Ukraine

Emergency Response Plan
January–December 2024

Protecting agricultural livelihoods of rural populations in war-affected areas
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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
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The ongoing war in Ukraine continues to exacerbate the vulnerability of rural communities, especially those living in the grey zone within 50 kilometres from the frontline. Rural households and small farmers have lost their productive capacities as a result of displacement, damaged land, infrastructure and equipment, and inaccessible or unaffordable input supplies. The combination of high input prices, storage and logistics constraints, and unfavourable market prices has compromised the ability of rural communities to sustain their livelihoods. As a result, rural communities are increasingly becoming food aid recipients.

**Humanitarian landscape at a glance**

The assessment of the humanitarian needs in Ukraine in 2024 shows that over 14.6 million people (nearly 40 percent of the country’s population) will require humanitarian support. The 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) prioritizes food security and livelihoods assistance to over 3.3 million people in most urgent need, predominantly in the eastern and southern regions. This includes 2.9 million people who require food aid and 1.8 million people who require emergency livelihoods assistance. These groups overlap by 30 percent, which means that around one-third of those targeted with food aid are rural populations who typically grow their own food.

Governmental social assistance schemes have limited capacity to extend current assistance to the affected population that is assisted by the international community. It is therefore critical to enhance the resilience of the population to reduce their dependence on social assistance.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has developed its Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for 2024, which complements the efforts of livelihoods partners in Ukraine, aiming to enable these communities to return to production and reduce their reliance on humanitarian assistance. The effective and comprehensive implementation of ERP 2024 heavily relies on receiving timely funding. This funding is crucial for restoring the food security and self-sufficiency of vulnerable and war-affected rural households.

**Escalation of the war and needs**

Over the past two years, the war has exacerbated an already dire situation that was previously confined to the eastern region of the country. The scope of needs is increasing as the war continues. People who are unable to safeguard or recover their livelihoods – as the cornerstone of their resilience – run the risk of becoming permanently dependent on food aid and cash assistance. Therefore, protecting the productive capacities of their households from further decline is imperative. Furthermore, to maintain production in the face of these challenges, farmers and rural households need timely access to seeds, fertilizer, feed, livestock and...
markets. Enhancing the benefits available to rural households in exchange for their contributions to the larger agricultural system would be made possible by reviving and maintaining small-scale agricultural activities.

**Damages to agricultural land, assets, and infrastructure**

The Third Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (February 2022–December 2023) estimates that the damage and losses amount to USD 80.1 billion in the agriculture sector and USD 1.4 billion in the irrigation and water resources sector. Moreover, according to the same assessment, the area under cultivation in 2022 fell by around 20 percent, and grain and oilseed production by 30 percent compared to the previous year.\(^2\)

Overall, approximately 174 000 square kilometres (17.4 million hectares [ha]) are potentially contaminated, according to preliminary official estimates.\(^3\) A large size of arable lands were abandoned because it is difficult to harvest or access fields that are either confirmed or believed to be contaminated. This has led to a substantial decrease in the amount of land sown in 2022 compared to previous years. Inaction will prevent many households and small-scale farmers from resuming their production, which will have a more significant impact on food security. Therefore, prioritizing the demining of arable lands is crucial for enabling the resumption of agricultural production, ensuring a more secure and stable food supply for the nation, and contributing to the broader global food security landscape.

Critical infrastructure has also been destroyed by the war, notably the Kakhovka Dam and its reservoir, which served as the backbone of the largest irrigation system in Europe, supplying 306 500 ha of agricultural lands in Dnipropetrovska, Khersonska, and Zaporizka oblasts that along with Mykolaiivska and Odeska oblasts made up more than 25 percent of all of Ukraine’s arable land prior to the war. The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (October 2023) – supported by FAO – estimates USD 406.6 million in damage and losses to agriculture caused by the breach of the Kakhovka Dam, which impacted not only the actively farmed lands but also fish, fruit and vegetable production that ensured diversity of micronutrients and national food security.\(^4\)

**Loss of livelihoods and production**

Rural households, who are already among the most vulnerable and impoverished groups in Ukraine, have been directly affected by the war, suffering from the contaminated land, damaged tools and equipment, and high rates of displacement. Farmers are unable to tend to their fields, harvest and sell their crops and livestock products, because the war has restricted the movement of people and goods. More than one in four rural households have decreased or stopped farming as a result of the
war, with one in every three doing so in the frontline oblasts.⁵ In 2023, the cultivated area of cereal crops decreased by 9 percent for small agricultural enterprises and by 20 percent for frontline enterprises, in comparison with 2022. Furthermore, 12 percent of small enterprises reported that unexploded ordnance may have contaminated their land; with one in three reporting so in the frontline oblasts.⁶

