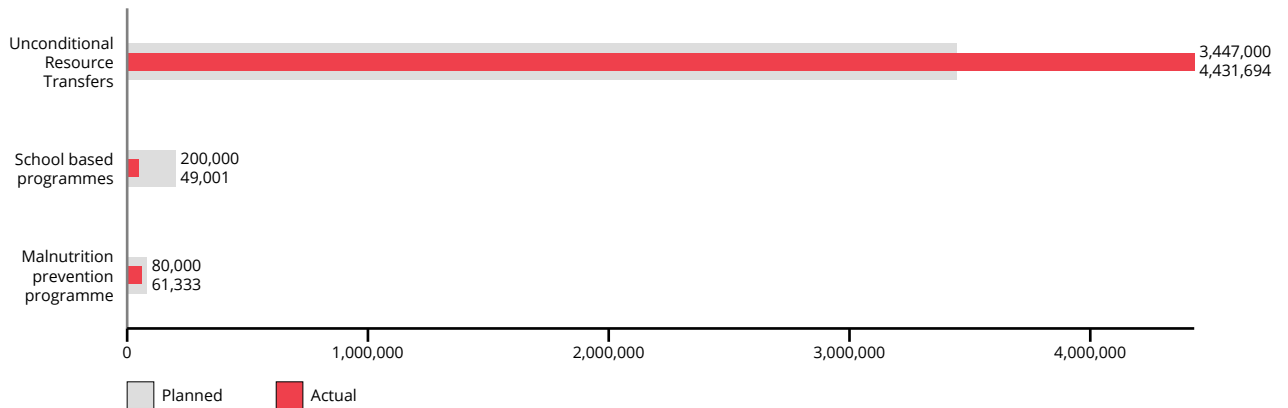
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



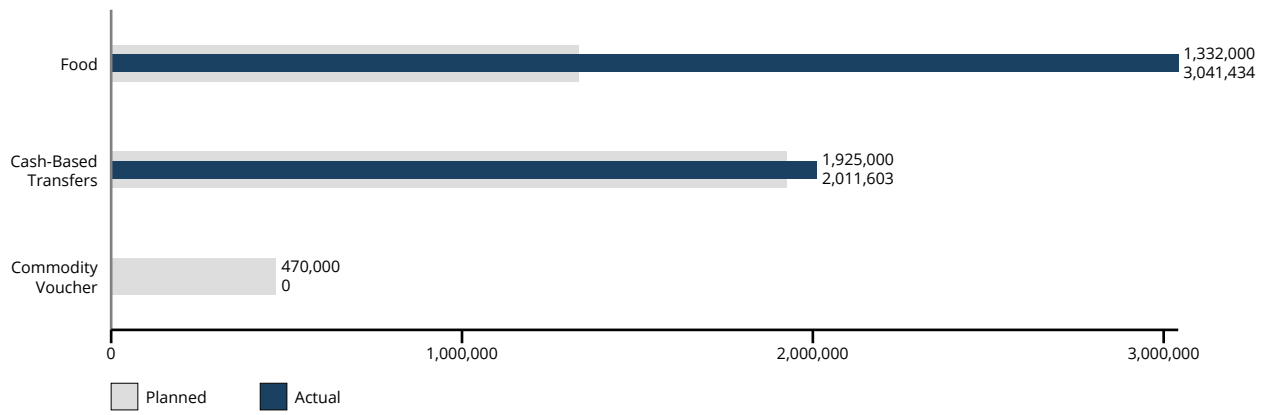
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



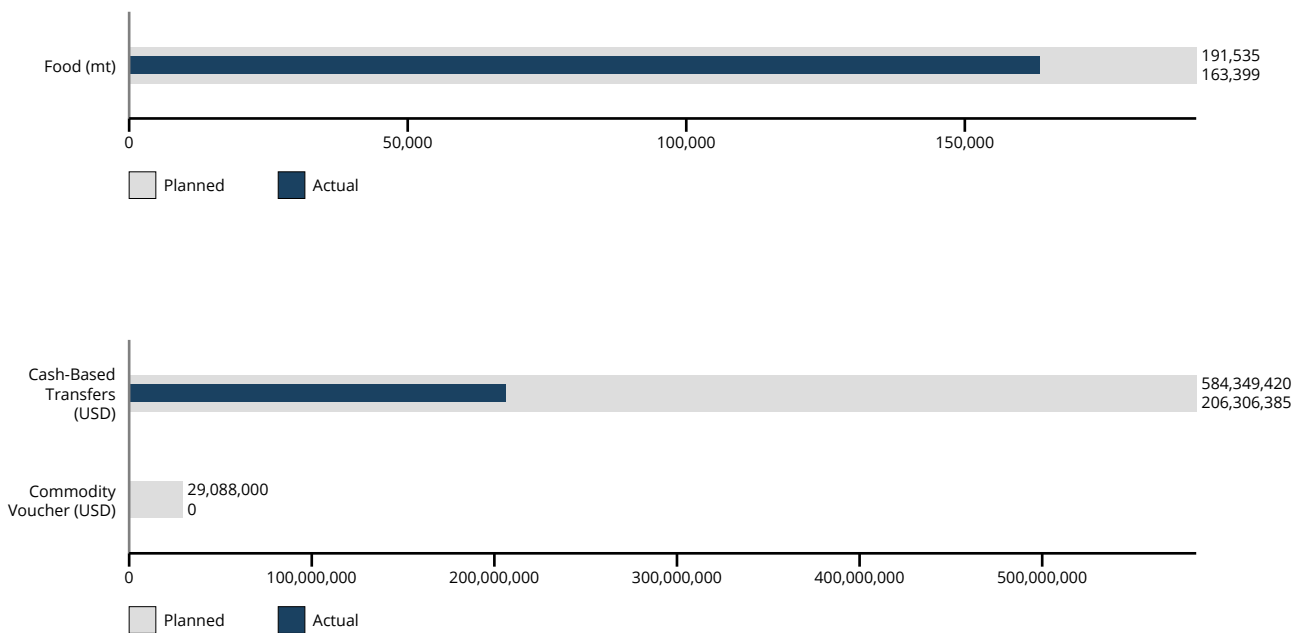
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



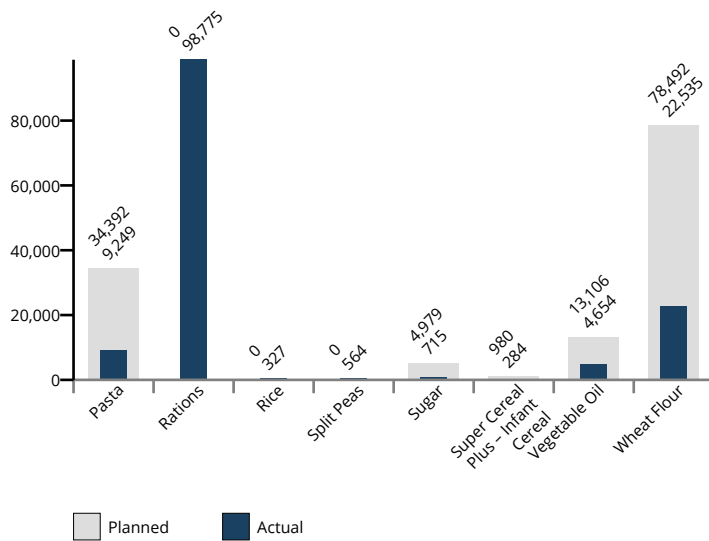
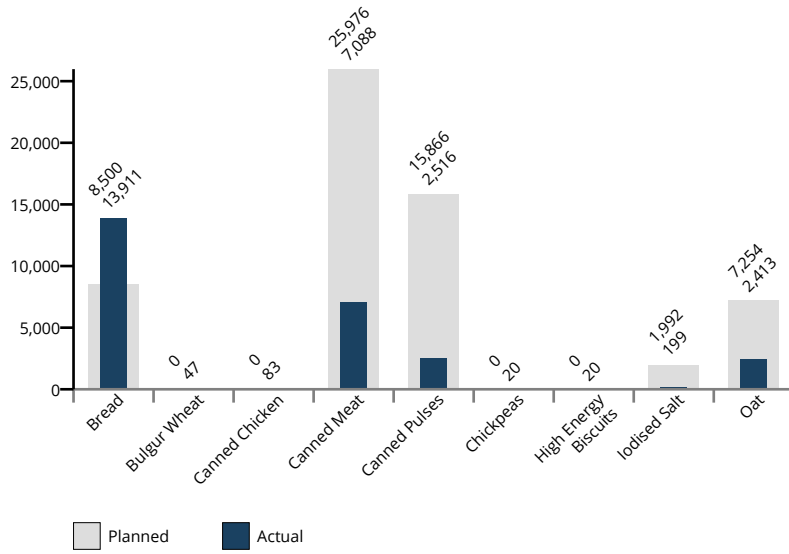
Beneficiaries by Modality



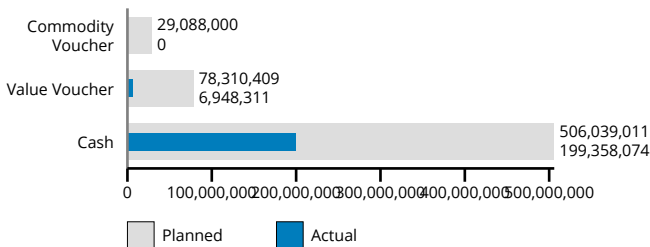
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

2023, the Second Year of the Full-Scale Invasion of Ukraine



The war in Ukraine continued throughout 2023, destroying lives and livelihoods compounding an already grave humanitarian crisis. The widespread destruction of civilian and critical infrastructure resulted in limiting essential services. The collapse of the Kakhovka dam in June left many people requiring immediate assistance and damaged longer-term livelihoods.

The escalation of the armed conflict in February 2022 has been noted as the largest conventional military attack on a sovereign state ^[1], and the largest refugee crisis in Europe since World War II. The pre-escalation population of 43 million became an estimated 36.7 million in 2023 ^[2], of which 52.4 percent are women and girls and 25.6 percent are elderly people. By September 2023, 10 percent of the total population were internally displaced ^[3]. In 2023, nearly half (17.1 million) of the total population needed humanitarian assistance as a result of the war, while close to one third of the population (11.1 million) needed food security and livelihood related assistance ^[4].

In the second year of war, the frontline along the east and south persisted with minimal variation. **In the areas close to the frontline, more prevalence and acuteness of food insecurity are observed.** Moderate to severe food insecurity affects one in five Ukrainian households, and it gets worse during the winter ^[5]. The Russian-controlled areas remained inaccessible despite continued requests for humanitarian access.

As a result, **WFP's crisis response programmes targeted frontline areas with the most severe needs.** Food was available in Ukraine, however, the quality of wheat decreased as only 25 percent is of food-grade ^[6]. Physical, and economic access challenges near the frontline due to damaged infrastructure, dysfunctional markets, and destroyed livelihoods also drove the food insecurity up, as people consistently adopted negative coping strategies and increased reliance on their own food production. Groups with specific vulnerability characteristics have higher likelihood of facing food insecurity: notably, households with people living with disabilities, the elderly, single-headed households, as well as the unemployed or precariously employed ^[7].

As the frontline stalled, the businesses in less physically impacted territories started to adapt and some foreign companies returned to the Ukrainian market. It also allowed a gradual start of recovery efforts towards strengthening institutional social protection systems. A slight recovery in the national economy was observed, as Ukraine's GDP increased by 9.3 percent in the third quarter of 2023, contrary to the dramatic drop of 29.1 percent the year before [8]. The stronger-than-expected harvest contributed positively, although the termination of the Black Sea Initiative (BSI), repeated targeted attacks on port and grain storage infrastructure, and subsequent bans on exports from the neighboring countries, countered further economic expansion.

A lower-middle income country with agriculture being the third largest contributor to GDP (after Services and Industry), **Ukraine faced multitudes of challenges in food systems, negatively impacting livelihoods of farmers.** Limited movement through the Black Sea corridor severely hampered the export capacity. Farmers were affected by high input costs. Agricultural lands were inaccessible due to the ongoing hostilities, mines, and unexploded ordnances. An estimated 25,000 km² of Ukraine's agricultural land is contaminated. One in four smallholder farmers has had to reduce or stop agricultural work due to the war.

According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023, over 5.3 million school-aged children have been negatively impacted by the conflict, including 3.6 million affected by the closure of educational institutions. The Education Cluster estimated that as of September 2022, 2,477 education institutions were damaged and 286 destroyed. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimated that nearly two thirds of Ukrainian children have been displaced by the conflict.

Following on from the previous Limited Emergency Operation (LEO - WFP's operational framework when dealing with emergency response in non-presence countries) which ended in December 2022, WFP implemented programmes according to the 2023-2024 Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) under the three strategic outcomes, aligned to the WFP strategic plan for 2022-2025, the Humanitarian Response Plan for Ukraine (2023) and the United Nations Transitional Framework (2023):

- **Outcome 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;**
- **Outcome 2: Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced food systems and shock responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2024; and**
- **Outcome 3: Humanitarian and development partners in Ukraine have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.**

Under this framework in 2023, in addition to the continuation of cash-based and in-kind assistance, an agricultural mine-action programme was launched. These emergency activities were carried out alongside the complementary social benefit programme (pension top-up) and market-based transitional support programme (facilitating transition from in-kind to cash assistance where markets began to recover). The school feeding programme was piloted, then scaled-up. The initial 18-month T-ICSP has been extended through a budget revision until the end of December 2024, to align the forthcoming interim country strategic plan (ICSP) and the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework starting in 2025.

WFP Ukraine will continue to provide assistance under the T-ICSP in 2024. Alongside the Government, WFP will maintain its capacity to respond to emergencies, while working to strengthen food systems and transition support to State and development actors. Through implementing diversified assistance programmes, WFP will seek to provide complementarity to the Government's social benefits and social protection systems, contributing to a successful handover of existing beneficiaries.

Risk management

WFP Ukraine faced several risks in 2023, including diminished territorial access in the east and southeast, sub-optimal targeting, beneficiary exposure to safety and security hazards, lack of visibility, vendor capacity challenges, staff security issues, and complexities in executing the Grain from Ukraine initiative. Implementing a multifaceted approach, the operation addressed these risks with proactive measures.

To counter challenges such as attacks on infrastructure and staff safety, WFP Ukraine engaged security management teams, monitored situations, diversified suppliers, and equipped offices with shelters and emergency provisions. Donor support was sought for a joint agricultural mine action project with FAO, emphasizing a comprehensive response.

In managing visibility related risks, the organization proactively engaged partners and media, emphasizing its commitment to humanitarian principles, enhancing brand recognition, and monitoring social media for accuracy. WFP

Ukraine aligned its approach with other UN entities, focusing on communication clarity, conducting joint assessments, and adhering to the Humanitarian Notification System to address territorial control risks.

Sub-optimal targeting was mitigated through enhanced data collection, assessment and analysis carried out by WFP and then successfully working to strengthen Government targeting processes, and negotiating access to vulnerability-related Government data. Participation in inter-agency working groups, feedback gathered from monitoring and the Community Feedback Mechanism, and inclusivity initiatives with community-based organizations strengthened overall targeting.

Challenges related to the withdrawal of the Russian Federation from the Black Sea grain initiative and implementing the Grain from Ukraine initiative were managed through international discussions, advocacy, alternative route assessments, such as exporting Ukrainian wheat through Romanian ports.

Throughout the year, WFP Ukraine embedded risk management processes into daily activities, with a dedicated advisor overseeing risk frameworks. Regular reviews in management meetings ensured a vigilant and strategic approach to address emerging risks, reinforcing the organization's commitment to effective and safe operations. A fully costed assurance plan is being implemented.

Lessons learned

Internal audit results from the LEO for the period from 25 February to 30 September of 2022 highlighted **efforts made to establish key controls in the early stages of the emergency and to transition to more structured processes**. This included a thorough risk management process; a local community feedback mechanism; a third-party monitoring agreement with a renowned national institution; and a structured performance assessment of cooperating partners.

Based on other observations and recommendations, the Country Office sought to provide a clear and improved understanding of WFP's response in 2023 through different platforms such as with the donors and the host Government. Digital registration of in-kind beneficiaries was initiated and the full roll-out is slated for 2024. Through data triangulation by performing quarterly reviews and reconciliation, the accuracy of cash-based transfer data was improved. As part of the food safety and quality management strategy and achievements tracking, due diligence activities have been implemented by a specialized team. Sugar CRM was also utilized for tracking monitoring findings. Additional lessons will be gathered from the corporate emergency evaluation of WFP's Response in Ukraine (2022-2024), which will be available in early 2025.

Revitalizing Food Systems

Mine-Contaminated Lands, Local Economy, and Grain Movement



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With FAO and the Fondation suisse de déminage, WFP is working to release agricultural land from mines and unexploded ordnances for productive use.

The war in Ukraine severely impacted food security, disrupting global food supply chains and contaminating vast agricultural lands in Ukraine with mines and explosive remnants, causing casualties among farmers and households. **The conflict led to a significant decrease in production and income for rural communities.**

Agricultural Mine Action

According to the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine's strategy for demining of agricultural lands, 470,000 hectares of agricultural land is suspected to be contaminated by explosives, which led thousands of farmers and rural households to reduce or stop food production. According to the rapid damage and needs assessment, Ukraine production decreased by 37 percent in 2022 compared to pre-war levels ^[1]. Without rapid action, many households and small-scale farmers will be unable to resume cultivation, which will have a broader regional repercussion and undermine Ukraine's ability to recover. The population's reliance on humanitarian assistance or temporary social payments has increased due to the destruction of private houses and mine contamination.

WFP and FAO embarked on a joint initiative in 2023, aimed at restoring livelihoods and revitalizing rural communities in Kharkiv oblast. This project addresses the severe consequences of the war on food security, focusing on mine action to unblock small-scale farmlands and household plots. The main objective is to release agricultural land for productive use by assessing the presence of mines and unexploded ordnance, clearing the lands where required, rehabilitating soils, and providing direct support to small farmers and rural families to help restart food production and restore livelihoods.

Operations were established in Kharkiv oblast, which accounts for 34 percent of all victims of explosive ordnance in Ukraine. During the year, with the technical partner Fondation suisse de déminage (FSD), 3,499 hectares

of land were analysed through non-technical survey (NTS), technical survey covering 75,325 m² of land, and the provision of 650 explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) sessions for 23,081 beneficiaries. The project also procured three locally manufactured mine rollers (of which one was received during 2023), augmenting local technical capacity while supporting the local economy. In 2024, the project aims to expand activities within Kharkiv and in Mykolaiv oblasts.

Local Economy

In the face of challenging circumstances in Ukraine, **WFP continued to maximize its contribution to the rehabilitation of Ukraine's economy through local sourcing, by increasing the share of locally sourced food to 80 percent.**

The operation has **strategically partnered with local retailers, bakeries, suppliers, and cooperating partners.** WFP's value voucher programme in Kherson from February to July incentivized supermarkets to reopen in the area, and allowed later in the year for WFP to persuade the same retailers to open in other frontline areas such as Donetsk. WFP's shift in procurement from large bakeries to smaller local bakeries along the frontline as well as procurement of locally fortified vegetable oil and wheat flour for the humanitarian assistance are examples of generating demand, so that local businesses have the means to remain active, reviving local market system. The provided Food Safety and Quality (FSQ) guidance and supplementary equipment also strengthened local capacity. In the identification and selection of cooperating partners, local partners with expertise continue to be prioritized. Unrestricted cash transfers to over 2 million people, many of whom live close to the frontline also contribute to the stimulation of local markets. **All these efforts led to an estimated USD 400 million investment into the local economy in 2023** (USD 1.1 billion since the beginning of the operation in 2022).

The Black Sea Initiative and Grain from Ukraine

The Black Sea Initiative (BSI), which facilitated the transport of commodities and contributed to global food market stability, was suspended in mid-July. This suspension has raised concerns globally, emphasizing the profound implications for the grain market and food-insecure populations worldwide. Between January and July 2023, the BSI facilitated the export of 16.6 million metric tons of agricultural commodities, with 344,867 metric tons of Ukrainian wheat for WFP, supporting operations in Yemen, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, and other emergencies, as well as contributing to global food market stability.

Through the Grain from Ukraine (GFU) initiative, more than 170,000 mt of Ukrainian grain supported countries like Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Yemen in 2023. The first GFU shipment since the suspension of BSI was on 30 December from Türkiye with 25,000 metric tonnes of wheat destined for Nigeria. This initiative will continue in 2024.

WFP's operational strategies will continue to bolster local food producers and systems, focus on diversifying export corridors, and strengthen partnerships to improve overall efficiency and accountability.

