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Agenda Item 8

WFP/EB.2/2016/8-B/4

Projects for Executive Board Approval

For approval

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations — Ukraine 200953

Assistance for Food-Insecure and Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Loss of Livelihoods in Eastern Ukraine

Number of beneficiaries	220,000
Duration of project	1 January–31 December 2017
Gender marker code*	2A
WFP food tonnage	7,076 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and related costs	7,666,201
Cash-based transfers and related costs	21,102,400
Capacity development and augmentation	99,589
Total cost to WFP	35,746,739

* <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>.

Executive Summary

After two years of conflict, the security situation in eastern Ukraine remains fragile. The consequences of conflict and political stalemate are felt by individuals and communities throughout Ukraine. An estimated 1.1 million people are in need of food assistance, with many resorting to negative coping mechanisms. The Government continues to face massive challenges, including a deepening economic crisis and the urgent need for social and fiscal reform. Without medium- to long-term interventions, more people will require humanitarian assistance in the months and years to come.

The proposed protracted relief and recovery operation builds on the activities and lessons learned from emergency operation 200765. It is informed by assessments, evaluations and participatory consultations, which have led to a refinement of the programme strategy and the choice of transfer modalities. WFP will address the food needs of the most vulnerable people in eastern Ukraine while

Focal points:

Mr M. Hadi
Regional Director
Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe
and Central Asia
email: muhannad.hadi@wfp.org

Ms D. Ellehammer
Country Director
email : dorte.ellehammer@wfp.org

gradually supporting early recovery. The operation is aligned with WFP's Strategic Plan (2017–2021) and gender and protection policies and guidelines. It is guided by Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17, fostering partnerships and national plans and strategies to achieve zero hunger.

The operation is in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework; contributes to the Government's Single and Comprehensive Strategy and Action Plan for Agriculture and Rural Development in Ukraine for 2015–2020 by enhancing food security and monitoring systems; and is aligned with national social protection schemes. It also builds on the priorities of the humanitarian response plan and national recovery plans.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Ukraine 200953 "Assistance for Food-Insecure and Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Loss of Livelihoods in Eastern Ukraine (WFP/EB.2/2016/8-B/4).

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

Situation Analysis

Context

1. As of July 2016, there were an estimated 1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in eastern Ukraine. Restrictions on free movement and violations of other fundamental rights continue. A breakdown in the rule of law in conflict-affected areas, and economic hardship have increased the vulnerability of women and girls to sexual and gender-based violence. Damage to essential infrastructure continues to have a detrimental impact on hundreds of thousands of people. Approximately 65 percent of the people in both the government-controlled area (GCA) and the non-government-controlled area (NGCA) have experienced loss of income during 2015.¹
2. The situation for women in Ukraine is of particular concern. The displaced population is predominantly female, with many adult men remaining behind to look after property and assets in their areas of origin. Of all WFP beneficiary households in the country, 60 percent are headed by women. Government spending cuts have severely reduced social and health benefits, and increased the burden on women for care of elderly, disabled and sick family members. The country faces a growing HIV/AIDS epidemic and a high burden of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (TB) cases.
3. A reduction of hostilities in 2016 has offered a small window of opportunity for early recovery and rehabilitation. WFP will take advantage of this opportunity by progressively introducing recovery and rehabilitation activities during the extension period of the current emergency operation (EMOP) from July to December 2016. Consultations with both the Government and de-facto authorities support the introduction of early-recovery activities – albeit in an emergency context – to ensure a return to normality for affected populations in eastern Ukraine. This gradual shift towards early recovery and livelihood activities has been a growing priority for the Food Security Cluster since early 2016.

TABLE 1: COUNTRY DATA	
Population	44,429,471
Gross national income per capita	USD 8,560 (in purchasing power parity)
2014 Human Development Index ranking	81 out of 188 countries
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index	0.286 – ranking 57 out of 155 countries (2014 Human Development Index)
Population with at least some secondary education	92% of women/96% of men
Population with tertiary education	37% of women/53% of men
Life expectancy at birth	71.4 years: 66.2 for men and 76.4 years for women

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

4. Data collected through WFP's Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) indicates that 1.1 million people remain food-insecure in the two conflict-affected regions of Luhansk and Donetsk. Approximately 60 percent of food-insecure people live in the NGCA and the Buffer Zone. IDPs in the GCA continue to be among the most food-insecure. The severity of food insecurity has decreased in the NGCA, which may be attributed to the humanitarian assistance provided by WFP and other organizations, and a slightly improved security situation.

