

REVISION

Ukraine Limited Emergency Operation (LEO), budget revision |03|

Gender and age marker code: [NA]

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	<i>Feb – Jun 2022</i>	<i>2-month extension</i>	<i>Feb – Aug 2022</i>
Beneficiaries	3,150,000	1,843,850	4,993,850
Total cost (USD)	590 302 351	648 217 801	1 238 520 152
Transfer	447 250 015	648 858 706	1 096 108 721
Implementation	43 288 916	- 5 029 452	38 259 464
Direct Support Costs	63 770 061	- 35 093 851	28 676 210
Sub-total	554 308 992	608 735 403	1 163 044 395
Indirect Support Costs	35 993 359	39 482 398	75 475 757

1. RATIONALE

1. This budget revision (BR03) brings the Ukraine Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) UA01 in line with the most up-to-date assessment of the humanitarian situation. Specifically, it aligns the LEO with the Ukraine 2022 Flash Appeal¹ and the Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan² (RRRP). This BR:
 - Increases the beneficiary caseload under activity 1 from 3,150,000 to 4,713,850 crisis-affected people and introduces complementary feeding for 158,055 children (6 to 23 months);
 - Increases the beneficiary caseload under activity 6 from 50,000 to 308,000 crisis-affected people in Moldova;
 - Extends the overall duration of the LEO to six months from February until August 2022.
2. As of late April 2022, over 5.5 million³ people had fled Ukraine and 7.1 million people were estimated to be internally displaced (IDPs). Among the IDPs, 75 percent are women, 5 percent are children under 5 and 6 percent are persons with disabilities. People residing in encircled cities in the east and south of Ukraine continue to face critical shortages of food, water, medicine, and electricity. Many are unable to seek safe haven through humanitarian corridors.
3. In a WFP-administered survey, almost one third of the population and more than half of IDPs were concerned about not having enough food and reported resorting to negative coping strategies to meet their food needs, including reducing the number of meals consumed each day and borrowing money. The long-term resilience of IDPs is likely compromised, with 3 out of 4 IDPs reporting that they were forced to abandon their valuable household assets.
4. According to the latest available data,⁴ 23 percent and 8 percent of Ukrainian children under 5 are affected by stunting and wasting respectively, while exclusive breastfeeding rates are low (19 percent) and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are poor. The ongoing crisis is likely to further affect the nutrient intake among infants, young children and breastfeeding women, heightening the risk of malnutrition, illness, and excessive mortality. The nutrition cluster estimates that 624,960 people are in need of nutrition support, including 158,055 children (6 to 23 months).

¹Ukraine Flash Appeal (March-August 2022)

² Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan (March - December 2022)

³ Ukraine Refugee Situation (unhcr.org)

⁴ Global Nutrition report 2021. The State of global Nutrition. UN Nutrition

-
5. Neighbouring countries, especially Poland, Romania, Moldova, Hungary and Slovakia, have been receiving a constant refugee influx. To date, Moldova has received over 497,000 refugees, representing one of the highest ratios of refugees per capita stemming from this crisis.⁵ Representing close to four percent of Moldova's population, the influx is stretching local resources. Reports indicate that while many refugees only transit through Moldova, most require immediate assistance upon arrival, with around one fourth remaining in-country and requiring continued assistance. While a small portion of refugees are in Government-managed reception centers, the majority (over 90 percent) reside among host communities, and many will struggle to support themselves if the crisis is prolonged. Moldova is import dependent on key commodities and struggling with the high energy prices and the disruption of imports through Ukraine and the Black Sea.
 6. The Government of Moldova and the humanitarian community are putting contingency plans in place for a potentially significant escalation of the conflict in southern Ukraine. WFP may further scale-up support for refugees and vulnerable households in Moldova should there be a significant increase in numbers arriving over the coming months.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

7. There are no changes to the strategic orientation of the LEO.

Strategic outcomes

Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis:

8. Under activity 1 (Ukraine), WFP will increase the number of people receiving assistance by 1,563,850, including 158,055 children (6 to 23 months) who will be targeted with complementary nutrition interventions. WFP will employ a phased approach to targeting, with increased granularity and precision and a stronger evidence base available as the response evolves, with particular attention given to groups with specific protection needs, including women, children and persons with disabilities. Household vulnerability criteria will be determined in consultation with affected populations ensuring that WFP's approach is localised, responds to needs, and targets the most vulnerable families, including households with persons with disability, pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV (PLHIV) or those with high dependency ratios.
9. The number of beneficiaries targeted under activity 6 (Moldova) will increase from 50,000 to 308,000, and will include support to 70,000 vulnerable Moldovan households (280,000 people), particularly those hosting refugees. Working through the national social protection system, WFP will strengthen mechanisms that improve coverage and targeting effectiveness for Moldovan households receiving assistance from WFP.