Commercial crop producers reported 2.3 percent decrease in cultivated land area in Ukraine compared to pre-war figures, totalling 266 400 ha loss. Approximately 10 percent of surveyed enterprises reported having part of their land potentially contaminated by unexploded ordnance, rising to over 21 percent in the frontline oblasts with a higher share of damaged agricultural machinery and equipment.⁷

**Increasing challenges for women and the elderly**

Along the frontlines, the percentage of elderly persons is rising while that of young persons is falling. Women and elderly people are playing an increasingly important role in providing care for the family as more men are serving in the military. In order to continue producing food and securing income, they urgently need to be supported.

**Non-displaced, war-affected people**

Out of 8.5 million non-displaced people, 4.4 million are in need of humanitarian assistance. These individuals are dispersed throughout Ukraine, but the frontline areas have the largest concentrations of them. The most food-insecure people are frequently those who have not been displaced; they need livelihoods assistance in the form of emergency inputs for crops and livestock.

**Impact on global food security**

Ukraine continues to be one of the top producers and exporters of agricultural goods worldwide, and it is a vital supplier of grains and oilseeds to the global market. In total, 41 percent of the nation’s exports prior to the war came from commercial agriculture, including exports to nations in Asia, the Near East, and North Africa, among others, with food security challenges.⁸ Ukraine was exporting enough grain annually to feed 400 million people.⁹ Apart from the decreased production within the nation, regular difficulties with Black Sea shipping routes have further limited supplies on the international market. The global food security is threatened by these drops in planting, harvesting, and exporting.
Results achieved under Ukraine Response Programme in 2023

Pillar 1: Restored food security and self-sufficiency in frontline communities

Enhancing food security and livelihoods: comprehensive assistance for rural households

- **Seed distribution**: 64,320 households produced 540 kg of potatoes and/or 539 kg of vegetables per household, enabling them to meet their needs and generate income from selling surplus.

- **USD 10 million in cash and vouchers** to 33,400 rural households for up to three months, enabled them to reduce their reliance on emergency coping strategies; only 13 percent of them needed external aid.

- Supplying **poultry** and **poultry feed** to 7,300 households, enabled them to boost their protein intake; 85 percent of households diversified their diet. Allocating 11.2 tonnes of **animal feed** to 70,312 households, enabled them to increase liquidity; 77 percent of households saved on the feed costs.

Pillar 2: Restored critical agricultural production and value chains

Empowering agricultural recovery: seeds, energy, and livelihoods support for small farmers

- **5,744 tonnes of cereal seeds** supported 6,112 small farmers, fostering crop diversification (maize, pea, spring barley, spring wheat and sunflower). Estimated cultivation on over 26,705 ha could produce 94,000 tonnes of wheat, meeting needs of 888,000 Ukrainians. Overall, the beneficiaries were enabled to produce 234,000 tonnes of cereals.

- **74 generators restored energy for food industry**, including fish farming and livestock processing. Sustained agroprocessing preserved rural employment and enhanced resilience in war-affected areas.

- **Enhanced coordination for critical food services**: FAO, jointly with the World Food Programme (WFP), cleared 300 ha from explosive remnants, which allowed safe farming. Additionally, USD 54,000 in cash transfers supported 54 mine-affected farmers, promoting the resumption of agricultural activities.
Pillar 3: Enhanced coordination and technical support to maintain critical food system services

Preserving agricultural heritage: climate change adaptation, empowerment of farmers, and long-term food security

- **FAO relocated 53 000 genetic accessions** from Kharkiv to a depository in western Ukraine, supporting climate-resilient crop development. Diverse varieties enable farmers to select cultivars suited to local conditions. **Conservation safeguards biodiversity** for future food security challenges.

Infrastructure and capacity enhancement for improved border biosafety

- **FAO supported State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection with equipment for two border laboratories, enhancing grain quality assessment.** Technical aid was extended to six regional laboratories, improving diagnostics for prompt biosecurity responses and compliance with the World Organisation for Animal Health regulations. The intervention enabled Ukraine to enhance its global credibility in food safety.
Under its ERP 2024, FAO aims to provide life-saving assistance to war-affected people in rural areas, enabling them to secure spring and winter crops harvest, maintain healthy and productive livestock, augment food and income sources, and afford basic needs while restoring their production. This response leads to measurable gains in restoring self-sufficiency and local food supplies near the frontline, while also addressing urgent food security threats with the appropriate speed.

