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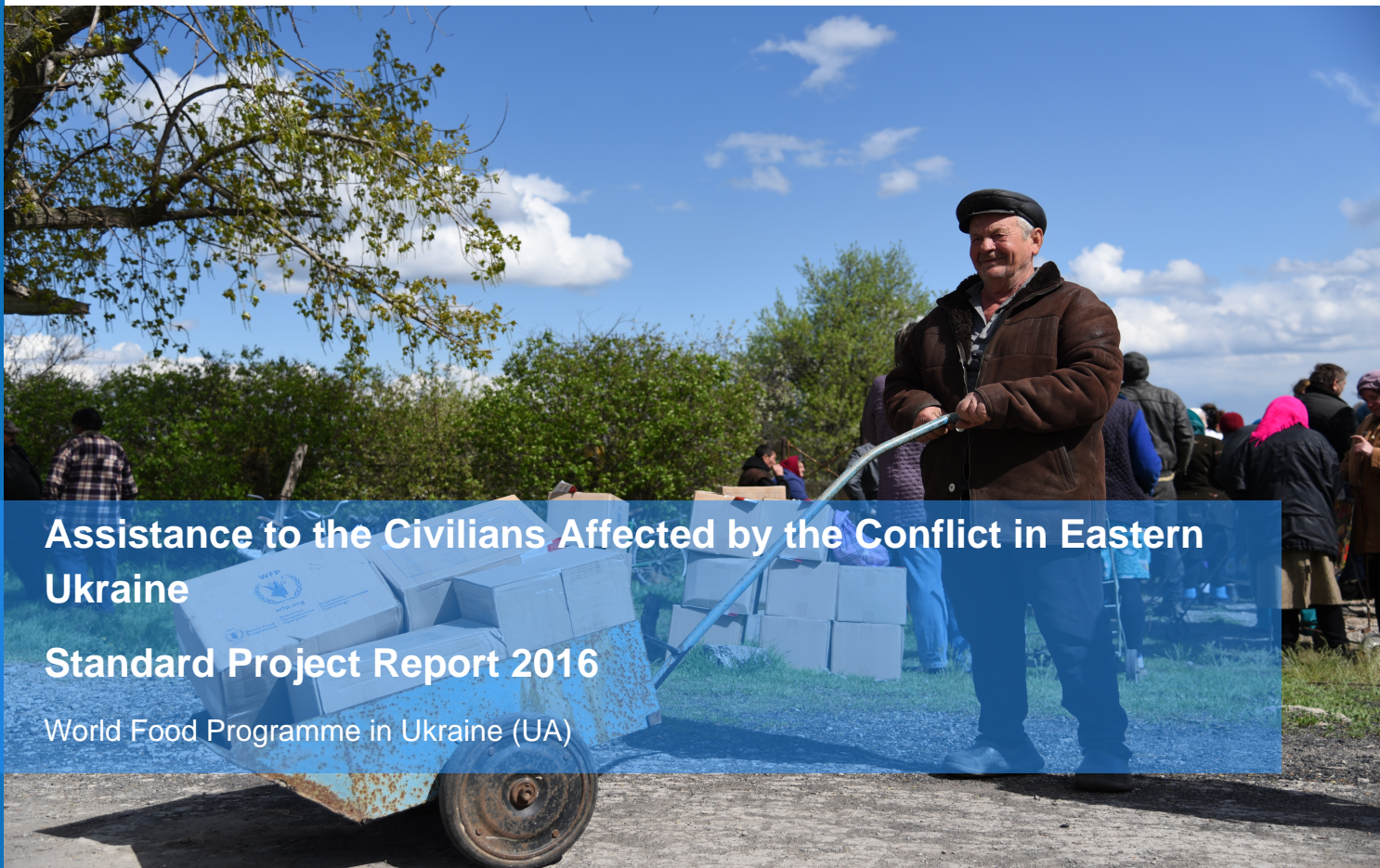
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SPR Reading Guidance



Assistance to the Civilians Affected by the Conflict in Eastern Ukraine

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Ukraine (UA)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

While the world has been facing many simultaneous crises, Ukraine became what some call “the forgotten crisis”. Nevertheless, nearly three years after the start of the conflict, the security situation in eastern Ukraine remains tense. The consequences of the conflict and political instability are still felt by communities throughout the country.

Ukraine is a lower middle income country with a population of 45.6 million, ranked 81st of 188 countries in the 2015 Human Development Index. Civil unrest in Ukraine began in late 2013, when civil protests brought about the dismissal of the former President. In April 2014, tensions escalated with non-state armed groups in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions (called the Donbas) of eastern Ukraine. The conflict has left an estimated 3.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance.

Fire exchanges and shelling in many hot-spot locations along the contact line continued to endanger the lives of many civilians and exacerbating their suffering. Their situation has been compounded by their inability to flee to safety, particularly across the contact line, from non-government controlled areas (NGCAs) to government controlled areas (GCAs) due to complicated procedures on population movements in the area. This has been further aggravated by the reduced accessibility of households to enough and nutritious food, rising prices and lack of functioning banking systems in NGCAs.

As a food surplus nation, food availability was not a concern in most of the country before the conflict. Ukraine has a strong agricultural sector and is one of the world's largest grain exporters. However, the Ukrainian economy is undergoing a crisis with the decline of gross domestic product, growth rates, decrease of foreign investments, increase of government debt, and the significant devaluation of the national currency. Consumer prices are growing

faster than incomes, limiting a family's purchasing power and general access to food. Food prices are increasing at a time when household incomes are impacted by unemployment and rely on negative coping mechanisms.

Moreover, the delivery of humanitarian goods into NGCAs has been restricted since the start of the conflict. Local authorities in both regions, Donetsk and Luhansk, have required all humanitarian organisations to go through a lengthy and bureaucratic registration process. Although WFP has not received a formal registration in spite of continuous negotiations with local authorities in NGCAs, WFP was able to operate through cooperating partners, on both sides of the contact line. The situation is especially concerning, considering that NGCAs have largely been cut-off from outside assistance and are presumed to be the most food insecure populations.

A more recent assessment published in November, conducted by the non-governmental organisation (NGO) consortium, REACH (1), which was used by the Food Security Cluster to define the Humanitarian Needs Overview, has estimated the number of people who are food insecure to have decreased to approximately 600,000 people. These people are the most vulnerable: they often had no choice other than to stay in the conflict zones because of illness or disability, had nowhere else to go, or don't receive sufficient social benefits to cover their living expenses.

(1) REACH: a joint initiative of the NGOs IMPACT and ACTED, and the United Nations Operational Satellite Applications Programme, REACH was created in 2010 to facilitate the development of information tools and products that enhance the humanitarian community's decision-making and planning capacity.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

As part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) road map, WFP focused on assisting the Government of Ukraine in achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. WFP response is in line with the Government's policies on food security and relevant food security and nutrition social safety nets. In April, the Ministry for Temporarily Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons was created to respond to the challenges and needs caused by the armed conflict. WFP strengthened its collaboration with the Ministry, both at central and regional levels, to ensure WFP activities complement the Ministry's priorities.

