



- As of 2 June, 14.2 million ha have been planted with spring crops – 19.4 percent less than last year, according to Ukraine’s Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food (MAPF).
- The number of internally displaced people (IDP) decreased by 11 percent since 3 May, with 7.1 million IDPs as of 23 May. The number of cross-border returns has grown significantly, with a 65 percent increase since 3 May. While the dynamics of returns is unsteady, 77 percent of returnees, mostly in the north of Ukraine (3.4 million people), report that they plan to remain in their homes, requiring agricultural assistance.
- FAO’s revised Rapid Response Plan was issued on 19 April, seeking USD 115.4 million to assist 979 320 people in rural areas through December. To date, FAO has raised USD 13.4 million. Further contributions are urgently needed to bolster agricultural production and provide support to vulnerable rural households.
- FAO is on the ground in Ukraine with a team of over 100 members, including technical and operational staff deployed to support the scale-up.
- As of 12 June, FAO has reached over 25 000 households (65 000 people) with emergency agricultural support (seed potatoes and vegetable seeds) and cash assistance. An additional 9 500 households (24 700 people) will be supported in the coming weeks.

Impact of the war on the agriculture sector in Ukraine

- According to MAPF, approximately 7.5 million of the country’s 44 million people worked in the agriculture sector before the war. With current population displacement, there may be a deficit of 1.3 million agricultural workers. Only 40 percent of the labour force typically employed during harvest are currently working. The ministry asserts that this is sufficient in the short term due to reduced access to agricultural areas.

Crop

- Port blockades are forcing exporters to transport goods across western land borders, leading to significant delays. According to MAPF, Ukraine exported 322 000 tonnes of grain in March, 970 000 tonnes in April and 1.2 million tonnes in May. This represents a significant reduction in exports: 6 million tonnes of grain were exported monthly through seaports prior to the war.
- Some 25 percent of crop producers lack the plant protection products they require.
- Household and commercial producers cannot access sufficient fuel for agricultural production and transportation. This lack of fuel availability may affect the June/July harvest of winter crops.
- Agricultural input prices are spiking, with an average increase of 40–45 percent in the price of seed, plant protection agents, fertilizers and fuel. In the upcoming seasons, producers may determine that standing crops are not profitable to harvest.

Livestock

- According to the State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection, livestock producers lack physical and economic access to animal health supplies, including commercial veterinary drugs, animal feed and feed additives.
- Livestock-holding smallholder farmers are better positioned than commercial livestock producers, as smallholders may slaughter animals for household consumption, or process and sell them at local markets, where access permits. Yet, this raises concerns that households who lack replacement stock and slaughter animals as a negative coping mechanism may exhaust their productive assets.
- According to the Association of Ukrainian Pig Breeders, the commercial swine population has decreased by 10 percent due to impacts of the war and damaged farms. Large-scale poultry producers and small-scale egg producers, who were forced to reduce their capacity due to an export ban, are resuming their activities at increased capacity.
- The bombing of infrastructure and warehouses has damaged storage facilities, resulting in decaying animal carcasses and spoiled dairy, leading to a growing environmental problem.

Fisheries

- Industrial fishing has been halted in both the Azov and Black seas. Inland fishing has continued in two reservoirs off the Dnipro River.

- In Khersonska oblast, two of the three large fish breeding plants, specializing in the production of juveniles, are currently directly affected by the war.
- More than 70 percent of fish consumed in Ukraine is imported. Supply chain disruptions, including port blockades, will likely result in reduced consumption at household level.

Forestry and environment

- About 600 000 ha of forested land is directly affected by the war. Land mines are a significant challenge, particularly for forest fire suppression.
- Damage to forest ecosystem services has been estimated at USD 185 million, according to the State Forest Resources Agency of Ukraine.

FAO's ongoing and planned response

- From March to April, FAO assisted 17 740 households (46 124 people) in ten oblasts with seed potatoes. Each household received 50 kg, enabling them to produce up to 600 kg of potatoes for household consumption or sale in local markets.
- In April, FAO delivered 10 tonnes of barley seed, 10 tonnes of wheat seed and 5 tonnes of buckwheat seed to Vyshnya Vocational College of Lviv National Agrarian University, which is supporting 800 IDPs and 250 students. The seed will enable the planting of 150–200 ha, with an expected production of 150 tonnes of barley, 160 tonnes of wheat and 60 tonnes of buckwheat.
- From May to June, FAO is supporting 20 147 households (52 382 people) in ten oblasts with vegetable kits, each containing 12 types of seed.
- From May to June, FAO is providing multipurpose cash to 3 700 rural households (9 620 people) to cover the basic needs of populations in the hardest hit locations. The value of the cash transfer is based on household size, with USD 226 (UAH 6 660) allotted per person for three months.
- From June to August, FAO is planning to support vulnerable livestock keepers in 13 oblasts with 83 000 livestock production kits, containing animal feed and vitamin-mineral supplements (49 000 poultry production kits, 20 000 swine production kits and 14 000 cattle production kits).
- With additional funding, FAO would be able to deliver over 600 000 poultry, along with fodder and vitamin supplements, to vulnerable households in 16 oblasts. Each household would receive ten egg-laying hens to support immediate nutrition needs (eggs) and ten growing broiler chickens for household consumption.
- FAO is working closely with MAPF to support the recently damaged National Gene Bank of Plants in Kharkiv. Plant genetic resources are being immediately relocated to safe facilities within the national network. The facilities are being upgraded to ensure protection of the genetic resources.
- FAO and MAPF will work together to boost the capacity of the Izmail laboratory facility that certifies exports, allowing for increased exports of grain and food commodities.
- In collaboration with the Kyiv School of Economics, the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, FAO is supporting MAPF with its damage and loss assessment of the agriculture sector. This is an ongoing effort to catalogue and assess the war's impact on agricultural production, infrastructure, investment, storage facilities, exports, imports and expected yields for 2022.

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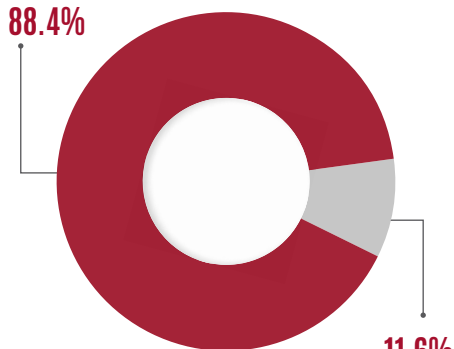
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Funding

FUNDING GAP

USD 102 million

88.4%



11.6%

FUNDING TO-DATE

USD 13.4 million



FAO requires

USD 115.4 million



to assist

979 320 people

Partnerships

FAO works in close collaboration with the Government of Ukraine, particularly MAPF and local administrations, as well as United Nations partners and non-governmental organizations.

Through the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, FAO, in collaboration with the World Food Programme, is supporting over 330 partners, coordinating inter-agency work on food security and agriculture.

FAO works closely with implementing partners, who are key in assisting with beneficiary selection, distribution, monitoring and engagement with communities throughout the implementation of activities to ensure accountability and inclusion.

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