¹ WFP Food Security Assessment 2015: <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp281920.pdf>.

5. The highest levels of food insecurity are reported among people living in Luhansk NGCA (34 percent), Luhansk Buffer Zone (18 percent), Donetsk NGCA (18 percent) and IDPs in the GCA (19 percent).² Social benefits remain the main source of income for 56 percent of households throughout all the areas monitored,² although there have been some gaps and disruptions resulting from verification procedures required by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine.
6. Almost half of the households interviewed by WFP have reduced their health and education expenditures as a coping strategy. Approximately 25 percent of all households have accumulated debt, mainly to purchase food. The recent increase in utility prices has had additional impacts on the already challenging household financial situation. Other coping strategies include adopting high-risk livelihood strategies such as illegal mining and petty theft. Enrolment in local militia is widespread among young and middle-aged men. Women-headed households, especially those with children, are among the most likely to adopt negative coping strategies.
7. An average of 60 percent of households – particularly in the Buffer Zone – have no secondary income source and are highly dependent on social benefits and humanitarian assistance. More than 60 percent of IDP households spend more than 50 percent of their total monthly expenditures on food.
8. Subsistence agriculture is the second most important food source, especially for households living in rural areas with access to land. Major challenges to increasing household agricultural production include high prices of seeds and fertilizers, and lack of access to water for irrigation.
9. Baseline and post-distribution monitoring data show that nearly all beneficiary outcome indicators have improved significantly after receiving WFP assistance, for both men- and women-headed households. Baseline food consumption levels were lower among women-headed households in both the GCA and NGCA, particularly in Luhansk NGCA, where job opportunities were significantly scarcer than in Donetsk NGCA. However, after WFP assistance was provided, food consumption scores for households headed by women improved to nearly the same level as those headed by men. Food consumption scores reported in post-distribution monitoring reached acceptable levels in nine out of ten households, with no significant differences between those headed by men and those headed by women.
10. WFP assistance also contributed to an increase in dietary diversity and a decrease in the use of negative coping strategies to meet basic food needs among beneficiaries in both the GCA and NGCA.
11. The acute malnutrition rate among infants and children was low prior to the conflict³ and the situation remains unchanged. Assessments conducted in 2015 by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children confirmed these findings.
12. WFP, the Food Security Cluster and other stakeholders are conducting a multi-sector needs assessment to understand vulnerabilities and inform targeting and livelihood and recovery activities.⁴

² WFP Food Security Update, June 2016.

³ Emergency nutrition assessments in June 2015 found no cases of severe acute malnutrition and few of moderate acute malnutrition.

⁴ This assessment is being conducted by the REACH team in Ukraine
<http://www.reach-initiative.org/where-we-work/ongoing-field-presence/ukraine>.

TABLE 2: FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION DATA	
Prevalence of food insecurity	Food-insecure: 1.1 million people – 650,000 women/girls, 450,000 men/boys Among conflict-affected population: 13.5% men/boys, 23.4% women/girls. Among IDP community: 15% men/boys, 21% women/girls
Global hunger index	< 5*
Global food security index	59 th ranking, score of 56.1**
Stunting prevalence – children under 5	7.4*
Wasting/global acute malnutrition prevalence – children 6–59 months	< 5%
Moderate acute malnutrition prevalence – children 6–59 months	0%
Prevalence of low body-mass index – women of reproductive age	(18–49 years) – average 3.9%***
Prevalence of anaemia – total population	1.08% (2013)

* <http://ghi.ifpri.org/countries/UKR/>

** <http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/Country/Details#Ukraine>

*** State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Report on Social and Demographic Characteristics of Households of Ukraine in 2016.

Government

13. This protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) is in line with the Government's policies on food security and its food security and nutrition social safety nets. WFP coordinates with the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, and continuously improves its approaches to targeting the most vulnerable groups for transition into these social safety nets. New technologies for beneficiary data management and better targeting include WFP's System for Cash Operations (SCOPE), a digital platform for managing beneficiary information; these technologies will further strengthen information systems developed by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine. SCOPE has been successfully piloted in Ukraine and WFP is planning to extend it into all future activities.
14. WFP will strengthen its collaboration with Ukraine's State Statistics Service, and plans to assist the service in including food security indicators in its regular nationwide surveys. The first phase will include an analysis of current data and a capacity-development exercise for the service's staff.
15. As part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) road map, WFP is focusing on assisting the Government in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17. In April 2016, the Ministry for Temporarily Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons was created to respond to the challenges and needs caused by the armed conflict. This is a positive development, and with the ministry now fully operational, WFP has enhanced its collaboration to ensure that PRRO implementation complements the ministry's priorities.

