

## Emergency Operation Ukraine 200765

Emergency assistance to civilians affected by the conflict in Eastern Ukraine	
Number of beneficiaries	120,000
Duration of project	3 November 2014 - 30 April 2015
Gender Marker Code	1*
WFP food tonnage	878 mt

Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and Related Costs	1,936,331
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	11,735,000
Capacity Development & Augmentation	81,200
DSC (Direct Support Cost)	2,165,243
ISC (Indirect Support Cost)	1,113,544
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>17,021,318</b>

\*WFP does not and has never had a presence or operations in the Ukraine. Therefore, the information and data available at this stage are insufficient for a gender analysis. As a result, this operation is assigned the gender marker code 1.

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Ukraine has seen civil unrest, upheaval and conflict over the past year. In March 2014, Crimea was annexed to Russia, followed by the separatist uprising of Ukraine's eastern regions. The Government experienced numerous changes, including the eviction of the president, the election of an interim president in August 2014, and the new Government taking power.
- Fighting between the Ukrainian authorities and separatist groups in Donetsk and Luhansk *oblasts*<sup>1</sup> started in spring 2014 and caused widespread damage to critical infrastructure, while hundreds of thousands of people were caught in the crossfire and/or were forced to move. It is estimated that some 5.1 million people live in the conflict affected areas as of 3 October 2014<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> An *oblast* is a geographical administrative unit, similar to state, region or province in other countries

<sup>2</sup> OCHA situation report – 3 October 2014.

- Despite the truce signed on 5 September between the Ukrainian authorities and separatist groups, heavy fighting still rages in Donbas<sup>3</sup>, especially in and around Donetsk and Luhansk cities, and combatant and civilian deaths continue to be reported. The three neighbouring *oblasts* of Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv and Zaporizhia are also affected as they host the bulk of the internally displaced people (IDPs). As of 3 October, the Government of Ukraine reported that 380,000 people are internally displaced<sup>4</sup> all over the country while over 430,000 people reportedly have fled to neighbouring countries.
- Most of the displaced people are unable to return to their homes for fear of resumed fighting or are facing serious difficulties with their private property being destroyed or damaged, gas and water shortages, limited access to healthcare and lack of income required to access food, if and where available.
- Those who were unable to flee remain trapped in the separatist-held areas<sup>5</sup>; the actual need for assistance of conflict affected populations who have remained in the separatist areas is not yet quantified or addressed; specific needs assessment are ongoing to determine their food requirements.
- Most of the displaced left their homes with limited or no resources, and many are unable to access their bank accounts, social entitlements, or savings once displaced and therefore fully dependant on external support for basic needs, including food. Immediate assistance up to now has been mainly provided by civil society, which is reaching a breaking point and is no longer sustainable. National foundations, the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and the International Committee of the Red Cross have been providing support to the displaced population.
- Meeting the growing needs of the conflict affected population has been a challenge for the Government due to budgetary restrictions linked to the lack of legislature on support to internally displaced people as well as the financial demands on the military front. The Government of Ukraine has appealed to the international community for gap-filling humanitarian support, especially during the winter months.
- Findings from the United Nations Humanitarian Situation Monitoring – conducted using the multi-sector rapid assessment approach in mid-2014 – indicate that the prime cause of food insecurity in the east is food inaccessibility as a result of the hostilities. WFP is conducting a food security assessment across the five eastern *oblasts* over a period of five weeks; the findings will further fine-tune programme design and implementation.
- The WFP Emergency Operation will provide life-saving, time-critical food assistance to the most vulnerable groups amongst the internally displaced people, returnees, host families and those trapped in conflict hotspots, mostly controlled by anti-government entities. Within a highly volatile military and political context, WFP will maintain operational flexibility and provide food assistance through a mix of locally-procured in-kind food and cash and vouchers within Donbas and three neighbouring *oblasts* where the majority of conflict affected people are concentrated.
- The current budget is based on food assistance being provided to a total of 120,000 people: 40,000 people will be assisted with a one-off in-kind food distribution in

---

<sup>3</sup> Donbas area refers to Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts in eastern Ukraine.

<sup>4</sup> Including some 17,000 from Crimea.

<sup>5</sup> Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA)-based Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (phase one and two)

insecure areas, while 80,000 people will receive three rounds of cash and vouchers assistance in calmer and more secure IDP hosting areas. The budget will be revised if the situation changes and information from food security and nutrition assessments call for a revision in the targeting and distribution strategy.

- WFP's is a 'gap filling' response aligned with the Government's plans and reflected under the United Nations Preliminary Response Plan, soon to be replaced by the Strategic Response Plan. The Emergency Operation (EMOP) builds on WFP's ongoing Immediate Response EMOP which targets 28,000 internally displaced people with a mix of food and vouchers in the five eastern *oblasts*.
- The Ukraine EMOP will contribute to the Millennium Development Goal 1<sup>6</sup> and is aligned with the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017) Strategic Objective 1: "Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies" by addressing the urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people.

---

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Context

1. The political unrest in Ukraine started in November 2013 with a popular dispute over the enhancement of trade and political relations with Europe or the strengthening of ties with long-time partner, Russia. A wave of civil unrest saw the dismissal of the Prime Minister and the Government, annexation of Crimea to Russia and the beginning of anti-Government hostilities in the east. The military operations in the east were sustained throughout the spring and summer and spread south in late August when anti-government entities took control of the southern coastal city of Novoazovsk in a failed attempt to secure the strategic city of Mariupol and push towards Crimea.
2. Despite a fragile ceasefire announced on 5 September, artillery, tank and small arms exchanges continue on a daily basis and civilians continue to die in the east of Ukraine. This is considered a frozen conflict. Against this backdrop, the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) established a rapid response force to be posted in Eastern Europe, while the European Union (EU) and the United States of America (USA) approved new sanctions against Russia.
3. Intense and sustained fighting took a heavy toll on the human rights and humanitarian situation in eastern Ukraine with war crimes allegations on both sides of the conflict<sup>7</sup>. As of 3 October, over 3,627 civilian deaths and 8,446 wounded have been reported<sup>8</sup>.
4. Most areas under the control of anti-government entities, including Donetsk and Luhansk cities, are currently inaccessible to the Government of Ukraine and the United Nations. However, some international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have negotiated access. Other areas controlled by rebel-armed groups are completely isolated and inaccessible with no information available on the humanitarian situation. Amid flagrant ceasefire violations, and with winter posing substantial additional challenges, humanitarian needs amongst the conflict-affected population continue to rise.

---

<sup>6</sup> MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

<sup>7</sup> Fifth report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Situation of Human Rights in Ukraine – August 2014.

