



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Now in its seventh year, the conflict in eastern Ukraine continues to impact the food security and livelihoods of more than a million people, particularly women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities. Compounded by the effects of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, needs have become more severe.

Objectives

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is working with partners in the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster to:

- Ensure immediate access to food for the most vulnerable people affected by conflict and/or COVID-19.
- Provide emergency and time-critical agricultural assistance to improve food security.
- Enhance resilience to shocks by restoring agricultural livelihoods.

Activities



Strengthen agriculture-based livelihoods

high-yielding vegetable seeds and seedlings | training on good agricultural practices | livestock restocking | animal feed | information and training on sustainable livestock and fodder production | unconditional cash transfers | cash+



Strengthen coordination

needs assessments | information management | training on humanitarian coordination and response mechanisms | cash-based transfer coordination



© FAO/Daria Troshyna

Ukraine

Humanitarian Response Plan 2021



to assist
6 840 people



FAO requires
USD 1 million



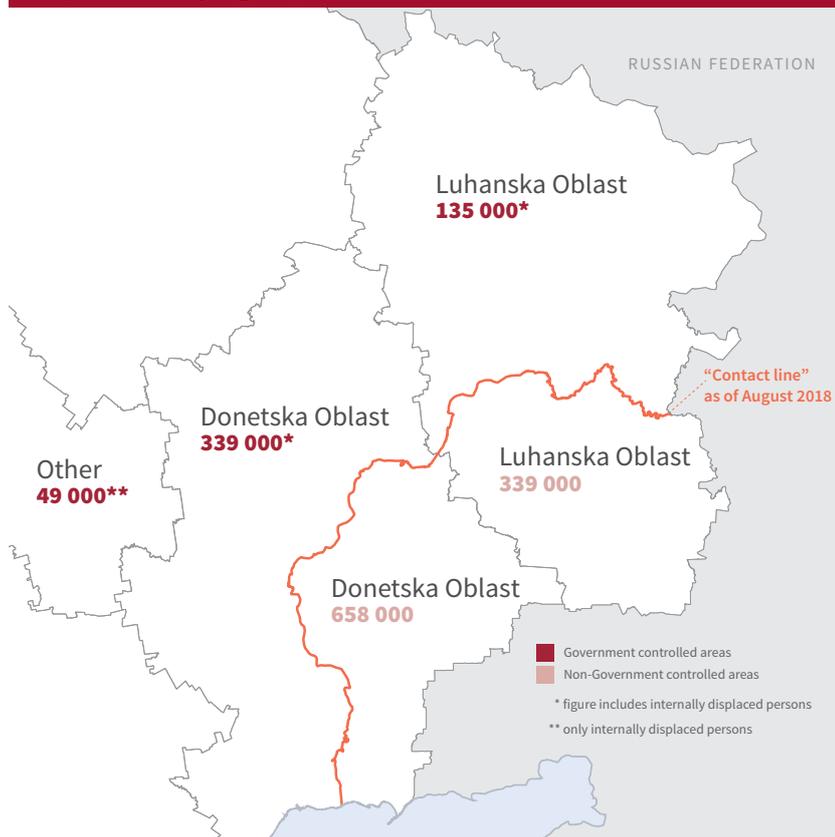
period
January–December 2021

Providing households with urgent access to food is critical to reinforce and build their ability to absorb shocks and stresses, such as the ongoing conflict, the impacts of COVID-19 and the country's seasonal wildfires.



© FAO/Daria Troshyna

People in need by region (2021)



Source: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2021. Ukraine: Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021. [online]. New York, United States of America. [Cited 17 February 2021]. www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/ukraine

Situation analysis



1.5 million people in need of food security and livelihood support



51% increase in people needing food and livelihood assistance since 2020



69% of food insecure people are elderly or children

Impact on food security

Despite a July 2020 ceasefire, which brought a marked reduction of hostilities in the seven-year conflict, the absence of a political solution makes economic recovery unlikely in 2021. The shock of COVID-19 has created additional pressure on the struggling populations, with movement restrictions becoming even more severe for those living on either side of the “contact line”.

People’s coping capacities have eroded over time – a process which has accelerated due to COVID-19. Almost one-third of affected families borrowed food in 2020, and approximately half have resorted to or exhausted their savings to meet basic needs. The deteriorating food security and livelihood crisis can be attributed to several

factors – some interlinked and mutually reinforcing – such as rising food prices, disrupted access to markets, ongoing movement restrictions, slow economic growth and limited livelihood opportunities.

Households affected by conflict and/or the pandemic need urgent support to restore – and enhance – their food production and strengthen their capacity to absorb shocks. Seasonal inputs, combined with the appropriate training, can help households to enrich their diets while generating an income, as well as contributing towards keeping the market supplied thus stabilizing prices.

Contact

FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia
REU-RPL@fao.org | Budapest, Hungary

FAO Office of Emergencies and Resilience
OER-Director@fao.org | fao.org/emergencies
Rome, Italy

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the map(s) in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.



Some rights reserved. This work is available under a CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO licence