Other Partners

16. Partnerships forged through the EMOP will be enhanced during implementation of the PRRO. WFP will prioritize strategic partnerships with UNICEF for nutrition awareness initiatives and with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for livelihood- and resilience-building activities. WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF have signed an agreement for complementary projects in the current EMOP, which is expected to continue into 2017.
17. WFP participates in the Ukraine coordination structure, including the humanitarian country team, and coordinates with the non-governmental organization (NGO) forum. WFP leads the logistics cluster and co-leads the Food Security Cluster with FAO. As partners in the nutrition sub-cluster, WFP and UNICEF co-lead the advocacy task force on infant and young-child feeding,⁵ which produces behaviour change communication materials targeting both men and women caregivers to produce sustainable behavioural change and promote gender equality. WFP is also exploring ways of incorporating nutrition-sensitive initiatives by linking cash-based transfers (CBTs) with messaging on healthy diets, especially for households with young children.
18. WFP coordinates with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations to streamline its response and strengthen targeting criteria for reaching the most vulnerable groups such as HIV/AIDS and TB patients. Membership of UNAIDS, the humanitarian country team and the Food Security Cluster enables WFP to coordinate plans and activities with other United Nations agencies and NGOs. The PRRO will be aligned with the Joint United Nations Programme of Support on AIDS in Ukraine for 2012–2016 and the UNAIDS Strategy for 2016–2021. WFP contributes to high-level decisions on HIV and TB issues through its membership in the sub-cluster on HIV, TB and opioid substitution therapy led by the World Health Organization (WHO), and is part of the United Nations Gender Theme Group led by UN-Women.
19. WFP works with seven NGO cooperating partners and private-sector actors on e-voucher CBTs and third-party monitoring. It will continue to strengthen partners' capacity to deliver through training on beneficiary selection, nutrition, protection, gender, monitoring and reporting. Through its partners, WFP raises awareness at the community level and promotes the participation of affected populations while ensuring safe and dignified food assistance.

Alignment with Strategies

20. The period covered by the PRRO was decided on the basis of the ongoing political stalemate, the security outlook and the current UNDAF cycle (2012–2017).⁶ In the recent review of the UNDAF in Ukraine, WFP was well positioned to strengthen its focus on food security and nutrition, and increase linkages to the Zero Hunger Challenge.
21. The UNDAF Road Map prioritized three dimensions for short-, medium- and long-term operations. To support the Government in implementing the 2030 Agenda and achieving the SDGs, WFP will focus on the first and second dimensions:
 - i) humanitarian response, including for conflict-affected regions and IDPs;
 - ii) recovery, stabilization and rehabilitation for eastern Ukraine and other affected regions; and
 - iii) long-term, country-wide governance reforms to promote and strengthen social stability and democratic governance.
22. The Government's Single and Comprehensive Strategy and Action Plan for Agriculture and Rural Development in Ukraine for 2015–2020 highlighted the need to strengthen the current food security model, especially in the areas of targeting and food-security monitoring.

⁵ UNICEF provided WFP with 20,000 notebooks promoting adequate infant and young-child feeding and breastfeeding for distribution to mothers of young children and infants during general food distributions, and to pregnant and lactating women in hospitals where WFP distributes food.

⁶ The final draft of the extended UNDAF will be submitted to Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers by January 2017.

TABLE 3: RESULTS HIERARCHY			
Strategic Objective	Strategic Result/ national humanitarian response plan	Activity	Modality
Strategic Goal 1: Support Ukraine to achieve zero hunger (SDG 2)			
Strategic Objective 1: End hunger (by protecting access to food) Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food Operational Outcome 1.1.1 Stabilized or improved food consumption reached for targeted households Operational Outcome 1.1.4 Improved and maintained access to livelihood assets for targeted communities and households	Strategic Objective 1: Humanitarian response, including for conflict-affected regions and IDPs	General food assistance (GFA) Food assistance for assets/training (FFA/FFT)	Food and CBTs Food and CBTs
Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs (SDG 17)			
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the means of implementation Strategic Result 5: Ukraine has strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs Operational Outcome 5.5.2 National capacities for food security and nutrition assessment, monitoring and analysis systems strengthened	Strategic Objective 2: Recovery, stabilization and rehabilitation for eastern Ukraine and other affected regions	Capacity development of partners and institutions	

WFP Response

Lessons Learned

- Through the current EMOP 200765, WFP planned to assist 588,000 conflict-affected people in eastern Ukraine with a combination of locally procured food parcels and CBTs. The PRRO will build on the activities of, and lessons learned from, the EMOP and is informed by assessments and consultations, including the recommendations of the WFP evaluation mission (January–February 2016).