FAO focuses its humanitarian assistance on affected populations in ten frontline oblasts, namely, Chernihivska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Luhanska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, Sumska and Zaporizka oblasts (Figure 1). In particular, FAO will provide critically needed assistance to internally displaced people, returnees, and other affected populations, focusing on vulnerable households with at least one member with a disability, large households with three or more children, households with at least one older person, single parent households and those that have been disproportionately affected by the loss of livelihoods.

FAO’s ERP 2024 aims to reach 821 000 people in frontline oblasts, with a special focus on those living in the grey zone. The primary focus is to continue providing high-quality seeds and fertilizer for cereal production in spring and autumn/winter seasons to people not yet reached since the
beginning of the war or facing new challenges. Emergency livelihoods support to rural households includes high-quality vegetable seeds and seed potatoes, building materials for livestock shelters, agricultural tools and equipment, live animals, animal feed and veterinary kits (either in-kind or using sectoral cash and vouchers, as long as markets operate accordingly).

Additionally, FAO will provide a tailored technical response in the event of large shocks such as the Kakhovka Dam breach or potential zoonosis epidemics like rabies. This response will include assisting farmers in responding to immediate threats while adapting to the new environment, shifting production while strengthening their capacity and resilience to transition from humanitarian need to self-sufficiency.

The following outcomes will serve as a catalyst for prompt, multicluster and life-saving assistance to war-affected people in rural areas. They will not only reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance but prepare for early recovery and consolidation of peace in the future (the ERP is complementary to FAO’s Recovery and Development Plan 2024–2027). The outcomes will be achieved in close collaboration with line ministries, local authorities and affected communities, focusing on the following key priorities:

- enabling rural war-affected households and communities to protect and restore their food production and transition to self-sufficiency;
- ensuring sufficient local food supply near the frontline; and
- addressing emergencies with specialized technical response.

Empowering rural resilience: comprehensive packages for small farmers and rural households

FAO will provide high-quality agricultural inputs to small farmers and rural farming households, enabling them to maximize crop productivity, avoid the depletion of productive assets and maintain the local economy. This is especially important for supplying local agrifood systems in rural and urban areas near the frontline. These inputs will include certified cereal and oil seeds such as wheat, sunflower and soybean for the spring season and wheat seeds for the autumn/winter season. Moreover, rural households will receive vegetable seed packages and seed potatoes for planting in the spring season. The distribution of seeds will consider the preferences of affected communities and local agroecological conditions. Particular attention will be paid to water availability and security in view of the changing context and impacts of the war. Additionally, affected communities will receive basic extension support, including trainings on good agricultural practices and soil and water management.
One Health: Integrated approach to animal health and livestock support in war-affected regions

Vulnerable people who have lost productive assets will be provided with one-day old live poultry, ensuring an immediate improvement to food security and nutrition and the rapid reestablishment of their economic activities. Similarly, rural households rearing dairy cows, pigs and poultry will be provided with animal feed support and livestock shelter building materials. This would enhance the diversity of food sources accessible in rural communities by boosting livestock productivity and reducing the cost of animal food protein in peri-urban and rural locations.

Supporting animal health services in war-affected rural communities is equally crucial. To guarantee food production, boost productivity, and assist in the control of animal diseases that can spread to other parts of the nation, FAO will supply immunizations and veterinary supplies. To strengthen the surveillance of zoonoses that could endanger the health of humans and animals, FAO will also provide technical and operational support to the Government of Ukraine and oblast administrations. This is especially crucial in regions where the war has made it more difficult to conduct routine preventive measures. In addition to other diseases of concern, special attention will be paid to the care and surveillance of rabies.

Empowering communities through sustainable development of fisheries

FAO will support communal fish production by distributing sustainable fishing inputs (including fingerlings, feed and gear) and providing training to enhance technical capacities and improve nutrition. By mid-autumn 2024, each restocked ha will produce at least one tonne of fish. This will be complemented with the provision of equipment to facilitate both rearing activities and preservation, such as cold chain, energy supply and water management.

Access to safe and affordable firewood for war-affected rural communities

The provision of firewood for cooking and heating will provide rural households with access to affordable wood (which has become increasingly scarce due to the presence of unexploded ordnance and explosive remnants of war). During the upcoming winter, FAO will identify the households that are most in need and distribute sectoral cash. To further assist such communities, FAO will collaborate closely with forestry authorities and the Shelter Cluster to explore sustainable and effective solutions.
**Rapid resumption of income generation capacities: support programme for increased resilience**

In the spring and winter seasons, FAO will support the most vulnerable farming and livestock-keeping households along the frontline oblasts through cash+, combining unconditional cash assistance with productive inputs, assets and training. The disbursement of cash will increase household purchasing power for three consecutive months, improving access to nutritious food during times of deteriorated agricultural and food production, while the distribution of inputs and facilitation of trainings will boost household food production capacities.

**Restoring agriculture in the face of land contamination**

Explosives have contaminated agricultural land in Ukraine, forcing small-scale farmers and rural households to reduce or cease food production. This jeopardizes the availability, variety, and safety of food. As part of its response measures, FAO programmed its flagship initiative, which is being implemented in partnership with WFP. The overall objective of the FAO-WFP joint programme is to support sustainable agricultural activities in areas severely impacted by the war and to promote food security by unblocking small-scale farmland and household plots and putting them back into productive use through mine action. By providing 20,000 households the resources and vouchers they need to restart farming, it seeks to support household agricultural production, which is hampered by the presence of unexploded ordnance. The project prioritizes rural households in order to encourage self-sufficiency and reduce reliance on humanitarian aid.

The joint initiative is implemented in the three phases (Figure 2):

- To guarantee that the project reaches the most vulnerable rural communities affected by the war, Phase 1 entails identifying land through satellite imaging and mapping for clearance and rehabilitation, using transparent targeting, identification, and selection criteria.

- Phase 2 raises awareness of explosive risks in selected areas and reduces the threat of contamination through technical and non-technical surveys and/or clearances. This covers spot clearing of vital agrifood infrastructure in addition to demining and explosive remnants of war clearance on agricultural land.

- Phase 3 enhances mine action by offering comprehensive activity resumption packages that support rural communities and small farmers in their efforts to revive agricultural livelihoods.
The programme, which requires an estimated USD 100 million, aims to remotely survey 80 percent of potentially affected rural households and small-scale farmers in the three targeted oblasts – Kharkivska, Mykolaivska, and Khersonska oblasts. Depending on budget allocation, the programme assessment and action will expand to Sumska and Chernihivska oblasts.

The demining initiative goes well beyond a short-term response plan, requiring prolonged intervention. While the ERP takes care of the immediate requirements, communities may continue to be at risk from mines and unexploded ordnance. Therefore, longer-term assistance programmes that incorporate demining operations can help develop lasting solutions that will eventually ensure the safety and security of the affected communities and sectors.

**Building resilience and sustainability in agrifood sector**

In response to the complex challenges posed by the crisis, FAO has adopted a forward-thinking approach, integrating longer-term planning into its operations. While addressing immediate needs through ERP 2024, FAO recognizes the importance of strategic planning to mitigate risks, enhance preparedness, and foster community resilience. Thus, a comprehensive recovery strategy spanning 2024–2027 has been developed, aimed at empowering communities to adapt, thrive, and cultivate a safer, more resilient future.
This strategy revolves around three overarching priority areas, all geared towards enhancing the productivity and sustainability of agrifood systems in Ukraine. These priority areas have been translated into nine focused programmes, each designed to address specific challenges and opportunities.

Figure 3. Priority areas and focused programmes of FAO’s Recovery and Development Plan 2024–2027

Priority area 1
Enhancing Ukrainian agrifood systems – a path to greater productivity and resilience

- Programme 1. Resilient and adaptive value chains
- Programme 2. Improved agrifood trade for global food security
- Programme 3. Integrated food-energy systems for sustainable value chains

Priority area 2
Facilitating transformation of Ukrainian agrifood systems pathway towards sustainability

- Programme 4. One Health and food safety
- Programme 5. Resilient aquaculture and fisheries
- Programme 6. Promoting European Union sustainability framework at the corporate level

Priority area 3
Safeguarding landscapes and managing natural resources

- Programme 7. Mine action for revitalization of rural communities
- Programme 8. Climate-smart and regenerative agriculture
- Programme 9. Sustainable forestry

Source: Authors’ own elaboration.

