



# Ukraine

Market Update #13

October-December 2016



**World Food Programme**

wfp.org



## Market Update 13 (October – December 2016)

# UKRAINE

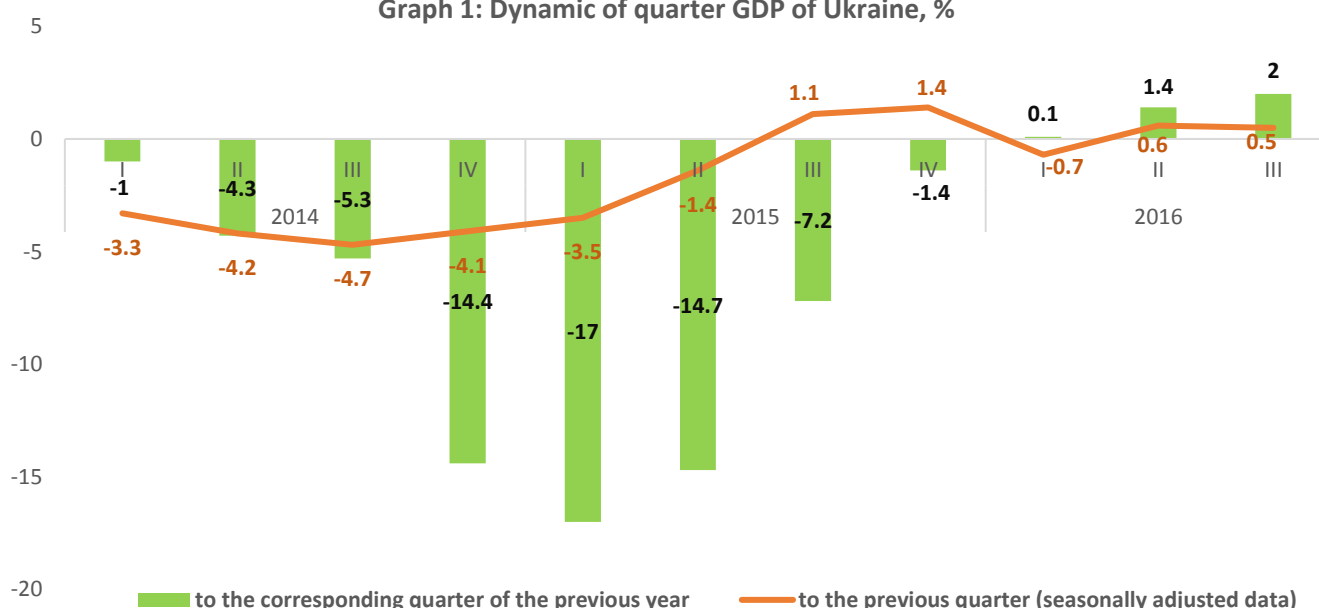
### Summary:

- The Ukrainian GDP increased by 2 percent in the third quarter of 2016 compared to the same quarter in 2015.
- The consumer prices in monthly terms grew by 0.9 percent in December 2016, while prices increased by 1.8 percent in November and 2.8 percent in October 2016.
- The average monthly salary in January - October 2016 increased by 22 percent to UAH 5,350.
- Agriculture has become one of the most important sectors of the Ukrainian economy.
- Respondents of focus group discussions often mentioned financial problems such as low salaries and pensions, high and constantly increasing prices of food and utilities as some of the major challenges they face.
- Analysis of the availability in 2016 shows that food has been generally available on the market of Luhansk and Donetsk NGCA throughout the year.
- Expenditure on food is the major budget component for many of the families living in the conflict zone. Food-related expenses for many exceed half of the total budget, and sometimes reach up to 80 - 90 percent.
- Analysis of data from the REACH assessment shows significant gender pay gap. The differences are higher in eastern Ukraine and particularly stark in NGCA.
- The cost of a food basket is reportedly higher in settlements situated closer to contact line.

### Macro-Economic overview

Ukraine's economy continued its gradual growth. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Ukraine in the third quarter of 2016 increased by 2 percent compared to the third quarter of 2015 (**Graph 1**). GDP in the third quarter of 2016 compared with the previous quarter (seasonally adjusted) increased by 0.5 percent. Nominal GDP amounted to UAH 15.6 thousand per person – (in the third quarter of 2015 GDP per capita was UAH 13.155 thousand).

Graph 1: Dynamic of quarter GDP of Ukraine, %



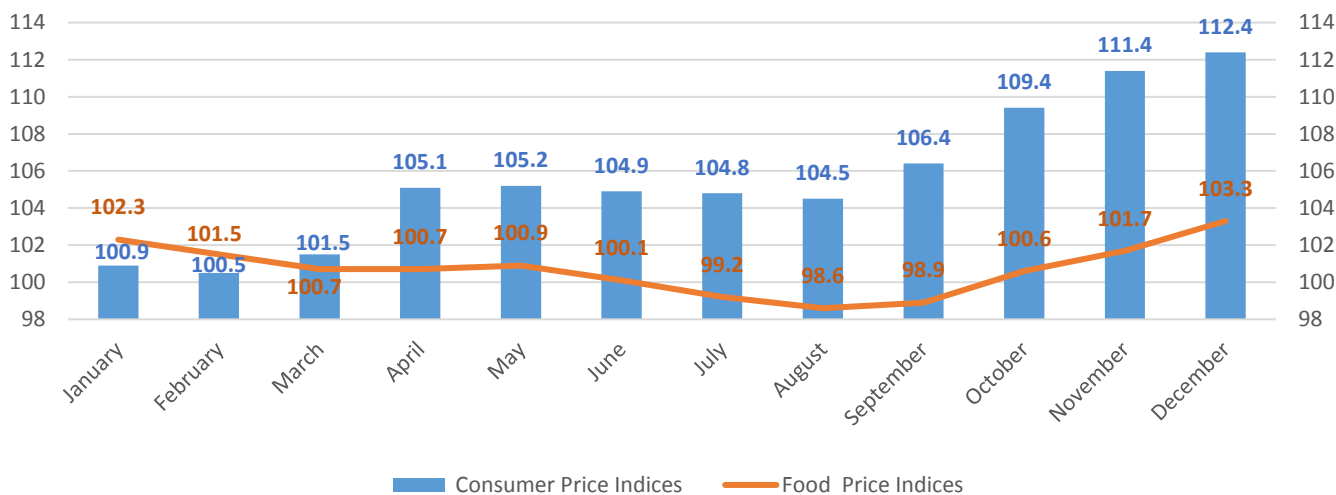
In October 2016, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine and the National Bank of Ukraine forecasted for 2016 an increase of GDP by 1.1 percent. However, there are indications that GDP increase is going to be higher.

Positive dynamics are observed in all major branches of the economy. In 2016, industrial production grew by 2.4 percent compared to 2015. The industrial production in November 2016 was 3.7% and in December 4.8% higher when compared to the production in respective months of 2015.

Wholesale and retail trade turnover between January and November 2016 in Ukraine rose by 4.3 percent.

The [National Bank of Ukraine estimates](#)<sup>1</sup> that in the fourth quarter agriculture will be the main driver of the economy, primarily due to better harvest of late crops, compared to the previous year.

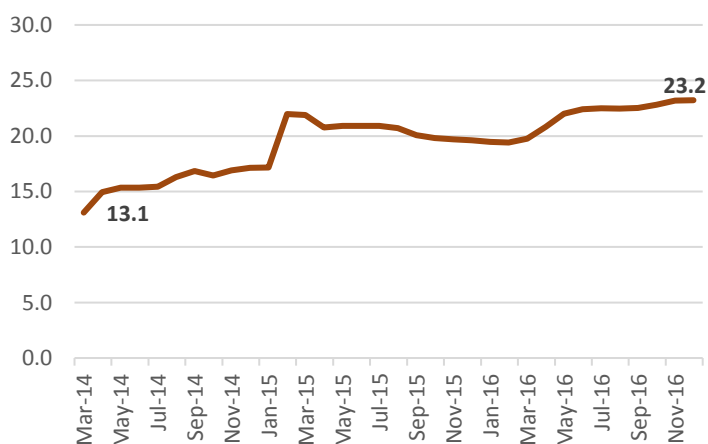
Graph 2: Consumer Price and Food Price Indices in 2016 (December 2015=100)



Agricultural production in 2016 was 6.1 percent higher compared to 2015.

The Consumer Price Index<sup>2</sup> (CPI) in Ukraine in monthly terms grew by 0.9 percent in December 2016, while in November prices increased by 1.8 percent and in October by 2.8 percent. Over the past three months, inflation accelerated to double-digit levels. Compared to the base month (December 2015), consumer prices in 2016 have increased by 12.4 percent (**Graph 2**). Utilities prices remain to be the main driver of inflation. November increase of tariffs for housing, water, electricity by 5.3 percent was driven mainly by increase in prices for heating by 24.6 percent and hot water by 6.6 percent. After the end of summer season, food inflation started to increase again in the period between October and December 2016 (**Graph 2**). In October compared to September, food prices rose by 2 percent. In November, in monthly terms, food prices increased by 1 percent and in December by 1.6 percent. Prices for dairy products, i.e. milk, butter, and sour cream, increased by 15-25 percent since the beginning of the year. Simultaneously, cost of vegetables and fruits decreased by 30 percent and 5-6 percent, respectively.

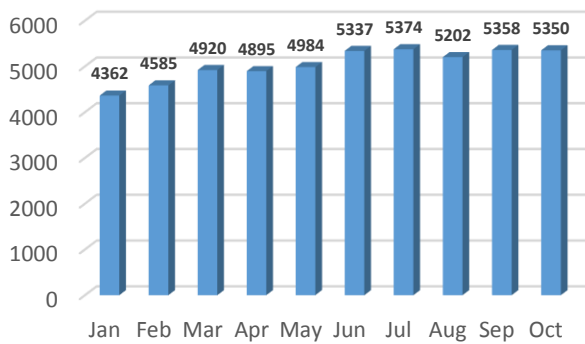
Graph 3: Average fuel prices in Ukraine, UAH



<sup>1</sup> Official Note of National Bank of Ukraine on GDP development in the third quarter of 2016

<sup>2</sup> The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure that examines the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food and medical care. It is calculated by taking price changes for each item in the predetermined basket of goods and averaging them. Changes in the CPI are used to assess price changes associated with the cost of living; the CPI is one of the most frequently used statistics for identifying periods of inflation or deflation.

**Graph 4: Monthly average salary in 2016, UAH**



Transportation prices in 2016 rose by 11.4 percent, primarily due to the increase of fuel and oil cost by 19.5 percent (**Graph 3**).

Nominal average monthly salary during January - October 2016 increased by 22 percent (amounting to UAH 5,350) (**Graph 4**) while the rate of inflation is twice lower (**Graph 2**).

The unemployment rate, however, remains high, particularly in the conflict area.

The highest unemployment rates were observed in Luhansk (16.4%) and Donetsk (14.2%).

Moreover, rates of unemployment are higher for rural areas (10.4%) compared to urban areas (9%).

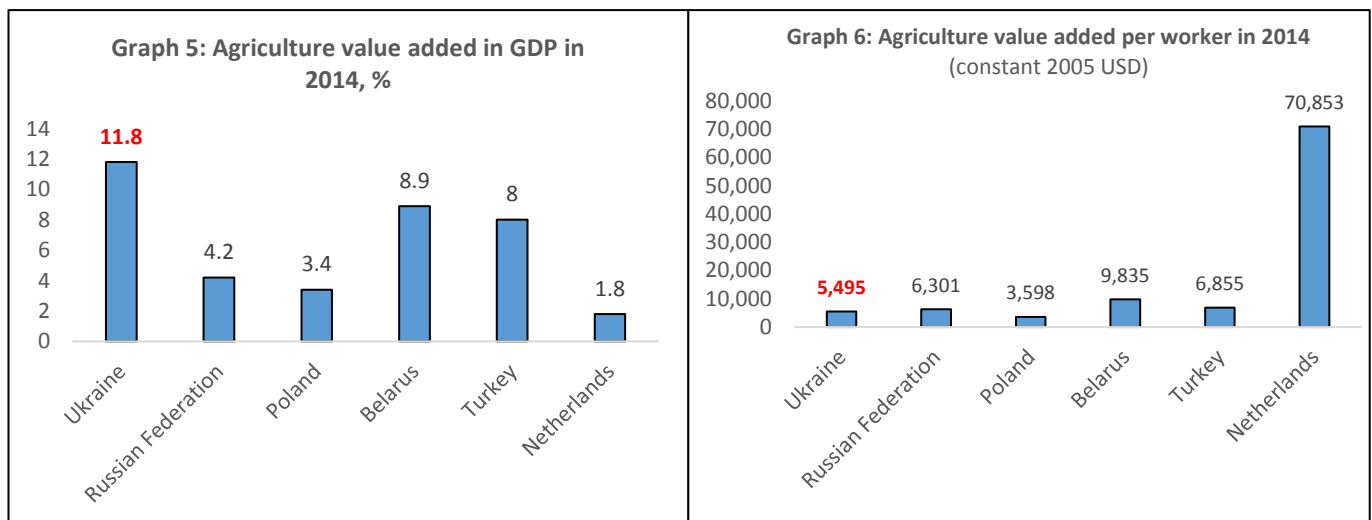
## Agriculture sector and Food Security in Ukraine

**Over the last years, agriculture has become one of the most important sectors of the Ukrainian economy:**

- The agriculture added value in GDP reached 14 percent in 2015. However, in 2014 added value accounted for 11.7 percent and in 2013 for around 10 percent. Added value of agriculture increases constantly for the last 5-10 years in the Ukrainian economy<sup>3</sup>.
- Increased annual agricultural export seems to have played the major role in the last 3 years. In 2013, agricultural products amounted to 27 percent of the total Ukrainian exports. In 2015, the share reached 38.1 percent and in the first half of 2016, it further increased to 40.8 percent of total export of goods.
- Capital investments in agriculture, forestry and fisheries in 2015 increased by 27.1 percent compared to 2014 and reached 11.1 percent of total capital investments in the country while other sectors of the economy suffered a decline. During the first half of 2016, capital investments in agriculture increased by 72.3 percent and accounted for 14.5 percent of total capital investments.
- More than 17.5 percent of people were employed in agricultural sector in 2015. However, the level of wages in agricultural sector remains one of the lowest in the national economy.

When comparing the performance of the Ukrainian agriculture sector to other countries, it is quite evident that there is still potential for further development and improvement in this sector.

According to the [World Bank](#), agriculture added value in Ukraine's GDP in 2014 accounted for 11.8 percent (**Graph 5**). This is the highest value among Ukrainian neighbouring countries such as the



<sup>3</sup> World Bank database for Ukraine

Russian Federation (4.2 percent), Poland (3.4 percent), Belarus (8.9 percent) or Turkey (8 percent).

On the other hand, agriculture added value per worker in Ukraine in 2014 was USD 5,495, which is significantly lower compared to neighbouring countries (**Graph 6**). The only exception is Poland with USD 3,598 added value per worker. **Graph 6** compares values of all countries in the region to the agriculture value of The Netherlands, which is more than ten times higher. However, added value in neighbouring Belarus is almost twice higher compared to Ukraine. Increased investment in the Ukrainian food processing industries could play a key role in the reduction of this gap.

Agricultural production in 2016 increased by 6.1 percent compared to 2015. The crop production increased by 9.7 percent, while animal production declined by 2.6 percent. Overall agrarian enterprises increased output by 9.8 percent while private households increased production by 1.5 percent. As predicted in the WFP Ukraine Market Update 11 (June - July 2016), Ukraine is likely to hit a new record in the production of grain and legumes in 2016. According to preliminary statistics in 2016, the production of grain and leguminous crops was 66 million tons, 5.9 million tons more than in 2015. Also in 2016, and for the first time since gaining independence, Ukraine has set record levels for wheat yield (4.21 t/ha), rye (2.73 t/ha), corn (6.6 t/ha) and peas (3.13 t/ha).

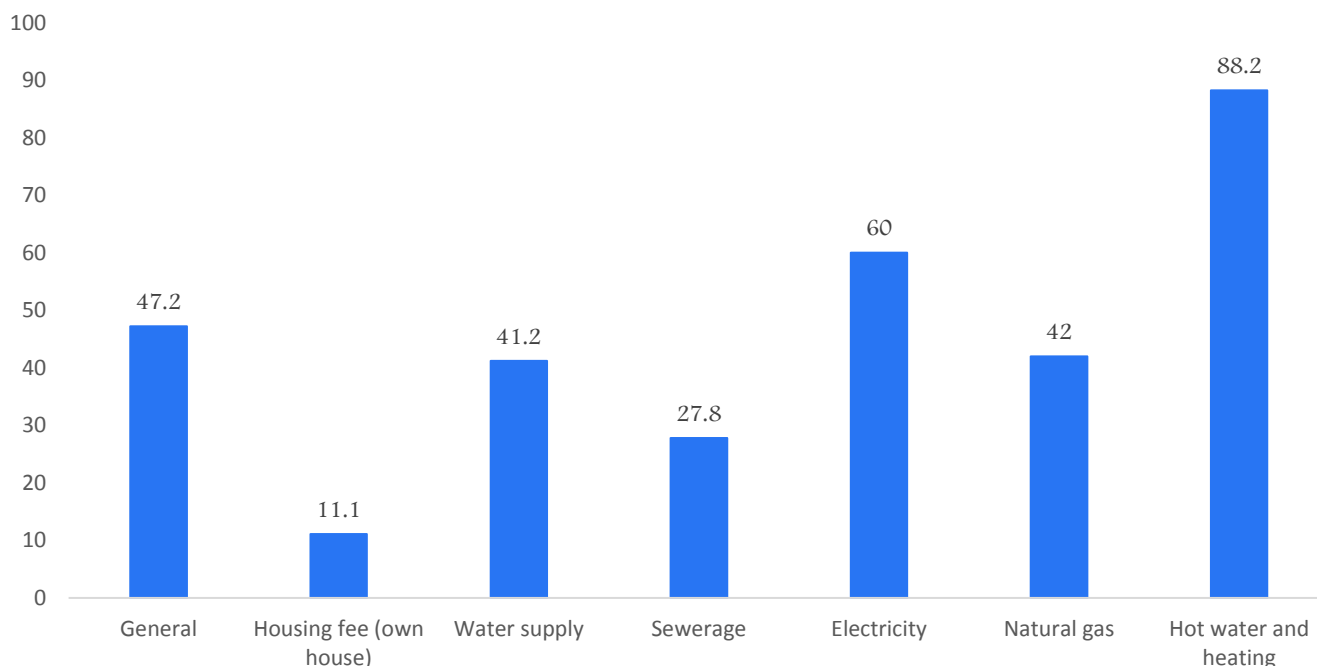
## Socio-Economic Situation in Donbas

Among the major economic and social problems in their communities, respondents of focus group discussions often mentioned financial problems such as low salaries and pensions, and high and constantly increasing prices. Another major concern is difficulties in finding jobs, which is also explained by decreasing number of opportunities due to closure of enterprises and low wages.

In many settlements, respondents also pointed to the lack of medical services. Many have expressed uncertainty about the future and fear of the resumption of hostilities.

Issuing and/or renewal of documents, difficulty in crossing the contact line, and inaccessibility or difficulty in having access to banking services remain the main concerns particularly for residents of NGCA.

**Graph 7: Housing, water, electricity, gas and heating price dynamics in November 2016 when compared to December 2015, %**



High prices for utility services and high cost of fuel are more relevant to residents in Ukraine GCA. As shown in **Graph 7**, average prices for the utilities in Ukraine in 2016 grew by 47.2 percent. The largest increase of prices included cost of hot water and heating by 88.2 percent, electricity by 60 percent and natural gas by 42 percent.

Utility services are generally functional, however, sometimes poorly. For example, in Mariupol respondents complained about very cold heating pipes and lukewarm water. In Alchevsk people have problems with water supply. In Debaltsevo people complained about the lack of heating in the vicinities of the city.

People living in NGCA report that in their settlements utility tariffs in comparison with those of 2014 have not changed, and are now significantly lower compared to the rest of Ukraine.

In the areas close to the contact line, the situation is more complex due to continuing shelling. In those areas, the enterprises do not operate and job opportunities are very limited.

Many young people and families with children have left these areas. Reconstruction of destroyed houses and other key infrastructure is, and will remain in the future, a serious concern and will need significant support.

## Food Availability in NGCA

Analysis of the food availability in 2016 shows that cereal, dairy and eggs, and oil have been widely available on the market in Luhansk and Donetsk NGCA (**Table 1**). On the other hand, commodities such as beef, pork and pork fat, potatoes and vegetables are less available.

**Table 1. Food availability calendar in NGCA 2016**

Commodity	Calendar for Luhansk NGCA Market												Calendar for Donetsk NGCA Market											
	2016												2016											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rice	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Wheat bread	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Rye bread	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Wheat flour	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Pasta	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Buckwheat	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Potato	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Beef	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Pork	Y	Y	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Poultry	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Boil. sausages	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Eggs	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Butter	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Sunflower oil	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Pork fat	Y	Y	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Milk	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Sour cream	W	Y	W	W	W	Y	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Y	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Curd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Cabbage	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Carrot	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Beetroot	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	O	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Onion	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Sugar	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Availability Key	W		<b>Widely Available</b> (available in 90 - 100 percent of all monitoring shops)																					
	Y		<b>Not Widely Available</b> (available in 50 - 89 percent of all monitoring shops)																					
	O		<b>Sparsely Available</b> (available in 11 - 49 percent of all monitoring shops)																					
	R		<b>Not available</b> (0-10 percent)																					

Data coming from focus group discussions and key informants interviews such as local farmers and traders, shop owners and producers confirm that in 2016 there were no major issues with availability related to the supply chains as compared to 2014 and partially 2015. Respondents seem to agree that the main reasons for the lower availability of some commodities is a lack of demand and a declining purchasing power.

It is also worth highlighting that there is a major difference between the availability of food commodities in urban and rural settlements. In most of the urban settlements almost all commodities are available on the market. This holds true especially for larger cities such as Donetsk and Luhansk.

The situation is reported to be different in rural settlements where commodities such as fresh meat and vegetables are considerably less available. Lower purchasing power of the population in rural settlements could be a possible reason for this difference.

## Food consumption in Donbas

Food expenditures are the major budget component for many families living in the conflict zone. Data coming from focus group discussion shows that, for many, food exceeded half of the monthly expenditures sometimes reaching 80 - 90 percent. According to the REACH assessment, around 46 percent of households in NGCA spend more than 75 percent of their budget on food (**Table 2**).

**Table 2. Share of Food Expenditure by Areas (GCA/NGCA)**

	GCA	IDPs	NGCA
Up to 50 percent	45.8	48.5	20.5
50-65 percent	26.3	27.9	17.5
65-75 percent	17.3	15.7	16.9
More than 75 percent	10.6	7.8	45.1

In all settlements, markets remain the main source of food. According to respondents, there are no major issues with availability of products in the stores, however high prices make basic commodities less affordable.

Other important sources of food are own production and humanitarian assistance. Although these sources do not fully cover food needs of the families, they allow them to reduce the cost of food and divert funds saved to other vital expenditures such as health, education and utilities. According to the respondents, having land plots is a major help. Growing fruit and vegetables in private gardens allow some families to have access to these products all year around, allow preservation for the winter as well as get additional income by selling part of the harvest at nearby markets.

In comparison with the situation before the conflict, all respondents' diet quality is significantly poorer. People eat less pork, beef, fish, fruits and vegetables. Their diet mainly consists of cereals, soups, potatoes and seasonal vegetables such as cabbage and carrots. Meat is rarely consumed and when affordable, less expensive varieties such as chicken and low quality sub-products of meat such as sausages are purchased. Part of the respondents stopped buying eggs due to a rise in price with the approach of winter. Despite wide availability in the market, milk and dairy products tend to be provided, almost exclusively, only to children. Cheese is almost excluded altogether from the diet. Because of high prices, people are consuming less buckwheat, which is traditionally an important food component of the local diet. Legumes and nuts are also very rarely consumed. One of the commonly used products is sunflower oil. Sweets and confectionery are rarely consumed and provided almost exclusively to children. Sugar is typically present in the diet in the form of homemade jams or as condiment for tea.

## Livelihoods and Coping Strategies in Donbas

Main sources of income among respondents of focus group discussions are salaries in the public sector, pensions and social payments. This means there is a high dependency on the public budget. According to recent REACH assessment, around 40 percent of respondents residing in GCA and around 60 percent of respondents in NGCA indicated different social benefits including pensions as their most important source of income. Compared to the situation before the conflict, the level of income in absolute numbers has not changed while purchasing power has decreased significantly due to the rise of prices and tariffs.

In all settlements respondents agreed that it is easier to provide their households with food during the summer period. Food access is harder in the winter due to other expenses such as the cost of utilities, medicine bills, higher prices of some food commodities including vegetables, fruit, milk, eggs etc. Moreover, most of the respondents also indicated that it is easier to find a part-time or a temporary job in the spring or summer especially in land cultivation, repair work and subsistence farming.

Recent state statistics confirm that the situation in the conflict area remains tense. According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, unemployment rates (ILO methodology<sup>4</sup>) were the highest in the country, reaching 14.7 and 17.4 percent respectively. Employers' needs for employees in 2016 in Ukraine started to grow after two years of steady decline. Between January and September 2016 needs increased by 37.6 percent in Ukraine compared to the same period of 2015. A different picture, however, can be observed in the two conflict-affected oblasts of eastern Ukraine where needs have decreased. In Donetsk oblast, they declined by 13.9 percent and in Luhansk oblast by 4.4 percent during the reported period.

Opinions on how difficult it is to find a source of income under current circumstances vary. According to respondents, jobs are increasingly more available in trade, general and social services, which are mainly occupied by women. Men can more easily find a job or a part-time job in factories, construction and repair companies, etc. Highly paid jobs are equally hard to find for both men and women.

According to the respondents in areas near the contact line many of those who had left are now coming back. However, due to lack of regularly paid work, many young people, mostly men, are leaving again for temporary work elsewhere.

All respondents (both recipients and those not receiving humanitarian aid) confirmed that humanitarian aid plays an important role for people in their region.

According to the respondents, salary for men and women assumed to be equal. However, according to State Statistics Service of Ukraine, the average monthly salary of women during the first 9 months of 2016 was UAH 4,301 while men were paid 34 percent more, i.e. UAH 5,789. Analysis of data from the REACH assessment confirm these differences.

## Food Basket Price Trend

**Graph 8** represents the dynamics of the cost of the food basket at national and NGCA levels starting from the beginning of the conflict in March 2014 until December 2016.

Throughout 2016, markets remained stable in both GCA and NGCA. Seasonality (winter and summer periods) significantly affects prices of food items. Since October 2016 prices started to rise again in both GCA and NGCA. In December 2016, the cost of a food basket reached UAH 702 in GCA and UAH 880 in NGCA. The cost of food basket remains 25 percent higher in NGCA compared to GCA.

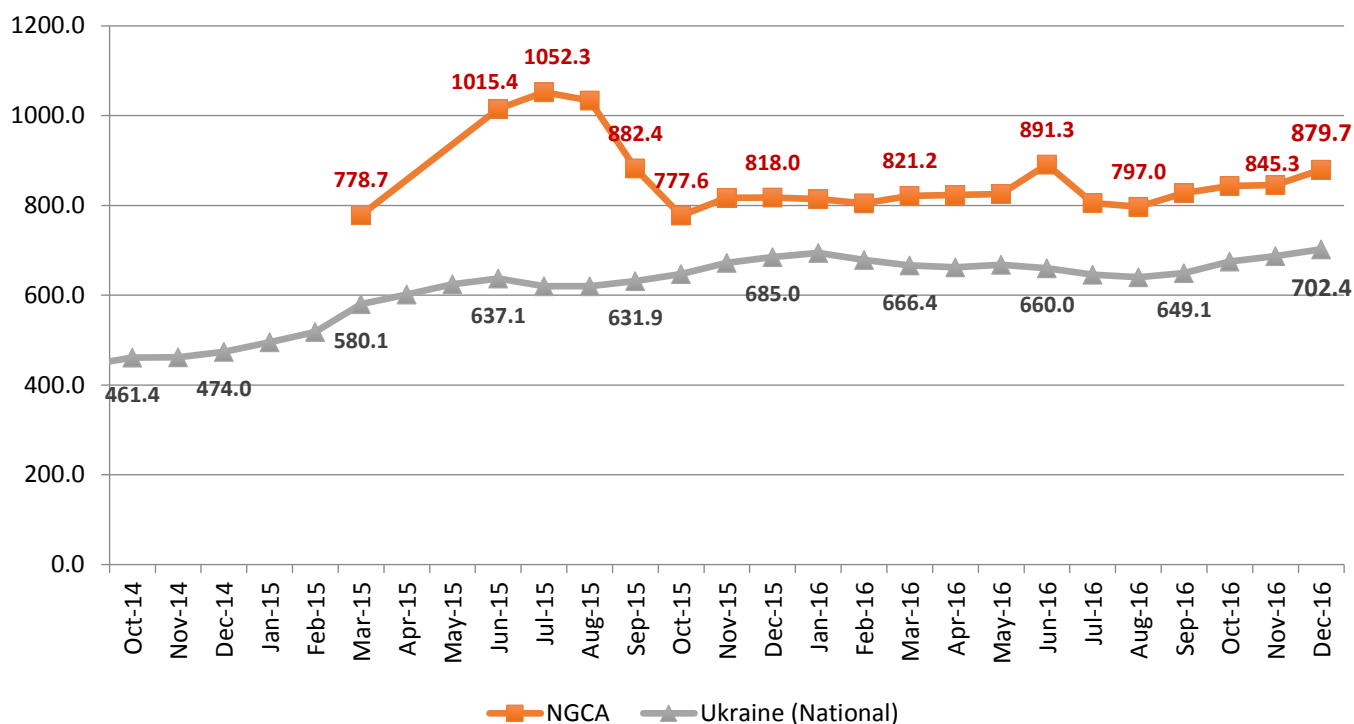
Higher cost of food basket is reported in settlements situated closer to contact line.

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<sup>4</sup> ILO Unemployment Rate refers to the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed by ILO standard. Under the ILO approach, those who are considered as unemployed are either: 1. Out of work but are actively looking for a job or 2. Out of work and are waiting to start a new job in the next two weeks.

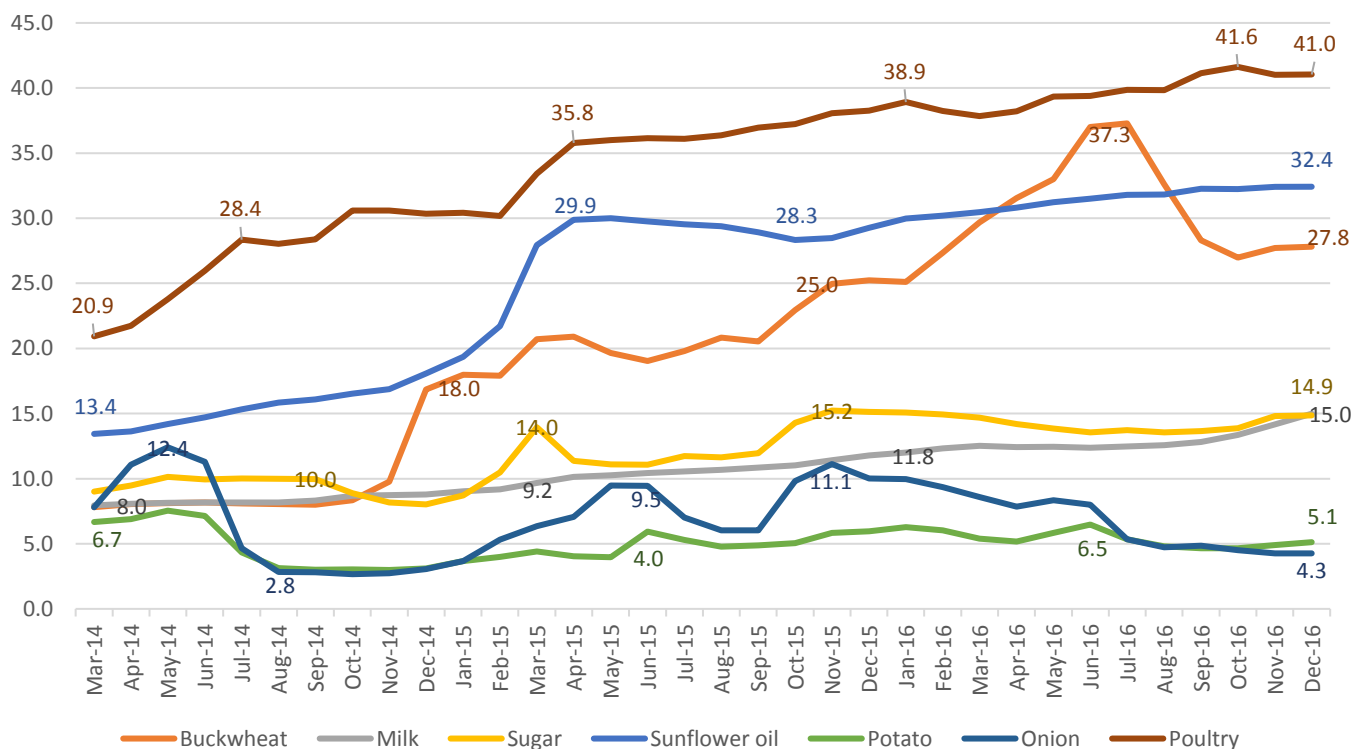


Graph 8: Comparison of Food Basket cost (NGCA compared to National Average)



Graph 9 shows prices for different food commodities. Generally prices for all food commodities remained relatively stable in 2016 with the exception of buckwheat, onion and potato. Since the beginning of the year buckwheat increased constantly each month. However, in August as a result of introduction of new harvest, prices started to decrease and remain stable for the last three months. Prices for potato and onion decreased significantly in summer period as well. On the other hand, prices for sunflower oil, poultry and milk increase each month in a small rate during the year.

Graph 9: National Price Trends by Food Commodities, UAH



## Exchange Rate 2016

The highest exchange rate of USD to UAH was registered in February 2016 when 1 USD was exchanged for 27.3 UAH. The lowest exchange rate was registered in January 2016 when 1 USD was exchanged for 23.23 UAH.

Currently, January 2017, 1 USD is exchanged for 26.99 UAH. On a year-on-year basis, the Ukrainian national currency devaluated in 2016 with a peak in February 2016, followed by a period of volatility and further devaluation in the last quarter. Nevertheless, Hryvna has been more stable in 2016 compared to 2015.

Graph 10: USD to UAH exchange rate in 2016



More information and reports on Ukraine Market Monitoring can be found at [WFP VAM Ukraine webpage](#).

It affects those who travel to GCA to receive their pensions and social benefits in Hryvna and then exchange once back in NGCA.



## Market Update - Reporting Month - Dec-16

Oblast	Commodity	Price Data		Change From		Direction of Change	
		Current Month (Dec-16)	Previous Month (Sep-16)	Previous Month	Ref. Period (Sep-16)	From Prev. Month (+/-5%)	From Ref. Period (+/-15%)
Dnipropetrovsk (GCA)	Rice (Kg)	15.4	14.6	106%	106%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	11.4	11.1	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	9.8	9.5	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	8.6	8.2	106%	106%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	9.1	8.8	104%	104%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	26.8	26.8	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	5.4	4.8	111%	111%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	87.5	88.9	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	74.9	78.1	96%	96%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	40.2	40.4	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	58.3	59.6	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	19.9	13.2	150%	150%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	16.5	13.8	119%	119%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	39.2	34.1	115%	115%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	76.7	70.8	108%	108%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	132.5	108.5	122%	122%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	32.6	32.0	102%	102%	▲	▲
	Pork fat (Kg)	46.6	40.8	114%	114%	▲	▲
	Cabbage (Kg)	3.3	3.0	110%	110%	▲	▲
	Carrot (Kg)	3.9	3.9	98%	98%	▲	▲
Beetroot (Kg)	3.2	2.9	112%	112%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	4.3	4.6	93%	93%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	14.7	13.4	110%	110%	▲	▲	
Donetsk (GCA)	Rice (Kg)	16.8	16.7	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	10.4	10.2	102%	102%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	14.2	14.2	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	8.8	8.5	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	10.1	9.6	105%	105%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	29.0	31.3	93%	93%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	6.2	6.5	96%	96%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	71.2	69.6	102%	102%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	67.7	65.6	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	40.6	38.6	105%	105%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	61.9	61.7	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	19.5	13.9	140%	140%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	16.3	13.2	124%	124%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	41.2	36.8	112%	112%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	76.6	67.7	113%	113%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	137.2	120.6	114%	114%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	34.0	34.1	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Pork fat (Kg)	39.0	37.0	105%	105%	▲	▲
	Cabbage (Kg)	4.3	4.9	88%	88%	▲	▲
	Carrot (Kg)	4.4	5.0	89%	89%	▲	▲
Beetroot (Kg)	4.8	4.7	102%	102%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	4.9	5.4	90%	90%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	14.6	13.8	106%	106%	▲	▲	
Luhanska (GCA)	Rice (Kg)	16.9	17.1	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	10.7	11.3	95%	95%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	10.8	10.6	102%	102%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	8.5	8.2	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	9.6	9.6	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	28.7	30.9	93%	93%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	5.4	5.0	108%	108%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	79.8	76.7	104%	104%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	66.7	67.9	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	32.4	41.1	79%	79%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	49.9	49.8	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	20.0	13.7	146%	146%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	12.1	10.2	119%	119%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	36.3	32.2	113%	113%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	85.5	73.2	117%	117%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	137.6	103.4	133%	133%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	29.6	30.1	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Pork fat (Kg)	33.5	33.5	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Cabbage (Kg)	3.5	3.2	112%	112%	▲	▲
	Carrot (Kg)	4.3	4.2	102%	102%	▲	▲
Beetroot (Kg)	3.9	3.3	117%	117%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	4.4	4.9	91%	91%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	14.9	14.0	107%	107%	▲	▲	
Kharkivka (GCA)	Rice (Kg)	16.5	16.0	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	8.6	8.2	105%	105%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	8.5	7.9	107%	107%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	8.2	7.9	104%	104%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	10.9	10.5	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	28.2	27.3	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	5.1	4.4	115%	115%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	85.8	86.8	99%	99%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	72.3	74.9	97%	97%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	40.4	40.4	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	63.0	56.9	111%	111%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	19.6	13.2	149%	149%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	14.5	12.2	119%	119%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	34.5	29.3	118%	118%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	80.4	76.6	105%	105%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	127.5	107.0	119%	119%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	31.9	31.0	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Pork fat (Kg)	48.6	42.6	114%	114%	▲	▲
	Cabbage (Kg)	3.1	2.5	124%	124%	▲	▲
	Carrot (Kg)	3.1	3.4	90%	90%	▲	▲
Beetroot (Kg)	3.0	2.7	110%	110%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	4.1	4.5	90%	90%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	15.3	14.1	108%	108%	▲	▲	
National	Rice (Kg)	16.3	15.9	102%	102%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	10.8	10.5	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	10.5	10.2	104%	104%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	8.7	8.4	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	9.5	9.3	102%	102%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	27.8	28.3	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	5.1	4.7	110%	110%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	84.4	82.8	102%	102%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	70.6	71.8	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	41.0	41.1	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	60.3	58.1	104%	104%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	20.3	13.3	152%	152%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	15.0	12.8	117%	117%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	37.7	33.1	114%	114%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	79.3	72.6	109%	109%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	132.1	109.3	121%	121%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	32.4	32.3	100%	100%	▲	▲
	Pork fat (Kg)	40.7	37.3	109%	109%	▲	▲
	Cabbage (Kg)	3.7	3.4	109%	109%	▲	▲
	Carrot (Kg)	3.9	4.2	94%	94%	▲	▲
Beetroot (Kg)	3.6	3.3	109%	109%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	4.3	4.8	88%	88%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	14.9	13.7	109%	109%	▲	▲	
NGCA	Rice (Kg)	22.0	23.0	96%	96%	▲	▲
	Wheat bread (Loaf)	9.7	9.0	109%	109%	▲	▲
	Rye bread (Loaf)	11.7	11.1	105%	105%	▲	▲
	Wheat flour (Kg)	6.6	6.8	97%	97%	▲	▲
	Pasta (Kg)	11.6	11.5	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Buckwheat grits (Kg)	31.3	31.7	99%	99%	▲	▲
	Potato (Kg)	6.7	6.5	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Beef (Kg)	145.5	122.3	119%	119%	▲	▲
	Pork (Kg)	112.6	110.9	102%	102%	▲	▲
	Poultry (Kg)	57.0	53.5	107%	107%	▲	▲
	Boiled sausages (Kg)	57.1	54.0	106%	106%	▲	▲
	Eggs (10 Pieces)	23.5	23.2	101%	101%	▲	▲
	Milk (Litre)	18.6	16.6	112%	112%	▲	▲
	Sour cream (Litre)	54.3	52.8	103%	103%	▲	▲
	Curd (Kg)	85.2	81.5	105%	105%	▲	▲
	Butter (Kg)	112.9	108.5	104%	104%	▲	▲
	Sunflower oil (Litre)	32.6	33.4	98%	98%	▲	▲
	Pork fat (Kg)	81.6	86.0	95%	95%	▲	▲
	Cabbage (Kg)	5.1	5.5	93%	93%	▲	▲
	Carrot (Kg)	7.3	9.0	80%	80%	▲	▲
Beetroot (Kg)	6.6	5.4	121%	121%	▲	▲	
Onion (Kg)	6.6	6.0	111%	111%	▲	▲	
Sugar (Kg)	18.9	20.3	93%	93%	▲	▲	

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