<sup>8</sup> OCHA situation report of 3 October 2014

5. Donetsk and Luhansk *oblasts* are directly affected by the conflict while the three neighbouring *oblasts* of Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, and Zaporizhia are hosting the bulk of the internally displaced persons (IDPs). The total combined population of all five conflict affected *oblasts* is 14.4 million, of which 85-89 percent live in urban areas<sup>9</sup>.
6. A total of 380,000 IDPs were registered throughout the entire country by the Government of Ukraine and reported to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as of 3 October 2014. Due to the lack of a centralized or consistent registration system, the actual number is likely to be two to three times higher. Although there is no consistent disaggregation based on age, gender, or specific needs (e.g., disability), current Government data indicate that approximately 33 percent of registered IDPs are women, 17 percent are men, 32 percent are children, and 18 percent are disabled or elderly<sup>10</sup>.
7. According to UNHCR, approximately half of IDPs live in private housing and the other half stay in ill-equipped collective housing, managed by the government, private sector or civil society. Most housing arrangements are summer camps which is not a sustainable solution during the winter months, considering the extreme weather conditions; furthermore, some private owners of the currently used accommodation centres have started to complain about not being reimbursed for their running costs such as electricity and water, and as such have accumulated increasing debts.
8. The conflict in Donetsk and Luhansk regions continues to have adverse economic effects. Previously, the heavily industrialized regions of Donetsk and Luhansk together contributed nearly 17 percent of Ukraine's gross domestic product in 2013 and over 25 percent of Ukrainian exports. In August, industrial production in the Luhansk *oblast* plunged by 85 percent, while in the Donetsk *oblast* the output was down by 58.7 percent. In the first eight months of 2014, Ukraine's industrial production edged down 8 percent. Due to the conflict, key transport infrastructure (roads, railway lines) has been destroyed; at least 1,970 facilities (including social infrastructure, residential houses, and enterprises) damaged, with the monetary losses estimated at UAH<sup>11</sup> 5.958 billion (US\$440 million).<sup>12</sup>
9. According to the World Bank, Ukraine witnessed one of the sharpest declines in poverty of any transition economy in recent years. The poverty rate, measured against an absolute criterion, fell from a high of 11.9 percent in 2000 to 2.3 percent in 2012. Notwithstanding this impressive statistical improvements, almost every third family with children is poor (32.6 percent), as is every fifth working person (20.7 percent).<sup>13</sup> As of 2014, Ukraine is listed in the "high human development category" of UNDP's Human Development Index, although it still ranks as "below average" for its category.
10. In 2013, Ukraine's macroeconomic imbalances became unsustainable. The pegged and overvalued exchange rate drove the current account deficit to over nine percent of gross domestic product (GDP), and a lack of competitiveness led to the stagnation of exports and GDP. With significant external debt payments and limited access to international debt markets, international reserves fell to a critically low level in early 2014. Consumer price inflation increasingly reflects the impact of tariff increases for

<sup>9</sup> Ukraine Statistical Office as of 1 January 2014

<sup>10</sup> State Emergency Service, October 2014; <http://www.mns.gov.ua/news/34232.html>

<sup>11</sup> Ukrainian Hryvnia (national currency)

<sup>12</sup> UNDP report: "Impact of the conflict in Luhans and Donetsk oblasts on the social and economic infrastructure" September 2014.

<sup>13</sup> UNDP, <http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/mdgoverview/overview/mdg1/>

household communal services, for which a 20 percent year-on-year inflation rate was reported in July. The inflation rate has been slowly and steadily increasing since the start of the crisis in Ukraine. Year-on-year inflation rates in August had risen to 14 percent for consumer goods and foodstuffs, and to 22 percent for communal services<sup>14</sup>.

11. As the economy plummets, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has agreed to a US\$17 billion bailout for Ukraine, a deal which will unlock further credits to reach a total of US\$27 billion over the next two years. The IMF package comes with pre-conditions of budgetary austerity and reform as well as with high risks, especially if the ceasefire does not hold. Moreover, the provision of IMF bailout, has had political implications, mostly related to the Government of Ukraine's unwillingness to declare a humanitarian crisis.
12. Compounding poignant trends - a sliding local currency, increasing commodity prices and a reduction in government social spending and additional heavy costs of the conflict effort - are placing further financial stress on a vulnerable population who were already at poverty levels prior to the conflict.

### **The Food Security and Nutrition Situation**

13. The secondary data analysis on food security and nutrition<sup>15</sup> is further reinforced and corroborated by information gathered during Food and Nutrition Security Sector meetings, WFP field missions, and NGO assessments. A food security and nutrition rapid assessment will be carried out over a five week period during October - November 2014. This will provide a more detailed overview of the food security situation among the affected population in the five eastern *oblasts* where active conflict has taken place and where the vast majority of IDPs are currently staying. A local company, with staff already based in the conflict-affected areas, has been contracted to carry out this assessment.
14. The assessment aims to better understand and quantify who is food insecure, where, why, and when, especially considering that the situation keeps evolving. It will also delve into infant and young child feeding practices to get a better understanding of how the crisis might have affected such behaviours. The results will be used to refine the geographic and household targeting of WFP's intervention and to help determine whether further discussions are needed with partners to engage in nutrition interventions. The specific objectives of the assessment are to validate the number of beneficiaries (IDPs, returnees, residents in hotspots, host families) in need of food assistance; verify current assumptions of the food security situation based on desk reviews; and provide field-based data (qualitative/quantitative) for the prioritization of beneficiary types.
15. The assessment will ensure sex and age disaggregation of food security and nutrition data, while qualitative data collection will look into emerging gender issues such as intra-household food consumption and specific negative coping strategies employed by women, men, boys and girls.

---

<sup>14</sup> United Nations Development Programme, Ukraine, 06 October 2014, Vulnerability Risk Assessment.

<sup>15</sup> MIRA-based Humanitarian Situation Monitoring assessment, phase I (May 2014) and II (July 2014) for which WFP participated in the data analysis and reporting; WFP Secondary Food Security Data Analysis (July-August 2014); and, WFP Food Security Context Analysis (September 2014).

16. Only 19.7 percent of children under six months of age are exclusively breastfed<sup>16</sup>, one of the lowest rate of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) region. Infant and young child feeding practices are fairly weak: 62 percent of breastfeeding Ukrainian children under six months receive water, juices, other milks or complementary foods.<sup>17</sup> According to a review of progress towards achieving MDG4 in the CIS<sup>18</sup>, in all countries including Ukraine, the rate of overweight is higher (26 percent) than the rate of stunting (23 percent). Most commonly used nutrition indicators (stunting, 23 percent; wasting, 8 percent; underweight, 4.1 percent) are within a low to medium public health concern according to World Health Organization (WHO) thresholds, but recent data are lacking<sup>19</sup>. The overall iodized salt consumption throughout the country was only 20.7 percent, making iodine deficiencies disorders one of the most important public health concerns, with anaemia prevalence (22 percent) amongst children under 5 years.
17. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN Women are present and active in the country. The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights has not reported gender specific issues within the rebel-held areas or in IDP collective centres; these are closely monitored and UNFPA has carried out some data collection on gender-based violence within IDP communities. WFP employs a "do no harm" policy with gender and protection concerns built into programme design and implementation. Special attention will be paid to ensure that the distributions will reduce the burden of the most vulnerable groups through prudent selection of safe distribution points for both men and women, ensuring that no harm is being caused throughout the assistance. Accountability to the affected beneficiaries will be mainstreamed throughout the project design and implementation.
18. The conflict in Donbas is the primary cause for food insecurity in the east, having a direct impact on both food availability and food accessibility, especially in rebel-controlled areas where humanitarian access is currently restricted. WFP needs to be able to maintain an uninterrupted access to the conflict-affected population, conduct needs assessment and deliver timely assistance. Although the country has a surplus food production, the industrial and agricultural production and processing has been disrupted in the conflict zones, affecting both income (cash availability) and local supply chains as well as eroding purchasing power among the vulnerable population. The regional economy has been severely disrupted including significant job losses and non-payment of salaries and social benefits. Moreover, the IDPs cannot access their bank accounts once displaced and out of Donbas. According to the Government of Ukraine, an estimated 1.1 to 1.8 million people in Donbas will be left partially or completely without employment and means of living.
19. Most of the displaced left their homes in Donbas with limited or no resources, with the expectation to return after a few weeks.<sup>20</sup> Their current basic needs, including food, are generally covered through private donations and civil society networks; however, the food assistance to date has been irregular and infrequent, with no long term planning which is required particularly during the winter months. Local capacity is limited, unsustainable and already visibly diminishing. This, coupled with a dramatic

---

<sup>16</sup> Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012;

<sup>17</sup> Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms (UCSR), State Statistical Committee of Ukraine and Macro International. 2008. *Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey 2007: Key Findings*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: UCSR and Macro International.

<sup>18</sup> Cattaneo et al. Progress towards the achievement of MDG\$ in the CIS: uncertain data, clear priorities; Health Research Policy and Systems; 2010, 8:5

<sup>19</sup> Nutrition Landscape Information System, Country Profile, WHO, 2000

<sup>20</sup> UNHCR, IDP Profile Report, August 2014: <http://unhcr.org.ua/attachments/article/971/IDP.pdf>

rise in the total numbers of IDPs over the past two months, means that food security will be increasingly threatened by an overall scarcity of available resources.

20. Food and shelter are among the primary concerns of IDPs, with most of their meagre income or savings going towards the cost of accommodation. This will only become more critical in the winter months. Reliable energy supplies for the upcoming winter months continues to be a growing concern<sup>21</sup> and, with food prices tied to fuel prices, household food expenditures are expected to significantly increase. UNHCR and NGOs are planning a “winterization” campaign whereby they will provide in-kind items such as blankets, warm clothes, items for house repair, and heaters, as well as cash-assistance for shelter. With average daytime temperatures around 0°C and night-time temperatures dipping down to -20°C or lower, winter will pose significant additional challenges to food and nutrition security including a requirement for higher daily kilocalorie intake.
21. The Food Security Context Analysis (ANNEX III) presents WFP’s intervention strategy in different geographical areas among the various population groups, depending on security and on who is primarily in control of the area (i.e., Government of Ukraine or anti-government groups). Focusing in the five conflict-affected eastern *oblasts*, the following three main contexts have been identified posing different challenges to food security:
  - a. **Context A** – calm areas, accessible, fully controlled by the Government of Ukraine, no fighting or destruction; food supplies consistent and regular, markets and prices are stable;
  - b. **Context B** – tense areas, formerly sites of active conflict but currently controlled by the Government of Ukraine, some home and infrastructure destruction; improvement to regular supplies, quick recovery of markets; and
  - c. **Context C** – areas under active conflict, poor humanitarian access, ongoing infrastructure and market destruction/disruption.
22. The recommended intervention modalities for each context are as follows:
  - d. **Context A** – cash or vouchers.
  - e. **Context B** – cash or vouchers, and/or in-kind food according to the specifics of market/supply chains functioning and security in each location;
  - f. **Context C** – primarily in-kind food unless financial infrastructure as well as market/supply chains are quickly restored (pending security situation and safe humanitarian access).
23. Cash or vouchers are the preferred intervention modalities and will be used wherever feasible. In-kind food will be distributed where vouchers are unsafe or inappropriate because supplies are unreliable. Beyond the specifics of the context in which WFP will intervene, the choice of intervention modality may further be influenced by specific vulnerability considerations. For example, it may be preferred for women to receive easily transportable vouchers allowing them to shop when and where is convenient for them; whereas a home-bound elderly person or a household in a remote area may prefer in-kind food parcels brought to them. The future assessment will carefully consider gender differences related to WFP modalities by including participatory consultations with both women and men.

---

<sup>21</sup> In June 2014, Russia cut off Ukraine from importing gas, and Ukraine’s own national coal production has been severely strained due to the fighting; more than fifty percent of the coal mines, located in Donbas, are not functioning.

24. As women are still predominantly responsible for household management, including cooking and feeding, women should be prioritized as assistance recipients. In cases where there are two adults in the household, preference should be given for the primary care-giver (usually women) as registered beneficiary. Risks of domestic conflicts over control of food, voucher or cash ought to be monitored.

---

## **POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS**

### **Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government**

25. Meeting the growing needs of the IDPs has become not only a challenge for the Government, but difficult to fully respond to, both due to lack of resources and of legislature. Despite the increasing needs, the Government of Ukraine has allocated relatively little financial resources, and the vast majority of support to IDPs continues to come from civil society and social networks which is no longer sustainable. The Government of Ukraine has appealed to the international community for gap-filling measures, especially during the winter months.
26. The State Emergency Services (SES), which leads the Inter-agency Coordination Unit for IDPs, together with the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP), is currently the designated authority for coordinating humanitarian assistance in Ukraine. The Government of Ukraine is considering the creation of a new body which would take over this role.
27. The SES has coordinated and implemented humanitarian response operations in the country related to the conflict in the east since early July 2014. Under its regular mandate, SES is directly responsible for civil protection in emergency situations and deals mostly with life-saving and rescue activities (e.g., humanitarian demining). SES does not have its own resources to provide the humanitarian aid to IDPs and affected population. Through the Inter-agency coordination unit, established specifically to address the needs of displaced people in relation to current hostilities, the SES seeks to mobilize resources from other ministries/government agencies and the international community, as well as coordinate the provision of humanitarian aid. However, the capacity of the SES at regional and local levels is often very limited.
28. Compounding structural and financial limitations, the lack of legislation on IDPs, including registration and assistance, pose additional barriers to allocating necessary financial and material resources of various ministries to meet the needs of the affected population. As a consequence, the assistance provided by the authorities at national and local levels is sporadic and lacks a systematic approach, limited to the provision of some temporary accommodation and transportation of IDPs from the railway stations to collective centres.
29. The Government is working on the adoption of a legal framework which would recognize IDPs as an individual vulnerable category for eligibility for special benefits; the process will be forestalled with the coming elections on 26 October and up to December 2014, pending the construction of a new parliamentary coalition and appointment of a new Government. In the interim, IDPs are not able to access their social benefits<sup>22</sup> at current places of displacement and re-registration leads to several

---

<sup>22</sup> Payments due to vulnerable categories as defined by Government's poverty thresholds: the unemployed, families with more than three children, disabled, chronically ill, etc.



months delay in payments. Given that this category of people rely mostly on social benefits even under normal circumstances, the lack of access to regular payments jeopardizes their food security situation, lives and livelihoods.

30. In addition to budgetary constraints, previous months have demonstrated that the Government has limited institutional capacity and suffers from weak coordination and implementation capacity caused by overlapping and unclear mandates in relation to the current crisis and inefficient information management.
31. Recognising the unmet humanitarian needs, the Government of Ukraine launched an appeal to the humanitarian community for humanitarian assistance on 12 September 2014. In addition, WFP received a letter from the Ukrainian Embassy in Italy requesting WFP's humanitarian, financial and technical support on 2 October 2014. The Government's appeal amounts to US\$200 million for humanitarian assistance, including food, while the overall recovery package amounts to US\$1.6 billion.

### **Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors**

32. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Ukraine, comprising amongst others, of UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, IOM and UNDP, has been active in the country since the mid-1990s, mostly focusing on development assistance. The response of the United Nations has been slow and limited because of the absence of a trigger for a humanitarian response, i.e., declaration of a humanitarian crisis by the Government, and donors have only recently been providing humanitarian funding. Amid numerous statements regarding immediate humanitarian needs and long-term recovery programs, the actual humanitarian needs remain unaddressed.
33. In light of a deteriorating political situation, WFP set up an office in Ukraine in March 2014 to assess and monitor emerging food security needs through an immediate response preparedness activity. The WFP Ukraine office is supported by the Regional Bureau and is currently operating through a UNDP service level agreement.
34. Following a request from the SES, WFP launched an IR-EMOP for the period 15 August to 14 November 2014, valued at US\$1.4 million, to provide a one-off distribution of either in-kind food parcels or food vouchers to 28,000 vulnerable IDPs in eastern Ukraine. Distributions started in the first week of September and will be completed by 15 November. The mostly ready-to-eat food parcels for 18,000 individuals were locally- procured, totalling 73mt and valued at US\$291,112. The total value of the food vouchers, for 10,000 IDPs, is approximately US\$450,000.
35. Lack of humanitarian access to the core of conflict area in Donbas has impeded humanitarian assistance. The United Nations agencies, as well as other humanitarian actors like the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS), Medicines Sans Frontiers, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), do not have humanitarian access to some of the rebel-controlled areas.
36. The initial problem of a limited number of international NGOs with an operational presence in and near the conflict areas has improved with the arrival of new international NGOs. The URCS has active branches in all *oblasts* of the country supported by almost 60,000 volunteers. The former URCS members working in the rebel-held areas are active, albeit under the self-proclaimed authorities in Donbas.

37. The brunt of the humanitarian response to date has been carried out by civil society organizations, the private sector and individuals; however, this support is no longer sustainable, particularly during the winter months.

## **Coordination**

38. WFP has been operating in close coordination with the UNCT. WFP participates in four major coordination mechanisms: (a) the EU/ECHO Information Sharing Meeting, which brings together all humanitarian actors to update on plans and activities on a weekly basis; (b) the Disaster Management Team, a bi-weekly coordination meeting chaired by the Resident Coordinator, and mainly attended by head of agencies; and (c) regular United Nations inter-sector meetings led by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and attended by sector lead agencies. WFP co-chairs the Food Security and Nutrition sector together with UNICEF.
39. Furthermore, the United Nations has recently established the Ukraine Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to safeguard and ensure that the activities of humanitarian actors are coordinated, and that humanitarian action in-country is principled, timely, effective and efficient, and contributes to longer-term recovery.
40. OCHA has established its presence in Ukraine following the crisis and it has taken up the humanitarian coordination role. The key element of the coordination is harmonizing preliminary and ad hoc assessments to establish numbers and needs of displaced individuals.
41. WFP continues to closely coordinate with Government institutions (both at national and local levels) as well as United Nations agencies, ICRC, URCS, NGOs, private foundations and other stakeholders.

---

## **OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE**

42. WFP's interventions will provide life-saving emergency assistance to the most vulnerable conflict-affected population in eastern Ukraine. The assistance is critical to ease the food insecurity situation of those affected by the ongoing hostilities as well as augment the efforts of the Government of Ukraine through a "gap-filling" humanitarian response. The operation is aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1: "Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies."
43. Accountability to affected populations will be a guiding principle of WFP's response as it maintains its neutrality and high humanitarian standards. Joint planning and collaboration with the Government and other key partners will aim to ensure no duplications or gaps in targeting. The approach will be informed by an understanding of the vulnerabilities of the worst affected population (women, the elderly, the disabled, large families), in keeping with WFP's commitment to addressing gender and protection issues from the onset.
44. WFP will engage with national and local authorities on the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Given the various existing social protection programmes, in providing technical assistance, WFP will closely work with the relevant ministries to ensure that the currently conflict affected population and IDPs will be integrated into the national social protection scheme.

---

## BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

45. Based on secondary data analysis, it is estimated that at least one million people in the five affected oblasts are vulnerable to food insecurity. Out of this number, WFP will provide food assistance to 120,000 amongst the most vulnerable IDPs, returnees, host families and those trapped in conflict hotspots, mostly controlled by anti-government entities. Based on information gathered in the Food and Nutrition sector, it has been estimated that the remaining needs will be met by civil societies, NGOs and private foundations.
46. WFP will continue to coordinate its assistance with other key players in the food sector, to ensure a comprehensive response and avoid duplication of targeting. The results of the ongoing Food Security Assessment will inform the breakdown of the 120,000 to be targeted (amongst IDPs, returnees, host families and those trapped in conflict hotspots).
47. Most of the displaced are unable to return to their homes for fear of resumed fighting or facing serious difficulties with private property destroyed or damaged, gas and water shortages, limited access to healthcare and lack of income required to access food, if and where available. Most of the displaced left their homes with limited or no resources, or are unable to access their bank accounts, social entitlements, or savings once displaced and are fully dependant on external support for basic needs, including food. Out of the total 380,000 registered IDPs in Ukraine, the five conflict affected *oblasts* host about 240,000.
48. Those who were unable to flee remain trapped in the separatist-held areas; the actual need for assistance of conflict affected populations who have remained in the separatist areas is not yet quantified nor addressed; specific needs assessment are ongoing to determine their food requirements.
49. WFP will prioritize assistance to the food insecure people in the five conflict-affected *oblasts*, in both government and rebel held areas, as these are the most affected by the conflict and by population movement. Flexibility in beneficiary targeting is essential in this highly volatile context as the status of an individual as an IDP, returnee or vulnerable resident trapped in hotspots can change rapidly. WFP will prioritize its food assistance based on the food security assessments findings that are expected to be finalised in November.
50. Beneficiaries will be targeted with either in-kind food or cash and vouchers (C&V) assistance. The targeting and the appropriate modality will be based on the beneficiaries' respective context-specific food security needs and geographic location as described above (i.e., Contexts A, B, and C). WFP's current operational plan is based on a projected figure of 120,000 people.
  - a. One round of locally-procured immediate response rations (IRRs) for 40,000 people to address immediate food needs of those with limited to no food access/supply (mostly Context C). The in-kind food will be prepositioned ahead of winter in order to ensure urgent 'gap filling' food assistance.

- b. Three rounds of C&V for 80,000 people to address short-term food needs in more secure IDP-hosting areas with adequate food supply and where markets are well-functioning (mostly Context A and B).
51. Security constraints are one factor in the decision to provide a single distribution of a full in-kind basket for one month. The distributions will take place if and when it is safe to do so, and it cannot be assumed that additional opportunities to reach the same individuals will be ensured. Security conditions are more stable in the areas where the cash and voucher component will be implemented and therefore repeated access to the same beneficiaries for multiple voucher disbursements is expected.
52. Preference will be given to the elderly, the chronically ill, pregnant and lactating women, single-headed households, households with children aged 6-24 months, households with more than three children and those eligible for government social benefits but unable to receive it due to the crisis. Since a disproportionate number of women are registered as IDPs, it is estimated that at least 50 percent of the beneficiaries will be women. However, the beneficiary targeting strategy will be further refined by the results of the November food security assessment and final disaggregated beneficiary numbers will be provided by programme monitoring reports. Post-distribution monitoring will also probe for any issues related to gender-based violence as a result of WFP's intervention.
53. Keeping in mind the principles of "do no harm," sensitivity to issues of potential frictions between IDPs and host populations must be maintained, and if necessary, families hosting IDPs may need to be included as a category of potential beneficiaries. Furthermore, NGO cooperating partners will ensure gender-sensitive arrangements at distribution points and distribute at times and locations appropriate for women, men, the elderly and the disabled.
54. The necessity to remain agile enough with regards to beneficiary selection to respond to actual needs as they evolve means that WFP is unable to set precise beneficiary number targets at this time. More refined targeting will be carried out as a result of the ongoing food security assessment and throughout the implementation. Actual beneficiary distribution details (sex, age and modality) will be conveyed through the implementation reports.
55. WFP will work closely with the MoSP, UNHCR, as well as NGO partners to identify and verify the most vulnerable localities and individuals. WFP will make use of IDP lists compiled by the SES and MoSP in order to cross-reference, further target, and validate the information. Priority will be given to the vulnerable IDPs who have been completely cut off from the regular safety nets of the MoSP and thus cannot access their social benefits once displaced (often temporarily).
56. WFP will need to maintain operational flexibility and adapt to the evolving needs within the complex political and security environment. WFP will explore innovative ways to stimulate local markets such as giving flour to the local bakeries to make bread and support hospitals and care centres with food assistance. WFP will continue to monitor and validate these requests of food assistance. To the extent possible, WFP will continue to explore complementary efforts and ways to harness and maximise existing pipelines and resources, including from the Government of Ukraine.

<b>TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES<sup>23</sup> MODALITY OF ASSISTANCE</b>			
<b>Modality of Assistance</b>	<b>Boys/Men</b>	<b>Girls/Women</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cash and Vouchers	27,000	53,000	80,000 (Three rounds of distributions)
In-Kind (IRRs)	13,000	27,000	40,000 (One round of distribution)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>

#### **NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS / VALUE OF CASH / VOUCHER TRANSFERS**

57. The Ukrainian diet is generally unbalanced, with a high sugar and grain consumption. Meat, fruit and dairy consumption are lower than recommended levels. The main staples are bread and potatoes, and cultural preference is for a variety of grains, including buckwheat, millet, pearl barley and pasta. Bread is typically purchased from bakeries rather than baked at home. Canned fish is commonly consumed. Sugar is an important cultural food item.
58. The in-kind IRRs will provide approximately 2,600 kcal per person per day for 30 days. These food items will be locally procured, culturally acceptable, and nutritionally balanced. With no assurance of complementary food assistance, especially in rebel-controlled areas, WFP has opted for a full winterized food basket.
59. The C&V value is approximately US\$45 per person per month, which is sufficient to purchase a well-balanced diet for one month and is based on the standard food basket consumption patterns during the winter months. This calculated value was recommended by the WFP Cash and Vouchers Feasibility Assessment conducted in April/May 2014, and it includes the projected inflation rate of about 10-12 percent for 2014. WFP will monitor the cost of the basket on regular basis and adjust the planning figures if necessary.
60. WFP will continue to advocate for complementary efforts, including from the Government of Ukraine, in order to maximise its resources available to all.

<sup>23</sup> Numbers are provisional and will be validated once assessment results are available.

TABLE 1: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) / TRANSFER (US\$) BY ACTIVITY		
	Activity 1: In-Kind Distribution (IRR)	Activity 2: Cash and Vouchers
1. Buckwheat	300	
2. Pasta	200	
3. Beans (kidney)	67	
4. Canned meat (beef)	18	
5. Canned fish	59	
6. Sunflower oil	33	
7. Sugar	33	
8. Salt	3	
Cash/voucher (US\$/person/month)		45
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>2,600</b>
percent kcal from protein <sup>[1]</sup>	<b>14.4</b>	
percent kcal from fat	<b>20.9</b>	
Number of feeding days per month	30	30

TABLE 2: TOTAL FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt/\$)			
Commodity Type / Cash & voucher	Activity 1: Immediate Response Rations	Activity 2: Cash and Vouchers	Total (mt or US\$)
Immediate Response Rations	878 mt		1,756,800
Cash/voucher (US\$)		10,800,000	10,800,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			12,556,800

## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

61. *Participation:* Ample discussions with Government institutions, cooperating partners (NGOs), United Nations agencies, ICRC, URCS and other key partners and foundations have been carried out prior to project formulation.
62. *Partners and capacities:* Under the current IR-EMOP, WFP is partnering with three NGOs as well as closely coordinating with SES, MoSP and United Nations agencies and ICRC. For current in-kind distributions, WFP is partnering with the URCS, in coordination with SES, as well as with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA). The voucher modality is being carried out through the NGO, People in Need (PIN). All current cooperating partners are under consideration to implement activities under the EMOP. Meanwhile, WFP has initiated discussions with various other partners in order to quickly scale up and increase its geographic coverage. Local

partnerships and networks would be a core selection criteria for the vetting of the cooperating partners as well as presence in, and access to the conflict-affected areas. WFP will provide expert capacity to enhance the current national social protection system, so that the conflict-affected population, the IDPs, and their specific needs can be integrated into the national social protection programmes.

63. *Procurement*: Given that Ukraine is a major food producer, WFP is locally procuring the food parcels. WFP already has a list of potential suppliers with identified capacities throughout the country, including in the east. The operation will follow the standard WFP procurement procedures. The procurement will be carried out on *Delivered at Place* (DAP) terms, with delivery points agreed to with cooperating partners, and include costs for prepositioning with the supplier to ensure a timely response during the winter months.
64. *Logistics*: In addition to the C&V feasibility assessment, WFP completed a logistics capacity assessment (LCA) in March/April 2014. Moreover, it has conducted several secondary transport assessments looking at alternative food suppliers and transport options.
65. *Information and Communications Technology (ICT)*: WFP completed an ICT capacity assessment in June 2014. During the mission the Interagency ICT working group in Ukraine was established by WFP and is attended by most United Nations agencies to discuss and coordinate common ICT issues for the United Nations community, including potential services that could be provided to support WFP operations. This working group is still meeting on monthly basis. Another important aspect would be to establish a Beneficiary Information Management platform that could facilitate the data management for any transfer modality. ICT will work closely with programme to establish a mobile data collection solution.
66. *Transfer modalities*: WFP's C&V feasibility assessment conducted in March/April 2014 indicates that the provision of food assistance through a market-based intervention is the preferred response modality in Ukraine if existing retail markets and financial infrastructure are functional. However, WFP will distribute in kind food (IRRs) in areas where C&V is not feasible due to high insecurity and disrupted financial systems. A cost-efficiency analysis was undertaken, the results concluding an omega value for both cash and voucher interventions equal to 3.5. The omega value was the same as the operation duration is short with few distributions; more efficiency through cash interventions could be achieved in case of a longer operation. As WFP does not have a history of distributing in-kind assistance in Ukraine, most of the analysis is based on estimated costs.
67. If feasible, and as an additional option to food vouchers, WFP will explore the possibility of channelling food assistance through prepaid cards, with the dual benefit of efficiently reaching people in need, and giving more choice and dignity to the beneficiaries. E-cards are considered the most practical and technologically advanced, given the large geographic areas where IDPs are located and the specific geographical concentration of supermarkets.
68. *Non-food inputs*: Currently, WFP is not planning any non-food assistance but will engage in complementary responses to ensure a cost-efficient collective approach. Should the needs emerge and pending availability of resources, WFP will explore the provision of complementary items such as cooking facilities in IDP centres.

69. *Planning period:* The initial planning period of this EMOP is for six months from 1 November 2014 to 30 April 2015. WFP will conduct further needs assessments should the displacement and food needs continue beyond this period.

---

## PERFORMANCE MONITORING

70. WFP Head of Office in Ukraine, based in Kiev, will oversee and manage the overall emergency operation. Plans are also under way for WFP to establish a presence in the affected region in the east for enhanced monitoring and coordination of WFP's activities.
71. Programme implementation will be monitored by WFP's Cooperating Partners primarily due to the extremely challenging security situation in the east. WFP will establish a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system to ensure that minimum monitoring and accountability requirements are being met.
72. The log-frame is in line with the corporate Strategic Results Framework. WFP will monitor outcome and output indicators as well as cross-cutting themes as featured in the project log-frame.
73. In areas where access is limited due to security challenges, WFP will seek the services of a contractor/partner to conduct Third Party Monitoring (TPM). Training of WFP and partner staff and the use of standardized tools will ensure the quality of data collected. For outputs, monthly distribution reports by Cooperating Partners will be compiled and cross-checked and evaluated by WFP. Data will include type and total quantity of food/C&V delivered to the beneficiaries and will be disaggregated by sex and age of household members and location whenever possible.
74. A third party entity will be responsible to undertake the food security assessment during October-November 2014, which will also aim to establish the baseline. To monitor outcomes and cross-cutting themes, WFP is considering outsourcing Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) to the same TPM entity or an NGO.
75. Joint monitoring visits will involve WFP, UN, NGO partners, government counterparts and donors as appropriate. To the extent possible, meetings between stakeholders at the national and local level will take place periodically to discuss results and resolve any implementation challenges.

---

## HAND-OVER STRATEGY

76. WFP will ensure a coherent and synergized handover strategy together with the humanitarian actors and government authorities to integrate the specific food needs of conflict-affected population and IDPs into the national social protection system. The strategy would be comprehensive and cross-sector in nature, and would be drafted in close coordination with the Government of Ukraine and other key stakeholders; emergency food assistance will be phased out while early recovery interventions by other actors would kick-in, as per the Strategic Response Plan once it is launched.
77. WFP will work in coordination with the MoSP in the implementation of market-based interventions to the displaced people and those affected by the violence, with the anticipation that the government can take over the model of intervention in the event of a prolonged displacement. WFP will support the MoSP in finding a way to target the most vulnerable IDPs and include them into their existing safety net programme.



Cash transfers through bank cards or e-vouchers for food could be ideal mechanisms, which are currently being explored.

78. WFP will work in coordination with the SES, the IDP coordination bodies at the *oblast* level, to ensure synergies and sustainability in the longer term. Engagement with national institutions such as the MoSP and the SES, as well as close coordination with United Nations partners and local NGOs, will achieve eased sustainability in the longer term and a well-coordinated response.

---

## RISK MANAGEMENT

79. The main programmatic risks for the implementation of this EMOP include: (a) the reduced presence and limited capacity of the non-governmental organization in the country; (b) lack of experience in emergency response amongst government counterparts and lack of an adequate legal framework; (c) cumbersome administrative processes due to the absence of the agreement between WFP and Government of Ukraine; and (d) limited access to the conflict regions due to security challenges. To mitigate these risks, WFP is working to identify new potential partners with strong local networks as well as working with the Government of Ukraine through a Letter of Understanding. If necessary, WFP will provide targeted trainings to government counterparts and its cooperating partners to mitigate these risks.
80. The likelihood of the failure of the banking system in Ukraine is low to medium. This assessment is reinforced by the announcement of World Bank to inject US\$500 million to support the banking sector, in addition to other financial aid confirmed by the US Government, the EU and the IMF. WFP will continue to monitor the situation of the banking sector. The strategy that WFP will seek for selecting a financial service provider will be to partner with the largest government owned bank with the highest uniqueness of services, scale of international transactions, complexity of business, technology and interdependence.
81. The main institutional risks include inadequate funding, which could result in irregular delivery of food assistance. To mitigate this, WFP will actively advocate for resource mobilization both from the Government of Ukraine and internationally.
82. There is a credible risk that the conflict could widen into further areas beyond Donbas. There have already been tensions in the three *oblasts* neighbouring Donbas, which are already hosting thousands of IDPs. The parallel elections planned (on 26 October and self-proclaimed in Donbas on 2 November) will further intricate the political context, which is already highly unpredictable.

## Security Risk Management

83. WFP in Ukraine operates under the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) security system. Based on Security Risk Assessment, Minimum Operational Safety Standards (MOSS) are put in place to mitigate any threats to United Nations staff, including WFP.
84. WFP is assessing security risks to guide programme implementation, and will invest to complement the UNDSS security measures, if necessary.

---

**RECOMMENDATION**

85. The Executive Director and Director-General of FAO are requested to approve the proposed Ukraine Emergency Operation 200765.

---

**APPROVAL**

.....  
Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director  
Date: ... ..

.....  
José Graziano da Silva  
Director-General of FAO  
Date: .....

## ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	-	-	
Pulses	-	-	
Oil and fats	-	-	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Other: Immediate Response Rations	878	1,756,800	
<b>Total Food Transfers</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>1,756,800</b>	
External Transport		-	
LTSH		-	
ODOC Food		169,531	
<b>Food and Related Costs <sup>1</sup></b>			<b>1,926,331</b>
C&V Transfers		10,800,000	
C&V Related costs		935,000	
<b>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</b>			<b>11,735,000</b>
<b>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</b>			<b>81,200</b>
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			13,742,531
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			2,165,243
<b>Total Direct Project Costs</b>			<b>15,907,774</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>2</sup>			1,113,544
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>17,021,318</b>

<sup>1</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>2</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

## ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
<b>WFP Staff and Staff-Related</b>	
Professional staff *	835,942
General service staff **	83,230
Danger pay and local allowances	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>919,172</b>
<b>Recurring and Other</b>	<b>177,939</b>
<b>Capital Equipment</b>	<b>305,000</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>70,000</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>523,132</b>
<b>Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>170,000</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>2,165,243</b>

\* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

\*\* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

---

<sup>1</sup> Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

## Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework of Ukraine EMOP

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<b>Cross-cutting results and indicators</b>		
<b>GENDER:</b> Gender equality and empowerment improved;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> &gt; 60%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> &gt;50%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> &gt;60%</p>	<p>Food assistance modality training includes a solid explanation for gender sensitive distribution</p> <p>Food management committee formulation ensure women are represented</p>
<b>PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS:</b> WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and/or at WFP programme sites</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> 80%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> 70%</p>	<p>Secure and Safe environment</p>
<b>PARTNERSHIP:</b> Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, Civil Society, Private-Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, and Regional development banks)</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> Amount to be determined</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> At least 1 cooperating partner</p>	<p>Availability of partners with operational presence in areas of WFP's intervention</p> <p>Partners funding availability</p>

<b>Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b> <b>Goal:</b> Meet urgent food and nutrition needs of IDPs (returnees, residents in conflict hotspots) while protecting lives and livelihoods to enable safe access to food and nutrition for girls, women, boys and men. <b>Components:</b> Cash assistance for targeted beneficiaries in eastern <i>oblasts</i> in Ukraine.		
<b>Outcome 1.2</b> Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals  <b>Linked output: A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head  <b>Target:</b> Reduced prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted households/individuals  Baseline<sup>27</sup>: TBD  Target: TBD</li> <li>Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head  <b>Target:</b> Increased diet diversity score of targeted households  Baseline: TBD  Target: TBD</li> <li>Food based coping strategy index of targeted households is reduced or stabilized  <b>Target:</b> Average CSI of targeted households is reduced or stabilized  Baseline: TBD  Target: TBD</li> </ul>	Beneficiaries will use resources to buy other complementary, nutritious food items to supplement their diet  Local production and economy guarantees availability of complementary food in the market
<b>Output A</b> Food, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned.</li> <li>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category) as % of planned</li> <li>Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category) as % of planned</li> </ul>	Capable partners available No significant pipeline breaks

## ANNEX III - FOOD SECURITY CONTEXT ANALYSIS

<sup>27</sup> Baseline to be established after the completion of WFP Food Security Rolling Assessment over a five week period in October-November 2014.

Est. pop. living in areas affected by violence (Contexts B and C)  
5.2M (OCHA, 03 Oct 2014)

Total est. displaced  
~379,000 IDPs and ~427,000  
refugees to neighbouring countries  
(OCHA, 3 Oct 2014)

Housing scenario  
IDP collective centers, free/paid,  
rural/urban, hosted

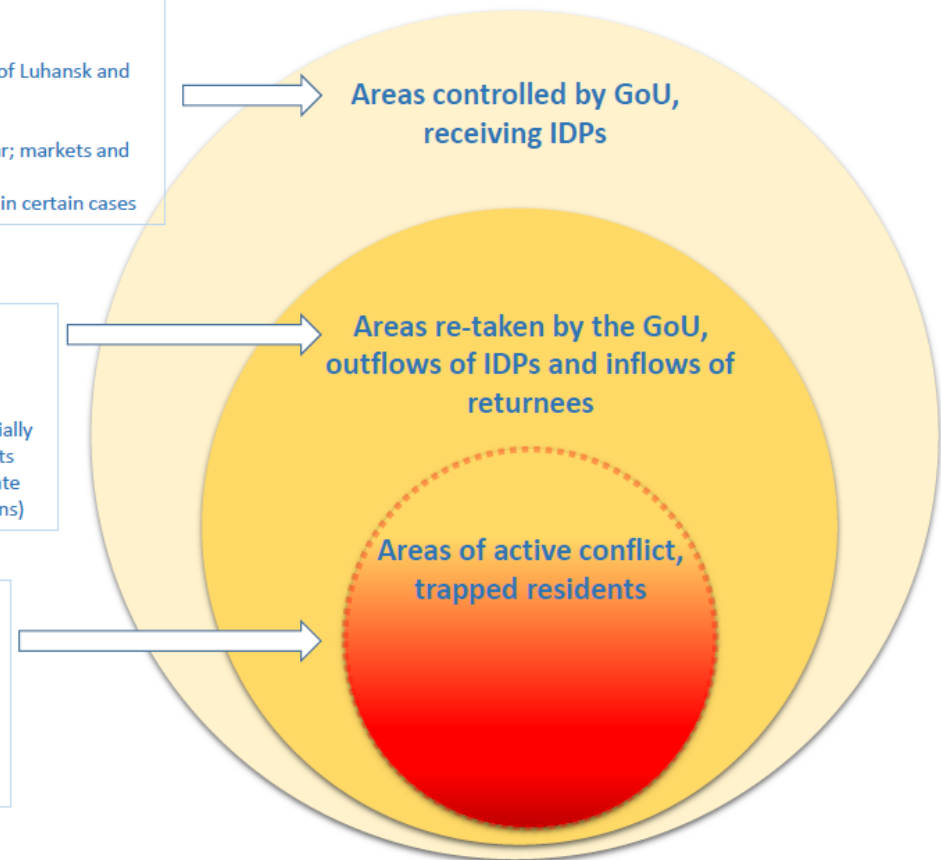
## Food Security Context Analysis

### Target Beneficiaries, Location, Food Supply/Access, and Possible Food Assistance Modalities

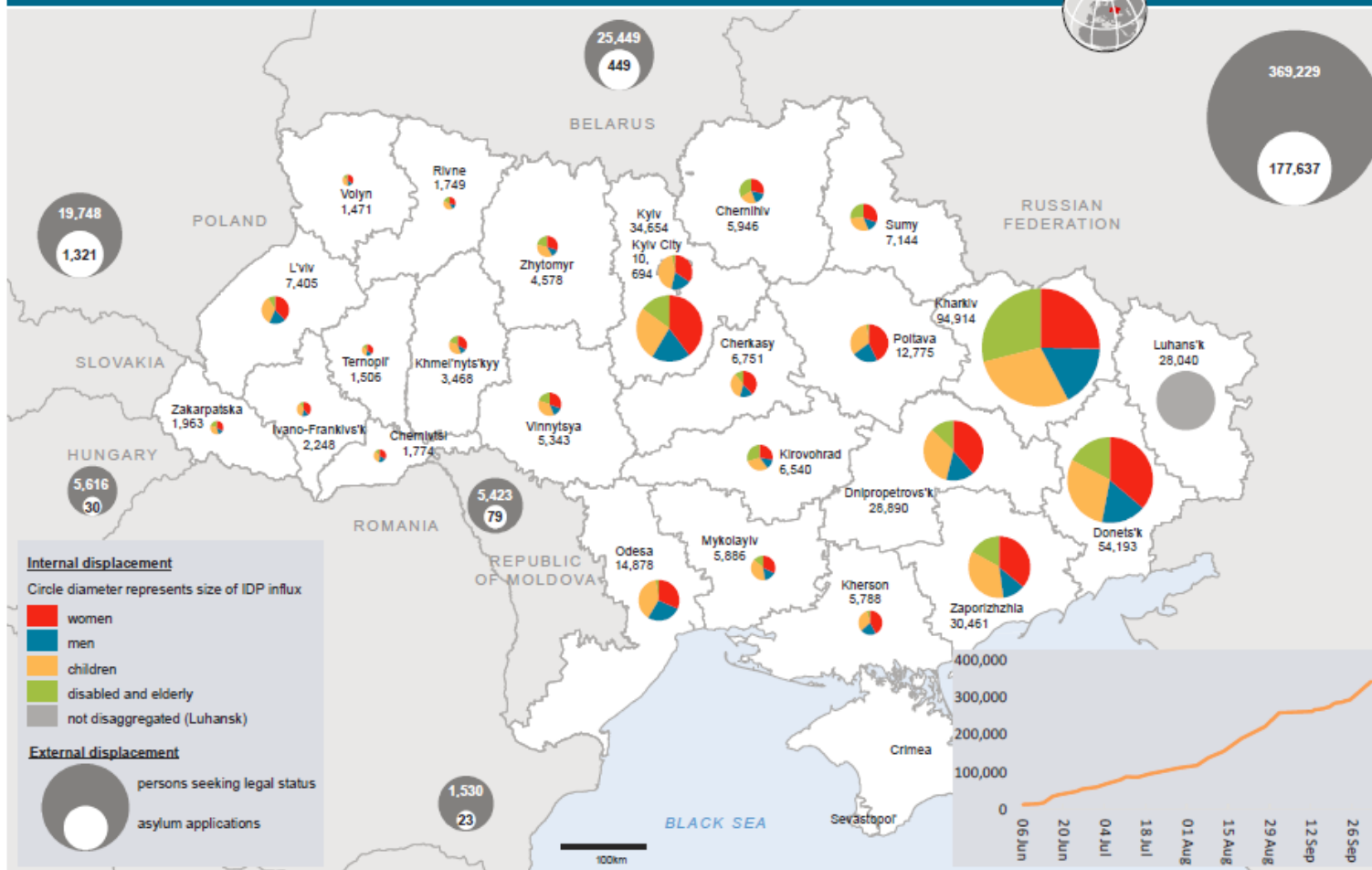
**A** **Total population (est.)** 9.1M  
**Beneficiary type** IDPs  
**Location** Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhia, and parts of Luhansk and Donetsk  
**Security** Calm  
**Food Supply/Access** Food supplies consistent and regular; markets and prices are stable  
**Possible Modality** Cash & vouchers, limited in kind food in certain cases

**B** **Total population (est.)** 1.1M  
**Beneficiary type** IDPs, returnees, residents  
**Location** Parts of Luhansk, Donetsk  
**Security** Tense and fluid but abating  
**Food Supply/Access** Improvements to regular food supply and access; potentially high prices for certain foods; relatively quick recovery of private sector markets  
**Possible Modality** Cash & vouchers where feasible, in kind food (e.g. immediate response rations, general food baskets, flour to local bakeries, mobile food vans)

**C** **Total population (est.)** 4.1M  
**Beneficiary type** Residents (little information is known)  
**Location** Parts of Luhansk, Donetsk  
**Security** Very tense, open conflict  
**Food Supply/Access** Severe food supply constraint; disrupted markets; limited cash availability; financial infrastructure disrupted  
**Possible Modality** In-kind food (e.g. immediate response rations, general food basket, flour to local bakeries, mobile food vans), vouchers where feasible



## Ukraine: Overview of population displacement (as of 3 October 2014)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. **Internal Displacement:** Data provided by the State Emergency Service, Government of Ukraine, as of 2 October. Data are likely to be underestimates. **External displacement:** Figures reported to UNHCR by Government Asylum Authorities as of August for Romania, 20 September for Republic of Moldova, August for Hungary, 15 September for Belarus, and 25 September for Poland, and reported by the Russian Federal Migration Service as of 25 September for the Russian Federation. | Feedback: [haythorntwaite@un.org](mailto:haythorntwaite@un.org) | Document: ukr\_displacement\_unhcr\_20141003v3 Creation date: 03/10/2014



---

**ANNEX VI -[Project Budget Plan](#)**

---

## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
C&V	Cash and Vouchers
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
DAP	Delivery At Place
DSC	Direct Support Cost
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IR-EMOP	Immediate Response Emergency Operation
IRR	Immediate Response Rations
ISC	Indirect Support Cost
LCA	Logistics Capacity Assessment
MIRA	Multi-cluster Initial Rapid Assessment
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoSP	Ministry of Social Policy
NATO	North-Atlantic Treaty Organization
NFIs	Non Food Items
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

---

OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PDM	Post-Distribution Monitoring
PIN	People in Need (NGO)
SES	State Emergency Services
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
UAH	Ukrainian Hryvnia (currency)
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
URCS	Ukrainian Red Cross Society
USA	United States of America
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization