



- According to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food (MAPF), [Ukraine exported](#) only 330 000 tonnes of grain in March, 970 000 tonnes in April, 1.7 million tonnes in May, 2.17 million tonnes in June and 2.66 million tonnes in July. Before the war, Ukraine exported 6 million tonnes of grain monthly through its seaports.
- As of 23 August 2022, the estimated number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Ukraine has increased to 6.9 million. This increase of 330 000 IDPs from last month's figure is largely fueled by new displacements in the east and south of Ukraine. Cash remains the most pressing need for 60 percent of IDPs.
- The revised Rapid Response Plan (RRP) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) requires **USD 115.4 million** to assist 979 320 people in rural areas through December 2022.
- To address the grain storage crisis, FAO has developed a Grain Storage Support Strategy (GSSS), requiring an **additional USD 65 million**, as an extension of the RRP, to deploy 4.07 million tonnes of storage capacity in Ukraine – 25 percent of the estimated overall need. In addition, the strategy will strengthen government capacity for food commodity testing and certifications necessary for export at border facilities.
- To date, FAO has raised USD 73.6 million against the total of USD 180.4 million under the RRP and GSSS, leaving a **gap of USD 106.8 million**, which are urgently needed to support vulnerable households and increase agricultural production in rural areas.
- FAO continues to work on the ground in Ukraine with a team of over 95 members, including technical and operational personnel deployed to support the scale-up.

Impact of the war on the agriculture sector and food security in Ukraine

Agriculture sector

- About half of Ukraine's agricultural exports are transported through the Danube River ports, 30 percent are transported through railways and 20 percent are transported through road transport. However, grain exports from Danube ports have become difficult due to declining water levels. As a result, vessels must reduce their loads by one third on average.
- The Cabinet of Ministers lifted the ban on the export of fertilizers that was introduced in March 2022, indicating that there is no shortage of fertilizers in the domestic market.
- FAO estimates that the domestic consumption of nitrogen fertilizers in 2022 might reach 866 000 tonnes in the best-case scenario and 433 000 tonnes in the worst-case scenario, whereas the production volume since January 2022 has reached 1.5 million tonnes. Accordingly, there is an opportunity for Ukraine to take up to 15 percent of the European fertilizer market.
- The decrease in the supply of pork from eastern regions, the decrease in poultry meat production (to 5 percent compared with 2021), and egg production, as well as active exports are putting upward pressure on food prices.
- Approximately 19 percent of all domestically produced vegetables in Ukraine in 2021 were produced in territories that are currently occupied, with this share being even higher for some vegetables, including 21 percent for cucumbers, 31 percent for peppers and 32 percent for tomatoes.
- There is a heightened risk that critical food production from small-scale producers will decrease rapidly in 2023. The erosion of productive assets and capacities of rural households is expected to deepen.
- FAO's rapid assessment in Donetsk oblast underscored that the majority of livestock-keeping households in the oblast expect constraints in accessing animal feed, forage and veterinary services over the next three months. In addition, as winter approaches, livestock subsectors are at further risk of epidemiological outbreaks of national and regional diseases.

Food security

- Affordability of food within the country continues to worsen and remains a major concern. Loss of income sources, market disruptions and transportation challenges continue to have a significant impact on access and affordability of food commodities.

- In June, the significant increase in the prices of vegetables made the Food Affordability Index drop due to the significant share of vegetables in food consumption. This would mean that a person with an average income at the end of June could buy nearly 48 percent less food compared with the pre-crisis level.
- In July, the Government of Ukraine issued an order for a mandatory evacuation of government-controlled areas in Donetsk oblast. Up to 350 000 people are expected to be displaced to regions further from the frontline, including Kirovohradska and Poltavaska oblasts. However, particularly for the rural populations, the prospect of abandoning their homes and livelihoods – including animals and crops/gardens – is not a viable option.
- As the east of Ukraine becomes more affected by increasing military activity, compounded by the coming winter months, when destroyed gas pipelines will make heating homes and cooking more difficult, those who remain will become increasingly vulnerable.

FAO's ongoing and planned response

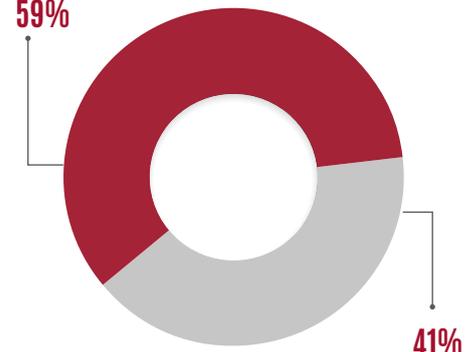
- FAO has delivered multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to 930 vulnerable rural households (2 449 people) in Dnipropetrovska, Zaporizka, and Khersonska oblasts. FAO and local non-governmental organization (NGO) partners are expanding MPCA in these oblasts as well as in Odeska and Mykolaivska oblasts with a plan to reach over 4 800 households (over 10 000 people) in the next months. The value of the cash transfer is based on the household size, providing each person with UAH 6 660 (USD 180) to cover basic needs for three months.
- With local implementing partner, Lviv Agrarian Chamber, FAO is completing market and supply chain analysis to pilot an agricultural input voucher programme, targeting conflict-affected rural households, including displaced households who have temporarily resettled in rural areas in the west of the country. This programme will benefit approximately 2 200 households living in 11 rural hromadas of Lvivska oblast.
- FAO is also currently undertaking a nationwide assessment focused on rural populations and agricultural livelihoods to understand the current food security and livelihoods situation and needs, also in view of the winter season.
- By the end of 2022, with the financial support of Canada, Japan and Minderoo Foundation, FAO intends to provide storage for 4.07 million tonnes of grain through the distribution of polyethylene grain sleeves, grain loading and unloading machinery, and a variety of modular storage units to small-and medium-sized farmers.
- FAO is providing technical support to the State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection, by strengthening government capacity for food commodity testing and certifications necessary for export at border facilities. FAO and relevant specialists from the Government of Ukraine are exploring opportunities for upgrading the Izmail phytosanitary and veterinary laboratories.
- FAO plans to support vulnerable livestock keepers in 13 oblasts with over 85 000 livestock feed kits for winterization.

Funding

FUNDING GAP

USD 106.8 million

59%



FUNDING TO DATE

USD 73.6 million



FAO requires

USD 180.4 million

- **USD 115.4 million** to assist 979 320 people
- **USD 65 million** to address 25% of the grain storage needs in Ukraine

Partnerships

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

Through the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, FAO in collaboration with the World Food Programme is coordinating interagency work on food security and agriculture. Currently, there are 66 operational reporting partners, who are operating through a total of 315 implementing partners, and over 402 partners on the mailing list.

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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