In collaboration with other humanitarian actors and government authorities, WFP continued to work to ensure a coherent and synergized handover strategy to make national social protection systems sensitive to the specific food security needs of the conflict-affected population and internally displaced persons.

In January, WFP conducted an inter-agency access strategy training in Kiev, to which United Nations Agencies and local non-governmental organisations (NGOs), People In Need (PIN) and ADRA participated. The access strategy training was a preparedness activity to familiarize United Nations personnel and ground staff on humanitarian principles. The training resulted in the collective formation of an access strategy.

WFP participated in the Ukraine coordination structure including the humanitarian country team and closely coordinated with the NGO forum. As partners of the nutrition sub-cluster, WFP and United Nations Children's Funds (UNICEF) co-lead the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) advocacy taskforce. In this framework, UNICEF provided WFP with 20,000 awareness raising notebooks promoting good IYCF and breastfeeding practices. These were to be distributed to mothers of young and new born children during general distributions and to mothers in hospitals where WFP distributed food.

WFP lead the Logistics Cluster and co-lead the Food Security Cluster (FSC) with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The FSC coordinated more than twenty entities engaged in food security interventions in Ukraine. A common targeting criteria was developed and adopted by the FSC members, and targeted groups were reviewed regularly, following the results of joint assessments and the evolving situation on the ground. In order to ensure that all areas affected by food insecurity were appropriately covered and overlaps were avoided, the FSC increased its field capacity and held regular meetings at WFP in Donetsk. In order to maximize resources and ensure a well-coordinated response, the FSC continuously engaged with national and local authorities, United Nations agencies, NGO partners and other key stakeholders. In parallel, WFP strengthened its partnership with government counterparts and local authorities.

The Logistics Cluster provided coordination and in-depth information management services, which contributed to improved efficiency for the logistics response to the operation. Roads and access points to the non-government controlled areas (NGCAs) were regularly assessed and monitored, with the results presented in a road access constraints map.

A series of consultations were undertaken by WFP in order to engage local communities, local authorities, cooperating partners, United Nations agencies and other key stakeholders. These consultations involved different age and gender groups with a significant proportion of women participating and involved in decision making. Specifically, between May and June, WFP undertook a series of 'response to recovery' workshops throughout

eastern Ukraine. The main objective of the workshops was to compile feedback to further refine WFP programmes and provide a participatory platform for all stakeholders. These workshops involved local and international NGOs, local authorities, community leaders, and other United Nations agencies in brainstorming topics at the core of project development and community involvement.

WFP coordinated with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in order to streamline its response and strengthen its targeting criteria to ensure some of the most vulnerable groups affected by the conflict, such as HIV/AIDS/TB patients, were included. As an active member of UNAIDS, the Humanitarian Country Team and the FSC, WFP coordinated its activities with other United Nations agencies and NGOs. WFP's operation is aligned with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS in Ukraine for 2012-2016 and with the UNAIDS Strategy for 2016-2021. WFP contributes to core decisions on HIV and TB issues as a member of the sub-cluster on HIV/TB/OST led by the World Health Organization (WHO). WFP is also member of the United Nations Gender Theme Group led by UN Women.

In partnership with WHO and in coordination with the Ministry of Health in both government and NGCAs, WFP supported food insecure patients at conflict-affected health and social institutions on both sides of the contact line.

In March, WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) signed an agreement to implement a joint project, aimed at improving access to food through locally-purchased food parcels for people involved in shelter-projects in Luhansk, in the NGCA. WFP, UNCHR and UNICEF signed a tripartite agreement to collaborate on complementary projects.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP in Ukraine provided food assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and people suffering as a result of the conflict in eastern Ukraine (Donetsk and Luhansk regions). The affected population have not only lost homes and livelihoods, but also access to land to grow food. WFP played a key role as the lead of the Logistics Cluster, in ensuring humanitarian goods could reach the affected population in non-government controlled areas (NGCAs).

Emergency Operation (EMOP 200765), approved budget of USD 127.7 million: November 2014 to December 2016. WFP provided food assistance to IDPs, returnees and residents in eastern Ukraine, distributing monthly food parcels and cash-based transfers (CBTs). Under the EMOP, 830,000 among the most vulnerable people have received food from WFP in spite of the ongoing conflict and a volatile security situation restricting humanitarian staff movement.

WFP prioritized the most vulnerable - mainly elderly people, single mothers, people living with chronic diseases, people with disabilities and large families. WFP provides monthly food parcels and CBTs to ensure access to sufficient food for vulnerable populations. The type of assistance provided depends on local conditions such as availability of food at local markets and whether financial institutions are functioning.

WFP's food basket included: pasta, wheat flour, beans, canned fish, sugar, iodized salt, buckwheat and vegetable oil, equivalent to approximately 1,600 kcal per person per day. People who receive CBTs are provided with a transfer value of UAH 550 (approximately USD 20 per month), calculated to cover the food needs of one person for one month. With WFP vouchers, people can purchase a selection of items at the local supermarkets.

Special Operation 200821, approved budget of USD 5.4 million: aimed to coordinate overall humanitarian logistics activities in order to facilitate the delivery of life saving humanitarian assistance to affected populations in eastern Ukraine. The Special Operation through the Logistics Cluster assisted humanitarian agencies and cooperating partners with coordination and information management which focused on the identification of logistics bottlenecks and provision of a forum for humanitarian actors to address challenges. Regular coordination meetings were conducted in Kiev and at field level in Donetsk. The Logistics Cluster provided transport and storage services to partners involved in the humanitarian response, in addition to facilitating and processing complex government paperwork requirements.

WFP coordinated closely with major humanitarian actors and worked with local authorities in both government and NGCAs. Local authorities provided beneficiary lists and advised on geographical coverage to avoid duplication. WFP coordinated with the State Emergency Services of Ukraine, the Ministry of Social Policy, the Ministry of Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Population, United Nations agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Compared to the previous year, overall funding levels for the country were constrained in 2016. Given these constraints, WFP defined a prioritization plan in order to ensure the continuity of food distributions. As a result, general distribution activities were covered for the whole period, with a reduction in the number of rounds distributed per person (two rounds instead of four), and a re-prioritized targeting criteria (including people living with disability or chronic illness, mothers with two or more children and elderly people). WFP ensured food assistance could be provided during the winter period, when food needs are higher. Regular coordination between WFP's internal divisions at the country level and with the Regional Bureau in Cairo and Headquarters, enabled an efficient use of available resources.

WFP increased its advocacy efforts by organising field visits to eastern Ukraine, jointly with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), enabling interested stakeholders to visit the conflict-affected areas and for them to get a better understanding of humanitarian needs on the ground.

Thanks to an effective coordination with the Government and local authorities at the field level, WFP was able to target those most in need of assistance, through the beneficiary lists provided by authorities.

WFP took steps in order to increase its internal efficiency. Starting in January, the global equipment management system was rolled out in Ukraine, to enhance the inventory system and allow efficient management of WFP assets. This system saved time and resources for tracking physical movements of assets. WFP started to use the fleet management system to record and monitor vehicles and related expenses. This system enables the recording and control of all costs, such as fuel and maintenance costs and allows the creation of a monthly report of fuel consumption and cost analysis.