Transfer Modalities

10. Under activity 1 (Ukraine), WFP will assist 1.6 million people with cash-based transfers (CBT), and 3.1 million people with in-kind food assistance (including complementary feeding). Complementary feeding will be provided in the form of supplementary infant cereal for children (6 to 23 months) receiving in-kind assistance. In Ukraine, people newly displaced will receive a 5-day ration, after which they will continue to receive food assistance for 3 months as needed. People in transit or those living in encircled cities or areas with access constraints will receive ready-to-eat rapid response rations (RRR) for 5 days. The contents of the in-kind food baskets

⁵ Government of the Republic of Moldova, official statistics as of 13 June 2022.

have been adjusted slightly under this budget revision, replacing buckwheat with other grains in accordance with market availability and beneficiary preferences.

11. Under activity 6 (Moldova), all beneficiaries are expected to receive assistance through CBT, and accordingly the number of people allocated to receive in-kind assistance has been removed, though WFP will retain the in-kind modality as contingency should it be required in the future. Refugees in accommodation centres will be provided with three hot meals per day (through CBT), while crisis-affected Moldovan households who are hosting refugees will receive a one-time transfer of USD 190 to meet their needs and the needs of their Ukrainian guests.⁶ From July, other crisis-affected vulnerable Moldovan households will receive USD 60 on a monthly basis to align with the entitlements being distributed by the Government through the national social protection system.

Partnerships

12. WFP is coordinating with the United Nations Country Team, the emergency telecommunications and logistics clusters and other country-level working groups. WFP continues to expand and strengthen partnerships with local and international NGOs, the Red Cross movement, local authorities and networks to ensure efficient life-saving assistance. In Ukraine, WFP is partnering with central and local stakeholders and the private sector, including financial service providers and retailers, to optimize assistance to populations while enabling continued functionality of commercial markets.

Supply Chain

13. In Ukraine, WFP will continue to monitor food markets, utilizing analysis and market intelligence from the private sector, national think-tanks and other institutions to enhance knowledge and enable flexible adaptation of modality choice and efficient identification of supply gaps. WFP will assess the market availability of age-appropriate nutritious foods in the coming market assessments.
14. In Moldova, WFP is leveraging its expertise in food safety and quality to support the provision of hot meals in reception centers. WFP will also provide retail and market functionality assessment to identify large retail chains with country-wide presence, willing to enter stand-by Long Term Agreements with WFP for the redemption of value vouchers.
15. Access remains limited in occupied cities, cities which are fully or partially encircled, and cities or areas where conflict-ensues. Against the backdrop of attacks on 18 major fuel depots and the subsequent impact on fuel supplies, WFP is advancing fuel contingency planning, seeking to source 65,000 litres of fuel per month to support WFP operations in Ukraine.
16. Transport costs have increased three-fold in the past two months, in part due to drivers reluctance to transport through conflict-affected areas. WFP is working with transporters to leverage Ukraine's supply chains in country, including utilizing non-traditional mechanisms such as collaborating with the postal service- Nova Poshta to deliver food stocks to partners.

Monitoring & Evaluation:

17. WFP will augment its Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) capacity in accordance with the scale-up of activities. Data will be collected primarily by third-party monitors and/or by a professional

⁶ Moldovan households hosting refugees incur additional expenses and the transfer is meant to support Moldovan households to cover these costs.

call centre, and where feasible will be disaggregated by sex, age and disability to enable informed programme decisions. M&E systems will be gender-and protection responsive and inclusive. In addition, frequent field monitoring will allow for the identification of issues and challenges and provide further opportunities for beneficiary communication. Field monitoring feasibility will depend on the security and access situation and will be assessed on an on-going basis. Both face-to-face and remote monitoring approaches will be used to ensure monitoring in hard-to-reach and insecure locations.

Accountability to affected populations, protection risks, restrictions of gender and disabilities:

18. WFP has been requested by UNAIDS to support PLHIV to meet their specific food needs as was done in 2015-2016. Exceptional efforts are being undertaken to ensure humanitarian assistance is targeted to the most vulnerable populations in line with humanitarian principles with a focus on providing critical support to women, children, the elderly, PLHIV and persons with disabilities directly affected by the conflict.
19. Accountability to affected populations will be further strengthened, and efficient two-way communication mechanisms will be established. A variety of safe and confidential feedback channels, including through programme staff, technology support helpdesks, self-registration feedback forms, community outreach agents and hotlines will be provided to enhance access and participation of different segments of communities – based on age, gender, disability, and diversity. WFP will also strengthen Protection from Sexual Exploitation and abuse (PSEA) systems for the WFP operation, including PSEA training for WFP staff, partners and contractors.
20. WFP will integrate gender-sensitive and transformative approaches, as appropriate, to address the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys in the emergency context, integrating both gender targeted and gender mainstreaming initiatives. WFP will partner with local women’s organisations, organisations of persons with disabilities and minority NGOs to address the needs of minority groups and marginalised communities in Ukraine.
21. WFP will ensure that conflict analyses are systematically updated, and that conflict sensitivity risks are routinely discussed within programme and management structures in order to capture lessons learned and enable continuous review and adaptation of programmatic approaches.

