



- The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates that at least 20 percent of Ukraine's winter crops – wheat, most notably – may not be harvested or planted. This will further reduce the global food supply, with serious implications for Europe, Central Asia and beyond.
  - Food prices were already on the rise due to concerns over crop conditions, exports and price inflation in the energy, fertilizer and feed sectors. As the war in Ukraine sent shocks through markets for staple grains and vegetable oils, food prices soared even higher, reaching a historic peak in March.
  - As of 3 May, more than 8 million Ukrainians are estimated to be internally displaced. Most of them are women and children who are in besieged areas where people have lived for weeks without access to food, while under the constant threat of bombardment.
  - FAO's revised Rapid Response Plan was issued on 19 April 2022, seeking USD 115.4 million to assist 979 320 people in rural areas through December.
- To date, FAO has raised USD 11 million. Further contributions are urgently needed to reach more people to maintain the spring cropping season and support the harvest preparation.
- FAO is on the ground in Ukraine, rapidly scaling up humanitarian programming. The Organization had a significant presence in the country (81 people) prior to the war, and has increased its staff to 114 members (87 national and 27 international) with additional technical, operational and security staff deployed to support the scale-up.
  - As of 11 May, **FAO has reached 18 044 households (46 914 people)** and will reach an additional **14 647 households (38 082 people)** in the coming days with support. Moreover, at least a further **15 200 households (39 520 people)** will be supported in the coming months. In addition, 83 000 kits containing **animal feed and vitamin-mineral supplements** will be delivered to livestock keepers. Several FAO monitoring missions are currently underway.

## Impact of the war on food security in Ukraine

- FAO has built a monitoring system within Ukraine and has conducted needs assessments, working with the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food, local authorities and other partners, to access critical real-time data on markets, input prices and availability, and on the impacts of the war on agriculture and food security within Ukraine.
- FAO's preliminary assessment suggests that an estimated 49 percent of winter wheat and 38 percent of rye, which should be harvested in July–August 2022, are in areas that are occupied, conflict-affected or heavily contaminated with explosive ordnances. Production is also likely to be adversely affected, as only 40–45 percent of the required plant protection products are available. It remains uncertain whether farmers will be able to harvest standing crops, plant new ones, sustain their livestock or market their products.
- Recent assessments from Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC) partners in the country indicate that humanitarian access remains limited in many areas, with increasing competition over logistics and transportation assets (such as trucks and drivers) and scarcity of fuel. Mariupol and other contested areas with active conflict in Donetsk, Kharkiv and Luhansk oblasts are some of the most inaccessible territories in Ukraine. As food access, production and overall food availability deteriorate, efforts to bolster agricultural production and the functioning of food supply chains will be critical to averting a food crisis in 2022 and into 2023.

## FAO's ongoing and planned response

### Agricultural support

- From March to April, FAO provided 862 tonnes of potato seed (50 kg per household) to 17 740 households (46 124 people) in Chernivetska, Dnipropetrovska, Ivano-Frankivska, Lvivska, Odeska, Poltavska, Ternopilka, Vinnytska, Zakarpatska, and Zaporizka oblasts. With the seed provided, one household can produce up to 600 kg of potatoes, which can be stored for months and consumed, used for the upcoming planting seasons, or sold in local markets to generate an income.

- In April, FAO procured and delivered 10 tonnes of barley seed, 10 tonnes of wheat seed and 5 tonnes of buckwheat seed to Vyshnya Vocational College of Lviv National Agrarian University, which is supporting 800 internally displaced people (IDPs) and 250 students. The seed will enable the planting of 150–200 ha, with an expected production of 150 tonnes of barley, 160 tonnes of wheat and 60 tonnes of buckwheat.
- In May, FAO is delivering 14 647 vegetable kits, with each kit containing 12 varieties of seed, to over 38 000 people in Chernivetska, Ivano-Frankivska, Kharkivska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, Poltavska, Vinnytska and Zaporizka oblasts. A second round of 11 500 vegetable kits will be delivered at the end May to 29 900 people in Chernivetska, Ivano-Frankivska, Lvivska, Poltavska, Ternopilska, Vinnytska and Zakarpatska oblasts.

### Cash transfers

- From May to June, FAO is planning multi-purpose cash (MPC) transfers to cover the basic needs of 3 700 rural households (9 620 people) in conflict-affected regions and regions with high levels of IDPs, with each family receiving USD 600. Where possible, beneficiaries with access to land will also receive agricultural inputs to enable food production for consumption and sale.
- In the coming days, 2 911 households (7 569 people) will be reached with MPC in Dnipropetrovska, Khersonska and Zaporizka oblasts. With additional resources, FAO can scale up its MPC response in these oblasts, as well as in Mykolaivska, Odeska and Vinnytska oblasts.

### Livestock support

- From June to August, FAO is planning to support vulnerable livestock keepers in 13 oblasts by procuring 83 000 livestock kits containing animal feed and vitamin-mineral supplements (49 000 kits with 4 673 tonnes of poultry feed, 20 000 kits with 4 126 tonnes of pig feed, and 14 000 kits with 2 154 tonnes of cow feed).
- With additional funding, FAO would be able to deliver targeted poultry support, providing over 600 000 poultry to vulnerable households in 16 oblasts. Each household will receive ten laying hens to support immediate nutrition needs (eggs), and ten growing broiler chickens for household consumption once they reach maturity. Households with at least one rooster will be able to breed additional hens and broilers. All livestock will be provided with disinfectants, sufficient feed and vitamin supplements.

## Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster

- FAO continues to coordinate the FSLC, especially through continued assessments of food security, markets and value chains. FAO is supporting over 120 partners from the cluster to coordinate inter-agency efforts in the food and agriculture sector to contribute to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food strategy to support producers to meet seasonal planting and harvesting deadlines throughout 2022, and prepare for increased food production in 2023.

REQUIRED CITATION: FAO. 2022. *Ukraine: Humanitarian response update – 13 May 2022*. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0120en>



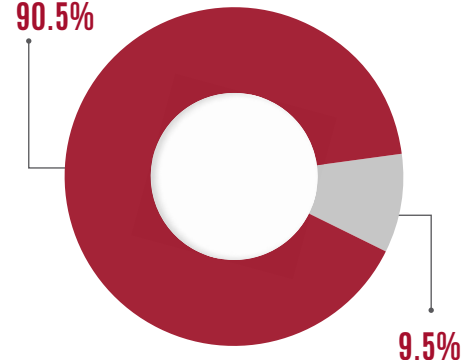
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## Funding

FUNDING GAP

**USD 104.4 million**

**90.5%**



FUNDING TO-DATE

**USD 11 million**



FAO requires

**USD 115.4 million**



to assist

**979 320 people**

### Partnerships

FAO works in close collaboration with the Government of Ukraine, particularly the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food, as well as United Nations partners and international and local non-governmental organizations.

FAO's humanitarian response is being rolled out in close collaboration with the ministry and local-level actors, including regional oblast administrations.

FAO works closely with implementing partners in each oblast, which are key for assisting in beneficiary selection, distribution, monitoring and engagement with communities throughout the implementation of activities to ensure Accountability to Affected Populations.

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