WFP staff participated in 35 training workshops throughout the year, on a variety of topics, to enhance their knowledge and capacities. One training provided was a hands on training for national staff on other WFP operations in central Asia, and provided staff with an opportunity to travel and see a different WFP operation and learn from a longer standing WFP operation.

Achievements at Country Level

Despite a number of challenges to overcome, WFP contributed to improve food security for the population affected by the conflict in eastern Ukraine.

WFP worked closely with key stakeholders to identify and verify which were the most vulnerable localities and categories of the population. WFP used lists of internally displaced persons (IDPs) compiled by the State of Emergency Service, the Ministry of Social Policy and the Ministry of Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons, in order to fine-tune targeting.

WFP coordinated activities with other key humanitarian actors in food security, to ensure a comprehensive response and avoid duplication of targeting. As the co-lead of the Food Security Cluster, WFP contributed to harmonize the targeting criteria, taking into account the various context-specific needs of different groups of targeted beneficiaries. A common set of targeting criteria was developed by cluster partners and a harmonized food basket was agreed to ensure that all food insecure areas were appropriately covered and overlaps were avoided.

Access constraints imposed by local authorities in non-government controlled areas (NGCAs), prevented WFP from reaching all the planned beneficiaries every month, curtailing the number of distributions against the originally planned target; those living in conflict zones were only reached intermittently, when it was safe for distributions to take place. WFP worked closely with local cooperating partners to secure access to beneficiaries when and where possible.

Despite the large number of food insecure people reached, it was not possible to distribute food to each individual every month due to a number of factors such as: the constant movement and unpredictability of displacement flows, ongoing conflict and insecurity, and lack of funding and conditions imposed by local authorities: This accounted for the reduction in the actual amount of food distributed.

WFP distributed in-kind food parcels to in-patients in high need of nutritious food at hospitals and social institutions in government controlled areas (GCAs). The significant influx of IDPs from NGCAs greatly affected the capacity of hospitals and social institutions to meet the needs of an increasing number of patients affected by the conflict.

WFP implemented pilot early recovery activities in order to prepare for its new Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation, which replaced the Emergency Operation in January 2017. These activities involved local authorities and local communities and had a great impact on social cohesion while they laid the ground for more resilience-focused activities to be pursued in the near future. Local communities welcomed these initiatives and were actively engaged in proposing diverse types of activities which contributed to community as a whole. These included activities such as the renovation of damaged schools, road and bridges.

WFP fostered effective partnerships with its non-governmental organisations (NGO) partners and with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in order to ensure a greater impact of its assistance. WFP further sought to enhance its efficiency by improving its internal processes and using new technologies.

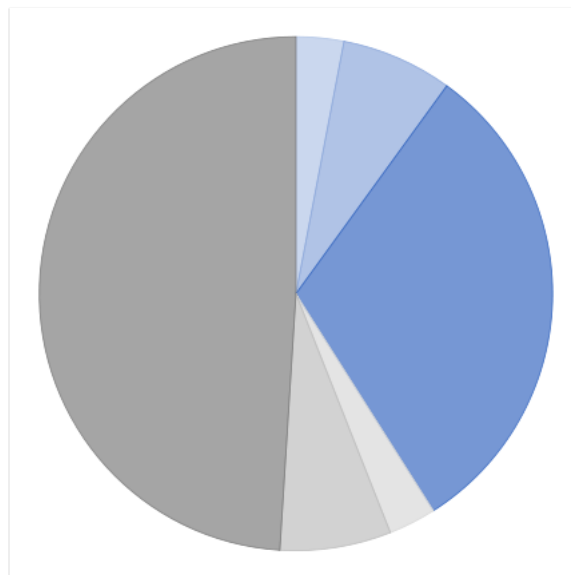


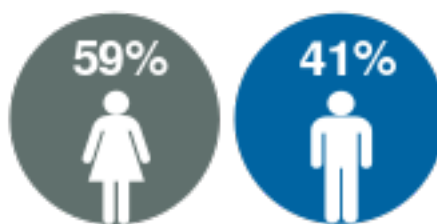
Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	15,094	15,094	30,188
Children (5-18 years)	35,219	35,219	70,438
Adults (18 years plus)	155,972	246,537	402,509
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	206,285	296,850	503,135

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	-	-	-	-	8,817	8,817
Total Food Distributed in 2016	-	-	-	-	8,817	8,817



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country EMOP	2,867,391	3,978,401	-
Total Distributed in 2016	2,867,391	3,978,401	-

Supply Chain

Given that Ukraine is a major food producer, WFP purchased all food commodities locally. The operation followed standard WFP procurement procedures. Procurement was carried out on "delivered at place" terms, with delivery points agreed to with cooperating partners, and inclusive of costs for prepositioning with the supplier to ensure a timely response during winter months.

WFP's local suppliers provided food transport from the areas of production in western Ukraine to cooperating partners' warehouses in the east (both government and non-government controlled areas). Terms of delivery were delivery at place and cooperating partners provided secondary transport to areas of final distribution. Considering the urgency of food assistance, WFP through food suppliers delivered up to two months' food assistance to cooperating partners, who distributed the food on a monthly basis to beneficiaries. During the winter season (November-March), food parcels were stored in partners warehouses for a minimal number of days before being distributed to beneficiaries. Whenever there was a window of opportunity to deliver food into non-government controlled areas (NGCA), WFP delivered several batches of food parcels to cooperating partners instead of delivering on a monthly basis. This prepositioning of food parcels, whenever the opportunity arose, proved to be effective and anticipated any delays in the already-lengthy process of obtaining authorization from local authorities in NGCA, avoiding subsequent delayed deliveries to cooperating partners and to beneficiaries. Transportation companies, which were hired by local food suppliers, were usually reluctant to enter the conflict zone however whenever it was possible food supplier's trucks were accompanied by Logistics Cluster staff. Due to a shortage of

available trucks and a subsequent increase in competition among humanitarian agencies, prices were increasing significantly. The lack of available and adequate storage space in NGCA, staffing gaps and security issues posed further challenges.

In total, 29,160 food parcels (388 metric tons) were prepositioned at the Logistics Cluster warehouse in December, when one of WFP's cooperating partner, the NGO People In Need, was requested by local authorities in Donetsk to leave the area. WFP decided to divert deliveries of approximately 9,000 food parcels (119.79 metric tons) to the Logistics Cluster's warehouse in Dnipro for later distributions.

In June, WFP implemented the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS), which provided a solid platform to facilitate the integrated approach, particularly at the downstream level. LESS is a corporate system that enables real-time tracking of WFP food commodities as they move along the supply chain, from the point of receipt up to the final delivery point for distribution, and ensures full trace-ability of individual food items in each ration delivered.

In July, a scheduled audit conducted by a WFP local supplier indicated a food quality issue related to canning quality. As a mitigation measure, WFP withdrew canned meat from the current food basket and subsequently suspended food distribution in July and August. Food distributions resumed in September.