Beneficiary analysis

Strategic Outcome	Activity	Period	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
			(18+ years)	(18+ years)	(0-18 years)	(0-18 years)	
1	1 (In-kind) ⁷	Current	693,000	598,500	152,775	130,725	1,575,000
		Increase/decrease	928,603	229,849	176,294	204,104	1,538,850
		Revised	1,621,603	828,349	329,069	334,829	3,113,850
	1 (CBT)	Current	693,000	598,500	152,775	130,725	1,575,000
		Increase/decrease	81,350	-111,543	26,028	29,165	25,000
		Revised	774,350	486,957	178,803	159,890	1,600,000
	5 (In-kind)	Current	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
	5 (CBT)	Current	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
	6 (In-kind)	Current	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
		Increase/decrease	-2,200	-1,900	-485	-415	-5,000
		Revised	0	0	0	0	0
	6 (CBT)	Current	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
		Increase/decrease	113,872	91,792	27,415	29,921	263,000
		Revised	133,672	108,892	31,780	33,656	308,000
	7 (In-kind)	Current	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
	7 (CBT)	Current	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
	8 (In-kind)	Current	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
	8 (CBT)	Current	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
	9 (In-kind)	Current	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
	9 (CBT)	Current	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
	10 (In-kind)	Current	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
	10 (CBT)	Current	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
TOTAL (without overlaps)⁸		Current	1,386,000	1,197,000	305,550	261,450	3,150,000
		Increase/decrease	1,185,426	161,954	221,026	275,444	1,843,850
		Revised	2,571,426	1,358,954	526,576	536,894	4,993,850

⁷ In-kind assistance includes RRR and complementary feeding. Note that the demographic breakdown of beneficiaries (under activity 1) was revised to reflect most recent IDP Data analysis.

⁸ Overlap assumes all beneficiaries under activities 5-10, with the exception of 280,000 Moldovans receiving assistance under activity 6, will receive assistance in Ukraine under activity 1 prior to leaving.

Transfers

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) or CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (US\$/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY					
Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome 1				
Activity	Activity 1			Activity 6	Activity 5, 7-10
Sub Activity	GFA		RRR	GFA	GFA
Beneficiary type	Crisis-affected populations in Ukraine			Crisis-affected populations in Moldova	Crisis-affected populations in other countries
Commodity	Food CBT	or Food	RRR ⁹	CBT (or in-kind contingency)	Food or CBT
Pasta Macaroni	250	320		100	100
Rice	250			100	100
Canned Corned Beef	50	106	100	50	50
Canned Pulses		84	160		
Vegetable Oil	30	100		30	30
HEB (Instant buckwheat)				300	300
Infant cereal	66.7				
Iodized salt				3	3
Bread			500		
total kcal/person/day	2,135	2,381	2,436	2,135	2,135
% Energy supplied by protein	13.10%	12.3%	13.40%	13.10%	13.10%
Cash Based Transfer (US\$/person/day)	\$2.50			MPC (Apr and May): \$1.50	\$1.90
				MPC (Jun, Jul and Aug): \$0.5	
				Hot meals (Commodity voucher): \$10.5	
Number of feeding days monthly	30	5	5	30	30

⁹ RRR may be provided as bread only in areas with access constraints.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE

Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	0	0	135 830	138 812 900	135 830	138 812 900
Pulses	0	0	1 848	1 848 000	1 848	1 848 000
Oil and Fats	0	0	7 850	20 410 000	7 850	20 410 000
Mixed and blended foods	0	0	2 998	8 770 229	2 998	8 770 229
Other	59 543	180 531 289	- 13 710	- 7 956 060	45 833	172 575 229
TOTAL (food)	59 543	180 531 289	134 817	161 885 069	194 360	342 416 358
Cash-Based Transfers (USD)		214 404 090		404 681 375		619 085 465
TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)	59 543	394 935 379	134 817	566 566 444	194 360	961 501 823

3. COST BREAKDOWN

Table 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)

	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	01	02	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Crisis Response	
Transfer	647 683 289	1 175 417	648 858 706
Implementation	- 6 000 647	971 195	- 5 029 452
Direct support costs			- 35 093 851
Subtotal			608 735 403
Indirect support costs			39 482 398
TOTAL			648 217 801

OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)			
	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	01	02	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Crisis Response	
Transfer	1 076 422 934	19 685 787	1 096 108 721
Implementation	36 701 821	1 557 643	38 259 464
Direct support costs	28 139 188	537 022	28 676 210
Subtotal	1 141 263 943	21 780 452	1 163 044 395
Indirect support costs	74 182 156	1 293 601	75 475 757
TOTAL	1 215 446 100	23 074 053	1 238 520 152