Programme performance

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



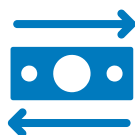
17.6 million people were **in need of humanitarian assistance in Ukraine in 2023**



4.5 million food-insecure people assisted with **Food and Cash**



3 million people received **WFP In-Kind Food assistance**



2 million people received **Cash assistance** (Multi-Purpose Cash, Value Vouchers, Market-based Transitional Support)



Over 60% of WFP beneficiaries in 2023 were **women**

Under strategic outcome 1.4 million crisis-affected Ukrainians were served with food and cash to meet their food and nutritional needs. As more severe food insecurity was observed near the frontline, 90 percent of WFP's assistance served those living in areas near the frontline. Contrary to 2022, where the overall targeting and associated geographical areas differed throughout the year, with little changes in the frontline in 2023, most people required repeated assistance. This resulted in the same group of people requiring different types of assistance as their circumstances evolved. WFP's market-based approach facilitated this shift between assistance modalities tailored to the changing needs.

In-Kind Assistance

As WFP's approach matured in the second year of the full-scale invasion, the in-kind operations finetuned key operational processes. Digital beneficiary registration has started, and the decentralization of operational processes between Country Office and Field Offices increased operational efficiency.

WFP's in-kind assistance in 2023 remained consistent with the preceding year comprising bread, rapid response rations and General Food Distribution (GFD), serving the conflict-affected people in areas where markets were not functional. Fourteen local bakeries have been contracted, and six national and three international cooperating partners (CPs) supported the In-Kind operation. Close coordination with local authorities improved targeting and accessibility in conflict-affected areas and enabled timely delivery of assistance.

Rapid response rations designed to meet the short-term needs for up to five days were targeted for vulnerable people in unstable situations, either fleeing the conflict or in locations without possibilities to cook. In June, when the Kakhovka Dam collapse disaster unfolded, WFP started distributing rapid response rations within hours of the event. In the first ten days, over 150,000 rations were distributed, of which the majority were the five-day rations.

Under GFD, 30-day rations and supplementary feeding (Super Cereal) and institutional feeding programmes supported conflict-affected people. The **30-day rations** were designed to cover 60 percent of the nutritional needs of one beneficiary for one month, after the assessment data showed beneficiaries were able to cover a proportion of their

needs from different sources. The **supplementary feeding** programme, which complemented 30-day rations for families with children aged 6-24 months, was concluded with the introduction of fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil in the food boxes, as assessments showed no specific malnutrition risks in this age group. The **institutional feeding** programme provided 30-day rations in institutions such as hospitals, orphanages, and displacement centres to complement support from local authorities. Shifting from direct deliveries to mobilizing CPs, by the end of 2023, WFP assisted more than 1,200 institutions in 23 out of 24 oblasts.

Contrary to 2022 when the geographical target changed from all Ukrainians displaced in Ukraine and neighboring countries to nation-wide internally displaced people, **in 2023, the in-kind assistance was concentrated along the frontline in the east and the south of Ukraine**, where food insecurity is most severe ^[1]. Damage to community infrastructure, disruption of basic services, broken supply chains, and loss of livelihoods blocking financial access to available food, point to how proximity to the war prevents frontline communities from meeting their food needs. Areas under the Russian Federation's temporary military control remained inaccessible, where assessments indicate a need for assistance ^[1].

Following the audit recommendations and corporate reassurance framework in identity management (IDM), **WFP improved its registration and distribution management**. In 2023, WFP Ukraine trained Cooperating Partners (CPs) on the distribution of 30-day rations following IDM standards, including new standard targeting criteria and validation of legal documents, simultaneous managing of registration and distribution at food distribution points, data quality assessment, and performing reconciliation and deduplication analysis every cycle. After relying on manual processes of data collection, the digitization of beneficiary registration data for 30-day rations started in February with more structured reporting requirements from the CPs. While several challenges regarding data quality, and compliance of reporting requirements were observed, over 5 million non-unique registrations were digitized, and the efforts continue.

The distribution process in the field was streamlined by transferring what used to be a centralized process to field offices, for faster and more direct engagement with partners in the field locations. Post-distribution monitoring showed high satisfaction rate with both quantity and quality of the assistance, and access to the distribution. The monitoring findings also suggested that WFP's in-kind assistance mitigated further deterioration of food consumption ^[2]. However, negative food consumption-based and livelihood coping strategies continue to be adopted, indicating that under the continued exposure to stressors, people lack adequate resources to cover their food and other essential needs, requiring continued assistance.

The in-kind activities were funded at 61 percent against the USD 1 billion needs-based plan for 2023 which included a significant amount of contingencies for the winter period. During the winter period towards the end of 2023, the needs increased as expected, however, the increase was as significant as previously feared. The funds raised sufficiently allowed for operational flexibility, and an increase of local procurement of the commodities in the basket.

Plans for 2024 include enhanced beneficiary registration, featuring the introduction of an online registration portal and data uploads at distribution points. This initiative aims to improve efficiency and ensure secure data protection. Furthermore, the expansion of the cooperating partner base is underway, focusing on engagement with national Non-Governmental Organizations. Expansion of the institutional feeding programme is also anticipated. The food box composition will continue to evolve adapting to the needs and preferences, also to facilitate further local procurement. WFP's steadfast commitment to collaboration, innovation, and adaptability will persist in 2024, ensuring that assistance effectively reaches those in need.

Cash Assistance

In the second year of the humanitarian response after the full-scale invasion, WFP maintained the largest humanitarian cash caseload in Ukraine, providing multi-purpose cash assistance to nearly 1.3 million Ukrainians. A strategic market-based transitional support programme was initiated, shifting in-kind assistance to cash in areas where market functionality was restored. Close to 200,000 people received the transitional support.

Phase One (January - June 2023)

In the first half of the year, WFP prioritized Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) where markets were functioning, with over 97 percent of cash beneficiaries receiving MPCA.

WFP's cash assistance program served the most vulnerable population affected by the armed conflict in areas where food is available in the market, which promoted rehabilitation of local market conditions. Up to five individuals per household received a monthly cash transfer equal to UAH 2,220 (USD 67) through banks, facilitated by the money transfer company, Western Union (WU). Cash transactions were redeemed at banks via WU codes sent to beneficiaries' mobile phones by SMS.

During January and February, WFP continued self-registration, supplementing beneficiary data obtained from Government authorities, web-based applications, and community-based organizations. Efforts were made to enroll specific groups, aligning with the Cash Working Group (CWG) framework.

Value vouchers were introduced in Kherson hromada for nearly 86,000 residents from February to June in 2023, following the city's return under Ukrainian control in November 2022.

In May 2023, an agreement was signed with a local Financial Service Provider, allowing **direct transfers to bank accounts**, with cost savings of up to 1 percent of the transfer.

Phase Two (July - November 2023)

With the agreement in place, WFP completed remaining payments via bank transfers to vulnerable groups who could not cash out the initial transfer from WFP at earlier stages when Western Union was the only available transfer mechanism. Low-income families and people living with disabilities received their 2nd and 3rd transfers via banks.

WFP actively engaged with the inter-agency Cash Working Group (CWG) to prevent unintended overlap among beneficiaries receiving multi-purpose cash assistance, by continuing to coordinate Building Blocks, WFP's platform based on blockchain technology to deduplicate humanitarian assistance. Notably, WFP facilitated the transfer of cash grants to journalists supported by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

In the second part of the year, the CWG increased the transfer value for MPCA from UAH 2,220 (USD 67) to UAH 3,600 (USD 93) per person. Due to this increase and limited funding, WFP's MPCA target was narrowed to people who suffered a sudden shock such as a sudden loss of income, damaged homes, sudden displacement, or the war-related death of a family breadwinner, in the 11 most conflict-affected oblasts in Ukraine. Hence, **the market-based transitional support programme (also referred as sectoral cash assistance) was launched** to complement the overall cash-based assistance strategies, shifting in-kind assistance to cash in areas where market functionality was restored. This programme provided a monthly cash transfer of UAH 1,500 (USD 40) to help people cover their food needs.

In 2024, WFP will continue responding to urgent needs in Ukraine, utilizing cash assistance for the most vulnerable, including those experiencing sudden displacement and survivors of attacks. The operation aims to aid individuals, households, communities, and the country in their recovery.

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



Nearly 50,000 children benefited from **School Meal Programme**



Over 400,000 people received cash from **Complementary Social Benefits Programme**

Through the School Meal Programme and Social Protection initiatives, WFP strived to enhance resilience and shock-responsive capacities of the war-affected people.

School Meal Programme

2023 marked a pivotal moment for WFP's support to the national school meal programme in Ukraine, as it transitioned from a pilot phase to a scaled-up initiative, ultimately reaching nearly 50,000 children within the same year.

In support of the programme, WFP contributed, through monthly reimbursements to schools during the academic year, 30 percent of the financial requirements to provide daily hot meals to primary school children aged 6 to 11. The initiative aimed to alleviate the financial strain on local administrations and parents, whose resources were stretched due to the ongoing war, while also promoting adequate nutritional intake among the affected children.

As part of the Ukrainian School Nutrition reform initiated in 2020, the groundwork for the school meal programme was laid in 2022. Subsequently, WFP collaborated with the Government, signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) in February 2023. **The pilot phase ran until June in Kyiv oblast**, involving 58 registered primary schools. Kyiv oblast was chosen due to the majority of primary schools returning to in-person education and its high enrolment rate of internally displaced children, serving over 12,000 children.

Following the successful pilot phase, **the programme was scaled up**, with over 420 schools registered to participate across 11 oblasts (Cherkasy, Chernihiv, Chernivtsi, Khmelnytskyi, Kyiv, Lviv, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Poltava, Ternopil, and Zakarpattia oblasts). The school feeding program operated exclusively in regions where in-person education was feasible. The attendance was limited by law based on shelter capacity. The selection of oblasts and schools involved a meticulous multi-stage needs-based analysis, consultations, and screening of over 4,000 submissions. In close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Social Policy, vulnerable regions and schools were selected based on criteria such as the number of internally displaced student enrolment and the severity of food insecurity.

Several challenges were encountered, including the reduced capacity of local authorities to sustain school meal programmes and households' reduced capacity to financially contribute due to the ongoing conflict. This resulted in a cycle of reduced meal quality and decreased student use of the school canteen service. Lengthy negotiations with the Government, engagements with multi-level administrative authorities, and the absence of a centralized financial mechanism to facilitate fund transfers to schools or local administrations caused delays.

Deeper engagement with all levels of local authorities from the field offices enabled the implementation of the programme, **establishing a presence and strengthening partnerships**. In December 2023, WFP initiated negotiations with the Government to operationalize a central office within the MoES to manage the distribution of funds.

The approved needs-based plan for 2023, which required USD 39.8 million, was funded at 23 percent, with funds coming from France and private donors. Funding challenges were attributed to overplanning in terms of the number of children and the expected transfer value, leading to a more accurate reflection of needs for 2024 with USD 19 million.

A winter expansion is planned for January 2024, with 305 more schools in 3 additional oblasts joining the programme. This expansion aims to target over 100,000 enrolled children in an estimated 720 schools across 14 oblasts, providing them with hot and nutritious meals. WFP plans to explore local procurement approaches and aims to attract more funds for the 2024-2025 academic year, relying on a centralized financial mechanism to include more schoolchildren in the programme.

Social Protection

The complementary social benefit cash programme, a landmark collaborative initiative involving the Ministry of Social Policy, the Pension Fund of Ukraine, and WFP was launched in 2023. **The initiation of the program in August demonstrated WFP's continued commitment to support the existing social protection systems.**

Throughout 2023, WFP systematically worked with the Government of Ukraine to address the pressing needs of those most vulnerable to ongoing conflict. Aligned with the national pension reform, the complementary social benefit cash programme aimed to support war-affected retirees and persons with disabilities receiving less than the minimum sustainable Government pension. **WFP provided cash top-ups to over 400,000 people under this initiative in the most war-torn hromadas in the south, east and north of Ukraine in 2023.**

Each eligible beneficiary received the difference between their government benefits and the set minimum sustainable Government pension. From August to November, the minimum sustainable Government pension was set at UAH 3,000 (equivalent to USD 81 per month per person). It was then increased to UAH 3,250 (equivalent to USD 87) in late November, increasing both the total amount of support and the recipient base of the programme. On average, each beneficiary received around UAH 400 (equivalent to USD 11).

The majority of the beneficiaries were women (68 percent) who receive lower average pensions, and the frontline oblasts of Kharkiv, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, and Kherson had the highest number of beneficiaries.

Due to the strict general data protection regulation (GDPR) in Ukraine, timely exchange of personal data from government institutions was challenging. The corporate WFP system, **SCOPE**, was used to facilitate the receipt and storage of external payment lists with masked data, for data protection. Between August and November, only those who have a bank account received the support, which represented about 75 percent of the total eligible beneficiaries in 9 oblasts. In December, WFP started delivering this assistance to those without bank accounts mobilizing a local mail service provider. As a result, an additional 60,000 people were reached in the most distant and predominantly rural areas.

WFP's collaboration with the Pension Fund of Ukraine reinforced the existing partnership with the Ministry of Social Policy and opened up opportunities to expand provision of cash assistance to various vulnerable groups including the elderly and people living with disabilities. Strengthening the capacity of the call centre at the Pension Fund and enhancing collaboration with humanitarian partners are also part of WFP's future plans to ensure an effective and informed response to the needs of those affected by the war.

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



The **Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster** reached **4.1 million people**



The **Logistics Cluster** facilitated **107 inter-agency convoys** to hard-to-reach frontline areas



The **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)** reached **99 percent user satisfaction rate**

WFP continued to provide coordination and services for food security and livelihoods, logistics and emergency telecommunications to the humanitarian community. It enabled humanitarian actors to meet the needs of the people as one, in line with Strategic Outcome 5 of the corporate Strategic Plan (Humanitarian & development actors are more efficient and effective), and Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster

Co-led by WFP and FAO, **the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster continued to coordinate a strategic humanitarian response in 2023:** 1) to ensure immediate access to food for food-insecure people through lifesaving assistance, and 2) to strengthen self-reliance and contribute to economic capacity by protecting and restoring agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods, reaching 4.1 million people.

In 2023, the cluster fostered localized coordination efforts by adopting a country-wide system led by sub-national coordinators. Designed to enhance area-based coordination by bringing together humanitarian actors across the country at oblast and rayon levels, the new system promoted more integrated actions through information exchange. The Cluster also implemented ActivityInfo, a user-friendly reporting platform that facilitated closer coordination among partners. Such efforts nearly tripled the total number of reporting organizations throughout the year, as the number grew from 27 in January to 76 in December. Participation at the monthly national meetings also tripled from around 40 people to over 120, demonstrating the growing interest and reach of the Cluster, establishing it as a key enabler of coordinated humanitarian action.

The FSLC also improved its information management support to partners through a newly available communication channel. The FSLC interactive dashboard ^[1], containing information about cluster-related targets, needs assessments, and humanitarian response plans, was made available in Ukrainian since June, contributing to strengthening national partners' capacity. In September, the very first FSL Cluster bulletin in the Ukraine Response was published, followed by the October bulletin. Finally, the FSLC has developed and circulated three key documents to support and strengthen partners' capacities to respond within cluster objective 2.

In total, of the USD 994 million needs in 2023, the cluster was funded only at 42 percent, restricting partners' full reach. While the Food Assistance component was well-funded, livelihood activities faced challenges. For the Food Assistance part, the cluster reached an average of 79 percent of the monthly target. In June, when the Kakhovka Dam emergency broke out, over 3.5 million people (96 percent of the target) were provided with food assistance, demonstrating the coordinated capacity among partners to mobilize resources. In contrast, both agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood activities were heavily underfunded, resulting in reaching only 22 percent of the annual target of over 3 million people.

Amid the ongoing complexities, FSLC remains committed to providing efficient coordination, enhanced reporting, and strategic planning to address food security and livelihood needs more effectively in Ukraine. The Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) established in June has committed to providing strategic guidance to the cluster as it prepares to mobilize WFP's own Building Blocks platform based on blockchain technology to deduplicate humanitarian assistance both within cluster activities and against Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance in 2024.

Logistics Cluster

The WFP-led Logistics Cluster played a pivotal role in Ukraine's humanitarian response, facilitating 107 inter-agency convoys and delivering 3,227 mt of relief items to 69 locations across six frontline oblasts in 2023. As a key enabler of the humanitarian response, it engaged 129 organizations in logistics coordination, information management, and service provision. Storage facilities in Dnipro, Kherson, Kropyvnytskyi, Kyiv, and Odesa received 16,118 m³ of cargo on behalf of 22 partners.

When the situation for the Ukrainian people was at its worst, the Logistics Cluster organized convoys to provide food and other vital supplies to the front lines. In February when more than 100 missiles entered Ukrainian airspace, severely damaging energy infrastructure across the country, many Ukrainians were left without heating in temperatures well below -10 degree Celsius. During this period, the cluster carried out ten inter-agency convoys in just seven days, consolidating 758 mt of humanitarian cargo through 64 trucks. In June, following the **Kakhovka** dam collapse that left thousands of people in need of support, 593 mt of relief items were delivered to 27 hard-to-reach locations through 17 inter-agency convoys and 2 cross-river deliveries by boat over a 4-week period. In total in 2023, the cluster transported 5,728 mt of humanitarian cargo, reaching 156 hard-to-reach locations across 13 oblasts, processing 764 service requests.

Top challenges faced include access constraints due to war dynamics and limited visibility into partners' logistics plans for timely coordination. Despite these challenges, the cluster was able to fully implement all planned activities in 2023, thanks to the generous support from USAID/BHA, ECHO, the Government of Japan, CERF, and UHF.

The third Gaps and Needs Analysis, conducted in August by the Logistics Cluster since the onset of the full-scale war, reassessed common logistical needs and constraints from humanitarian partners, shaping the cluster's strategy moving forward. In 2024, the Logistics Cluster is committed to enhancing coordination, sharing operational information, and facilitating access to common logistics services in hard-to-reach areas.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) kept humanitarian workers safer by improving the telecommunications infrastructure in 2023, as they provided vital assistance to those in need.

One of the key accomplishments involved **expanding VHF radio coverage beyond common operational areas to high-risk locations near the front lines.** The VHF radio coverage was significantly scaled up to provide secure communications services beyond the common operational areas of Kyiv, Odesa, Dnipro, and Lviv to key locations close to the frontline, including Kramatorsk, Kharkiv, Mykolaiv, Luch and Kherson. With new VHF radio frequencies added to improve communication capabilities, the ETC reprogrammed nearly 1,800 communication devices including mobile vehicles and handheld radios. The reprogramming will continue in 2024. An innovative VHF radio applicator, named the Remote Site on Vehicle (RSoV), for UN armoured vehicles on a mission in high-risk areas was developed and became operational. The solution ensured VHF radio and internet connectivity capabilities where satellite and mobile connections were unreliable.

The ETC handled all dismantling and installation of security communications throughout all 3 moves of the UNDSS Security Information Operation Center (SIOC). Both the main and alternate SIOCs are now fully operational, ensuring continuity of secure communications.

A project to **extend internet connectivity to bomb shelters** in key frontline oblasts was initiated at the end of 2023. The ETC started setting up internet service in invincibility points, locations of humanitarian shelter operating 24/7 designed to provide safety in the event of an emergency power outage. In 2023, installation has been completed at 8 invincibility points in Mykolaiv oblast.

The ETC's achievements in 2023 were notable, with a 99 percent user satisfaction rate, surpassing the baseline target of 80. Compared to the 97 scored in 2022, the improved satisfaction rate reflects the sustained cluster efforts to improve its service provision.

Despite notable achievements, the ETC faced challenges during its operations. Importing equipment, ensuring VHF system coverage in difficult to reach areas, and maintaining the Chatbot for information dissemination posed hurdles. Collaborating with other UN agencies addressed procurement gaps, while partnering with local providers mitigated access issues. After a review of the Chatbot service, other existing communication channels with the affected populations were prioritized in the face of evolving challenges.

The financial landscape of the ETC in Ukraine saw prudent utilization of funds received in 2022 for the completion of ongoing projects in 2023. A significant boost came in May 2023 with additional funding from the Government of Japan. This infusion supported critical communication services, capacity building, and cluster coordination activities. The funding played a pivotal role in enhancing security and communication infrastructure, ensuring the sustained effectiveness of the ETC's efforts.

The ETC's strategic vision for 2024 includes further extending security communication services, particularly to areas near the front lines and central-western Ukraine. Prioritizing the safety of humanitarian workers, the cluster will continue supporting inter-agency convoys, providing local capacity building, technical advice, and training sessions. A focus on sustainability includes building the skills of local UN IT and telecommunications staff to ensure the longevity of services and establish an exit plan for the cluster.

The ETC's endeavors in 2023 underscore its commitment to safety, efficient communication, and humanitarian coordination in Ukraine. The achievements, user satisfaction rate, and strategic plans for the future position the ETC as a vital asset in the country's humanitarian response. Despite challenges, the cluster's resilience and adaptability showcase its importance in maintaining connectivity, safety, and coordination for UN responders in challenging environments.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

WFP continued to integrate gender across programme design and implementation in 2023.

As the full-scale war and the subsequent humanitarian crisis unfolded, distinct gender roles emerged. While many men are involved in the more direct war efforts on the frontlines, exposing themselves to potential death, severe injuries, and mental health distress, women are frequently the sole providers for their families, facing income loss, family separation, and massive disruptions in the provision of essential services^[1]. WFP's community feedback mechanism (CFM) statistics corroborates this, as almost 80 percent of callers are women.

Men between the ages of 18 and 60 may be called into military service, even though Ukraine has not yet enacted full conscription, unless they have a valid reason for exclusion or deferment. The concepts of feminine roles established in childrearing are reinforced by the mobilization of males, rooted in beliefs about masculinity associated with self-sacrifice in the battlefield and the protection of their nation and family^[1]. Amplification of more polarized attitudes about gender roles heightened the existing risks and vulnerabilities of exclusion especially for those who might not match the social standards and expectations such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer/questioning, asexual (LGBTIQ+) persons.

The second year into the full-scale war, the prolonged war-induced economic downturn and worsening resourcing gap due to war efforts and continuous need to rehabilitate damaged infrastructure, resources have been diverted from social protection programs, and safety nets. Various vulnerable groups of displaced and conflict-affected women (i.e. low-income, caring for children and elderly, pregnant, breastfeeding, older women, women with disabilities and chronic illness, and gender-based violence (GBV) survivors) are under increased protection and safety risks. Due to lack of access to livelihoods, increased violence, displacement, lack of awareness, damaged infrastructure, and reduced state-operated services, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) has increased since the onset of the full-scale invasion in February 2022 including Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), trafficking, domestic violence.^[2]

In order to prioritize visibility and raise awareness to ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups in WFP Ukraine's humanitarian assistance, strategic partnerships have been strengthened and newly established. WFP has increased its engagement with *CO 100% Life*, a local organization with extensive experience and geographic coverage in reaching LGBTIQ+ as well as people living with HIV. WFP also continued its active engagement with women-led community-based organizations to provide emergency assistance. Better understanding of the vulnerabilities and corresponding needs of the noted marginalized groups gained through consultations was reflected in programme adjustments and sensitization work for cooperating partners (CPs). All CPs were coached and trained to ensure adequate gender representation amongst beneficiaries and report gender-disaggregated figures. They were also given a full one-day training on SEA and GBV topics along with WFP staff and call centre operators in Kyiv and three field locations in Dnipro, Odesa, and Lviv.

Partnership with **the Ministry of Social Policy** continued to ensure inclusion of the vulnerable groups on the cash-based assistance front. WFP's activities such as transfers to low-income families with children, and contributions to the national school meal programme supported women, who are the main caregivers. WFP's programme to financially support the retirees with pensions also supported largely women, as the majority of older persons on the registry is women due to the longer life expectancy.

WFP and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) entered into a strategic partnership, signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to address GBV issues in 2023. With an aim to provide a comprehensive response to the challenges faced by GBV survivors, the MoU focuses on improving the nutritional status of survivors, mitigating the risk of negative coping mechanisms through food provision. Launched as a pilot initiative in WFP's winter response plan for 2023, WFP collaborated with UNFPA to provide food assistance in UNFPA-led shelters through WFP's institutional feeding programme, and distribute WFP-UNFPA-developed GBV information booklets with WFP's food distribution

boxes, detailing key GBV services and available support. The initiative reached 300,000 beneficiaries in Odesa, Dnipro, and Kyiv areas, contributing to GBV awareness and information dissemination.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

Ukraine has faced continuous aggression since the full-scale invasion in February 2022. Safety concerns persist due to attacks on civilians, landmines, and unexploded ordnance. Internal displacement poses challenges, including the loss of identification, hindering access to services and justice. The risks of mines, trauma for children, and gender-based violence are escalating^[1]. With the conflict extending into another year and global funding shortages, vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, and the older persons, face exacerbated risks and needs^[2]. As a direct result of the war, the number of persons with disabilities grew dramatically during the second year of the full-scale conflict. Amputees from ground combat along the frontline are among the growing number of people with mobility challenges.

Mainstreaming protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been an integral part of WFP operations in Ukraine.

A great focus of the operation was placed on provision of food and cash assistance to groups of people exposed to greater risk of vulnerability such as persons with disabilities, HIV/TB+, marginalized groups and Roma communities, households headed by women, and the older persons, though security concerns continue to impede the access. About 8 percent of the 30-day ration beneficiaries were persons with disabilities on average, an estimated 37,000 people per month. Additional efforts were made to ensure the institutional feeding programme provided assistance to hospitals, geriatric facilities and institutions specialized in adult and children with disabilities. An estimated 35,000 multi-purpose cash beneficiaries were people with disabilities.

The launch of the complementary social benefit programme in 2023 was a milestone to increase WFP's reach to the most affected populations including those with disabilities. In close coordination with the National Assembly of People with Disabilities of Ukraine (NAPD), an association of public organizations of people with disabilities, WFP is targeting 254,000 people with disabilities with cash under the programme. In December, this programme started delivering the assistance to those without bank accounts mobilizing a local mail service provider. In this way, an additional 60,000 people were reached in the most distant and predominantly rural areas.

Increasing partner capacity has been part of the mainstreaming effort. WFP sought increased engagement with specialized local organizations such as organizations of persons with disability (OPDs), and Cooperating Partners (CPs) through consultations, focus group discussions, knowledge exchange and continuous coaching and trainings on protection and AAP-related topics. A capacity development plan has been developed for all CPs, call centre operators, relevant WFP staff and Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster focal points across Ukraine to strengthen their knowledge on Protection, AAP, and community feedback mechanism (CFM), gender, and gender-based violence (GBV). Comprehensive guidelines on such topics have been developed. Recognizing the growing importance of conflict sensitivity (CS) in Ukraine, WFP staff and partners were trained in this area to help mitigate potential risks.

As part of the **raising awareness and advocacy** for Protection and AAP, several communication and awareness materials were developed and disseminated including posters, leaflets, and social media posts. Materials developed, including a video explaining the new CFM channel included sign language in consideration of people with hearing impairments.

There was active participation in technical working groups such as the AAP working group and the inter-agency prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) network, as well as the Protection Cluster. Designating PSEA focal points within the operation also increased visibility and integration of Protection and AAP.

Through vigilance, WFP made sure support mechanisms and proper reporting are in place, promoting two-way communication and accessibility with beneficiaries. **Increased field monitoring missions** ensured the practices at food distribution points are in accordance with prioritizing the elderly, pregnant women, and persons with disabilities.

WFP assessed PSEA capacity of all continuing and new CPs to ensure PSEA standards are integrated in all the field level agreements. WFP and partners used door-to-door and peer-to-peer deliveries of assistance or information to people with disabilities. Some CPs delivered the food assistance at home to bed-ridden beneficiaries. CPs were encouraged to have a minimum of two CFM channels accessible to the affected people.

Several improvements were made to **the CFM**. The toll-free hotline operates seven days a week with a group of trained call-centre operators. The additional online CFM platform went live in 2023. The online platform, which is accessible to those with hearing and speaking impairments, enhances the user experience, particularly during the hours when the call centre receives the highest volume of calls. The feedback received through the CFM channels were collected to capture the protection risks and concerns related to the delivery of WFP assistance, used as a mean for continuous learning and programme adjustments. Feedback processes were created to link the query to concrete actions, fostering trust between WFP and the communities served.

Leveraging Ukraine's well-established online network, digital solutions were incorporated to boost accountability to affected populations.

WFP introduced a **QR code** sticker which links to the online complaint form in 2023. The stickers were attached to the food boxes across all of WFP's operational areas in Ukraine. Easily scannable with a smartphone, in the Ukrainian context where most of the beneficiaries have a smartphone and the general digital literacy is high, the information can be easily accessed by a wide range of people. The ease of access and use encourages beneficiaries to provide feedback or report issues. The digital approach also enables real-time recording of data, facilitating timely response to emerging needs and challenges. The transmitted data are encrypted and managed securely in compliance with WFP's data protection policy.

As the majority of the cash beneficiaries received assistance through **a local bank transfer** by mid-year, it increased the assistance's reach to people with mobility challenges. All cash-based assistance modalities including the complementary social benefit programme were able to expand the reach utilizing a direct bank transfer, including to those in hard-to-reach areas.

WFP commits to continue refining mechanisms for safer program implementation through evidence-based programming, innovations and enhancing capacity of WFP and partners in protection and inclusion.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

The conflict severely disrupted Ukraine's food system and the agricultural sector, affecting production and exports, and leaving Ukrainian farmers facing potentially devastating income and livelihood losses. The conflict has also rendered over 25 percent of previously cultivated areas unproductive due to the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), which furthermore poses significant environmental hazards. There is a heightened risk that critical food production from small-scale producers will decrease in 2024 and beyond, as even in a best-case scenario of a rapid cessation of hostilities, the landmines and UXO threat will take years if not decades to clear for safe agriculture to recommence. In addition, inputs for production such as electricity, water and fertilizer have been negatively impacted due to the conflict. In 2024, WFP will actively assess these environmental factors as well as implement programmes specifically directed at demining land to clear for safe agricultural production.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Environmental Sustainability in Operations

Leveraging already well-established national standards and regulations regarding environmental compliance on energy, waste, and water management, the leasing terms of the WFP Office premises in Ukraine include the maintenance and operations by the landlords. Hence, the enhancement of security and safety features was prioritized in Ukraine, considering the dynamic conflict conditions. Bunkers were renovated to be fully functional; Shatter-Resistant Films were fitted on windows including in staff residences, and backup water and power facilities were installed. Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and Accessibility and Inclusion Assessment in the Built Environment were some of the initiatives at the forefront.

Other initiatives in the Ukraine operation improved the sustainability of in-house operations in reducing waste, water, and energy usage, while compliance with waste management regulations underscored environmental responsibility.

1. *Paperless operation*: Through mainstreaming digital platforms, paperless operational communications reduced the consumption of paper, printing-related resources, and waste. This was possible by promoting existing intranet facilities for digital-based administrative processing and providing adequate trainings to staff.
2. *Water initiatives*: All offices are equipped with water-saving facilities in washrooms and are provided with a centralized drinking water system to eliminate the use of individual bottles.
3. *Energy during war times*: The reliance on diesel-based generators has been minimal, only during the attack on critical infrastructures. All offices are utilizing LED lights, and the Odesa field office is undergoing a system change to reduce power usage.

Future plans involve maintaining and building upon achievements, including ongoing considerations for environmental aspects in security and OSH. Accessibility and Inclusion initiatives to make all offices accessible to people with disabilities are also of utmost importance in the current environment where the conflict is creating increasing barriers for persons with disabilities. The planned Environmental Management System (EMS) assessment in 2024 reflects a commitment to continuous improvement in environmental sustainability.

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

Food insecurity in Ukraine is primarily driven by economic access rather than food availability. Post distribution monitoring showed that instead of reducing consumption of food, people have reduced the diversity of food types as a coping strategy. The wide adoption of such coping mechanisms remains a threat to nutritional security in Ukraine.

WFP has taken proactive measures to address nutritional challenges by incorporating fortified wheat flour and fortified vegetable oil into its standard General Food Distribution (GFD) boxes.

Despite insufficient local supply in 2022, concerted efforts with partners, local food processors and suppliers throughout 2023 have created demand, ensuring the availability of fortified wheat flour and oil at a reliable scale. WFP's focus on local procurement also improved the capacity of Ukrainian producers to supply fortified products meeting WFP's global standards. The introduction of fortified food items improved the micro-nutrient content of the WFP food boxes dramatically in 2023, mitigating concerns for WFP beneficiaries. In total, nearly 28,000 mt of fortified wheat and 8,500 mt of fortified vegetable oil were distributed in 2023.

While continuing to enhance linkages between local suppliers of fortified foods and other WFP activities, a particular focus on the School Meal Programme is planned for 2024. Future plans include raising awareness within schools for staff responsible for food procurement and ensuring the availability of fortified inputs and fresh, local foods to school meals. This effort aligns with broader education campaigns supported by the School Meals Coalition, emphasizing improved diets for school-age children.

Partnerships

WFP continued to be the partner of choice in Ukraine in 2023, thanks to the trust-based relationships and partnerships.

Engagement with the Government of Ukraine was strengthened through the signature of additional agreements expanding WFP's scope of work with the Ministry of Social Policy and the Ministry of Education and Science. The collaboration with the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food was reinforced thanks to the implementation of the "Grain from Ukraine" initiative under which WFP moved some 162,000 mt of wheat grain to six countries, benefiting 8 million people living in food insecurity, with the support of 24 donors.

WFP's unwavering support to the Ukrainian food systems and advocacy to allow rural households and small-scale farmers to safely return to their lands has further solidified this partnership while also creating a new collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and the State Emergency Services of Ukraine in the field of meaningful mine action programming. In this sector, the collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization was also reinforced through the design of a joint programme while discussions with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) led to the alignment between approaches with a clear definition of roles among agencies.

Aside from the support provided to national systems and alignment with national priorities, WFP continued to consistently deliver emergency assistance throughout the winter and in response to the Kakhovka Dam flooding emergency. This reliability was noted by the Government, centrally and at local levels, and positioned WFP as the partner of choice within the UN system. This positioning allowed WFP to play a pioneering role in linking humanitarian work with recovery plans. WFP was the first to utilize existing systems to implement its programme and where needed, worked hand in hand with the Government to modernize or enhance tools so they could be used by a variety of actors and prevent any unintended operational overlaps.

In the social protection sphere, WFP uses the platform of the Ministry of Social Policy and the Pension Fund of Ukraine to complement State support where there has been the most direct war impacts and needs are the most severe. Encouraged by WFP's experience, other actors, within the UN and international NGOs, have started to apply the same approach - contributing to further empowerment of the Government and ensuring that available resources are used efficiently.

WFP's **relationship with its donors** remained solid and resulted in timely and adequate support to its programmes in Ukraine. The diverse donor base - with nearly 40 different contributors - has been a major asset to the operations, spanning 2022 and 2023 with significant carryover between the two. This included new donors such as Croatia, Cyprus, and Poland. Diverse donor priorities were efficiently matched with WFP's Strategic Outcomes and Activities allowing for uninterrupted assistance and recovery-oriented intervention expansions. Compared to 2022, there was a reduction of funding in 2023, reflecting a challenging global funding landscape.

WFP's operational footprint is characterized by strong engagement with national Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), including those representing people living with disabilities, LGBTIQ+, HIV/AIDS, allowing WFP to access the hardest to reach communities in Ukraine. Additionally, 50 local businesses have been registered as WFP's food suppliers, strengthening private sector engagements in Ukraine.

WFP's analytical in-house capacities have been widely recognized especially during the most recent targeting and prioritization discussions among the humanitarian community. Regular assessments and field monitoring have allowed WFP to show the type and scale of needs, while providing important insights on the ongoing response's impact. Being able to articulate that, has equipped WFP and its partners with needed evidence to continue making the case for the crisis, keeping it high on the humanitarian agenda.

The advocacy around resilience and recovery has been less fruitful in terms of financial contributions. While WFP and the host Government have been working on nexus and transition programmes, only a few allocations have been received towards resilience programming. Moreover, funds received under this programme area have been earmarked, focusing on either school meals or food systems work linked to mine action. It is also important to note that these contributions came only after the projects passed the proof-of-concept stage or had been heavily advocated for at various levels. Allocations from WFP's private donors who have been continuously investing in Ukraine's food systems and rebuilding local livelihoods were the only flexible and high-level contributions towards resilience work.

WFP plans to further build on the interest from private entities to diversify its resilience work and will continue its attempts to engage with development partners to increase their risk appetite and expand their portfolio of work to previously war-affected areas.

Focus on localization

Open communication with the national Government and the local authorities facilitated the implementation of WFP interventions and ensured that local communities are accurately informed about the type of assistance provided and its purpose. As WFP increased the use of national systems (i.e. reimbursing schools for meals or complementing pension payments), more local authorities were briefed about the interventions and were able to address queries from the population. Local authorities have also been essential in crosschecking the lists of vulnerable people who have registered as WFP beneficiaries and who will soon be transitioned from in-kind assistance to cash support. This verification stage was key to ensure that WFP's programmes are designed in a comprehensive and inclusive manner. As part of the Grain from Ukraine initiative, WFP worked with Kyiv Regional Military Administration, Kyiv City Military Administration and Kirovohrad Regional Military Administration to receive an in-kind donation of 25,000 mt of wheat for its operation in Nigeria.

Lastly, WFP's achievements in terms of food delivered and people supported could not have been reached without the support of **local non-governmental organizations** who continue to grow in capacity and deliver quality assistance even in the most hard-to-reach areas.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2023, WFP worked hand in hand with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to design a joint agricultural mine action project to "Restore Livelihoods and Revitalize Rural Communities Affected by Mines and Explosive Remnants of War". In doing so, **WFP and FAO regularly engaged with other United Nations agencies to define a common approach for mine action and jointly support the Government's efforts.** WFP and FAO utilized the mine action platforms established by key stakeholders such as UNDP and UNOPS to present a holistic methodology, call on the traditional mine action operators and donors to join the project, helping reach those who, otherwise, would have been left behind.

WFP and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) collaborated to increase the reach of gender-based violence and protection messages by including specific information within WFP's food boxes delivered along the frontline. Further efforts have been made to raise awareness around protection, sexual exploitation and abuse, including during the 16 days of activism.

WFP's cash programmes and its cash transfer mechanism provided reliable and timely support to those in need. This is not only used for WFP initiatives, but also utilized to support other humanitarian actors to reach beneficiaries, presenting an opportunity for strengthened inter-agency collaboration. For instance, through two rounds using WFP's cash transfer mechanism, between January and October 2023, WFP supported The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to provide emergency grants to a total of 360 Ukrainian journalists to ensure timely and accurate information flows to the public.

Financial Overview

The Ukraine operation transitioned to a Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) originally designed for a period of 18 months in 2023, following the conclusion of its Limited Emergency Operation (LEO). The year 2023 closed with the funding level at 69 percent against the needs-based requirements of USD 1.14 billion. Representing a healthy level of funding for the operation, the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunication Cluster activities were fully funded. The Country Office continued to explore and expand on its existing interventions, with many of these being further refined during 2023. These included exploring the procurement of additional cereals locally, continued work to clear and utilize local suppliers for the procurement of canned goods, and the inclusion of additional Cash Based Transfer interventions under the emergency response and social protection activities.

The operation continued to receive most of its funding through directed multilateral contributions, many with a high level of flexibility, enabling the quick mobilization of resources to adapt to the ever-changing context of the operation. Earmarked contributions were mostly limited to school feeding, food systems, and social protection activities, though the latter was also supported with flexible contributions at the inception phase in October 2023. As the priority continued to be the emergency response, most funding gaps were observed under the social protection and food systems activities, including the initial phases of the agricultural mine action activity.

Through good planning at the time of the T-ICSP approval process, WFP in Ukraine underwent **a single budget revision in 2023** towards the end of the year, and the budget revision focused on three key aspects: the extension in time to the end of 2024, the creation of a new activity for agricultural mine action as specific funding is sought for this purpose, and further refinement of the beneficiary numbers based on the latest assessments, as well as the understanding of the need to prioritize the needs-based plan to a level that could be realistically fundraised against. As a reference, the 2023 needs-based plan of USD 1.14 billion was further refined and reduced to USD 943 million for 2024.

Top donors for the Ukraine operation in 2023 included Germany, the United States, the European Commission, Norway, and Japan, which collectively contributed to 80 percent of the funding received. While the level of flexibility was reduced, it was sufficient to allow the operation to adapt to shifting needs as the strategy to shift to cash-based transfers was progressively implemented and aligned with the funds received.

Thanks to the healthy funding level in 2023, **the reliance on advance financing was significantly reduced compared to the previous year**, with USD 100 million of advances already reimbursed by the end of 2023. This was still a critical factor in the operation as the advances were utilized to anticipate food procurement for the emergency response and initiate activities under social protection. Procurement of food commodities, especially regionally, was enhanced, and food was available at the right time to ensure that the country office could respond to the increased needs during the winter, together with preparing contingency stocks in case of any major movement in the frontline. Despite the impact on the cost of commodities being affected by being unable to recover the Value-Added Taxes (VAT) on the local purchases, WFP continued to invest in the local economy, purchasing most of the commodities in Ukraine and packing them inside the country.

With the consent of the donors concerned, a new fund transfer mechanism was established between WFP and FAO for the joint-agricultural mine action project. The mechanism can act as a platform for sharing funds obtained for the successful implementation of a joint project if similar funding transfers become necessary.

