

ANNEX II-C: EXPENDITURES BY STANDARD OUTPUT, 2025

| Strategic Outcome | Standard Output | 2025 estimated expenditures * | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | | USD million | % |
| 1. People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs | 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 | 4 674.1 | 68% |
| | 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 | 527.5 | 8% |
| 2. People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes | 2.1 Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs | 128.6 | 2% |
| | 2.2 Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets | 271.9 | 4% |
| | 2.3 School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages | 324.1 | 5% |
| 3. People have improved and sustainable livelihoods | 3.1 People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors | 138.3 | 2% |
| | 3.2 People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods | 21.7 | 0.3% |
| | 3.3 Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools | 17.6 | 0.3% |
| 4. National programmes and systems are strengthened | 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 | 60.9 | 1% |
| | 4.2 Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened | 27.7 | 0.4% |
| 5. Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective | 5.1 Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set up, manage and deliver responses and services | 322.7 | 4% |
| | 5.2 Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions | 328.0 | 5% |
| | | 6 843.1 | 100% |

* Data reflects expenditures for tier 1 beneficiaries for food, CBTs and vouchers, and pro-rated implementation costs, excluding capacity strengthening, service delivery, direct and indirect support costs. For strategic outcome 5, expenditures are estimated based on activity category and include capacity strengthening, service delivery and implementation costs, excluding direct and indirect support costs.