Through these programmes, FAO aims to not only address immediate challenges but also lay the groundwork for long-term resilience and sustainability in Ukraine's agrifood sector. By fostering innovation, collaboration, and responsible resource management, this strategic approach endeavours to create lasting positive impacts for both communities and ecosystems.
Outcomes

FAO’s 2024 ERP is designed to facilitate emergency support to rural households and smallholder farmers in the areas most affected by war. The ERP aims to rapidly reduce the humanitarian needs of rural communities and to address their immediate requirements to resume production.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Required funding (USD million)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Outcome 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secure spring and winter crops harvest</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Outcome 2</td>
<td>52.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintain healthy and productive livestock</td>
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<td>Outcome 3</td>
<td>15.4</td>
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<td>Augment food and income sources to reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance</td>
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<td>Outcome 4</td>
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<td>Cash+ to safeguard basic needs of rural families while restoring production</td>
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<td>Food security and livelihoods coordination, information and analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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Outcome 1.
Secure spring and winter crops harvest

Ensure access to diversified food production by securing spring and winter crops production in 2024.

Funding required: USD 45 million

**Output 1.1.** At least 100,000 rural households (including returnees and internally displaced people settled in rural areas) are provided with emergency agricultural assistance to improve crop production for the 2024 spring farming season (USD 21.8 million).

- Distribute assorted vegetable seed varieties by the beginning of the spring season (depending on beneficiary preference and agroecological conditions).
- Distribute 50 kg bags of high-quality seed potatoes for planting during the spring season.
- Provide basic technical recommendations for better agricultural production.
- Distribute vouchers for agricultural inputs, basic tools and materials to increase productivity and sustainable use of water resources.
- Provide small-drip irrigation sets to improve efficiency of irrigation activities.

**Result:** A family can produce about 540 kg of potatoes (enough to feed two households for almost one year) and 500 kg of vegetables. This production is worth USD 650.
Output 1.2. Support the cereal and oilseed production of 15 000 small-scale farmers affected by the war with rapid provision of high-quality seeds and fertilizers for both spring and autumn/winter sowing campaigns (USD 23.2 million).

- Distribute high-quality seeds to support 10 000 small farmers in the most war-affected oblasts during the spring season.
- Distribute fertilizers in selected cases, particularly in areas with limited access to markets.
- Distribute high-quality seeds to 5 000 small farmers in the most war-affected oblasts for the winter season.
- Provide basic technical recommendations for better agricultural production.

Result: About 40 tonnes of wheat produced by each beneficiary, enough to feed 280 households for a year and worth over USD 6 000.

Outcome 2. Maintain healthy and productive livestock

Maintain healthy and productive livestock through the timely provision of animal health kits, feed and improved rearing conditions in frontline oblasts.

Funding required: USD 52.1 million

Output 2.1. Improved access to protein-rich foods (e.g. eggs and meat) and related income for 100 000 rural households engaged in livestock production (USD 20.6 million).

- Distribute high-quality animal feed for poultry and dairy producers in rural areas within the oblasts most affected by the war.

Result: Quality feed helps poultry grow and produce more eggs. Feed supplement provides the right balance of nutrients and makes feeding cows more efficient. A healthy cow could provide a beneficiary family with around 8–10 litres of milk per day, based on conservative estimates.

Output 2.2. Improved shelter conditions for livestock production for 20 000 households along the frontline (USD 11.6 million).

- Distribute sectoral cash/vouchers to facilitate access to building and repair materials before the winter to safeguard livestock production and animal welfare.

Result: Rural households have the means and conditions that allow animals to stay alive and productive during winter.
Output 2.3. Provide animal health kits and basic awareness about transboundary animal diseases to 50,000 livestock producers in areas affected by war (USD 10.9 million).
- Distribute sectoral cash/vouchers to facilitate access to assorted veterinary items appropriate for different types of species.
- Provide basic awareness to secure needed veterinary items for the type of livestock production appropriate for each household.

Result: Families have healthier, more productive animals, increasing reliable access to animal-source protein and creating opportunities to earn extra income from small sales.

Output 2.4. At least 170,000 households receive livestock vaccines for different zoonoses of concern across the country (USD 9 million).
- Provide vaccination and treatment services to protect and safeguard livestock against the most devastating epidemic and endemic diseases.
- Improve transboundary animal disease surveillance and strengthen the capacity of animal health authorities at local and national level to identify risk, conduct tests and establish management plans.

Result: FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO) will partner in this One Health campaign, working with government state veterinary services. FAO will focus on preventing the spread of rabies from animals, while WHO will focus on people.

Outcome 3. Augment food and income sources to reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance

Reduce negative coping mechanisms of rural households and agri-food processors, increasing the availability of food and boosting income sources in areas currently affected by the war.

Funding required: USD 15.4 million

Output 3.1. At least 28,500 rural households improve their access to protein-rich food in the short-term, to improve their dietary patterns and secure additional income (USD 1.6 million).
- Distribute live poultry and 25 kg of starter feed to selected households during the 2024 spring season.

Result: In less than two months, households have an improved supply of animal protein for immediate consumption and conserving for winter months. The resulting 98 kg of poultry meat would cost USD 245 to purchase in the market.
Output 3.2. Up to 600 ha of communal fishponds in affected oblasts will be restocked with carp fingerlings (USD 600 000).

- Provide 200 kg/ha of carp fingerlings (polyculture species) to selected communities where markets are partially disrupted.

Result: By mid-autumn, each restocked ha will produce at least one tonne of fish. This is equivalent to around 1 500 carp for consumption within the community, which would cost USD 4 050 in the market.

Output 3.3. Safeguard business continuity and sustainable energy access for agrifood processors supplying critical staple food commodities across Ukraine, particularly in the oblasts most affected by the war (USD 11.6 million).

- Assess needs across critical agrifood value chains affected by power disruptions due to increased attacks on the grid.
- Procure power supply solutions for at least 300 agrifood production enterprises located in the targeted oblasts.

Result: Agribusinesses can quickly resume food production in frontline communities. Some will supply goods for humanitarian food assistance, while others will make charitable donations. Generators and solar power can also support agricultural production, including irrigation.

Output 3.4. At least 2 000 households can access sustainably produced fuelwood (USD 1.6 million).

- Support 2 000 households to access sustainably produced fuelwood, while verifying that forests are sustainably managed and harvested.

Result: Rural households have the means to survive the winter, by heating their homes and preparing food with sustainably harvested wood.
Outcome 4. Cash+ to safeguard basic needs of rural households while restoring production

Secure the basic needs of rural households combining cash transfers with productive assets, inputs and/or technical training to enhance the livelihoods and productive capacities of poor and vulnerable households.

Funding required: USD 36.5 million

Output 4.1. At least 31,500 households receive cash along with livelihoods assistance (cash +) to help them transition back to self-sufficiency (USD 36.5 million).

- Provide multipurpose cash (for three months) to complement the livelihoods assistance packages distributed under Outcomes 1–3 (e.g., poultry kits).

Result: Families can afford their basic needs while restoring their livelihoods and regaining self-sufficiency.

Food security and livelihoods coordination, information and analysis: ERP 2024 enabler

To inform its programming, FAO will regularly assess the impact of the war on food security, agricultural livelihoods and production.

Funding requirement: USD 1 million

Output 1. Effective coordination is established with partner organizations for stronger advocacy, localization, and guidance at the country level to coordinate timely food security response.

Output 2. Reports and publications of actionable information and analysis to support effective programming and coordination efforts aimed at addressing food security and livelihoods challenges.

Result: Enhanced country level coordination and programming to address issues on food security and livelihoods through successful collaborations, advocacy, localization, and the dissemination of instrumental information.
FAO has expanded its presence in Ukraine and established a strong multidisciplinary team to deliver its programmes, with a focus on operations, cash and voucher programming, food security information and analysis, procurement, security, coordination, needs assessments and communications. The FAO Project Office in Kyiv, with field offices in Dnipro, Kharkiv, Lviv and Odesa, continues to oversee emergency operations across the country with a team of over 120 personnel. The country programme is technically and operationally backstopped by the FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia in Budapest and FAO headquarters in Rome.

The field offices closely supervise and monitor the implementation of emergency livelihoods interventions proposed under the ERP 2024. The FAO Project Office in Ukraine has the capacity and ability to deliver efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable support to agrifood systems and serves as a central actor in liaising with community members and civil society organizations. Together with its implementing partners, FAO retains the capacity to operate in areas within frontline oblasts. The Organization is well positioned to support the Government of Ukraine in highly impacted and newly accessible areas and is undertaking contingency planning for areas that may become accessible in 2024.

Since the onset of the war, FAO has scaled up its operational capacity to provide timely support to rural communities and local authorities. FAO has established systems to rapidly deploy support through in-kind distribution of agricultural production inputs, equipment, as well as cash and voucher support. Additionally, FAO can deploy technical support to safeguard the functioning of critical agrifood systems, including food safety, quality assurance, storage, energy supply and information management.

**Accountability to affected people (AAP)**

To mitigate possible protection, gender and war-sensitivity risks, FAO has established a community feedback and complaints mechanism in 2022. This includes a grievance and redress mechanism (GRM) tool, dedicated hotlines for incoming calls, and a call centre for beneficiary outreach, operated by GRM and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) focal points, who are responsible for receiving and recording all feedback from beneficiaries and other stakeholders. This mechanism will be aligned with ongoing FAO projects currently promoting AAP and PSEA. The contact numbers will be disseminated widely under the project sensitization actions and publicized through awareness-raising meetings with local beneficiary representatives. Moreover, all implementing partners will be informed of AAP principles and will be required to inform beneficiaries about the GRM. These efforts will ensure safe and accessible pathways for beneficiaries to report on any potential PSEA, while strengthening AAP and ensuring greater transparency.
Gender equality

The FAO team in Ukraine will ensure that all personnel and partners involved in project activities are gender sensitive and equipped with the appropriate knowledge to identify gender gaps during the implementation of projects. Data collected will be gender-disaggregated to help integrate gender into the activities. Project interventions will target different categories of the affected population. Monitoring and evaluation tools will ensure that all women, men, girls and boys have the same opportunities and receive equal treatment throughout the entire project cycle.

Coordination, partnerships and localization

FAO works in close collaboration with the Government of Ukraine, particularly the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food and local administrations, as well as with United Nations partners and non-governmental organizations. Through FSLC and in collaboration with WFP, FAO is coordinating inter-agency work on food security and agriculture. As of December 2023, there were a total of 163 FSLC partners, comprising 74 reporting partners, 122 implementing partners, and 35 partners who are both reporting and implementing. FAO works closely with implementing partners who play a crucial role in assisting with beneficiary selection, distributions, monitoring and engagement with communities throughout the implementation of activities to ensure accountability and inclusion.

Results-based monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning

Led by the Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning unit, all project activities will be subject to monitoring to ensure the achievement of expected results. Projects will be subject to regular field monitoring visits by FAO when feasible, as well as by implementing partners and/or a third-party monitoring agency. Information will be collected through field observations and meetings with beneficiaries, partners and project personnel. Progress against project indicators will be updated on a quarterly basis and shared with FAO management. In case of inconsistencies or discrepancies, concerns will be shared with project personnel and programme staff to address the issues.
## Outcome summary and funding requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Required funding (USD million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 1</strong> Secure spring and winter crops harvest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.1 Spring homestead production (potatoes and vegetables)</td>
<td>Planting in March–April</td>
<td>100 000 households</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.2 Spring cereals (e.g. wheat, barley and millet)</td>
<td>Planting in March–April</td>
<td>15 000 households</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter cereals (wheat/barley)</td>
<td>Planting in September</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 2</strong> Maintain healthy and productive livestock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>52.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.1 Animal feed (e.g. poultry and cows)</td>
<td>Spring and winter</td>
<td>100 000 households</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.2 Livestock shelter repair</td>
<td>Before winter</td>
<td>20 000 households</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.3 Household veterinary supplies</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
<td>50 000 households</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.4 Control of rabies and other zoonosis</td>
<td>Immediately</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 3</strong> Augment food and income sources to reduce dependence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on humanitarian assistance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Output 3.1 Poultry kits</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>28 500 households</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 3.2 Restocking communal water bodies</td>
<td>April/May</td>
<td>600 hectares</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 3.3 Energy for food (generators and sustainable solutions)</td>
<td>Immediately</td>
<td>300 agrifood producers</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 3.4 Energy for food (sustainably produced fuel wood)</td>
<td>By August</td>
<td>2 000 households</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 4</strong> Cash+ to safeguard basic needs of rural households and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restore production</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Output 4.1 Cash+</td>
<td>Seasonally timed to complement</td>
<td>31 500 households</td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>livelhoods packages</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Food security and livelihoods coordination, information and analysis</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>315 800 households</td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>(821 080 people)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Notes


Saying livelihoods saves lives

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