The few losses reported were caused by inadequate transport from cooperating partners' warehouse to distribution point and handling at distribution point - which caused damages to a few food parcels which were discarded.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Rations	7,692	-	7,692
Total	7,692	-	7,692
Percentage	100.0%	-	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

A decentralized Operation Evaluation of WFP Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200765 in Ukraine took place between December 2015 and February 2016. The evaluation covered the period of the emergency preparedness activity (March to June 2014), the IR- EMOP (August to November 2014) and EMOP 200765 and its two Budget Revisions (BRs) (November 2014 to December 2015). The study, timed to ensure that findings would inform future decisions during the next project document formulation, took place from September 2015 to April 2016.

Overall the evaluation report released in August found that WFP's intervention in Ukraine was largely appropriate given the developing and ongoing humanitarian needs and the inability of the authorities to meet them. WFP preparedness activities in Ukraine facilitated the early phases of WFP response and the design of its later emergency interventions. The key goal of the EMOP was to address Strategic Objective 1. The evaluation report highlighted the objectives of the operation to be appropriate given the operational context on the ground.

Some of the main recommendations of the evaluation included that both the fluidity and volatility of conflict and economic situation required continuous in-depth monitoring and food security analysis. Retaining a flexible approach to programme implementation and design was necessary should the conflict escalate.

Cash-based transfers (CBT) were found to be the most effective and efficient modality used by WFP. The expansion of the use of CBT requires constant monitoring of a still volatile banking system, fluid local currency and market developments. Lessons learned from the operation's external evaluation emphasized the need to step up strong coordination particularly with government counterparts, United Nations Agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and with the private sector.

WFP took into consideration the recommendations and incorporated them into programme design and implementation. One of the main recommendations of the operation evaluation included WFP's engagement in Ukraine: WFP followed the recommendation to shift from an EMOP to a one year PRRO (Protracted Relief and

Recovery Operation) starting January 2017, adequately providing an emergency response, with a strong focus on recovery, combined with elements of capacity strengthening for the Government of Ukraine and local authority counterparts, leading towards a clear exit strategy. During the year, WFP prepared the ground and designed the PRRO which was approved in November by WFP's Executive Board. The PRRO will address the food needs of the most vulnerable people in eastern Ukraine while gradually supporting early recovery, as recommended by the evaluation.

Other key recommendations were for WFP to continue to play a prominent advocacy role in established coordination mechanisms and WFP to take appropriate measures to consolidate and decentralize the Food Security Cluster to the field. The Food Security Cluster was strengthened with additional human resources and while coordination at field level in eastern Ukraine was established.

The evaluation report recommended the use of new technological platforms such as SCOPE for WFP and other partners for cash operations to strengthen coordination and avoid overlaps. SCOPE was successfully piloted and WFP coordinated with other national and international partners to extend the use of this platform to other cash operations.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The EMOP 200765 provided life-saving emergency assistance to the most vulnerable conflict-affected population in eastern Ukraine through in-kind food and cash-based transfers (CBT). WFP assistance was critical to ease the food insecurity situation of those affected by the ongoing hostilities and to augment the efforts of the Government of Ukraine through food assistance.

The operation was aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 1. Accountability to affected populations was a guiding principle of the operational response as WFP maintained neutrality and high humanitarian standards. The latest food security assessment conducted in April and field-level information collected through WFP field staff recognized the vulnerability of host communities in government controlled areas (GCAs) who often hosted internally displaced persons (IDPs) and were subject to increased utilities such as rent, heating, electricity, gas and steadily increasing food prices, caused in part by the influx of IDPs.

WFP engaged with national and local authorities on the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Given the various existing social protection programmes providing technical assistance, WFP worked closely with relevant ministries to ensure the integration of the conflict affected population and IDPs into the national social protection scheme.

The State Emergency Service (SES), which led the Inter-agency Coordination Unit for IDPs, together with the Ministry of Social Policy and the Ministry of Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced People, were designated the coordination authorities for humanitarian assistance in Ukraine.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	81,200
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	26,045,665
Direct Support Costs	14,137,688
Food and Related Costs	79,109,852
Indirect Support Costs	8,356,208
Total	127,730,614

Project Activities

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

WFP provided food assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and residents in the conflict-affected eastern Ukraine (Donetsk and Luhansk regions) in both government and non-government controlled areas (NGCAs). The EMOP was aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1: "Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies."

WFP activities aimed to meet the urgent food and nutrition needs of IDPs, returnees and residents in conflict hotspots, while protecting lives and livelihoods to enable safe access to food and nutrition for girls, women, boys and men. To provide life-saving emergency assistance to the most vulnerable conflict-affected population, depending on the specific needs and operational contexts, WFP implemented two types of activities – general food assistance (GFA) and food assistance to patients in health institutions.

Activity 1: GFA for targeted beneficiaries in eastern Ukraine.

For the selection of beneficiaries, WFP and its partners followed the vulnerability criteria of the Food Security Cluster, prioritizing most food insecure groups as identified by WFP food security monitoring systems.

GFA was provided through the following three modalities: in-kind food parcels, cash-based transfers (CBT) and electronic value food vouchers. The use of either the CBT or in-kind modality of assistance depended on the food security and feasibility assessments, operational capacities of cooperating partners and on the comparative advantages in meeting beneficiary needs and achieving programme objectives in a cost-efficient and effective manner but still leaving flexibility to the scenarios and delivery mechanisms.

The operational context remained highly volatile and unpredictable and access to NGCAs remained limited, which significantly affected WFP operations. Targeting was influenced by decisions from local authorities in NGCAs, which did not authorize WFP partners to distribute more than two rounds of food assistance to intended WFP beneficiaries in NGCAs, resulting in a higher total number of beneficiaries reached as compared to the project plan. Due to the rise in food prices, WFP increased the CBT from 450 UAH to 550 UAH, which strengthened the purchasing power of beneficiaries.

