



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Ukraine (UA)

Assistance to the Civilians Affected by the Conflict in Eastern Ukraine

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200765
Project Category	Single Country EMOP
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	810,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	543,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	341,109

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	November 10, 2014
Planned Start Date	November 03, 2014
Actual Start Date	November 10, 2014
Project End Date	June 30, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	55,302,373
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	81,200
Direct Support Costs	10,201,543
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	20,315,000
Indirect Support Costs	6,013,008
Total	91,913,124

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	12,145
Actual Commodities 2015	4,803
Total Approved Commodities	24,078

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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

Ukraine is a lower middle income country with a population of 45.6 million, ranked 81st of 188 countries in the 2015 Human Development Index. With regards to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Ukraine has managed to achieve certain progress in reducing absolute poverty, ensuring access to primary and secondary education, improving maternal health and reducing child mortality. Despite the progress achieved, poverty persists: education quality causes discontent in society; the scale of HIV and AIDS and Tuberculosis spread has grown substantially; and environmental problems have become acute. Ukraine has a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.286, ranking it 57 out of 155 countries in the 2014 index. No progress in gender disparity reduction has been achieved and a significant income gender gap remains.

As a food surplus nation, food availability is not a concern in most of the country. Ukraine has a strong agricultural sector and is one of the world's largest grain exporters. Its diversified economy includes a large industrial sector producing heavy duty and aerospace equipment. However, underdeveloped infrastructure and transportation have hampered economic growth in recent years. In addition, recent political and economic constraints continue to threaten food security in affected areas. The Ukrainian economy is currently undergoing a crisis with the decline of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates, decrease of foreign investments, increase of government debt, and the significant devaluation of its national currency.

It is against this background that unrest in Ukraine began in late 2013, when civil protests brought about the dismissal of the former leadership. In April 2014, tensions escalated with non-state armed groups in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions (collectively called the Donbas) of eastern Ukraine. Fighting between the Ukrainian authorities

and anti-government entities in the eastern part of the country has affected an estimated five million people in the conflict areas.

Social services in the conflict areas are severely weakened and the much needed rehabilitation of infrastructure, human capacity and economic, social and legal resources remain unaddressed. The government does not have the capacity to carry the burden of hundreds of thousands of displaced people: families, children, those with special needs and specific vulnerabilities. The service delivery and economic stability of residential communities hosting displaced people is severely strained and is leading to additional tensions.

Consumer prices are growing at a faster pace than household income, limiting a family's purchasing power and general access to food. Food prices are increasing at a time when household incomes are impacted by substantial unemployment and a reliance on savings. Resulting economic constraints continue to threaten food security at household level in conflict-affected areas.

Although food insecurity is highest in non-government controlled areas and across the contact line, it is of increasing concern in areas of high concentration of internally displaced people (IDP) as coping strategies among both the IDP population and the host communities are exhausted. Since the onset of emergency, the cost of living has significantly increased across Ukraine: the food basket cost was 41.7 percent higher in July 2015, compared with July 2014. In non-government controlled areas, this situation was further compounded by a ban on commercial supplies of food and medicine and restricted humanitarian access.

Summary Of WFP Assistance

Under the current Emergency Operation (EMOP 200765) launched in November 2014, WFP provided food assistance to IDPs, returnees and residents in the conflict-affected eastern Ukraine, providing standardized monthly food entitlements and cash-based transfers. Beneficiaries receiving the cash-based transfer using the voucher modality were entitled to receive 450 UAH per month (approximately USD 20). Recipients of the food parcels received pasta, fortified wheat flour, beans, canned meat and fish, sugar, iodized salt and fortified vegetable oil. Over 350,000 individuals among the most vulnerable IDPs, returnees and resident population received WFP food assistance, either in-kind or through cash-based transfers.

The operation covered two oblasts affected by the conflict: Donetsk and Luhansk. The use of either the voucher or in-kind modality of assistance depended upon the context specific needs, considering the degree to which an area was affected by the conflict. To identify the most suitable form of assistance, WFP determined three context specific challenges: 1) areas of active conflict where residents were trapped, 2) areas recently re-taken by the government with fluid population movement, and 3) areas controlled by the government receiving IDPs. WFP provided support to 7,000 people in orphanages, hospitals and other institutions in government controlled areas.

The Logistics Cluster aimed to coordinate overall humanitarian logistics activities in order to facilitate the delivery of life saving humanitarian assistance to affected populations in eastern Ukraine. The humanitarian logistics operation faced a number of challenges, which resulted in severe gaps which impeded the timely delivery of life saving relief items. The primary gap identified was limited or no access to affected populations, as damaged infrastructure, ongoing conflict and a volatile security situation restricted humanitarian staff movement and the transportation of cargo.

The Special Operation through the Logistics Cluster assisted all humanitarian agencies and cooperating partners (CPs) with coordination and information management which focused on the identification of logistics bottlenecks and provision of a forum for humanitarian actors to address challenges. Regular well-attended coordination meetings were conducted in Kiev and at field level in Donetsk. The Logistics Cluster provided 96 percent of the transport and storage services to partners involved in the humanitarian response, in addition to facilitating and processing complex government paperwork requirements.

The Logistics Cluster provided in-depth information management services, which contributed to improved efficiency for the logistics response to the operation. Roads and access points to the non-government controlled areas were continuously assessed and monitored, with the results presented in a road access constraints map.

WFP coordinated closely with major humanitarian actors and worked with local authorities in both government and non-government controlled areas. Local authorities provided beneficiary lists and advised on geographical coverage to avoid duplication. WFP coordinated with the State Emergency Services (SES) of Ukraine, the Ministry of Social Policy, United Nations agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Moreover, WFP fostered collaboration at the provincial-municipal level, which further eased the work of CPs.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	9,595	9,085	18,680
Children (5-18 years)	17,703	17,896	35,599
Adults (18 years plus)	112,375	174,455	286,830
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	139,673	201,436	341,109

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	0	0	0	0	4,803	4,803
Total Food Distributed in 2015	0	0	0	0	4,803	4,803

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

EMOP 200765 provided life-saving emergency assistance to the most vulnerable conflict-affected population in eastern Ukraine through in-kind food and cash-based transfers. WFP's assistance was critical to ease the food insecurity situation of those affected by the ongoing hostilities and to augment the efforts of the Government of Ukraine through life-saving assistance. The operation was aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1.

Accountability to affected populations was a guiding principle of WFP's operational response as it maintained neutrality and high humanitarian standards. The latest food security assessment conducted in October 2015 and field-level information collected through WFP field staff recognized the vulnerability of host communities in government controlled areas who often hosted IDPs and were subject to increased utilities such as rent, heating, electricity, gas and steadily increasing food prices, caused in part by the influx of IDPs.

WFP engaged with national and local authorities on the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Given the various existing social protection programmes providing technical assistance, WFP worked closely with relevant ministries to ensure the integration of the conflict affected population and IDPs into the national social protection scheme. The State Emergency Service (SES), which led the Inter-agency Coordination Unit for IDPs, together with the Ministry of Social Policy, were designated the coordination authorities for humanitarian assistance in Ukraine. Under its standard mandate, SES held direct responsibility for civil protection in emergency situations and dealt mostly with life-saving and rescue activities.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

EMOP 200765 started in November 2014 and originally targeted 120,000 food insecure people living in conflict-affected areas in eastern Ukraine. To respond to the escalation of the crisis and food insecurity levels, subsequent budget revisions (BR) raised the plan to reach 575,000 beneficiaries by the end of December. Of those, 543,000 were planned to be reached in 2015.

WFP's beneficiary targeting was informed by a review of secondary data prior to the launch of the EMOP in 2014, followed by three food security assessments in November 2014, March 2015 and October 2015. In line with WFP's commitment to addressing gender and protection issues from the onset of an emergency, these assessments guided the design and update of the targeting criteria which included pregnant and lactating women (PLW), single women, households headed by women, children aged 6-24 months, the elderly, people with disabilities, and large households.

During March 2015, the NGO Forum in Ukraine conducted a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment. The assessment contained a food security component, for which WFP contributed technically and carried out the data analysis. Through this assessment, 1.3 million people were identified as in need of food assistance, including 670,000 severely food insecure. Of those identified as severely food insecure, almost 90 percent were in non-government controlled areas.

Initial information and communications technology (ICT), logistics, finance and cash-based transfer feasibility assessments conducted in early 2014 concluded that the use of cash-based transfers to provide food assistance in Ukraine would be the most appropriate modality. The cash-based transfers component represented 80 percent of the planned assistance while 20 percent was planned through the provision of in-kind food assistance.

The in-kind modality for the provision of food assistance was implemented in non-government controlled areas, while cash-based transfers were implemented in government controlled areas. However, WFP has remained flexible in the choice of modality.

The cash-based transfers modality supported groups of newly displaced IDPs who were identified as being in need of transitional support prior to their enrollment in the government social support programme in government controlled areas, while in-kind food assistance was provided to local food insecure residents in non-government controlled areas. WFP will continue to monitor the local markets for indicators allowing the introduction and shift to cash-based transfers assistance using market access tools.

WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Social Policy, UNHCR, and NGO partners to identify and verify the most vulnerable localities and individuals. WFP used IDP lists compiled by the SES and the Ministry of Social Policy in order to cross-reference, further target and validate information provided.

WFP coordinated the provision of assistance with other key players in food security, to ensure a comprehensive response and avoid duplication of targeting. Several discussions took place within the Food Security Cluster to harmonize the targeting criteria, keeping in mind the various context-specific needs of different groups of targeted beneficiaries. A common set of targeting criteria was developed by cluster partners and a harmonized food basket, which was seasonally adjusted to ensure that all food insecure areas were appropriately covered and overlaps were avoided. Targeting criteria initially developed in March were revised in July and in October to adjust to the changing situation on the ground.

WFP reached a cumulative total of 341,000 beneficiaries under the EMOP through in-kind pre-packaged food parcels and cash-based transfers. The food parcels and cash-based transfers provided 75 percent (1,600 kcal) of daily energy requirements per person per day. It was assumed that households were able to cover their remaining food needs with supplementary staples and fresh foods from their own sources. Some beneficiaries benefitted from additional food distributions provided by local charity organizations or NGOs. Each cash-based transfer beneficiary was provided with a voucher to the value of 450 UAH (approximately USD 22) per month. Food parcels were composed of pasta, wheat, beans, canned meat and fish, tea, sugar, iodized salt and fortified vegetable oil.

Access constraints prevented WFP from consistently reaching all the planned beneficiaries every month, curtailing the number of distributions against the originally planned target; those living in conflict zones were only reached intermittently, when it was safe for distributions to take place. WFP worked with local cooperating partners (CP) to secure access to beneficiaries when and where possible. Despite the large number of food insecure people reached, it was not possible to distribute food to each individual every month due to such factors as the constant movement and unpredictability of displacement flows, ongoing conflict and insecurity, and movement of IDPs to multiple locations. This accounted for the reduction in actual tonnage of food distributed from June to October 2015 compared to the number of beneficiaries reached.

Following BR 2, in the latter part of the year, WFP began distributions of assistance to hospitals and social institutions. In partnership with WHO and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), WFP supported hospitals and social institutions with in-kind food parcels, that provided care and food to the most vulnerable. The significant influx of IDPs from non-government controlled areas greatly affected the capacity of hospitals and social institutions to meet the needs of an ever increasing number of patients affected by the conflict.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	196,566	346,434	543,000	139,673	201,436	341,109	71.1%	58.1%	62.8%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	25,521	24,978	50,499	9,595	9,085	18,680	37.6%	36.4%	37.0%
Children (5-18 years)	50,499	43,440	93,939	17,703	17,896	35,599	35.1%	41.2%	37.9%
Adults (18 years plus)	120,546	278,016	398,562	112,375	174,455	286,830	93.2%	62.7%	72.0%
By Residence status:									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	52,680	92,844	145,524	19,685	29,775	49,460	37.4%	32.1%	34.0%
Residents	143,886	253,590	397,476	120,742	170,907	291,649	83.9%	67.4%	73.4%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	423,000	120,000	543,000	219,950	121,159	341,109	52.0%	101.0%	62.8%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	196,566	346,434	543,000	139,673	201,436	341,109	71.1%	58.1%	62.8%
Total participants	196,566	346,434	543,000	139,673	201,436	341,109	71.1%	58.1%	62.8%
Total beneficiaries	196,566	346,434	543,000	139,673	201,436	341,109	71.1%	58.1%	62.8%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Rations	12,145	4,803	39.5%
Total	12,145	4,803	39.5%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	2,571,689	-
Voucher	10,800,000	6,285,260	58.2%
Total	10,800,000	8,856,949	82.0%

Story Worth Telling

Seventy year old Ivan Plishenko thought he would be celebrating his 50th wedding anniversary at home with his wife, their friends and family. Unfortunately, the escalating conflict was to forever change the path his life followed; he is not celebrating, does not live at home anymore and his beloved wife was killed in a shelling near their home just over a year ago. Originally from Veliki Novoselci in Donetsk oblast, Ivan now lives alone in a small one room apartment in Nilolayevka, a government controlled area of Donetsk.

For Ivan, WFP assistance is vital. "You may not know what it means to me," he said after receiving the cash based transfer from WFP, "but it has given me some small sense of normalcy and hope for the future." Ivan is one of many thousands of people who had to flee their homes because of the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine. Ivan's small pension is not sufficient to cover his expenses. The cash based transfers provided by WFP enable Ivan to buy locally available food commodities. "WFP assistance helps me to buy food and hygiene products which I need to try and live normally," he said.

Ivan received three months of cash based transfer assistance from WFP through electronic vouchers (with a value of USD 20 per month) which he redeemed at his local supermarket.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP assistance was designed taking into account the unique needs of women, men, boys and girls in addition to gender issues particular to eastern Ukraine. Where food assistance and cash-based transfers distributions took

place regularly, priority was given to women, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

Women in Ukraine culturally play a significant role at the local community and household levels. Women often organise charity events, support relief and resettlement processes and initiate the collection and sharing of supplies between mothers in an effort to cope with increasingly high commodity prices.

However, following the onset of the conflict, there has been some redistribution of responsibilities depending on who was the primary income earner, reducing the role of women in decision making at the household level. Therefore, the primary gender objective of the EMOP was to be sensitive in changing intra-household dynamics. Gender-based objectives of the EMOP were discussed with the communities in the areas of intervention through focus group discussions. In addition, WFP was able to monitor activities through the collection of beneficiary gender-disaggregated data. Targeting criteria were harmonized and regularly revised amongst all key partners through the Food Security Cluster to address gender and age vulnerabilities. Moreover, monitoring and evaluation findings from third-party monitoring allowed WFP to further fine tune its programming while streamlining civilian protection and gender concerns. WFP also provided gender and protection training to WFP field staff and CPs.

With WFP's support the proportion of households where females and males jointly made decisions over the use of food, cash or vouchers saw a positive increase.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>28.00	33.00		35.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>60.00	63.00		55.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	<12.00	4.00		10.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Focus group discussions and post distribution monitoring (PDM) were the two main sources of information with regard to protection and accountability to affected populations. One of the main achievements of the operation was amongst people surveyed, no safety and security incidents were reported going to or returning from WFP registration sites or distribution points. Moreover, information provided through PDM revealed a high degree of satisfaction with both the quantity and quality of food and cash-based transfers.

WFP distributions were implemented in a safe environment. This included following the safe distribution guidelines, monitoring of distributions by WFP and third-party monitoring staff, and the provision of training to CPs on mainstreaming protection measures.

Distribution sites were carefully selected by both WFP and CPs in close coordination with local authorities and civil society organizations, strategically locating them to reduce travel times and distance for beneficiaries. This ensured minimizing the risks of security and protection related incidents.

Furthermore, for particular vulnerable cases such as for disabled and elderly people, food and cash-based transfers were delivered at their residences. For beneficiaries deemed unable to cook for themselves, WFP and CPs arranged for community volunteers to assist in the preparation of meals for these particular vulnerable cases.

Focus group discussions and PDM results revealed low awareness of WFP's mandate and assistance among targeted communities. This is likely to be attributed to the relatively recent presence of WFP in Ukraine. In response, information leaflets and posters about the programme objectives, donors, beneficiary targeting criteria

and entitlements were provided at registration and distribution points by CPs. In addition, visibility was increased through radio and television advertisements, and through social media.

Another factor accounting for the lack of information received by beneficiaries was the imposed restrictions on visibility by local authorities, particularly in non-government controlled areas. In order to reduce these restrictions, WFP and CPs increased advocacy efforts with the local authorities. As a result, informative leaflets were included in food parcels in the later part of 2015.

Hotlines established through CPs provided a platform for receiving beneficiary feedback, providing information on WFP activities, targeting and eligibility and entitlements. Toward the end of 2015, WFP initiated the process for establishing a WFP-run hotline.

Throughout 2015, WFP and CP staff received training on protection issues.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=70.00	14.00		15.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	99.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=70.00	22.00		29.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=70.00	21.00		25.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	99.00		100.00

Outputs

Although the EMOP planned to assist 543,000 food insecure conflict-affected people, only a cumulative total of 341,000 beneficiaries were reached, through a combination of in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers. During the period from June to October 2015, lower numbers of beneficiaries were reached due to access and security constraints and a lack of available and experienced CPs on the ground, particularly in non-government controlled areas.

In December 2014, the government issued a national decree to cease financial services and access to social benefits in non-government controlled areas. Since this decree, the National Bank of Ukraine, among others, closed their branches in non-government controlled areas, further complicating access to cash and liquidity of conflict-affected people, particularly in the non-government controlled areas. This action further hindered WFP's

ability to use cash-based transfer tools in non-government controlled areas.

In government controlled areas, the overall value of the cash-based transfers was lower than planned as it took longer than anticipated to mobilize CPs, contract service providers, and establish a distribution network.

Of the number of beneficiaries reached, 49,500 were IDPs living in government controlled areas (15 percent of all beneficiaries reached), and 291,600 (85 percent of all beneficiaries reached) were residents living in non-government controlled areas.

Outcomes

Over 2015, more than 4,000 interviews were conducted through baseline and PDM in both government and non-government controlled areas. 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.

Overall, nearly all beneficiary outcome indicators improved significantly from baseline after receiving WFP assistance. Improvements were reported for both men and women headed households in Luhansk and Donetsk, with greater achievements observed in non-government controlled areas where food insecurity was more prevalent and thus the impact of assistance greater.

The baseline food consumption levels were lower among households headed by women in both government and non-government controlled areas. This was particularly the case for households headed by women in the non-government controlled areas of Luhansk where job opportunities were significantly lower compared to non-government controlled areas of Donetsk. However, after WFP assistance was provided, food consumption scores (FCS) for households headed by women improved to nearly the same level as those headed by men. FCS reported in PDM reached acceptable levels in 9 out of 10 households, with no significant differences between men and women.

Dietary diversity significantly deteriorated following the onset of the conflict, resulting in a significant reduction in the consumption of meat, fish, fruit and dairy products. Furthermore, increased food prices in the market and reduced availability of certain food commodities, especially in the non-government controlled areas, negatively affected dietary diversity. Results from baseline and PDM indicated that WFP assistance contributed to an increase in dietary diversity among beneficiaries in both government and non-government controlled areas, while dietary diversity increased the most amongst beneficiaries receiving food assistance through the cash-based transfer modality. This could be attributed to the fact that beneficiaries assisted under this modality had a wider choice to exchange their entitlement for a variety of food commodities in a well-functioning market.

Following WFP assistance, the frequency and severity of coping strategies adopted to meet beneficiaries' basic food needs decreased significantly. However, many respondents reported having to switch to cheaper product brands and reduce the number and portion size of meals consumed each day prior to receiving assistance. Overall the adoption of negative coping strategies decreased by three-quarters following the provision of assistance.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
UKRAINE , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.04 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	<7.00	7.00	3.00	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
UKRAINE , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.04 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	<7.00	7.00	2.00	1.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
UKRAINE , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.04 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	<6.00	6.00	3.00	0.00
Diet Diversity Score				
UKRAINE , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.04 WFP programme monitoring Pre Assistance Baseline (PAB) , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	>5.10	5.10	5.70	5.60
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
UKRAINE , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.04 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	>5.00	5.00	5.60	5.60
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
UKRAINE , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.04 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	>5.20	5.20	5.70	5.60
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
UKRAINE , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.04 WFP programme monitoring PAB , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	<20.30	20.30	9.90	4.90

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Together with the humanitarian actors and government authorities, WFP has been working to ensure a coherent and synergized handover strategy to integrate the specific food needs of conflict-affected population and IDPs into the national social protection system. This strategy was comprehensive and cross-sectoral in nature and was drafted in close coordination with the government and other key stakeholders. Emergency food assistance is planned to be phased out while early recovery interventions by other actors would be initiated, according to the Strategic Response Plan.

WFP worked in coordination with the Ministry of Social Policy in the implementation of market-based interventions for displaced and conflict affected people, with the anticipation that the government could take over the model of intervention in the event of prolonged conflict. WFP worked in coordination with the SES of Ukraine and the IDP coordination bodies at field level, to ensure synergies and sustainability in the long term. Engagement with national institutions, such as the Ministry of Social Policy and the SES of Ukraine, and close coordination with United Nations partners and local NGOs, was anticipated to help achieve increased sustainability and recovery in the medium to long term.

However, WFP has had consultations with the various United Nations agencies and key counterparts to synergize some of its activities and prepare the grounds for an exit strategy. Preparations for subsequent WFP operations commenced, underpinning key arrangements and partnerships for a smooth transition and hand-over strategy. Overall, WFP will ensure that it acts in synergy with other United Nations agencies and the humanitarian community in Ukraine, considering the highly politicized, rapidly-evolving context.

Some specific examples include: role out of the FSC in the field with key counterparts; role-out of SCOPE to further enhance beneficiary targeting and registration; discussions with UNHCR and UNICEF for complementary efforts;

discussions at field level with local authorities on targeting criteria, coordination, and complementary projects.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Donor contributions to the EMOP in eastern Ukraine enabled WFP to reach food insecure populations in both government and non-government controlled areas. In spite of humanitarian access issues and with the benefit of the no-cost extension granted by donors, WFP was able to distribute food through CPs and to spend allocated funds on time.

Timely contributions and the use of the internal advance funding mechanism enabled WFP to ensure timely procurement and prepositioning of food commodities. Donors' trust in WFP when access was constrained was crucial in ensuring WFP's assistance reached the intended beneficiaries as soon as access was re-permitted.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	0	691	572
European Commission	0	132	132
Germany	0	1,210	1,432
MULTILATERAL	0	277	39
Netherlands	0	606	606
Russian Federation	0	1,382	1,402
Switzerland	0	94	94
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	316	407
USA	0	2,355	1,325
Total	0	7,063	6,009

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Given that Ukraine is a major food producer, WFP purchased all food commodities locally. A list of potential suppliers with identified capacities throughout the country, including the east, was established. The operation followed standard WFP procurement procedures. Procurement was carried out on "Delivered at Place" terms, with delivery points agreed to with CPs, and inclusive of costs for prepositioning with the supplier to ensure a timely response during winter months.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Rations	6,009	0	0	0
Total	6,009	0	0	0

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

WFP's local suppliers provided food transport from the areas of production in western Ukraine to CPs' warehouses in the east (both government and non-government controlled areas). Terms of delivery were DAP (Delivery at

Place) and CPs provided secondary transport to areas of final distribution. Considering the urgency of food assistance, WFP through food suppliers delivered up to two months' food assistance to CPs, who distributed the food on a monthly basis to beneficiaries. During the winter season, food parcels were stored in CP warehouses for a minimal number of days before being distributed to beneficiaries.

Whenever there was a window of opportunity to deliver food into non-government controlled areas, WFP delivered several batches of food parcels to CPs instead of delivering on a monthly basis. This prepositioning of food parcels with CPs, whenever the opportunity arose, proved to be effective and anticipated any delays in the already-lengthy process of obtaining authorization from local authorities in non-government controlled areas, avoiding subsequent delayed deliveries to CPs and to beneficiaries.

Transportation companies, which were hired by food suppliers, were usually reluctant to enter the conflict zone. In addition, there were only certain trucks based on registration plates that were 'welcomed' into non-government controlled areas. This resulted in a shortage of available trucks and a subsequent increase in competition among humanitarian agencies causing an increase in prices. The lack of available and adequate storage space in non-government controlled areas due to staffing gaps and security issues posed a further challenge.

Post-Delivery Losses

Minimal losses occurred during the reporting period, mainly due to the quick turnaround from purchase to distribution. Proper storage and transportation in addition to the warehouse management training conducted by WFP to all CPs in October helped to mitigate and reduce the risk of losses.

Management

Partnerships

WFP had three umbrella CPs: ADRA, People in Need (PIN) and Mercy Corps. These CPs sub-contracted other smaller NGOs or local community-based organizations (CBOs) to increase their distribution capacities and capabilities at field level. The selection of CPs was based particularly on local partnerships and networks, in addition to their active presence in and access to conflict-affected areas. WFP had planned for a fourth CP who due to restricted access was not able to implement, but is still reflected in the partnerships table.

Mercy Corps operated in Luhansk, providing cash-based transfers in government controlled areas, and food distributions to non-government controlled areas. PIN operated in Donetsk, in both government and non-government controlled areas, while ADRA initially distributed in all four areas of Donetsk and Luhansk. However, from July, ADRA was banned from operating in non-government controlled areas and focused on government controlled areas for the distribution of cash-based transfers and food assistance in the frontline and in health and social institutions.

WFP coordinated closely with major humanitarian actors and worked with local authorities in both government and non-government controlled areas. Local authorities provided beneficiary lists and advised on geographical coverage to avoid duplication. WFP coordinated with the SES of Ukraine, the Ministry of Social Policy, United Nations agencies and ICRC. Moreover, WFP fostered collaboration at the provincial-municipal level, which further eased the work of CPs.

Given the fluidity of the context and restricted humanitarian access, a strong cohesion and collaboration between United Nations organizations and other humanitarian actors, led by OCHA, was key in advocating for access with local authorities and ensuring delivery of aid to the most vulnerable people. WFP led the Food Security Cluster and ensured that food security partners shared information and established common targeting criteria. Furthermore, WFP participated in coordination meetings at field level with all relevant stakeholders.

WFP is co-chair of the Nutrition sub-cluster and participates actively in the Protection Cluster, coordination meetings by OCHA and in the Cash Working Group.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total		4	1	5

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12	=0.00	
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=1.00	5.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

WFP's response to support civilians affected by the conflict in eastern Ukraine drew upon key lessons learned during the establishment of a new operation in a fragile and complex environment. Some of the main challenges encountered in the operation were limited availability of operational CPs, experienced national staff in-country and the lengthy process required to set up a new operation. Since the onset of the Emergency Operation, a series of trainings for CPs were organised and WFP boosted its field capacity (offices and staff) despite not having a prior presence in-country. Conducting a series of assessments and preparatory activities prior to the launch of the Emergency Operation proved to be useful as it allowed WFP to position itself in a country with no prior presence.

Given the fluidity of the context and restricted humanitarian access, a strong cohesion and collaboration between the United Nations organizations and other humanitarian actors was key in advocating for access with local authorities and being able to deliver aid to the most vulnerable. WFP participated in inter-agency meetings at field level with relevant stakeholders, which provided opportunities for sharing information on interventions, identifying critical gaps and priority needs, and discussing geographical coverage. This helped to avoid duplication of assistance and ensured better coordination of the emergency response. Expanding on this, WFP established a database which enabled the cross-checking of beneficiary lists in an effort to avoid duplication. Based on activities during the Eastern Ukraine response, WFP learned the importance of timely reporting to inform and plan for the mobilisation of resources (food, storage, staff) as necessary. Based on these lessons learned, WFP will continue to maintain operational flexibility and build effective partnerships to maximize the impact of assistance. WFP will continue to prepare for effective future responses to this emergency operation, using knowledge gained from implementation.

WFP remains flexible on the different modalities of food assistance based on changing needs, preferences of beneficiaries and the feasibility of implementing various modalities in different areas. In-kind food was distributed where cash-based transfers were deemed inappropriate. In non-government controlled areas the use of cash-based transfers was not feasible due to the lack of functioning markets. WFP continuously monitored food prices and overall market functionality and adjusted modalities of assistance where feasible. Beyond the specifics of the context in which WFP intervened, the choice of intervention modality was further influenced by specific vulnerability considerations. For example, it was preferred for women to receive easily transportable cash-based transfers allowing them to shop when and where was convenient for them; whereas for a home-bound elderly person or a household in a remote area, in-kind food parcels were preferred.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	423,000	120,000	543,000	219,950	121,159	341,109	52.0%	101.0%	62.8%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00505-13	Rations	0	691	572
European Commission	EEC-C-00496-01	Rations	0	132	132
Germany	GER-C-00370-01	Rations	0	18	240
Germany	GER-C-00433-01	Rations	0	1,192	1,192
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rations	0	277	39
Netherlands	NET-C-00111-01	Rations	0	606	606
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00043-01	Rations	0	1,382	1,402
Switzerland	SWI-C-00400-02	Rations	0	94	94
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01127-01	Rations	0	0	92
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01282-01	Rations	0	316	315
USA	USA-C-01083-01	Rations	0	21	389
USA	USA-C-01083-02	Rations	0	2,334	936
Total			0	7,063	6,009