By the mid-year, most of the Cash-Based Transfers were made through a local Financial Service Provider (FSP), aligning the distribution with the existing sophisticated online banking system. The great majority of the Cash beneficiaries received assistance through a bank transfer in lieu of the physical cash exchange at a counter, resulting in FSP cost savings of up to 1 percent of the transfer.

















The official foreign exchange rate was fixed until October and became more fluid afterwards, however, the fluctuation between the official and market rates remained minimal, ensuring sustained levels of financial support against the purchasing power provided to the Cash beneficiaries.

The overall costs were aligned with the level of funding, ending 2023 with USD 532 million of expenditures out of USD 787 million with a 67 percent fund consumption rate. The majority of posts were filled thanks to sustained recruitment efforts, which reduced the temporary duty assignments to a minimum.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	860,558,072	656,727,975	630,449,422	460,119,475
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Ukraine, including IDPs, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.	860,558,072	656,727,975	630,449,422	460,119,475
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.	860,558,072	656,727,975	617,910,627	460,119,475
Activity 08: Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.	0	0	9,844,510	0
Non-activity specific	0	0	2,694,284	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	169,694,373	106,197,509	106,073,068	31,448,911
SO02: Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced food systems and shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2024.	169,694,373	106,197,509	106,073,068	31,448,911
Activity 02: Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.	26,070,129	11,323,998	8,402,428	732,279
Activity 03: Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and social benefit support to targeted populations	140,114,613	93,226,629	85,318,822	25,591,815

Activity 04: Provide technical assistance, policy guidance and capacity strengthening to food system actors.	 3,509,630	 1,646,882	 11,750,302	 5,124,816
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 601,515	 0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 11,036,163	 7,022,621	 9,512,065	 5,064,973
SO03: Humanitarian and development partners in Ukraine have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	 11,036,163	 7,022,621	 9,512,065	 5,064,973
Activity 05: Provide mandated information management, logistics, and coordination services to the humanitarian and development community and partners through the Logistics Cluster and Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.	 4,635,056	 4,637,598	 5,269,414	 3,130,880
Activity 06: Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community and partners.	 1,761,307	 1,620,083	 3,612,183	 1,331,877
Activity 07: Provide common services to humanitarian and development partners.	 4,639,800	 764,940	 630,467	 602,216
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 2,836,724	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 1,041,288,609	 769,948,107	 748,871,281	 496,633,360

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 25,429,132	 15,345,299	 14,277,691	 10,670,183
Total Direct Costs	 1,066,717,741	 785,293,407	 763,148,973	 507,303,544
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 69,027,701	 50,993,359	 24,394,723	 24,394,723
Grand Total	 1,135,745,443	 836,286,766	 787,543,696	 531,698,267

Data Notes

Overview

[1] The discrepancy between planned and actual figures, shown under the annual food transfer by the commodity type, is due to the difference in internal systems, where exact makeup of our food boxes is used for planning, while kitted rations are used to effectively track our implementation. The two systems show 100% reconciliation, while this is not shown here as this part of the report is automated.

[2] The data on total number of beneficiaries with disability is not available for the year 2023.

Operational context

Suggest a reference to the recently launched Corporate Emergency Evaluation of WFP's Response in Ukraine (2022- 2024). Results of the evaluation will be available early 2025 and presented by the Office of Evaluation to the Executive Board on February 2025.

[1] D'Anieri, Paul, Cambridge University Press, Ukraine and Russia, 23 March 2023

[2] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2022 Revision, 16 July 2023

[3] IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

[4] Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023

[5] Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024 (December 2023)

[6] Ukrainian Electronic Grain Exchange, Wheat of the new harvest in Ukraine has a very low proportion of high-protein grain, 18 September 2023

[7] Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment, November 2023

[8] State Statistics Service of Ukraine, December 2023

Revitalizing Food Systems

[1] UN News, Agencies join forces with deminers to reclaim agricultural land in Ukraine, 22 June 2023

Strategic outcome 01

Livelihood coping strategies for food security (activity 01): No reporting on this indicator as the CO is using the livelihood coping strategy for essential needs instead.

No reporting on indicator for activity 08, which will start in 2024 (livelihood component).

The end-of-CSP indicator targets are at the same level than for 2023, as the war continues the level of stress on people abilities to cope and food consumption will likely only worsen, thus no improvement are anticipated. Rather, WFP assistance will prevent further deterioration.

Due to complexity in operations, actual delivery fell below planned.

[1] Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment, November 2023

[2] WFP, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) In-kind Assistance, August 2023

Strategic outcome 02

For all SO2 activities, there were delays in implementation against the plan due to complex engagement with the Government of Ukraine. This resulted in lower reported number in actual delivery.

Strategic outcome 03

The Output indicator 7.2 refers to two rounds of Cash transfers WFP supported UNESCO with using WFP's cash transfer mechanism, to provide emergency grants to a total of 360 Ukrainian journalists between January and October 2023.

[1] <https://fscluster.org/ukraine/document/fsl-cluster-interactive-dashboard-2023>

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Rapid Gender Analysis of Ukraine (October 2023), Care, UN Women

[2] Protection analysis Update (June 2023), Protection Cluster Ukraine

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Ukraine: Humanitarian Response Plan (February 2023), OCHA

[2] Ukraine Protection Analysis Update (June 2023), Protection Cluster Ukraine

Environmental sustainability

The cross-cutting indicator C.C.4.1. for environmental and social risks screening will be included in the reporting for 2024 after assessments are conducted related to programme activities and subsequent capacity building of staff and partners will be rolled out.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

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

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

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,063,219	1,750,726	165%
	female	2,663,781	2,729,969	102%
	total	3,727,000	4,480,695	120%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	76,759	20,307	26%
	female	71,491	21,958	31%
	total	148,250	42,265	29%
24-59 months	male	64,114	48,281	75%
	female	59,978	49,245	82%
	total	124,092	97,526	79%
5-11 years	male	292,922	87,031	30%
	female	275,563	86,267	31%
	total	568,485	173,298	30%
12-17 years	male	147,877	88,364	60%
	female	139,948	98,384	70%
	total	287,825	186,748	65%
18-59 years	male	66,528	827,157	1243%
	female	1,380,866	1,371,069	99%
	total	1,447,394	2,198,226	152%
60+ years	male	415,019	679,586	164%
	female	735,935	1,103,046	150%
	total	1,150,954	1,782,632	155%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	3,120,601	3,662,760	117%
IDP	606,399	727,825	120%
Returnee	0	90,110	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	80,000	61,333	76%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	200,000	49,001	24%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	3,447,000	4,431,694	128%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Bread	8,500	13,911	164%
Bulgur Wheat	0	47	-
Canned Chicken	0	83	-
Canned Meat	25,976	7,088	27%
Canned Pulses	15,866	2,516	16%
Chickpeas	0	20	-
High Energy Biscuits	0	20	-
Iodised Salt	1,992	199	10%
Oat	7,254	2,413	33%
Pasta	34,392	9,249	27%
Rations	0	98,775	-
Rice	0	327	-
Split Peas	0	564	-
Sugar	4,979	715	14%
Super Cereal Plus – Infant Cereal	980	284	29%
Vegetable Oil	13,106	4,654	36%
Wheat Flour	78,492	22,535	29%

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	347,580,000	175,575,035	51%
Value Voucher	78,310,409	6,948,311	9%
Commodity Voucher	29,088,000	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	158,459,011	23,783,039	15%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Ukraine, including IDPs, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.	Crisis Response
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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 women, men, girls and boys have access to food and/or cash-based assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	1,923,237	2,451,240
			Male	698,763	1,579,119
			Total	2,622,000	4,030,359
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	190,555	163,250.25
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	347,580,000	175,575,034
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	107,398,409	6,948,310

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: (1.2) Nutritionally-vulnerable groups, including children aged 6 to 23 months, receive specialized nutritious foods or transfers to prevent malnutrition and improve their nutritional status.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	38,400	33,733
			Male	41,600	27,600
			Total	80,000	61,333
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	980	149.24
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	980	149.24

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: CBT beneficiaries e-dopomoga - **Location:** Ukraine - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.01	<7	<9	7.67	WFP
	Male	9.52	<7	<9	8.55	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.2	<7	<9	7.98	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	25	>30	>30	27	WFP
	Male	40	>30	>30	36	programme monitoring
	Overall	30	>30	>30	30	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	64	≥80	≥80	72	WFP
	Male	68	≥80	≥80	74	programme monitoring
	Overall	65	≥80	≥80	72	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24	≤15	≤15	20	WFP
	Male	21	≤15	≤15	21	programme monitoring
	Overall	23	≤15	≤15	21	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12	≤5	≤5	8	WFP
	Male	11	≤5	≤5	5	programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤5	≤5	7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	60	<60	<60	49	WFP
	Male	54	<58	<54	46	programme monitoring
	Overall	58	<58	<54	48	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8	<8	<8	4	WFP
	Male	16	<16	<16	10	programme monitoring
	Overall	11	<11	<11	6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23	<23	<23	33	WFP
	Male	23	<23	<23	35	programme monitoring
	Overall	23	<23	<23	34	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	9	>9	>9	13	WFP
	Male	7	>7	>7	9	programme monitoring
	Overall	8	>8	>8	12	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: In-kind beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: In-kind beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.9	<7	<9	6.7	WFP
	Male	11	<7	<9	5	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.1	<7	<9	6.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62	≥80	≥80	79	WFP
	Male	78	≥80	≥80	76	programme monitoring
	Overall	66	≥80	≥80	78	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28	≤15	≤15	16	WFP
	Male	19	≤15	≤15	16	programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≤15	≤15	16	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤5	≤5	5	WFP
	Male	3	≤5	≤5	8	programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≤5	≤5	6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	52	<50	<50	50	WFP
	Male	48	<50	<50	46	programme monitoring
	Overall	51	<50	<50	49	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	<5	<5	6	WFP
	Male	4	<5	<5	6	programme monitoring
	Overall	5	<5	<5	6	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27	<25	<27	26	WFP
	Male	29	<25	<27	33	programme monitoring
	Overall	27	<25	<27	28	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	16	>20	>18	17	WFP
	Male	19	>20	>18	15	programme monitoring
	Overall	17	>20	>18	17	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Mine action beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced food systems and shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2024.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.					
Corporate output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 03: (2.1) Schoolchildren receive meals to meet their food and nutrition needs every day they attend school.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	97,008	22,964
			Male	102,992	26,037
			Total	200,000	49,001
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	23,998,000	260,733
Activity 03: Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and social benefit support to targeted populations					
Corporate output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 04: (3.2) Targeted women, men, boys and girls are provided with social benefit cash top-ups complementing existing state transfers to ensure their essential needs are met.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	605,136	255,765
			Male	219,864	145,570
			Total	825,000	401,335
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	134,461,011	23,522,306

Other Output

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

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

CSP Output 03: (2.1) Schoolchildren receive meals to meet their food and nutrition needs every day they attend school.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	420	421
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	1	2
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	1	1
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	5

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: School Feeding beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall		≥1	>1	1	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall		=1	=1	1	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall		=1	=1	1	Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and social benefit support to targeted populations						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government of Ukraine - Location: Ukraine - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	=1	1	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Humanitarian and development partners in Ukraine have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.					Crisis Response
Other Output					
Activity 05: Provide mandated information management, logistics, and coordination services to the humanitarian and development community and partners through the Logistics Cluster and Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.					
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services					
CSP Output 07: (5.1) The humanitarian and development community benefits from information management, coordination, and common logistics services through the Logistics Cluster to deliver assistance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	5,000	5,728
CSP Output 08: (5.2) The humanitarian and development community benefits from information management, coordination, and common services through the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster to deliver assistance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.3: Food Security Clusters (FSC) established	Food Security Cluster	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
Activity 06: Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community and partners.					
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services					
CSP Output 09: (6.1) The humanitarian and development community benefits from information management, coordination, and common telecommunications services through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster to deliver assistance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	36	44
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.2: Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
Activity 07: Provide common services to humanitarian and development partners.					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 10: (7.1) Crisis-affected populations targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from common information management and other services and expertise to receive life-saving assistance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.5: Number of innovation solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	1
CSP Output 11: (7.2) The humanitarian and development community benefits from cash transfer services as required.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

H.8: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	H.8.1: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	Service Delivery	US\$	120,000	219,645.2
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Outcome Results

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

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

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

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

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	>23		22.84	Secondary data
	Male	0	>23		22.84	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>23		22.84	Secondary data

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: in-kind beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=0	0	Secondary data

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CBT beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	46	>46	>46	47	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	9	<9	<9	8	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	45	<45	<45	45	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: In-kind beneficiaries - Location: Ukraine - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	32	>32	>32	37	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	15	<15	<15	9	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	53	<53	<53	53	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97	≥98	≥98	97.31	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	94.97	
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	96.74	
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98	>99	>99	98.92	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>99	>99	100	
	Overall	99	>99	>99	99.32	
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	94	>95	>95	86.92	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	>95	>95	88.83	
	Overall	95	>95	>95	87.38	

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

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

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

Cover page photo © WFP/Angels of Salvation

In the frontline town of Chasiv Yar in Donetsk region, an elderly resident smiles as he receives bread from WFP on a freezing day in November 2023.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

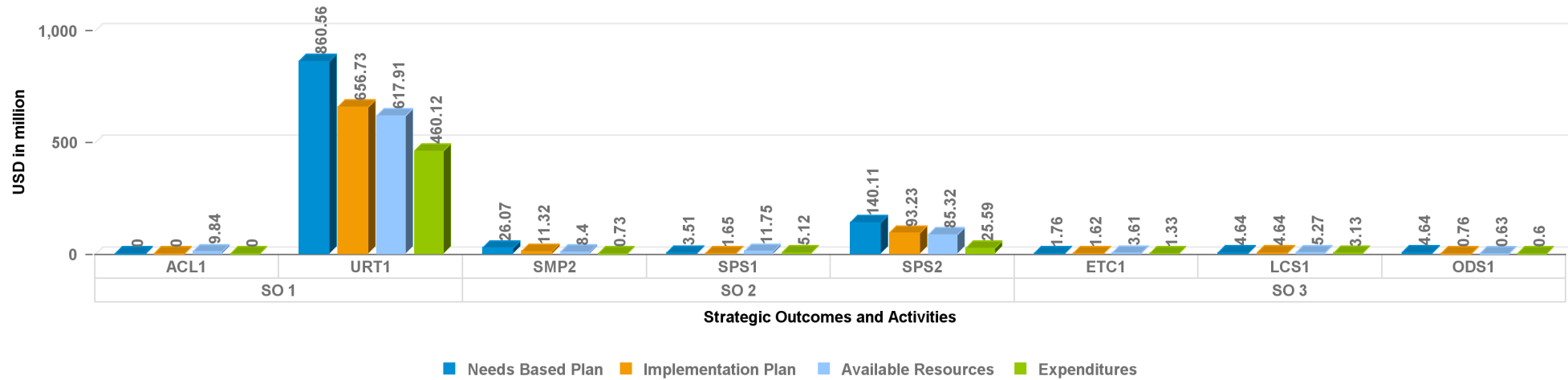
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in Ukraine, including IDPs, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.
SO 2		Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced food systems and shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2024.
SO 3		Humanitarian and development partners in Ukraine have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	ACL1	Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.
SO 2	SMP2	Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical assistance, policy guidance and capacity strengthening to food system actors.
SO 2	SPS2	Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and social benefit support to targeted populations
SO 3	ETC1	Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community and partners.
SO 3	LCS1	Provide mandated information management, logistics, and coordination services to the humanitarian and development community and partners through the Logistics Cluster and Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.
SO 3	ODS1	Provide common services to humanitarian and development partners.

Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,836,724	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,836,724	0
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Ukraine, including IDPs, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.	Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.	0	0	9,844,511	0
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.	860,558,072	656,727,976	617,910,628	460,119,476
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,694,284	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			860,558,072	656,727,976	630,449,422	460,119,476

Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced food systems and shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2024.	Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.	26,070,129	11,323,999	8,402,428	732,279
		Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and social benefit support to targeted populations	140,114,613	93,226,629	85,318,822	25,591,816
		Provide technical assistance, policy guidance and capacity strengthening to food system actors.	3,509,631	1,646,882	11,750,302	5,124,817
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	601,516	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			169,694,373	106,197,510	106,073,069	31,448,912

Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners in Ukraine have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	Provide common services to humanitarian and development partners.	4,639,800	764,940	630,468	602,216
		Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community and partners.	1,761,308	1,620,083	3,612,184	1,331,877
		Provide mandated information management, logistics, and coordination services to the humanitarian and development community and partners through the Logistics Cluster and Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.	4,635,056	4,637,598	5,269,414	3,130,880
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			11,036,164	7,022,621	9,512,066	5,064,974
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,041,288,609	769,948,107	748,871,281	496,633,361
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			25,429,133	15,345,300	14,277,692	10,670,183
Total Direct Costs			1,066,717,742	785,293,407	763,148,973	507,303,544
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			69,027,701	50,993,359	24,394,723	24,394,723
Grand Total			1,135,745,443	836,286,767	787,543,696	531,698,267



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

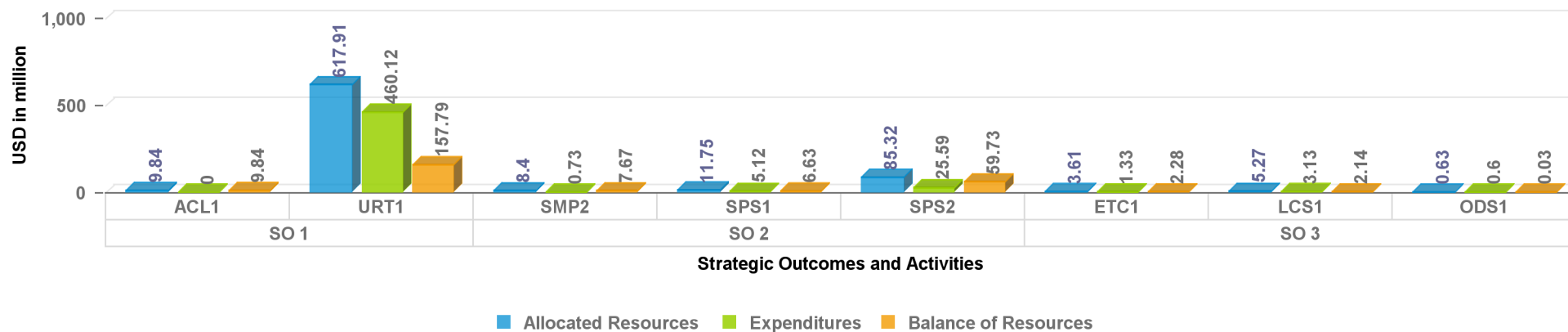
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



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

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

Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Ukraine, including IDPs, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis.	Provide crisis-affected communities with support to restore and recover productive assets.	0	9,844,511	0	9,844,511	0	9,844,511
		Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations.	860,558,072	617,910,628	0	617,910,628	460,119,476	157,791,152
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,694,284	0	2,694,284	0	2,694,284
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			860,558,072	630,449,422	0	630,449,422	460,119,476	170,329,947

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Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	Government of Ukraine and partners have enhanced food systems and shock-responsive capacities to support vulnerable populations by 2024.	Provide support to the Government for the provision of school meals, including through direct assistance and capacity development.	26,070,129	8,402,428	0	8,402,428	732,279	7,670,149
		Provide support to the Government, including through direct assistance and capacity development, and social benefit support to targeted populations	140,114,613	85,318,822	0	85,318,822	25,591,816	59,727,007
		Provide technical assistance, policy guidance and capacity strengthening to food system actors.	3,509,631	11,750,302	0	11,750,302	5,124,817	6,625,486
		Non Activity Specific	0	601,516	0	601,516	0	601,516
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			169,694,373	106,073,069	0	106,073,069	31,448,912	74,624,157

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Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners in Ukraine have access to reliable common services and expertise to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	Provide common services to humanitarian and development partners.	4,639,800	630,468	0	630,468	602,216	28,252
		Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community and partners.	1,761,308	3,612,184	0	3,612,184	1,331,877	2,280,306
		Provide mandated information management, logistics, and coordination services to the humanitarian and development community and partners through the Logistics Cluster and Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.	4,635,056	5,269,414	0	5,269,414	3,130,880	2,138,534
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			11,036,164	9,512,066	0	9,512,066	5,064,974	4,447,092
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,836,724	0	2,836,724	0	2,836,724
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,836,724	0	2,836,724	0	2,836,724
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,041,288,609	748,871,281	0	748,871,281	496,633,361	252,237,921

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Annual Country Report

Ukraine Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	25,429,133	14,283,433	0	14,283,433	10,675,925	3,607,509
		Total Direct Costs	1,066,717,742	763,154,715	0	763,154,715	507,309,285	255,845,429
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	69,027,701	45,207,060		45,207,060	45,207,060	0
		Grand Total	1,135,745,443	808,361,774	0	808,361,774	552,516,345	255,845,429

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures