

BUDGET INCREASE #05 TO EMERGENCY OPERATION 200765

“Emergency assistance to civilians affected by the conflict in eastern Ukraine”

Start date: 3 November 2014 **End date:** 30 June 2016

Extension period: Six months **New end date:** 31 December 2016

Total revised number of beneficiaries	588,000		
Duration of entire project	03 November 2014 - 30 June 2016		
Extension period	1 July 2016 - 31 December 2016		
Gender marker code	1		
WFP food tonnage	36,869		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	54,709,622	24,945,681	79,655,303
Cash Based Transfer and Related Costs	20,315,000	5,828,665	26,143,665
Capacity Development & Augmentation	81,200	-	81,200
DSC	10,221,543	3,272,695	13,494,237
ISC	5,972,916	2,383,293	8,356,208
Total cost to WFP	91,300,280	36,430,334	127,730,614

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food Transfer	49,178,175	23,157,448	72,335,623
Cash Based Transfer	18,000,000	5,160,000	23,160,000

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

- In light of the continued food insecurity situation in eastern Ukraine, this Budget Revision 5 (BR5) seeks to extend the project for six months from 1 July through 31 December 2016 to meet the needs of food insecure people affected by the conflict. Specifically, BR5 will:
 - increase food requirements by 12,791 mt for an additional six months;
 - assist 280,000¹ food insecure with a combination of modalities: (General Food Distribution (GFD))/in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT) during the extension period;
 - introduce early recovery activities in the framework of in-kind and CBT modalities for smooth transition into a new Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in 2017, where the aim is to scale up this type of activities and build-in an exit platform; and
 - adjust other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct supporting costs (DSC) to accommodate WFP operations and presence up to December 2016².

¹ WFP will increase number of targeted beneficiaries at health institutions in non-government controlled areas (NGCA) from 7,000 to a total of 20,000 people, while retaining support to the same beneficiaries under GFD/in-kind (200,000 people) and CBT modality (60,000 people). Four rounds of assistance will be provided under each activity. The total target of 280,000 refers to the timeframe of proposed BR5 (covering all unique beneficiaries in 2016). Total revised number of beneficiaries under EMOP (November 2014 – December 2016) would be 588,000 beneficiaries.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

2. Under the current Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200765, between November 2014 and June 2016, WFP planned and assisted 575,000 conflict-affected individuals in eastern Ukraine with a combination of assistance modalities through in-kind (locally-procured food parcels) and CBT. The EMOP is aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1: "Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies."
3. Since January 2016, WFP has reached over 250,000 beneficiaries (150,000 women/girls and 100,000 men/boys). Out of whom, WFP has provided CBT to about 60,000 people, as planned, mostly to the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in government-controlled areas (GCA). In addition, over 190,000 people, residing in non-government controlled areas (NGCA) and in the Buffer Zone (BZ)³, have received locally-purchased food parcels and are currently being targeted with more rounds of assistance.
4. In partnership with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and upon request from the Ministry of Health, WFP has supported about 7,000 people in hospitals (BZ) through locally-purchased food parcels. WFP is currently holding discussions with NGCA *de-facto* authorities and the Ministry of Health to expand the food assistance also to hospitals in NGCA.
5. In March 2016, WFP and UNHCR entered into an agreement to implement a joint project, aimed at improving access to food through locally-purchased food parcels for at least 2,500 people involved in shelter-projects in Luhansk, NGCA. This project is planned for June -July 2016 provided that UN operational access in Luhansk resumes.
6. As noted by the Evaluation Mission (January–February 2016), the Country Office (CO) has integrated gender in needs assessments, and the implementation, monitoring and reporting on food assistance, including the well-utilized beneficiary outreach and feedback hotlines. Since the onset of the conflict, the Government spending on health and social benefits has been shrinking and negatively impacting women, such as a decrease in benefits at childbirth, a reduction in civil servant and social work jobs (of which 75 percent are filled by women), while their living costs (e.g. food, utilities) have increased. At the same time, the lack of social support services has resulted in the increased burden on women for the care of the sick, elderly, the disabled and other family members. The high proportion of households where women decide on how food assistance is used may also reflect the higher percentage of female-headed households targeted for benefits. From a review of the demographics included in the monitoring reports, approximately 60 percent of beneficiary households are female-headed. In line with the Nutrition Policy WFP has involved both men and women at all stages of activities. Both men and women are being targeted and are part of WFP and Food Security Cluster targeting criteria.
8. WFP has paid special attention to mitigate the risks to which the most vulnerable groups could be exposed through a careful selection of safe distribution points, facilitating the safe delivery of

² No landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) since deliveries are done on 'Delivered at Place (DAP) basis' to Cooperating Partners (CPs) warehouses and distributions are covered by ODOC.

³ The 'contact' line defines the separation (15 km buffer) between the non-government controlled areas (NGCA) and government-controlled areas (GCA). It is referred to as "the Buffer Zone." The 7,000 people jointly assisted by WFP and WHO are part of the 190,000 beneficiaries in NGCA and BZ.

assistance. Beneficiary feedback mechanisms have been set up through cooperating partners⁴, as well as through retailers for the CBT activity to ensure accountability to the affected population. Moreover, WFP Ukraine has conducted trainings for its staff and cooperating partners on WFP's policy on protection, gender and core humanitarian principles and access. WFP is part of the UN Gender Theme Group and in close coordination with UN Women continues to translate the gender-analysis into its programming

9. A series of consultations have been undertaken by the CO and the field offices in order to involve local communities, local authorities, cooperating partners, UN agencies and other key stakeholders. The consultations have involved different age and gender groups with significant percentage of women inclusion in participation and decision making. Specifically, during 25 May – 6 June 2016 period, WFP undertook a series of “response to recovery” workshops throughout eastern Ukraine (Donbas). The main objective of the workshops was to compile feedback to further refine both EMOP BR5 and PRRO and provide a participatory platform for all stakeholders. These workshops have involved local and international NGOs, local authorities, community leaders, and other UN agencies in brainstorming topics at the core of project development and community involvement. The consultations have involved different age and gender groups with significant percentage of women included in participation and decision making.
10. In Ukraine, the rate of acute malnutrition among Infant and Young Child Feeding(IYCF) was low prior to the conflict⁵ and recent assessments conducted in 2015 by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children, in conflict and conflict-affected areas, confirm that it has remained so (though Luhansk oblast⁶ has was not been assessed). WFP has partnered with UNICEF (nutrition sub-cluster) in augmenting nutrition-sensitive initiatives, and continues to build upon the informational campaign that is currently in place. As partners of the sub-nutrition cluster, WFP and UNICEF collaborate to advocate for adequate IYCF practices (infant and young child feeding). WFP leads the IYCF advocacy task force, which produces communications material to promote adequate IYCF. In this framework, UNICEF provided 20,000 notebooks promoting adequate IYCF and breastfeeding to WFP, to be distributed to mothers of young children and new born during general food distribution and to mothers in hospitals where WFP distributes food. Moreover, WFP is also exploring to incorporate nutrition sensitive initiatives through linking cash-based transfers with messaging on healthy diets for families and young children in particular. WFP in line with its nutrition policy has also targeted men for nutrition sensitive sensitization
11. The Food Security Cluster (FSC) continues to coordinate more than twenty entities currently involved in food security interventions in Ukraine. A common targeting criteria has been developed and adopted by the FSC members, and targeted groups⁷ are revised regularly, as urged by the results of joint assessments and fluid situation on the ground⁸. In order to ensure that all food insecure areas are appropriately covered and overlaps are avoided, FSC continues

⁴ WFP is in the process of setting up its own hotline as well to further strengthen accountability to the affected population

⁵ Two emergency nutrition assessments of infants/young children (IYC) of IDPs were carried out in June of 2015 in three oblasts in GCA (Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhia) and another in Donetsk oblast GCA. The findings were similar - overall infant and young child feeding practices were poor: exclusive breastfeeding rates were low and early introduction of other liquids, solid foods and bottle-feeding were common. No cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were found and few cases of moderate acute malnutrition were detected (same information shared also in the recent WFP Evaluation Mission Report, January 2016). In November 2015 another nutrition assessment of IYC was carried out with households in the NGCA of Donetsk Oblast and found similar results to the previous assessments. Exclusive breastfeeding rates were low with early introduction of other liquids, including formula and solid foods. Among 176 children assessed, no cases of SAM were detected and only one case of MAM was found.

⁶ Oblast refers to an administrative region in Ukraine

⁷ There may be different response options, such as: provide regular and longer food assistance to the severely food insecure while for others (e.g. returnees/newly displaced) assist the population until their food security situation changes (e.g. start to receive the government social safety-nets, find jobs, etc.).

⁸ <http://foodsecuritycluster.net/countries/ukraine> Several discussions have taken place within the Food Security Cluster to harmonize the targeting criteria - keeping in mind the various context-specific needs of the different groups of the targeted beneficiaries.

to increase its field capacity and is now holding regular meetings at WFP Area Office (AO), Donetsk. In order to maximize resources and ensure a well-coordinated response, the FSC has continuously engaged with national and local authorities as well as UN agencies, NGO partners and other key stakeholders. Moreover, WFP is strengthening partnership with government counterparts and local authorities.

12. The very positive collaboration so far with the current third party monitoring, the Kiev International Institution of Sociology (KIIS) has given the possibility for WFP Ukraine M&E system to change and evolve to meet the information needs of new activities. WFP through KIIS will continue to monitor the food prices and overall market functionality, in both NGCA and GCA and will adjust the transfer modalities as appropriate and feasible. Over 2015, more than 4,000 interviews were conducted through baseline and PDM in both GCA and NGCA. In addition, outcome data were collected by food and cash-based transfer modalities in Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts. Focus group discussions and price monitoring were conducted and regularly triangulated with outcome findings to learn and inform the decision making process.
13. The recent Evaluation Missions draft report states that the M&E unit of the regional bureau (RB) supported the CO in a number of monitoring functions, such as data analysis, technical support and in the rolling out of WFP's corporate monitoring. Supporting the Ukraine CO was also useful to the RB, as the Bureau used Ukraine as a successful test-case which helped them to develop and pilot a user-friendly and practical emergency M&E Package (EMEP) that is being used elsewhere in the region and beyond, and is about to be officially launched.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

14. The latest WFP Food Security and vulnerability Assessment (FSA) found that approximately 1.5 million people were food insecure, and that 290,000 people were severely food insecure, especially in Luhansk and areas in the BZ. The assessment was carried out during September-November 2015 by WFP through its partner, the Kiev International Institute of Sociology (KIIS), covering the Donetsk and Luhansk regions including GCA and BZ⁹. Findings revealed that the severity of food insecurity has been moderated in NGCA, which may be attributed to the humanitarian assistance provided by various agencies including WFP, and a slightly improved security situation.
15. Around 65 percent of people in both GCA and NGCA experienced a complete loss or a significant reduction of income during the September – November 2015 period. WFP Market Updates estimate that the value of the food basket increased by 46 percent over a year period in November 2015 in GCA. The value of the food basket in NGCA saw a decrease in the last months of 2015. However, it remains around 22 percent higher when compared to national levels. The State Statistics Services of Ukraine reports that, on average, 51.9 percent of the total household income was spent on food in 2014. Qualitative information estimates this figure to be even higher: up to 70 percent in GCA and 80 percent NGCA of total income to be used for purchasing food¹⁰.
16. Food prices are also expected to be affected by the export ban to Russia, which could potentially increase the food supply in the domestic market. However, the restrained economic policy will most probably not allow for future growth of real wages, therefore, food access for the most vulnerable will remain limited. About 80 percent of the interviewed households stated that they use markets to access food.

⁹ WFP Food Security Assessment (FSA), <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp281920.pdf>

¹⁰ WFP Food Security Assessment (FSA), <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp281920.pdf> and Market Updates

17. According to the recent WFP food security assessment¹¹ and other partners' assessment some of the characteristics of the targeting criteria may be transitory (e.g. unemployed youth), while others are static (e.g. women-headed household, disabled and elderly people). Different response options will be provided as the needs in NGCA, GCA, and BZ are also context-specific. For instance, regular food assistance to the severely food insecure while for others such as returnees/newly displaced will receive assistance until their food security situation stabilizes (e.g. starting to receive the government social safety-nets and getting employed etc.). Early recovery activities will be implemented for able-bodied food insecure people especially for unemployed youth, men and women.
18. The conflict continues to have an impact on the food security of women, girls, boys, and men of all ages. It has deepened the gender gaps in the labour market, affecting men and women in very distinct ways. Men are particularly affected due to the lack of employment opportunities for IDP men. On the other hand, women are facing challenges with job seeking due to their care duties looking after children at home. In consultations with IDP women and men, livelihoods and job opportunities/income support were nominated as key issues, as most people did not have adequate income from pensions, savings, in kind support from host communities, families, charitable organisations, and/or humanitarian agencies. According to the Ukraine State Statistics Service, women constitute the majority of unemployed IDPs. In order to address to the different needs, WFP is actively involved in the Gender Theme Group and revises its targeting criteria to respond to the different needs and able to target accordingly.
19. Further, the WFP food security assessment reveals that female-headed households are particularly vulnerable (19 percent of male-headed households do not have enough money to cover their food needs, against 31 percent for female headed households). Individuals and groups who have been identified as most vulnerable and in need of food assistance include single women, female-headed households, the elderly, the unemployed, households with damaged houses and children with different vulnerability criteria (the disabled, orphans etc.).
20. The reduction of hostilities in 2016 has offered a small window of opportunities for early recovery and rehabilitation. WFP will take advantage of this opportunity by progressively introducing activities towards recovery and rehabilitation during the planned extension period of the current EMOP from July to December 2016. Specific projects are still being proposed and refined by communities and partners. However, groups of people have begun to volunteer their time to work together on projects such as rehabilitation of gardens, sidewalks, HH and village-level agriculture projects etc. The projects are being spearheaded by the local authorities and the communities who are already implementing these types of recovery activities and assisting with the target groups. WFP, together with its partners and Food Security Cluster members has drafted the targeting criteria,¹² which is currently being updated in order to reflect the changing humanitarian landscape and needs. Currently, WFP, FSC and other key stakeholders plan to conduct a multi-sectoral needs assessment and will capture more details in regards to livelihood and recovery activities, specific vulnerabilities and targeting¹³. This will allow a smooth transition into the PRRO in 2017¹⁴ where the aim is to scale up these types of activities and continue to build an exit platform with the national/local structures.

¹¹ In GCA, food insecurity levels are more common among IDPs living in collective centers where 11 percent of households were found severely food insecure in the latest WFP food security assessment in November 2015. Households living in a separate accommodations in GCA have higher food consumption score (FCS) than those who share a house or an apartment with host families. In NGCA, it is fairly noticeable that people living alone (especially single women) are characterized by poor or borderline consumption. Households not having any working-age members are also among the most food insecure. Elderly people and women-headed households are among the most food insecure in both GCA and NGCA.

¹² See, ANNEX IV

¹³ This assessment is supported by the REACH "Informing more effective humanitarian action" deployment team in Ukraine, conducted in support of and within the framework of interagency aid coordination mechanisms. For REACH deployment to Ukraine, refer to <http://www.reach-initiative.org/where-we-work/ongoing-field-presence/ukraine>

¹⁴ S-PRP for the PRRO held on 14 April – Concept Note stage

Consultation with the *de-facto* authorities also supports the introduction of early-recovery activities. Further, this gradual shift towards early recovery/livelihood activities has been a growing priority for the Food Security Cluster members since early 2016.¹⁵

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

21. Under BR5 (July - December 2016), WFP will provide food assistance to 280,000 severely food insecure individuals in conflict-affected eastern Ukraine. WFP will focus its assistance during the critical winter months with temperatures below 30 degrees Celsius, when food prices increase and other household expenditures such as heating go up, undermining the resilience of the most vulnerable population groups, especially those living in NGCA and along the BZ. WFP will focus on the severely food insecure population whilst the remainder will be targeted by ICRC, private foundations and other key actors upon further consultations and joint, coordinated planning.

- WFP will assist 200,000 individuals (four month ration, in-kind assistance)¹⁶ who are particularly vulnerable such as the elderly, the disabled and the vulnerable population unable to leave the conflict-affected areas of Donetsk and Luhansk, residing in NGCA and the BZ.
- WFP will assist 60,000 individuals (four month ration, CBT assistance), in relatively secure IDP-hosting areas (GCA) with adequate food supply and where markets and financial infrastructure are well-functioning. Poor food consumption is more common among IDPs living in 'collective centers' than among those being hosted by hosting families/communities. In collective centers, 11 percent of households have poor consumption, 24 percent borderline and only 65 percent acceptable¹⁷.
- WFP will assist 20,000 individuals in health and social institutions (four month rations, in kind assistance) mainly in NGCA and BZ, which are facing a dire budgetary situation and have been cut-off from former state-funding. WFP plans to increase its assistance to NGCA hospitals given that the current supply of food and medicines to hospitals continues to be scarce and sporadic (as reported by the *de-facto* authorities and WFP partners). WFP's cooperating partner, AICM, is currently conducting a survey /assessment to collect the data on food needs of the hospitals in Donetsk, NGCA (in close coordination with the *de-facto* authorities and the *de-facto* Ministry of Health). AICM has permission from the *de-facto* authorities to implement in Donetsk, NGCA, and is able to closely coordinate the assistance with the *de-facto* Ministry of Health and the ICRC.
- Around 70 percent of the WFP's beneficiaries will be supported through GFD. The remaining 30 percent will be targeted through early recovery activities focused on social cohesion and community involvement. However, as the situation on the ground is still evolving, these activities and specific targets will be further refined and identified based on further consultations with local authorities and communities.

22. WFP Ukraine had an evaluation mission in January-February 2016, whose findings and recommendations informed the formulation of the proposed BR5 and WFP's strategy beyond December 2016 (PRRO, 2017). WFP Ukraine will use the duration of this BR5 to gradually transition its programming, complementing short-term food assistance activities, with a mid-

¹⁵ HRP: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ukraine/document/2016-ukraine-humanitarian-response-plan>

¹⁶ Considering the increasing food needs during the winter months as well as operational feasibility and population movement across BZ, WFP will provide four rounds of monthly rations during the proposed BR duration.

¹⁷ Preliminary findings of WFP Food Security Assessment (November – December 2015)

term vision that also supports recovery and rehabilitation in areas with operational access and where needs are greatest (prepare platform for PRRO).

23. WFP will continue to monitor the food prices¹⁸ and overall market functionality, in both NGCA and GCA and will adjust the transfer modalities as appropriate and feasible. The operation will continue to provide in-kind assistance in areas where the Central Bank of Ukraine has banned all financial transactions (NGCA/BZ) and continue to utilise CBT where market/financial infrastructure is conducive (GCA). WFP will continue to monitor market indicators to inform decisions regarding assistance and intervention modalities. Once feasible, WFP will pilot CBT in NGCA aiming to strengthen the capacity of the local markets, severely affected by the conflict.
24. The CO has established with the technical support from RB a Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) system. The system will provide regular data related to the situation of the food security situation in operational areas in Eastern Ukraine. The main food security outcome indicators will be measured and compared among beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. M&E systems will also be enhanced with statistically representative samples for food, vouchers and cash as well as mid-term monitoring of those 6-8 weeks after receiving assistance. Market and food prices information, already well established by the CO, will complement the analysis on the food security analysis on the ground. The Food Security Cluster, co-lead by WFP with FAO, has also initiated the preparation for the next food security assessment in both GCA and NGCA areas. The results and findings are intended to refine this proposed budget revision and inform decision making and project design for 2017.
25. Considering the continuous population movements across the BZ, WFP is rolling out SCOPE allowing WFP to fine-tune overall targeting with partners on the ground and harmonize the various beneficiary databases amongst the cooperating partners.
26. WFP has expanded its partners and is currently implementing through five NGO partners: People in Need (PIN), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Mercy Corps (MC), Save the Children Federation (SCF), *Association Internationale de Cooperation Medicale* (AICM). WFP will continue to expand and tap into local NGOs, networks and local capabilities in the field, especially in NGCA, where lack of implementation capacity remains a challenge. Currently, WFP is negotiating with three potential local NGOs in Donetsk, NGCA. Moreover, WFP has fostered collaborations at the provincial-municipal levels, which will further ease the work of WFP's implementing partners.

¹⁸ See WFP Ukraine Market Updates, http://vam.wfp.org/CountryPage_overview.aspx?iso3=UKR

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]										
Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Beneficiaries to be assisted during extension period (BR5)			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
Activity 1: General Food Assistance (GFA)	Food insecure individuals (in kind)	66,050	133,950	200,000	66,050	133,950	200,000	66,050	133,950	200,000
	Food insecure individuals (CBT)	44,000	96,000	140,000	18,857	41,143	60,000	44,000	96,000	140,000
Activity 2 ¹⁹ :	Immediate Response Rations / contingency (one-off)	68,692	139,308	208,000	0	0	0	68,692	139,308	208,000
Activity 3: Support to institutions	Food insecure individuals	3,500	3,500	7,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000
Activity 4: ²⁰ Nutrition intervention	Children 6-23 months	10,000	10,000	20,000	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	20,000
TOTAL		192,242	382,758	575,000	94,907	185,093	280,000	198,742	389,258	588,000 <small>²¹</small>

¹⁹ Planned under BR3 (January to June 2016). Activity discontinued; refer to NFR s-PRP of BR3.

²⁰ Ibid 15. Activity discontinued; refer to NFR s-PRP of BR3.

²¹ Total number of people planned to reach over the total lifespan of the project.

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT] (g/person/day)			
	Activity 1: GFA (in-kind)	Activity 1: GFA (CBT)	Activity 3: Support to institutions
Wheat flour, white	-	-	333.4
Buckwheat grain	66.7	-	100
Pasta, macaroni	200	-	-
Beans, kidney, all types	66.7	-	43
Canned meat	35	-	-
Oil, sunflower, unfortified	16.6	-	33.33
Sugar	33.33	-	33.33
Salt, iodised	6.66	-	-
Sardines, canned in oil, drained	53.66	-	-
Other commodities	-	-	-
CBT (US\$/person/month)	n/a	US\$ 21.5 / UAH 550	n/a
TOTAL	478.6	US\$ 21.5 / UAH 550	543
Total kcal/day	1,662	-	2,118
% kcal from protein	17.2%	-	10.9%
% kcal from fat	18.6%	-	17%
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	30	30	30

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]				
Activity	Commodity²² / Cash Based Transfer	Food requirements (mt) CBT (US\$)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
GFA/ in kind: Food insecure individuals	Commodity	21,188 mt	11,488 mt	32,676 mt
Support to institutions: Food insecure individuals	Commodity	1,011.55 mt	1,303.20 mt	2,314.75 mt
GFA in kind: one off/contingency	Commodity	1,344 mt	-	1,344 mt
Nutrition Activity: Monthly baby basket composition	Commodity	534 mt	-	534 mt
GFA /CBT: Food insecure individuals	CBT	USD 18,000,000	USD 5,160,000	USD 23,160,000
TOTAL Cash Based Transfers	CBT	USD 18,000,000	USD 5,160,000	USD 23,160,000
TOTAL MT	Commodity	24,078 mt	12,791 mt	36,869 mt

27. The current value of the CBT is established at 450 UAH/person/month which is equivalent to USD 20. However, due to food price inflation, CO conducted the analysis of the current basket composition and is proposing an adjustment of the transfer value to USD 21.5 for the beneficiaries in GCA. This should provide for 75 percent of standard daily minimum food requirement, around 1600 kcal/person/day. The revised value will give beneficiaries the possibility to access complementary foods items (including for children 6-23 months). Moreover, current monitoring and analysis of the redemption shows that beneficiaries are already using this approach and are purchasing complementary food items with CBT provided by WFP.

28.

Risk Assessment and Contingency Planning

29. WFP Ukraine’s emergency operation is exposed to different risks, calling for proactive risk management and mitigation in line with WFP corporate policies. Contextual and programmatic risks to achieve the project objectives include the unpredictable political context in Ukraine, uneven institutional capacity within government (and de-facto authorities) – coupled with changing donor priorities that have the potential to leave some of this project’s ambitions unmet. To mitigate these risks, WFP will continue to remain flexible and strengthen its partnership approach; advocate at all levels for unimpeded access according to the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and operational independence.
30. Humanitarian access remains precarious in areas beyond government control. WFP Ukraine will maintain dialogue with all stakeholders involved to ensure continued operational access and space. Moreover, it will continue to openly and proactively communicate with partners and donors as well as support cohesive/common solutions within the humanitarian community.
31. The limited number of partners in the area of operations poses a concrete risk to WFP, which can affect the distribution and monitoring capacity – particularly in light of restrictions in terms of access and “registration” imposed on humanitarian actors/partners in NGCA. WFP continues to implement through its implementing partners (INGOs) which have received ‘registration’ by de-facto authorities in Donetsk, NGCA. Moreover, it has recently launched another call of proposals in order to review and potentially expand its partnerships, especially with local NGOs able to implement in NGCA.
32. The possible resumption of the conflict remains a threat and mitigating measures are in place. An inter-agency contingency plan has been developed by WFP in collaboration with partners. The project area of Ukraine is presently at Security level 4 - with substantial security risks affecting the implementation of the intended interventions, staff and property. Appropriate measures are in place in case of unwarranted security incidents as the field offices are MOSS compliant.

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General, FAO

Date:

Date:

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals			
Pulses			
Oil and fats			
Mixed and blended food			
Others	12,791	23,157,448	
Total Food Transfers	12,791	23,157,448	
External Transport			-
LTSH			-
ODOC Food		1,788,233	
Food and Related Costs ²³			24,945,681
Cash based Transfers		5,160,000	
CBT Related costs		668,665	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			5,828,665
Capacity Development & Augmentation			-
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			30,774,346
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			3,272,695
<i>Total Direct Project Costs</i>			34,047,041
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ²⁴			2,383,293
TOTAL WFP COSTS			36,430,334

²³ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

²⁴ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	1,871,694
General service staff **	468,331
Danger pay and local allowances	-
Subtotal	2,340,025
Recurring and Other	195,209
Capital Equipment	64,880
Security	74,000
Travel and transportation	398,581
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	200,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	3,272,695

* 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

¹ 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 200765

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Gender: Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food ➤ Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food ➤ Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food 	
<p>Protection and accountability to affected populations: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) ➤ Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) ➤ Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site ➤ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site ➤ Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites ➤ Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) 	
<p>Partnership: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, 	

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
	international financial institutions and regional development banks) ➤ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services ➤ Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Outcome 1 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals	➤ Diet Diversity Score ➤ Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) ➤ Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) ➤ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score ➤ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) ➤ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) ➤ CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)	
<i>Output 1.1</i> Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned ➤ Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries,	

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
	disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned	

Ukraine

Emergency Dashboard

March 2016

BENEFICIARIES
Emergency Operations 07/755

124,460 people assisted in February

RESPONSE

OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

- Low Temperatures
- Insecurity
- Resources
- Humanitarian Access

FUNDING

NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

EMERGENCY OPERATION 200765
April - September 2016

Net Funding Requirements: 30m
Total Requirements: 37.4m

Source: WFP, 08 April 2016

PROJECT FUNDING STATUS

SPECIAL OPERATION 200821
Logistics Cluster
Mar 2015 - Jun 2016

2.1m Received | 3.1m Total Required

Source: WFP, 06 April 2016

COMMON SERVICES

Source: WFP, LOGS, 07 April 2016

2016 OVERALL HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

WFP SHARE OF APPEAL: 19%
USD 56.8 million

TOTAL APPEAL: USD 298 million

Food Security Requirements: 75m
Logistics Requirements: 1.2m

Source: OCHA, FTS, 08 April 2016

1.5 million Severely food Insecure*

290,000 Severely food Insecure

1.1 million Displaced to neighbouring countries (OCHA, 31 March 2015)

WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY
SINCE 26 NOVEMBER 2014

Check the **COUNTRY BRIEF** and **SITUATION REPORT**
<http://www.wfp.org/countries/ukraine>

Produced by the **WFP Operations Centre (OPSCEN)**

This dashboard is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.

LEGEND

- Country Office
- Area Office
- Sub Office
- Contact Line
- Area along the contact line
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International Boundary
- Oblast Boundary

*WFP Food Security Assessment, December 2015

Sources: WFP, UNGI/WG, GAJA, OCHA, GLSC
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
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FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER TARGETING CRITERIA

The targeting criteria is updated regularly by the members of the Food Security Cluster, Ukraine. For the Ukrainian and Russian versions as well as earlier versions of this targeting criteria, please check The Food Security Cluster, Ukraine <http://foodsecuritycluster.net/countries/ukraine>. The below version was updated on October 2015 and it is currently being revised between WFP and its CPs and through the FSC.

Updated as of October 2015

Categories	Government controlled areas in Donetsk and Luhansk	Verification /Documents	Active conflict zones and Non-Government controlled areas in Donetsk and Luhansk
Status of the beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Returnees • IDPs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Trapped in Conflict Zones (front line, and buffer zone) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree of civil-military administration about list of locations trapped in conflict as well as documents of lost properties/homes²⁶ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Trapped in Conflict Zones
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host communities (families hosting IDPs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of address of IDPs and further verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host communities (families hosting IDPs).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economically Affected Host /local Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of residence address 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economically Affected Host /local Communities
Inclusion criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households/individuals without any regular income (unemployed/ not receiving social payments) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents from employment Service/department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households/individuals without any regular income (unemployed/ not receiving social payments)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households/individuals eligible for social benefits but unable to receive them due to various reasons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree of social departments, jobless, other documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households/individuals eligible for social benefits but unable to receive them due to various reasons
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronically-ill people (HIV, tuberculosis, others) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical certificates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronically-ill people (HIV, tuberculosis, others)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elders and handicapped people, including those head of household injured in war; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical certificates; other documents from social service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elders and handicapped people, including those head of household injured in war;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in remaining institutions (elderly houses, hospitals, orphanages, houses for people with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidences/lists of territorial social center/confirmation of social workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in remaining institutions (elderly houses, hospitals, orphanages, houses for people with

²⁶ List of villages/settlements are updated in the buffer zone, still few settlements are facing registration issues and need to be checked on other indicators.

	special needs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people who are on the labor market but cannot find a job • Students evacuated with educational institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment centers evidences • Evidence from the educational institution records 	special needs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people who are on the labor market but cannot find a job
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households with one to 3 member(s) receiving the state social allowance if the sum of all their social benefits is not exceeding UAH 1,330 per person (Average minimum subsistence). • Children/Full-time students without accompanying adults/parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social benefits for IDPs should not be taken into consideration due to their insignificance and assignment to support in coverage of communal services payments; • Documents, confirming receipt of minimal social benefits; document from Employment department about allowance for social benefit due to unemployment; • Student ID and permanent address 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households with one to 3 member(s) receiving the state social allowance if the sum of all their social benefits is not exceeding UAH 1,330 per person (Average minimum subsistence). • Children/Full-time students without accompanying adults/parents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families with 2 and more children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth certificates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families with 2 and more children
Exclusion criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households already receiving regular food or cash assistance (equivalent or higher to WFP package) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking of registration cards of IDP – most of the assistance received is mentioned there; Cross check with partners agencies; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households already receiving regular food or cash assistance,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households with one to 3 member(s) receiving the state social allowance if the sum of all their social benefits is exceeding UAH 1,330 per person (Average minimum subsistence) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of documents, confirming allowance for minimal social benefits and checking with partners/ local authorities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households with one to 3 member(s) receiving the state social allowance if the sum of all their social benefits is exceeding UAH 1,330 per person (Average minimum subsistence)
Priority given to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households with large numbers of children (2 and more) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth certificates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households with large numbers of children (2 and more)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-headed households/families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents from social department or documents confirming absence or another parent/household head 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-headed households/families
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households with pregnant and lactating women and children up to one year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth certificates/medical certificates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households with pregnant and lactating women and children up to one year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The disabled (1st ,2nd ,3rd group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical certificate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The disabled (1st ,2nd ,3rd group)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The elderly (55 + for women 60+ for men) not receiving pension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pension certificate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The elderly (55 + for women 60+ for men) not receiving pension
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People under special emergency medical condition (e.g. need in emergency surgery) or people who need constant\daily medications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical certificate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People under special emergency medical condition (e.g. need in emergency surgery) or people who need constant\daily medications

Preferred intervention modalities)	1. e- voucher per individual 2. cash transfer per individual 3. Food package per individual The most appropriate delivery tool to be used (or combination of tools), based on the assessment and in agreement with donor		1. e- voucher per individual 2. cash transfer per individual 3. Food package per individual The most appropriate delivery tool to be used (or combination of tools), based on the assessment and in agreement with donor
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ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AICM	Association Internationale de Cooperation Medicale
AO	Area Office
BR	budget revision
BZ	Buffer Zone
CBT	cash-based transfers
CP	Cooperating Partners
DAP	Delivered at Place
DSC	direct supporting costs
EMOP	Emergency Operation
FLA	field level agreement
FSA	Food Security and vulnerability Assessment
FSC	Food Security Cluster
GCA	government-controlled areas
GFD	General Food Distribution
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KIIS	Kiev International Institute of Sociology
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH)
NGCA	non-government controlled areas
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UN	United Nations (UN)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organisation