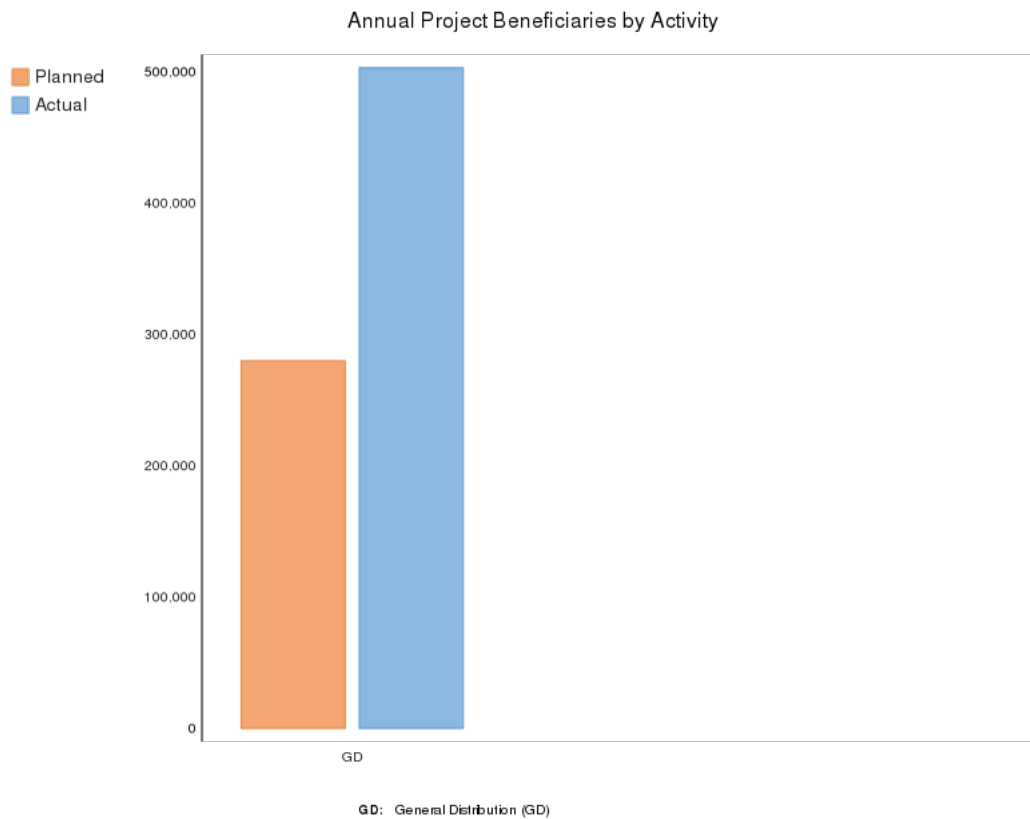
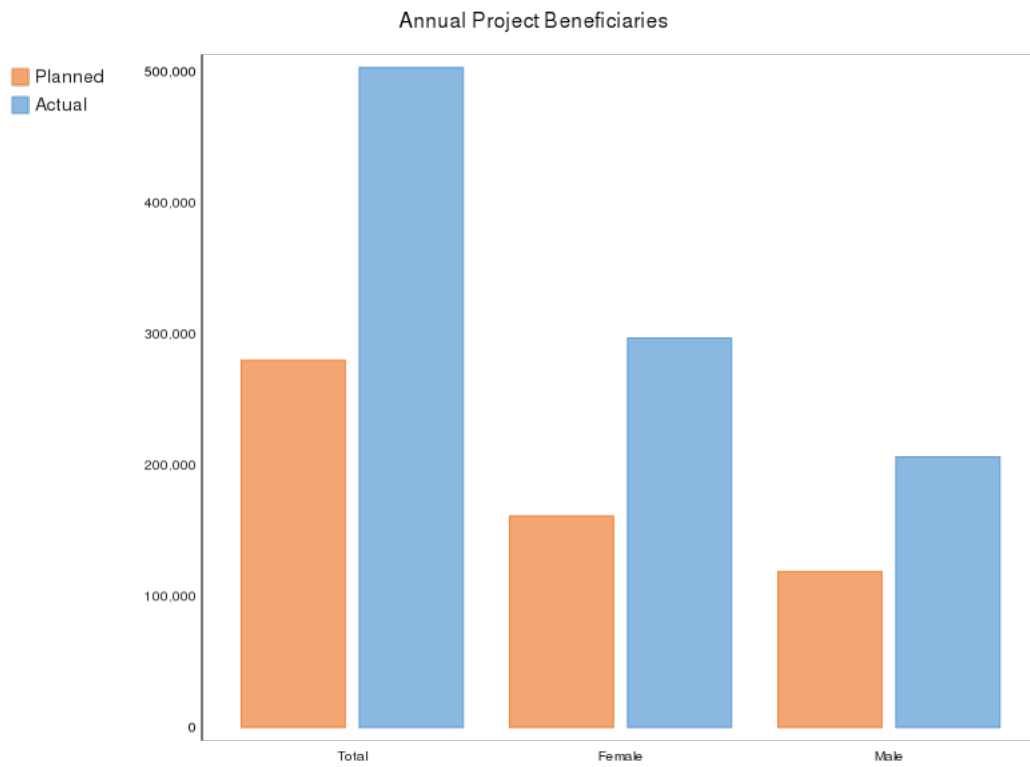
WFP introduced a new system for managing assistance programmes, a platform known as SCOPE. The SCOPE information system allows WFP to monitor and control all its distributions of cash and vouchers electronically and in near real time.

WFP revised all the items in the food basket during an audit, which determined that the canned meat carried the highest risk (related to the production process and handling requirements, such as temperature requirements during storage) as compared to the other items in the food basket. In order to reduce the operational risk, WFP revised the composition of the food basket, taking a preventive measure to remove the canned meat items from the food parcel, however ensuring a sufficient nutritional value was maintained.

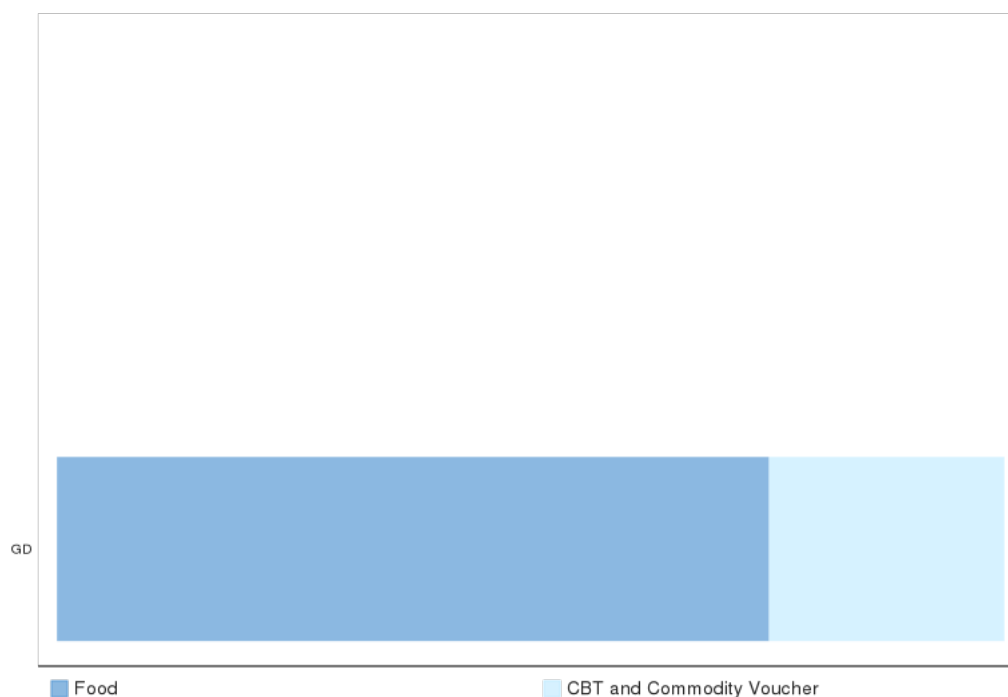
WFP implemented early recovery projects (pilot food-for-asset activities) which involved WFP targeted beneficiaries on a voluntary basis. Some examples of these activities include the restoration of lighting poles, cleaning of irrigation canals, installation of pipes for drinking water - implemented in coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) - and construction of alternative roads to bypass the bridges destroyed by shelling.

Activity 2: Food assistance to health institutions in eastern Ukraine.

In partnership with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the non-governmental organisation (NGO) Association Internationale de Cooperation Medicale (AICM), WFP supported hospitals with in-kind food parcels that provided food to the most vulnerable (including in-patients needing surgery, or ill). The significant influx of IDPs from NGCAs greatly affected the capacity of hospitals to meet the needs of an ever increasing number of patients affected by the conflict.



Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Rations	23,880	8,817	36.9%
Total	23,880	8,817	36.9%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	2,867,391	-
Value Voucher	8,760,000	3,978,401	45.4%
Total	8,760,000	6,845,792	78.1%

Operational Partnerships

To ensure its capacity to reach the most vulnerable population affected by the conflict, WFP partnered with non-government organisations (NGOs) that share WFP's vision, commitments, goals and principles. Over 2016, WFP had one bilateral agreement with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and a tripartite agreement with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNHCR. These two agreements covered the non-government controlled areas (NGCAs) of Donetsk and Luhansk, in order to provide complementary

assistance to the conflict-affected population in the area. UNHCR provided shelter and protection, UNICEF provided child protection and WFP provided food assistance to the same beneficiaries.

Under the WFP-UNHCR partnership agreement, UNHCR provides WFP food as a complementary support to food insecure beneficiaries which UNHCR attends under its programme for reconstruction of damaged houses. In more secure areas, within the soft food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) scheme, in partnership with Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), WFP provided food parcels to food insecure beneficiaries involved in reconstruction of damaged water supply systems, with materials being provided by UNICEF.

WFP collaborated with seven NGO, which were selected based on local partnerships and networks, in addition to their active presence in and access to conflict-affected areas. In order to increase their distribution capacities and capabilities at field level, during the period of cooperation, WFP cooperating partners sub-contracted other smaller NGOs or local community-based organisations. The selection of cooperating partners was based on local partnerships and networks, in addition to operational presence and access to conflict-affected areas. Moreover, partners capability of implementing assistance through the cash-based transfers (CBT) modality in government-controlled areas (GCAs) was an important criteria considered during the selection of partners.

In NGCAs, WFP had several partners: UNHCR, international NGO People in Need (PIN), local NGO Donbass Development Center and the international NGO Association Internationale de Cooperation Medicale (AICM).

WFP coordinated closely with major humanitarian actors and engaged with national and local authorities on the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Local authorities provided beneficiary lists and advised on geographical coverage to avoid duplication. Upon request from the Ministry of Health and in coordination with local authorities, WFP supported hospitals with in-kind food distributions in areas close to the contact line, where no other transfer modality could be utilised due to continuous shelling.

In the scope of the GFA under the Emergency Operation, WFP in coordination with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) implemented specific HIV/AIDS and TB related activities to address nutritional needs of vulnerable groups and thus minimize disruption of treatment due to the conflict. WFP provided critical food assistance to food insecure people living with HIV with low adherence to or at risk of dropping out from anti-retroviral therapy.

A volatile and unpredictable operational context significantly affected operations of WFP partners in NGCAs. In November, People in Need (PIN) was informed by local authorities that their official accreditation to operate in the Donetsk NGCA had been revoked. PIN is WFP's main cooperating partner in the NGCA of Donetsk, and one of the only NGOs authorized to operate by local authorities in Donetsk in the NGCA. This development hindered WFP's ability to reach people in need living in the area.

All activities were implemented in partnership with NGOs. WFP and its partners engaged in close coordination with local authorities on the ground, other United Nations Agencies and humanitarian actors. When selecting its partners, WFP ensured that the NGOs were well-integrated in the local community and such partnership would bring added value to the operation. When entering into the field level agreements (FLA), WFP ensured that activities would be implemented on a cost sharing basis with NGO contributions reflected in the budget. As a result, FLA total budgets amounted to USD 590,000 and the contributions of cooperating partners amounted to USD 115,000.

WFP regularly coordinated with its partners through meetings held in Kiev and at the field level. Moreover, WFP constantly monitored the performance of cooperating partners and when necessary, provided technical support and capacity strengthening opportunities in multiple areas.

Apart from its collaboration with NGOs, WFP coordinated closely with key humanitarian actors and coordinated with local authorities in both government and NGCAs. Local authorities provided beneficiary lists and advised on geographical coverage. Local authorities in some cases, also provided free storage facilities, casual labour, and transportation services which enabled both WFP and cooperating partners to optimize project costs.

WFP coordinated with the Ministry for Temporarily Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons, State Emergency Service of Ukraine, the Ministry of Social Policy, United Nations agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Performance Monitoring

In order to improve its response to the needs of conflict-affected population in eastern Ukraine, WFP strengthened its monitoring systems by training WFP field monitors, cooperating partners staff and third party monitoring staff, emphasizing on gender sensitivities awareness and the need for information disaggregated by gender. Monitoring

tools were updated to capture information related to household expenditures dynamics, usage of cash and trends of voucher redemption. Analysis of data collected was jointly conducted with key partners within the Food Security Cluster such as the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the NGO consortium Reach and WFP. At least one training session per month was conducted to increase capacity of partners on key monitoring activities and understanding of food security outcome indicators.

Some of the main monitoring activities that were conducted included: 1,600 pre-assistance baseline (PAB) and 1,400 non-beneficiaries interviews, 2,000 post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and more than 200 on-site monitoring visits (OSM) of distributions. Additionally, 50 key informant interviews (KIs) and focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted in order to collect valuable qualitative information from the areas of operation which was then help inform quantitative findings from the other monitoring activities. The majority of these interviews covered especially inaccessible and highly insecure areas and were sometimes conducted remotely through mVAM and rM&E methodologies, such as telephone calls and internet based data gathering when physical access wasn't possible.

The third party monitoring partner, Kiev International Institution of Sociology (KIIS), has gained significant experience and expertise through WFP guidance and technical training sessions. Through its cooperating partners and third party monitoring, WFP conducted more than 5,000 household interviews in the Donbass region, in government controlled areas (GCA) and non-government controlled areas (NGCA). An effective collaboration with this third party monitoring partner enabled WFP to improve its monitoring system to meet the information related to food security, required for programme design and implementation by providing information which was difficult to access otherwise, especially in NGCA.

WFP also monitored markets and prices monthly. In total, 50 retailers shops of different sizes and geographical areas were monitored regularly as sentinel sites for a total of 600 price monitoring visits. The information collected and analysed led WFP and its cooperating partners to revise the cost of the food basket due to increased food prices and recommended a change of the value of e-vouchers from UAH 450 to UAH 550 per person per month. Moreover, findings and recommendations provided through the monitoring systems guided the design of the different stages of the EMOP (which went through six budget revisions) as well as the PRRO which was to replace the EMOP as of January 2017.

An operation evaluation took place in late 2015 - early 2016 and the final report was released in August. The operation evaluation process involved consultations with a large number of cooperating partners, donors, government officials, local authorities, communities and beneficiaries.

Results/Outcomes

Strategic objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.

Outcome 1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and individuals.

Activity: General Distribution

WFP provided in-kind food and cash-based transfers (CBT) in eastern Ukraine, supporting the stabilization of the food consumption score (FCS) of assisted households. WFP injected approximately USD 7 million (78 percent of the planned amount) into local economies through CBT and provided more than 8,800 mt of food in-kind (37 percent of the planned amount) to areas where markets were not functioning properly and were not sufficiently stocked. Food in-kind was exclusively procured locally in Ukraine.

The security situation in eastern Ukraine remained extremely volatile and continued to fuel displacements, increasing vulnerability levels among the affected population. Active fighting, access restrictions and lack of funding continued to affect WFP's ability to reach the population in need of food assistance in a regular and predictable manner, hampering its capacity to deliver assistance at planned levels in the worst affected areas. Thus, WFP was unable to reach its target for delivery of in-kind distributions, nearly all of which were in the conflict affected non-government controlled areas (NGCAs). Since March, the region of Luhansk in the NGCA, which was assessed as the most food insecure area, was inaccessible to humanitarian organisations. However, WFP successfully regained access to the area through its cooperating partners in October.

WFP defined a prioritization plan according to available resources and prioritized needs during the winter period to ensure access to food when temperatures dropped below zero degrees Celsius. People moved frequently between government controlled areas (GCAs) and NGCAs in order to find employment and receive social benefits, which presented difficulties for WFP in identifying and prioritizing new internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the same areas, explaining the higher number of IDPs reached than initially planned for. To improve management of the beneficiary database, WFP successfully introduced SCOPE in Ukraine, as the beneficiary platform for CBT.

Duplication in targeting of beneficiaries and overlapping of partners working in different geographical locations has been decreased and will be further improved in 2017.

Funding limitations resulted in WFP reducing the number of beneficiaries in GCAs, while decreasing the number of rounds of food assistance provided per person in NGCAs due to regulations imposed by authorities. WFP initially planned to provide four-month of food assistance per beneficiary, however, it was not always possible due to restrictions imposed by local authorities in NGCAs, limiting the number of rounds per beneficiary to one or two months. This explains how 80 percent more beneficiaries received assistance than planned.

In 2016 WFP continued providing support to 18,000 people in orphanages, hospitals and other institutions in GCAs. In partnership with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Association Internationale de Coopération Médicale (AIMC), WFP supported hospitals and social institutions with in-kind food parcels that provided care and food to the most vulnerable. The significant influx of IDPs from NGCAs greatly affected the capacity of hospitals and social institutions to meet the needs of an ever increasing number of patients affected by the conflict.

However, when targeted populations received assistance, food consumption increased, the quality of diet improved and the use of negative livelihood coping strategies reduced among assisted households. Families reported resorting less often to negative short-term food coping strategies such as reducing health and education expenditures to buy food, or use savings to buy food, and thus a reduction in the CSI was observed, from 20 to 3, before and after assistance respectively. This is the lowest average CSI registered since 2014. Poor food consumption levels were reduced by about six percentage points on average, while beneficiaries in both Donetsk and Luhansk regions had equal food consumption levels at baseline. The situation continues to be more concerning for households headed by women in both Luhansk and Donetsk regions where the baseline found 38 percent had inadequate food consumption levels. For these reasons, WFP continued to prioritize this particular vulnerable group.

In July, a scheduled audit conducted by a WFP local supplier indicated a food quality issue related to canning quality in the production process. As a safety measure, WFP withdrew canned meat from the food basket and subsequently suspended food distributions in July and August: Food distributions resumed in September. The exclusion of canned meat, fish and beans, as a safety measure, consequently led to a reduction of protein in-take among households who received in-kind food.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

The eastern part of the country has been significantly affected by the conflict, revealing a persistent gender inequality. Constitutionally women and girls have equal rights as men and boys in the economic, political, cultural, and social fields, as well as within the family. However, based on food security monitoring systems, market updates and indicator analysis, food consumption levels analysed from a gender perspective show women headed households are more affected by inadequate food consumption levels due the socioeconomic context in the country and the fact that women usually receive lower income than men. Women and children constitute a majority among internally displaced persons (IDPs). Moreover, Ukraine is characterized by a high number of elderly people (over 60 years old) affected by the conflict and in need of food assistance, with the majority of them being women.

WFP assistance was designed to take into account the unique needs of women, men, boys and girls in addition to gender issues particular to eastern Ukraine. WFP beneficiary selection criteria was harmonized and regularly revised with key partners through the Food Security Cluster to address gender and age vulnerabilities. Overall, WFP assisted more women than men - 60 percent versus 40 percent respectively.

WFP has integrated gender into needs assessments and implementation, monitoring and reporting on food assistance, including the well-utilized beneficiary outreach and feedback hotlines, provided training to its field staff and cooperating partners on gender policies, including how to organise safe food assistance during distributions. Gender-based objectives of the Emergency Operation were discussed with the communities in the areas of intervention through focus group discussions. WFP was able to monitor activities through the collection of beneficiary gender-disaggregated data.

After receiving WFP's assistance, the proportion of households where women and men jointly made decisions over the use of food, cash or vouchers saw a positive increase. Focus group discussion on gender related issues conducted with both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries show men and women have different views on the dynamics within their households. Men more often named themselves as the decision makers while women mostly said that decisions are made collectively and every family member participates in the process. Men and women respondents agreed their roles and activities have changed since the start of the conflict in 2014. If before the conflict the model of a family with men as the main breadwinner and women as caretakers was the most

widespread, daily activities nowadays are shaped by the availability of work for any of the family members. This has put additional burden to women, particularly those who are heading their household.

WFP undertook a series of “response to recovery” consultations throughout eastern Ukraine involving local communities, local authorities, cooperating partners, United Nations' agencies and other key stakeholders, involving different age and gender groups. Culturally, women play a significant role at the local community and household levels and have been more active and interested in life conditions improvement, playing a significant role in WFP project implementation, whether being local authorities representatives, WFP cooperating partners' local staff or beneficiaries which were actively participating in WFP pilot early recovery activities. WFP's cooperating partners often emphasized that early recovery activities received a positive feedback from local authorities in terms of women empowerment, community mobilization and reunion. Local authorities were supportive of these pilot activities as they seem them as having a positive impact in empowering women by involving them during consultations.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Information related to protection and accountability to affected populations was collected through focus group discussions and post distribution monitoring. No safety or security incidents were reported going to or returning from WFP registration sites or distribution points or at the distribution points themselves.

WFP distributions were implemented in a safe environment, following the safe distribution guidelines, and the provision of training to cooperating partners on mainstreaming protection measures. Distribution sites were carefully selected by WFP and its cooperating partners, in close coordination with local authorities and civil society organizations, strategically locating them to reduce travel times and distance for beneficiaries, ensuring minimum risks of security and protection related incidents. Due to the volatile security context, WFP and its cooperating partners were continuously monitoring the situation, in collaboration with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and local authorities, and ensuring the location of distribution points were safe, in particular near the contact line.