24. This evaluation mission noted that WFP has integrated gender into needs assessments, implementation, monitoring and reporting on food assistance, including its well-utilized beneficiary outreach and feedback hotlines. The comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system established in the early stages of the EMOP, which included a pre-assistance baseline, has proven invaluable in measuring results over time. WFP will continue to collect data disaggregated by age and gender; conduct assessments to understand and address the needs of high-risk groups; and consider different criteria for prioritizing activities in the GCA and NGCA, taking into account the varying contexts and levels of access for different gender and age groups.
25. As recommended by the evaluation mission, the PRRO includes provisions for unforeseen emergencies. A strong focus on recovery is combined with capacity development for the national Government and local authorities, leading towards a clear hand-over and exit strategy.

Activities and Modalities

26. The PRRO will focus on two core activities designed to meet the short- and medium-term food security needs of vulnerable populations in eastern Ukraine. It incorporates cross-cutting issues such as gender and protection while considering seasonality.
27. Component 1: WFP will continue its GFA for the most vulnerable groups specified in the prioritization plan. GFA will be provided through a mix of food and CBTs. WFP will scale-up the use of CBTs where feasible, contingent on financial infrastructure and market conditions. This scale-up is likely to have indirect positive impacts on local markets, value chains and livelihoods.
28. Component 2: WFP and its partners will implement small-scale household-level early recovery activities, primarily during the spring and summer. Livelihood activities will be implemented through FFA and FFT, utilizing both in-kind transfers and CBTs through e-vouchers. These activities will aim to enhance local livelihoods by increasing income, diversifying crops and rehabilitating productive assets tailored to the local context, building on the previous experience of WFP and its partners.
29. FFA is required in rural and urban areas hosting large numbers of displaced households. These activities will focus on productive and social infrastructure rehabilitation using participatory approaches and gender analysis. As decided during consultations with stakeholders, activities will support household-level agriculture and build on households' existing livelihoods. Up to 20 percent of the population of large cities and 50 percent in rural areas in the east engage in food production, mostly vegetables and fruits. The growing season is typically during summer and half of the produce is sold to generate income. As well as being a coping strategy, these activities have become a critical source of alternative livelihoods in eastern Ukraine. Identified FFA activities include agriculture, food processing, school and garden rehabilitation, and improving access to markets.
30. Agricultural inputs and technical assistance will be provided jointly with FAO and alongside local authorities in rural areas, increasing household food production where land is available and accessible. FFT and investment in human capital will focus on women and unemployed youth. Vocational training, implemented by a range of partners, will be supported through FFT. WFP will work closely with UNICEF and its partners to hold nutrition-awareness sessions throughout PRRO implementation. For FFA activities and investment in human capital through training, WFP will complement the work of the Government and other United Nations agencies.
31. WFP data show that women beneficiaries play a significant role in decision-making on food utilization within households. Women and girls have equal rights to men and boys in the economic, political, cultural, and social spheres, and in the family. However, based on recent analyses, women-headed households are more severely affected by inadequate food consumption than those headed by men. This is a result of the country's socio-economic context and the fact that women have lower incomes. WFP is therefore prioritizing this vulnerable group in its food assistance.

Sustainability

32. To ensure a smooth hand-over, WFP has engaged stakeholders including the Government, local NGOs and communities to build ownership and ensure sustainability once WFP assistance ends. Contextual and programmatic risks to achieving the project objectives include an unpredictable political and security setting in Ukraine coupled with changing donor priorities, which could lead to budget shortfalls. To mitigate these risks, WFP will continue to strengthen its partnership approach, tapping into local civil society to ensure sustainability. In addition, WFP will continue to coordinate with other United Nations agencies and the NGO forum to measure and evaluate all potential risks and mitigation strategies.

Beneficiaries and Targeting

33. Through this PRRO, WFP will provide food assistance to 220,000 food-insecure people in conflict-affected eastern Ukraine. The remaining affected people will be targeted by the International Committee of the Red Cross, private foundations and other actors. Beneficiary estimates and types of activity take into account both seasonality and operational feasibility. GFA beneficiaries are identified based on the severity of their needs. For FFA and FFT beneficiaries, a realistic forecast of available funding will be considered.
34. The GFA relief intervention will target 70,000 people – 50,000 with food transfers and 20,000 with CBTs – identified as severely food-insecure by the FSMS. WFP will target elderly and disabled people, vulnerable people unable to leave the conflict-affected areas of Donetsk and Luhansk, and those residing in the NGCA and the Buffer Zone. WFP will also target people with poor food consumption identified by the FSMS, such as IDPs in the GCA, and women-headed households in Luhansk NGCA, where 46 percent were found to have either poor or borderline food consumption. Women-headed households in Luhansk are adopting the most severe negative coping strategies to meet their basic food needs, such as selling productive assets and reducing health and education expenditures.
35. If feasible, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, WFP will target patients receiving anti-retroviral therapy (ART), TB patients and people living with HIV. This is in line with the UNAIDS strategy on eliminating HIV in contributing to effective treatment by improving access to food to support ART adherence. WFP will continue to coordinate this activity with UNAIDS.
36. FFA/FFT recovery activities will target 50,000 households, benefiting 150,000 people – 30,000 through food and 120,000 through CBTs – identified as moderately food-insecure by the FSMS. FFA activities will be implemented in areas with stable access and security, and where close monitoring is possible through partners.
37. From May to June 2016, WFP undertook a series of response-to-recovery workshops throughout eastern Ukraine involving local communities, local authorities, cooperating partners, United Nations agencies and other stakeholders; these consultations engaged different age and gender groups. Focus group respondents reported that it is easier for men than women to find a job as men can be hired for manual labour in construction or agriculture. In addition, men often hold management positions while women work mainly as clerks or supervisors in areas such as education and health. Respondents considered these roles to be normal and in line with tradition.
38. There are four distinct seasons in Ukraine, with harsh winters that can last as long as six months. WFP's assessments found that access to food improves during the spring and summer when there is greater availability at local markets and lower food prices. During these months, some households also engage in small-scale agriculture, which is an additional source of food and income. WFP will focus its assistance during the autumn and winter, when there is less access to food and the target population is more vulnerable to food insecurity.
39. WFP is rolling out SCOPE to fine-tune targeting and harmonize beneficiary databases with its partners. Targeting criteria will continue to be revised through the Food Security Cluster, with inputs from food security monitoring systems and joint assessments. Both men and women are included in WFP targeting criteria.

TABLE 4A: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY – CASH BASED TRANSFERS*			
Activity	Boys/men	Girls/women	Total
GFA	8 000	12 000	20 000
FFA/FFT	48 000	72 000	120 000*
TOTAL	56 000	84 000	140 000

* 40,000 FFA/FFT participants with an average household size of three people (<http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>).

TABLE 4B: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY – FOOD			
Activity	Boys/men	Girls/women	Total
GFA	20 000	30 000	50, 000
FFA/FFT	12 000	18 000	30 000*
TOTAL	32 000	48 000	80 000

* 10,000 FFA/FFT participants with an average household size of three people.

Nutrition Considerations and Rations/Value of Cash-Based Transfers

40. The CBT transfer value of USD 22 per person per month provides for 75 percent of daily minimum food requirements, giving beneficiaries access to complementary foods, including those for children aged 6–23 months.
41. The FFA transfer value is harmonized with Ukraine’s national minimum wage and corresponds to household monthly food requirements of approximately USD 66 per participant per month.⁷ The value will be adjusted according to the number of days worked. This will ensure sufficient food and nutritional intake during FFA activities.
42. WFP will continue to monitor food prices and overall market functioning, and will adjust transfer modalities as appropriate. The operation will continue to utilize CBTs where markets and financial infrastructure are conducive, and provide in-kind assistance in areas where CBTs are not feasible.

⁷ Minimum wage is regulated by an annual law.

TABLE 5: FOOD RATIONS AND VALUE OF CASH-BASED TRANSFERS

	Activity 1 Relief: GFA		Activity 2 Recovery FFA and FFT	
	Food (g/person/day)	CBTs	FFA/FFT – food (g/person/day)	FFA/FFT – CBTs
Buckwheat grain	66.67	-	66.67	-
Pasta, macaroni	66.67	-	66.67	-
Oil, sunflower, unfortified	33.33	-	33.33	-
Sugar	33.33	-	33.33	-
Salt, iodized	6.67	-	6.67	-
Rice, white, long grain, parboiled	66.67	-	66.67	-
Wheat flour, white	66.67	-	66.67	-
Peas, dried, split	66.67	-	66.67	-
Other commodities	-	-	-	-
USD/person/month	n/a	22	n/a	22
TOTAL	406.67	22	406.67	22
<i>Total kcal/day</i>	<i>1 617</i>	-	<i>1 617</i>	-
% kcal from protein	11.1	-	11.1	-
% kcal from fat	21.4	-	21.4	-
Feeding days per month	30	30	30	30

Supply Chain

43. As Ukraine is a major food producer, commodities are available in local markets at competitive prices. WFP's strategy is to purchase all required food locally in Ukraine on delivery-at-place terms, with suppliers responsible for supplying and delivering food parcels to WFP's cooperating partners in the NGCA and GCA.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

44. The PRRO is fully aligned with the new Corporate Results Framework, which will inform the design of monitoring systems, indicators and logical frameworks. The current comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system includes outcome monitoring, distribution monitoring, field/shop visits and focus group discussions. The beneficiary hotline will be adjusted during the shift from the EMOP to the PRRO.
45. A baseline survey conducted prior to PRRO implementation will be used to measure progress towards expected results. The system will be enhanced to meet the PRRO's information requirements and obtain beneficiary feedback on the new FFA and FFT activities. WFP plans to hire additional field monitors and increase third-party involvement in both the NGCA and GCA.
46. WFP's current monitoring partner, the Kiev International Institute of Sociology, has been provided with training on food security and vulnerability monitoring, analysis and reporting. Longer-term collaboration with this institute will provide a solid foundation for developing national capacities for decision-making on food security after WFP hands over activities to national counterparts.

Risk Management

47. Contextual and programmatic risks to achieving the PRRO objectives include the unpredictable political situation in Ukraine coupled with changing donor priorities. To mitigate these risks, WFP will continue to strengthen its partnership approach and advocate for continued access according to the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and operational independence. In addition, WFP will continue to communicate with partners and donors, and support common solutions within the humanitarian community.

Protection

48. Conflict has weakened the rule of law and led to widespread and severe human rights violations, an increase in gender-based violence, restrictions on movement and reduced access to social benefits. WFP will continue to mainstream gender and protection concerns through the careful selection of safe distribution points, facilitating the safe delivery of assistance. The country office has trained its staff and partners on WFP's policies on protection, gender, humanitarian principles and access.
49. Post-distribution monitoring shows that WFP beneficiaries have not experienced any safety problems while travelling to and from distribution points.
50. WFP is focusing on the protection of assisted women and girls by involving a high percentage of women in consultations for project design and implementation. For FFA activities, team leaders will be assigned by local authorities and WFP will ensure that both men and women are appointed as supervisors. A complaints mechanism for participants through cooperating partners' hotlines will be put in place. Gender-balanced field teams will monitor all activities.

Accountability to Affected Populations

51. WFP pays special attention to mitigating the risks faced by vulnerable men, women, boys and girls of different ages. Inputs from vulnerable groups were collected through focus group discussions and post-distribution monitoring to inform the PRRO. Beneficiary feedback mechanisms have been set up through cooperating partners and CBT retailers to ensure accountability to affected populations.

Environmental and Social Risk Management

52. Continued and unimpeded humanitarian access to the NGCA areas is a major priority. The risk of interrupted access will be mitigated through efforts to maintain a relationship of mutual trust with all stakeholders and to expand partnerships with local NGOs. Medium risks include the possibility of insecurity at distribution sites, which will be mitigated by careful selection of sites and coordination with local authorities. Adverse effects of climate change on agricultural outputs represent an environmental risk, which is being mitigated by strengthening third parties' food-security monitoring capacity. The FSMS collects qualitative data on communities' perception of insecurity and provides additional information on the situation in conflict areas. Staff at the country and field levels meet every six months to review the Emergency Preparedness and Response Package and evaluate factors affecting WFP's operations in eastern Ukraine.
53. WFP will screen and categorize all activities for environmental risks, focusing on specific livelihoods and asset-creation activities. Such risks can include over-extraction of groundwater, borehole contamination and soil erosion.

Security

54. The possible resumption of conflict remains a threat and mitigation measures are in place. Regular reports are provided by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). Field staff also analyse the security situation and possible future developments in WFP's areas of operation. WFP has developed an inter-agency contingency plan in collaboration with partners. The project area is currently classified as security level 5, with substantial security risks affecting implementation of the intended interventions, staff and property. Appropriate plans are in place in the event of unexpected security incidents and all field offices are compliant with the United Nations minimum operating security standards.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (<i>mt</i>)	Value (<i>USD</i>)	Value (<i>USD</i>)
Food			
Others	7 076	6 596 247	
Total food	7 076	6 596 247	
Other direct operational costs: food		1 069 954	
Food and related costs¹		7 666 201	
Cash-based transfers		19 360 000	
Related costs		1 742 400	
Cash-based transfers and related costs			21 102 400
Capacity development and augmentation			99 589
Direct operational costs			28 868 190
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ²			4 539 978
Total direct project costs			33 408 168
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			2 338 572
TOTAL WFP COSTS			35 746 739

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	2 212 515
General service staff	746 421
Subtotal	2 958 936
Recurring and other	426 759
Capital equipment	119 750
Security	142 000
Travel and transportation	492 533
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	400 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	4 539 978

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties.

ANNEX II

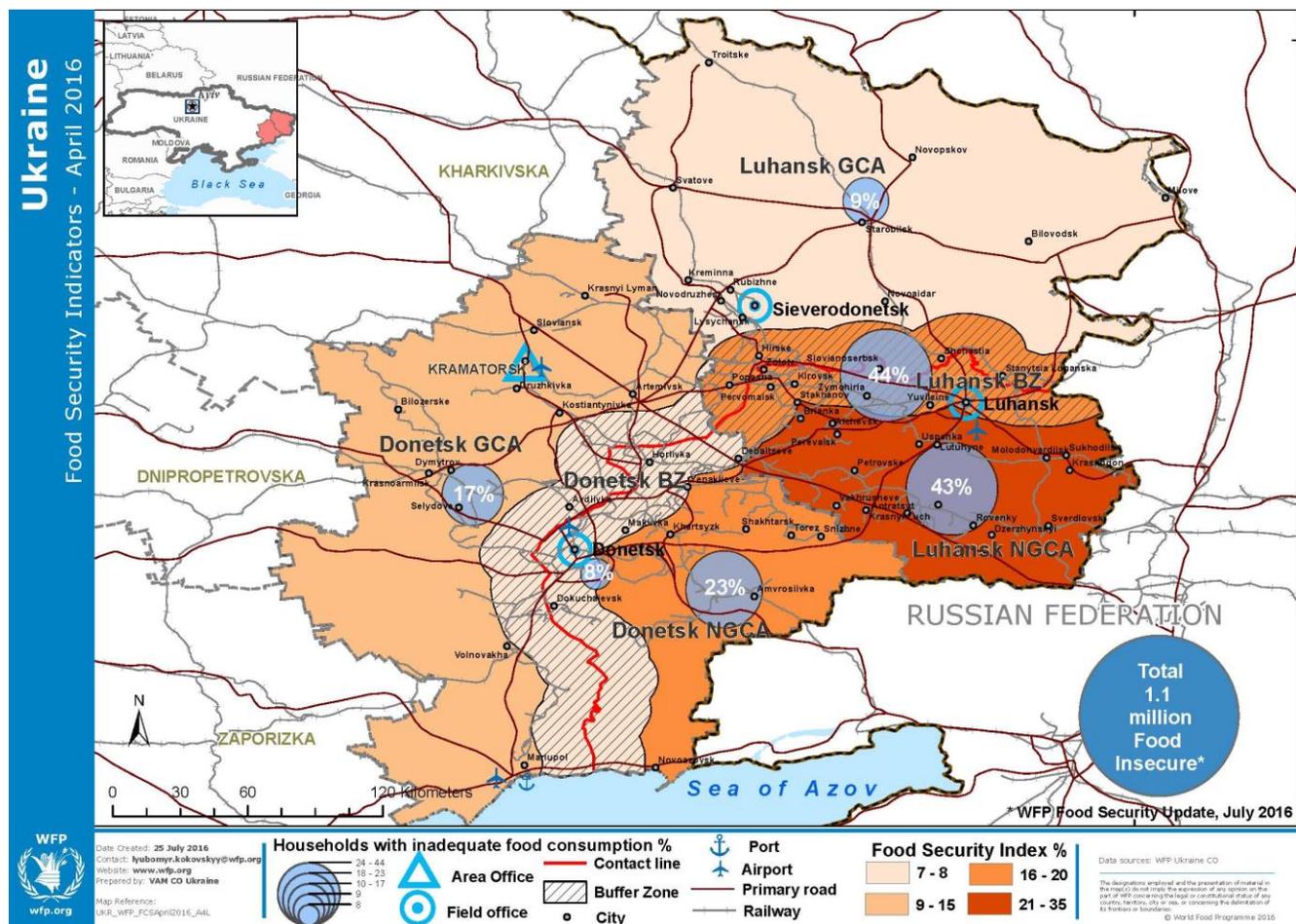
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting results		
C.1. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences	C.1.1. Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) C.1.2. Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements	Establishment of a WFP hotline is cost-effective and people use the hotline to report complaints and feedback.
C.2. Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures, and where possible, promotes their safety, dignity and integrity	C.2.1. Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges	Access to distribution points is secure. There are no outbreaks of violence or other crises.
C.3. Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population	C.3.1 Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality C.3.2 Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women	Women are willing to take up decision-making positions in their communities. Food management committees have women members.
Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food		
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)		
Strategic outcome category		
1.1 Maintained/enhanced household access to adequate food	1.1.1 Food Consumption Score, disaggregated by sex of household head 1.1.2 Coping Strategy Index (Food) 1.1.2 Coping Strategy Index (Livelihood) 1.1.3 Food expenditure share	Beneficiaries use the money saved through food and cash-based transfers to buy complementary, nutritious food to supplement their diets. Local production and economic conditions guarantee the availability of complementary food in the market.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
		<p>The security situation allows stable access to food assistance and complementary food from the market or own production.</p> <p>The security environment and accessibility improve in areas that are hard to reach.</p> <p>Appropriate partners are selected for implementation and available to support WFP interventions.</p> <p>Appropriate funding levels prevent pipeline breaks.</p>
Output category		
A1. Unconditional resources transferred	<p>A.1 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers</p> <p>A.2 Quantity of food provided</p> <p>A.3 Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries</p> <p>A.4 Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) redeemed by targeted beneficiaries</p> <p>A.7 Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes</p>	
A2. Conditional resources transferred	<p>A.1 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers</p> <p>A.2 Quantity of food provided</p> <p>A.3 Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries</p> <p>A.4 Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) redeemed by targeted beneficiaries</p> <p>A.7 Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes</p>	

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
C. Capacity development and technical support provided	C.1 Number of people trained C.2 Number of capacity development activities provided C.3 Number of technical support activities provided	The necessary technical skills and partners are available.
D. Assets created	D.1 Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	The necessary technical skills and partners are available.
Strategic Objective 4: Support SDG implementation		
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)		
Output category		
5.1 Enhanced capacities of public- and private-sector institutions and systems, including local responders, to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations	5.1.1 Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard	Capable partners are available to support WFP interventions. The security environment and accessibility improve in areas that are hard to reach. Appropriate funding levels prevent pipeline breaks
C. Capacity development and technical support provided	C.1 Number of people trained C.2 Number of capacity development activities provided C.3 Number of technical support activities provided	The necessary technical skills and partners are available.

ANNEX III

Food Security Levels, Ukraine



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries

ANNEX IV: PRIORITIZATION PLAN			
Activity	Beneficiaries		Rationale for changing response
	Projected needs	Resource-based plan	
Strategic Objective 1			
GFA	70 000 12 rounds of monthly assistance	70 000 Reduce rounds of assistance	<p>Unconditional food assistance will be distributed to 70,000 vulnerable individuals in critical need and identified as severely food-insecure – mainly households in the NGCA and Buffer Zone, where access to markets remains limited.</p> <p>Priority criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> elderly people living alone; elderly people living in couples – elderly people in larger households should not be included; single women with children, including women who are divorced or separated; and disabled and chronically ill people. <p>Depending on resource situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas with higher food-insecurity levels will be prioritized. Priority criteria identified by WFP food security and vulnerability analysis are applied. Rounds of distribution are reduced. Beneficiary numbers are reduced, giving priority to the most vulnerable people.
FFA/FFT	50 000 participants (150 000 beneficiaries)	25 000 participants (75 000 beneficiaries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of projected needs will be covered by livelihood activities. Areas with potential for collaboration with partners and operational feasibility will be prioritized.

Acronyms Used in the document

ART	anti-retroviral therapy
CBT	cash-based transfer
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food assistance for assets
FFT	food for training
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring System
GCA	government-controlled area
GFA	general food assistance
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IDP	internally displaced person
NGCA	non-government-controlled area
NGO	non-governmental organization
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SCOPE	System for Cash Operations
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TB	tuberculosis
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund