



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

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Ukraine

Humanitarian Response Plan 2018

The armed conflict in eastern Ukraine – now in its fourth year – is affecting 4.4 million people. Some 1.6 million people need food security and livelihoods assistance. The most vulnerable groups are single-headed households with children, elderly people, women-headed households and households with no employment.

Objectives

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster to:

- Provide immediate food assistance to the most vulnerable to avoid irreversible negative coping mechanisms.
- Assist farming families to support their household food security needs with self-production and channelling surplus to functional markets for income generation.
- Provide early recovery livelihoods and income-generation support to conflict-affected populations, including displaced people and host families, to strengthen their resilience.

 to assist
66 000 people

 FAO requires
USD 5 million

 period
January – December 2018

The four-year crisis has depleted the resources of millions of people, including 1.6 million IDPs, who are forced to choose between food, medicine, shelter, heating or their children's education.

Activities



Increase agricultural production

high-yielding vegetable seed and seedlings | drip irrigation systems | training on good agricultural practices | income-generation opportunities



Support livestock production

livestock restocking | animal feed | information and training on sustainable livestock production



Strengthen food security coordination

dashboard maintenance | needs assessments | surveys | local capacity development | information sharing for planning and response

Situation analysis



1.6 million people
in need of food security and
livelihoods assistance

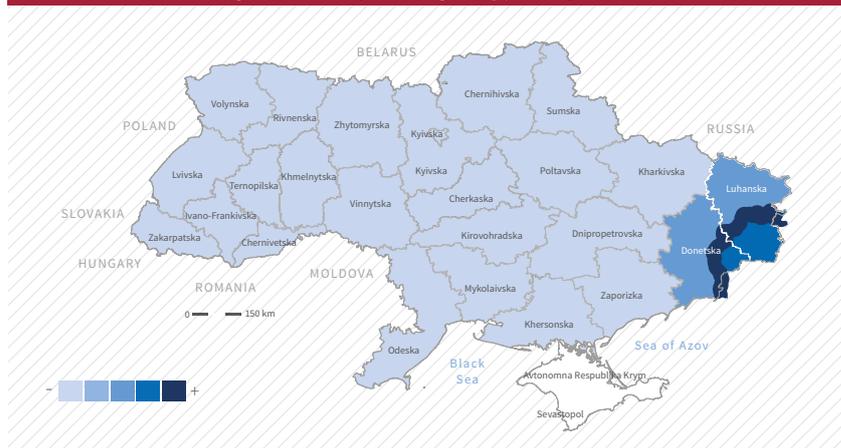


68% of food insecure people
are elderly or children



1.6 million IDPs
half of whom are elderly

Acute food insecurity situation (Severity map, 2017)



Source: Humanitarian Needs Overview – Food Security and Livelihood Cluster indicator for the severity map in Donbas: Food Security Index. For the rest of Ukraine, outside of Luhanska and Donetska oblasts, the indication of severity refers only to IDPs, based on the Fragile States Index for IDPs in Luhanska and Donetska government controlled areas.

Impact on food security

Hostilities in eastern Ukraine are expected to continue, especially in active hotspots in areas along the line of conflict. Food insecurity has doubled in conflict-affected areas since 2016, and the socio-economic situation has worsened significantly. In 2017, the proportion of the population with poor and borderline levels of food consumption increased. Some 1.6 million people need food and livelihoods assistance, and 1.2 million people are moderately or severely food insecure. Of these, more than 400 000 are in urgent need of food assistance, particularly households headed by women with children, elderly people living alone, and chronically ill or disabled people.

Large areas of arable land, pastures and forests are inaccessible due to military activities, landmines or unexploded ordnance. In many locations only backyard land, which in Ukraine averages 2 000 m² per household, remains accessible for processing. Some 93 000 families in rural areas, especially along the line of conflict, need urgent agricultural support to resume food production and reduce food insecurity.

Increased food and consumer prices negatively impact the food consumption of vulnerable groups. Elderly people head 60 percent of rural households in areas where unemployment rates are high, making them dependent on pensions for income. Up to 35 percent of people aged 60 and older in non-government controlled areas are food insecure. In government controlled areas 21 percent are food insecure.

Increased food prices have contributed to 87 percent of people in non-government controlled areas resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as buying food on credit, borrowing food and/or reducing dietary diversity because of lack of resources to obtain food. More than half the population (53-55 percent) in government controlled areas apply such strategies.

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