Furthermore, for particular vulnerable cases such as for people living with disabilities and elderly people, food and cash-based transfers were delivered to their place of residence. For beneficiaries deemed unable to cook for themselves due to invalidity or illness, cooperating partners facilitated community volunteers to assist in the preparation of meals.

WFP has integrated gender into needs assessments and implementation, monitoring and reporting on food assistance, including the well-utilized beneficiary outreach and feedback hotlines, provided training to field staff and cooperating partners on gender policies, including on how to organise safe food assistance during distributions. Gender-based objectives of the Emergency Operation were discussed with the communities in the areas of intervention through focus group discussions. WFP was able to monitor activities through the collection of beneficiary gender-disaggregated data.

Accountability to beneficiaries is one of WFP's worldwide concerns and all efforts were made to raise awareness of beneficiaries and provide information and contacts of organisations providing assistance, information about beneficiaries entitlements, and on targeting criteria. Relevant information was displayed at each distribution point and explained to beneficiaries when they received their entitlements. Reasons for lack of information received by beneficiaries especially in non-government controlled areas (NGCA) was the imposed restrictions on visibility by local authorities, particularly in NGCA. In order to reduce these restrictions, WFP and cooperating partners continued to advocate with local authorities. Increased visibility is challenged by fact that the WFP and United Nations agencies are not accredited in NGCA. Better results are scored in government-controlled areas (GCAs) where the majority of visibility activities are conducted. Donor missions, regular visits from WFP staff, more coordination with cooperating partners are some of the main reasons for stronger visibility in GCAs.

WFP is planning to set up its own hotline assistance to ensure proper feedback, provision of detailed information on distributions, targeting processes and entitlements. Meanwhile, WFP used cooperating partner hotlines to collect feedback from people assisted. The hotlines were used mostly by people living in the conflict-affected areas, to seek more information to require if they could receive humanitarian assistance. Information about targeting criteria and the list of administrative requirements (documents to provide) were provided. Informative leaflets on targeting criteria and entitlements were given out at food distribution points to beneficiaries and people requiring information about humanitarian assistance.

Story worth telling: even when everything is lost there is still hope

Since the conflict in eastern Ukraine which began in 2014, the small town of Kurakhovo, only 20 km from the contact line, has become a shelter for many Ukrainians. Small villages and settlements located close to the contact line where the fighting is the most intense have been severely damaged. Continued armed clashes shake the homes of those residents of Mariinka and Krasnogorovka, forcing them to flee their towns or hideaway in basements. The town of Kurakhovo has managed to escape damage and has become a settlement where former residents of pre-contact line villages and towns, such as Mariinka and Krasnogorovka, seek refuge.

Once a kindergarten, the two-storied grey building in Kurakhovo is now home to eighty people. Like many other 800,000 people assisted by WFP since November 2014, they have lost their houses, belongings, jobs and even loved ones due to the conflict. Now they share not only a common home, but a heart-breaking story. The residents of this shelter for internally displaced persons (IDPs) are the most vulnerable, who were not able to travel far from their hometowns and had to find refuge in the closest, and relatively safe settlement. Most of them were forced to flee just trying to save their lives, many having nothing to bring with them as the shelling and shooting had destroyed and burnt their possessions.

The abandoned kindergarten has been transformed by local authorities into a temporary home for those who needed immediate shelter. Furniture, clothes, and basic equipment were generously donated by locals residing nearby. WFP was one of the first humanitarian organizations to respond to the needs of these residents, providing them with much needed food assistance. Beneficiaries are provided with pasta, wheat flour, beans, canned fish and meat, sugar, salt, buckwheat and vegetable oil. By complimenting this monthly entitlement with fresh vegetables and cooking in the collective kitchen of the shelter, residents of this internally displaced persons (IDP) centre were able cover their most urgent and basic food needs and survive in the early months of their displacement.

Most of the residents are lonely elderly people, who have no family or relatives to support them, elderly couples and young families with small children. They are not able to work due to their age, health conditions or family obligations, while there are no employment opportunities in the town. Many residents depend upon social allowances to cover their basic needs, while some whose documents were lost or destroyed, are deprived even of this support.

"I lived a normal life. I had everything I needed. I used to grow fresh vegetables in a my back garden that I pickled for winter. My son would support me, bring me some food from time to time and help me do household chores. Now I have no garden or house to take care of, and no son to look out for me. This conflict has taken away everything I had", shares Alexandra, 87, whose son was killed as the shell hit their home.

WFP assistance was the only humanitarian support the residents of this IDP centre received. WFP food support gave people who were affected by the conflict more than just a means for survival, but hope for better future, comfort, relief and certainty that even when everything is lost there's still hope.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Photo credit: WFP/Deborah Nguyen

A man who received food from WFP in Orlovske, in Donetsk region, Ukraine.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	118,874	161,126	280,000	206,285	296,850	503,135	173.5%	184.2%	179.7%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	7,610	7,610	15,220	15,094	15,094	30,188	198.3%	198.3%	198.3%
Children (5-18 years)	16,001	15,919	31,920	35,219	35,219	70,438	220.1%	221.2%	220.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	95,263	137,597	232,860	155,972	246,537	402,509	163.7%	179.2%	172.9%
By Residence status:									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	23,775	32,225	56,000	55,491	79,853	135,344	233.4%	247.8%	241.7%
Residents	95,099	128,901	224,000	150,795	216,996	367,791	158.6%	168.3%	164.2%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	220,000	60,000	280,000	378,157	124,978	503,135	171.9%	208.3%	179.7%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	220,000	60,000	280,000	378,157	124,978	503,135	171.9%	208.3%	179.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	114,800	165,200	280,000	206,285	296,850	503,135	179.7%	179.7%	179.7%
Total participants	114,800	165,200	280,000	206,285	296,850	503,135	179.7%	179.7%	179.7%
Total beneficiaries	114,800	165,200	280,000	206,285	296,850	503,135	179.7%	179.7%	179.7%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>UKRAINE, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.04, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<7.00	7.00	0.00	1.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>UKRAINE, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.04, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<7.00	7.00	1.00	1.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>UKRAINE, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.04, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<6.00	6.00	0.00	0.80
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>UKRAINE, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.04, WFP programme monitoring, Pre Assistance Baseline (PAB), Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>5.10	5.10	5.60	5.90
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>UKRAINE, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.04, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>5.00	5.00	5.60	5.90
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>UKRAINE, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.04, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>5.20	5.20	5.60	5.90
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>UKRAINE, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.04, WFP programme monitoring, PAB, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<20.30	20.30	4.90	3.50

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>28.00	33.00	35.00	41.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	63.00	55.00	53.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	<12.00	4.00	10.00	6.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=70.00	14.00	15.00	30.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=80.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05	=70.00	22.00	29.00	21.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=80.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=70.00	21.00	25.00	23.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=80.00	99.00	100.00	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12	=0.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=1.00	8.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners UKRAINE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00529-13	Rations	-	376
Germany	GER-C-00511-01	Rations	-	1,243
Japan	JPN-C-00456-01	Rations	-	554
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rations	-	2,978
USA	USA-C-01083-02	Rations	-	942
USA	USA-C-01083-03	Rations	-	2,377
		Total	-	8,470