REVISION

Ukraine Limited Emergency Operation (LEO), budget revision |04|

Gender and age marker code: |NA|

Transmittal Slip Table - BUDGET OVERVIEW					
	Current Change		Revised		
Duration	Feb - Aug 2022	4-month extension	Feb – Dec 2022		
Beneficiaries	4 993 850	-288 850	4 705 000		
Total cost (USD)	1 238 520 152	707 942 244	1 946 462 396		
Transfer	1 096 108 721	642 606 070	1 738 714 791		
Implementation	38 259 464	10 990 486	49 249 950		
Direct Support Costs	28 676 210	11 461 597	40 137 807		
Sub-total	1 163 044 395	665 058 154	1 828 102 549		
Indirect Support Costs	75 475 757	42 884 090	118 359 848		

1. RATIONALE

- 1. This budget revision (BR04) extends the overall duration of the Ukraine Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) to 10 months, ending December 2022, in order to allow time for the preparation of a subsequent T-ICSP.¹ It also brings the LEO in line with the most up-to-date assessment of the humanitarian situation in Ukraine. Specifically, this BR:
 - Reduces the beneficiary caseload under activity 1 by 288,850 crisis-affected people;
 - Reduces the general food distribution (GFD) food basket and CBT transfer values to meet 60% of household needs in line with most recent assessments;
 - Introduces a pilot emergency school feeding initiative for 100,000 vulnerable school age children under activity 1.
- 2. A baseline food security assessment conducted between March and April 2022, found that about one in three households in Ukraine were food insecure. Taking into consideration the number of people who have fled Ukraine into neighbouring countries and beyond, current estimates point to a reduction in the overall population of Ukraine from 44 million to 37 million people in country. Accordingly, the estimated number of people in need of assistance inside Ukraine has reduced.
- 3. A gap analysis carried out by the Cash Working Group in February 2022 suggested that targeted households are increasingly able to rely on resources of their own to cover their needs. The May 2022 Ukraine Food Security Report² and regular monitoring indicate that the majority of assisted households have a source of income which is able to cover a portion of their essential needs. Therefore, a transfer covering 60 percent of food requirements is believed to to be sufficient to cover the gap. This accounts for inflation and the proportion of household budgets that is typically dedicated to expenditure on food.
- 4. Feedback from the Government, the education and food security clusters as well as other humanitarian partners indicate the need to support the national school feeding programme. The Ministry of Education intends to re-open educational facilities in September 2022. School feeding for both displaced and local children is needed to address the needs of vulnerable families, ensuring children are able to access education while ensuring their unique food and nutrition

¹ As Moldova will be operating under a T-ICSP from September 2022, activity 6 will no longer be operational from September to December 2022 under this LEO.

² <u>https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000139190/download/?ga=2.166389310.1441062397.1658834200-764853633.1620111473</u>

needs are met, particularly as national budgets become more stretched. Accordingly, WFP will implement a pilot emergency school feeding activity in selected regions.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

- 5. There are no changes to the strategic orientation of the LEO.
- 6. Previous budget revisions made the following changes to the LEO:
 - BR1, approved by the ED and FAO DG on 7 March, increased the budget by USD 540m, adding 6 new activities for the regional response, increasing the number of beneficiaries to 3,150,000, and extending the overall duration of the LEO by 1 month to end June 2022.
 - BR2, approved by the RD on 28 March, added the in-kind modality to activities 6-10 (outside Ukraine) with no cost increase.
 - BR3, approved by the ED and FAO DG on 23 June, increased the budget by USD 648m, extending the LEO by 2 months to end August 2022 and increasing the overall beneficiaries to 4,993,850.

Strategic outcomes

Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis

7. Under activity 1 and in line with most recent data and assessments, WFP will reduce the number of people planned to receive assistance to 4.4 million displaced and host populations in Ukraine, including 100,000 children who will benefit from a school feeding pilot in areas of high displacement and where physical returns to school are possible.

Transfer Modalities

- 8. Under activity 1, WFP will assist 2.3 million people with cash-based transfers (CBT), and 2.3 million people with in-kind food assistance (including overlaps). Through careful and regular market monitoring as well as other contextual analysis, WFP plans to progressively reduce the size and scope of in-kind operations while increasing, where appropriate, the number of people assisted through CBT, including unrestricted cash transfers and value vouchers. This will help revive and sustain the local economy while providing wider and more dignified choices to conflict-affected populations in Ukraine.
- 9. In areas where markets are competitive and where the financial sector is functioning without disruption, beneficiaries will receive cash transfers. Value vouchers will be implemented in freshly de-conflicted areas where food supply and functioning financial service providers (FSPs) are limited. By supporting large to medium national retailers, WFP aims to support the rehabilitation of markets, transitioning from in-kind to value vouchers as a first step, and finally to cash transfers once markets are fully operational.
- 10. Given that crisis-affected vulnerable households are estimated to be able to cover roughly half of their needs, both the in-kind food basket and CBT value have been reduced from 100 to 60 percent of food needs. The GFD in-kind food basket, comprised primarily of locally-procured commodities in accordance with market availability and beneficiary preferences, will now cover 1,611 kcal/person/day. The CBT transfer value will be reduced to approximately USD 50, taking into consideration analysis of inflation since the onset of the conflict and a re-calculation of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) using a more limited and emergency-appropriate non-food basket. Ongoing discussions and planned reassessment by the cash working group may result in further adjustments to the cash transfer rates.

- 11. The contents of the rapid response ration food basket, provided to newly displaced families to meet their needs for the first 5 days of displacement, will also be revised slightly by increasing the quantity of canned meats and pulses in line with beneficiary preferences and market availability of the selected commodities.
- 12. Under the school feeding pilot under activity 1, WFP will use cash transfers to allow schools to purchase meals from selected vendors for school feeding utilising a government-run audited and transparent platform. The transfer value per student per day amounts to USD 1.17, in line with the Government value, and would be provided to all students on a daily basis in the targeted schools until December 2022. Meal choices are in line with those provided to other schools through the National programme, which was revised in 2021 to include more nutritious options.

<u>Partnerships</u>

13. WFP will partner with the Ministry of Education at national and sub-national levels to implement the school feeding pilot, whereby WFP will coordinate with the Ministry of Education to identify schools for implementation and retrieve accurate data on needs and monitor assistance provided.

Supply Chain Challenges

- 14. WFP will work to ensure a smooth transition between different modalities of assistance (in-kind food distributions, value vouchers or cash transfers), maintaining sufficient capacity to enable a rapid scale up of in-kind assistance if needed. Special attention will be placed on ensuring availability of age-appropriate nutritious foods in the upcoming market assessments.
- 15. Given that local markets have recovered quickly, offering more competitive cost, WFP will progressively reduce regional procurement in favour of local procurement. This will allow for cost savings, reduce the lead times caused by border congestions, decrease the pressure on the international transporters, and inject funds into the local economy.
- 16. Transport costs have increased three-fold in the past two months, in part due to drivers' reluctance to travel through conflict-affected areas, and also due to high demand for transport services in Europe. As the conflict evolves, transporters are less keen to take risks on their trucks and assets. In order to mitigate this risk, WFP has rented a fleet of 60 fully dedicated trucks and has positioned a dedicated fleet of ten smaller WFP-owned trucks to Dnipro to facilitate access to hard-to-reach areas.
- 17. WFP is actively monitoring fuel availability and prices within Ukraine, as fuel shortages affect WFP, humanitarian actors and cooperating partners. Following the initial shock cause by the conflict and the destruction of 18 fuel depots, as of July 2022 fuel prices have stabilized. In preparation of the upcoming winter season, where an increase in demand is expected, WFP is establishing a parallel regional fuel supply line that can ensure humanitarian operations continue unhindered.
- 18. On 22 July, Ukraine and Russia signed a "grain deal" to allow the resumption of exports of grains, fertilizers and other agricultural products out of Ukraine. WFP will support local producers to ensure Ukraine remains integrated in global supply chains and agricultural markets. Supporting Ukraine's people and food production and helping stabilize the impact on world food markets will be approached from two complementary angles:
 - i. support Ukraine to export agricultural products by strengthening the link to international markets while Black Sea routes are restored; and
 - ii. support the agri-food sector through procurement from local producers and processors, and through cash transfers provided to affected Ukrainians who shop at food retail outlets and farmers' markets across the country.

In case of service provision

- 19. A gaps and needs analysis exercise was carried out in June 2022 to ensure Logistics Cluster activities reflected ongoing operational challenges and partners' future needs. In line with this, the scope of common services (i.e. storage and transport) will decrease, while an increased focus will be placed on augmenting logistics capacity through effective coordination and information sharing mechanisms. In this volatile context the ability to react will be reliant on efficient identification of potential logistical constraints.
- 20. The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) is deploying cybersecurity solutions to provide secure networks and backup connectivity to humanitarians, while working with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security to obtain approvals for the establishment of security communications services. The ETC is also collaborating with partners to increase accountability towards affected populations, including through the launch of the ETC Chatbot that allows affected populations to access information about humanitarian assistance.
- 21. The Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC), jointly led by WFP and FAO, continues to provide coordination and information management support to 60 partners. Through its two working groups, food assistance and livelihoods, and national and sub-national coordination mechanisms, including the recently established Dnipro Hub, the FSLC will strengthen partners' operations, deduplication efforts, gap analysis and service delivery to ensure comprehensive and timely last-mile provision of food assistance and livelihoods interventions.

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

- 22. WFP has launched a community feedback mechanism hotline in order to communicate transparently with affected populations, allow them to share feedback and/or report complaints, and provide resolutions to disputes should they arise. This includes the chatbot set up through the ETC.
- 23. WFP is engaging with the Protection Cluster to set up a network to identify risks and mitigation measures, ensuring WFP is able to reach the most vulnerable among the affected people and communities. The ongoing protection and gender analysis suggests persons with disabilities, older people, women with caregiving responsibilities, people living with HIV/TB or chronic diseases, and members from minority groups may be at risk of not being identified or registered for assistance. WFP is planning to partner with local NGOs who work with marginalized groups, including organizations that work with persons with disabilities, to ensure delivery mechanisms and transfer modalities are tailored, where possible, to the specific needs of persons in at risk groups.
- 24. WFP is planning to further enhance PSEA capacity through strengthening and implementing survivor assistance protocol at Inter-Agency level in collaboration with the PSEA Task Force in Ukraine. WFP will integrate gender-transformative approaches into its operations and will train cooperating partners on 'Do No Harm' approaches to ensure beneficiaries are served with safety, dignity, and integrity.

Beneficiary analysis

Stratogic			Women	Men	Girls	Pour	
Strategic Outcome	Activity	Period	(18+ years)		(0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
Outcome		Current	1,621,603	(18+ years) 828,349	329,069	334,829	2 112 950
	1 (In-	Increase/decrease	-475,907	-243,103	-20,709	-16,076	3,113,850 -755,795
	kind) ³	Revised	1,145,696	585,246	308,360	318,753	2,358,055
		Current	774,350	486,957	178,803	159,890	1,600,000
	1 (CBT)	Increase/decrease	290,383	182,608	140,401	86,607	700,000
	I (CDI)	Revised	1,064,733	669,565	319,204	246,497	2,300,000
						415	
	E (In kind)	Current	2,200 0	1,900 0	485 0	<u>415</u> 0	5,000 0
	5 (In-kind)	Increase/decrease	<u> </u>	-	-	-	•
		Revised	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
		Current	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
	5 (CBT)	Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
		Current	133,672	108,892	31,780	33,656	308,000
	6 (CBT)	Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	133,672	108,892	31,780	33,656	308,000
		Current	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
	7 (In-kind)	Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
		Current	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
1	7 (CBT)	Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
		Current	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
	8 (In-kind)	Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
		Current	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
	8 (CBT)	Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
		Current	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
	9 (In-kind)	Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
		Current	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
	9 (CBT)	Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	19,800	17,100	4,365	3,735	45,000
10/1-		Current	2,200	1,900	485	415	5,000
10 (In- kind)	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
	•	Current	2,571,427	1,358,955	526,575	536,893	4,993,850
TOTAL (without overlaps) ⁴		Increase/decrease	-381,147	-13,351	76,516	29,132	-288,850
		Revised	2,190,280	1,345,604	603,091	566,025	4,705,000

³ The demographic breakdown of beneficiaries (under activity 1) was revised to reflect most recent analysis of IDPs.

⁴ Overlap assumes all beneficiaries under activities 5-10, except for 280,000 Moldovans receiving assistance under activity 6, will receive assistance in Ukraine under activity 1 prior to leaving and takes into consideration the overlaps between in-kind and CBT under activity 1.

Transfers

TABLE 2: FOOD RAT	ΓΙΟΝ (g/po		-	H-BASED TRAI OME AND ACT	NSFER VALUE (US\$/ŗ IVITY	oerson/day) BY
Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome 1					
Activity		A	ctivity 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 or CBT	Food	SF	RRR⁵	CBT (or in-kind contingency)	Food or CBT
Pasta Macaroni	67	320			100	100
Wheat Flour	167				100	100
Oats	17					
Canned Meat	83	106		300	50	50
Canned Pulses	50	84		400		
Vegetable Oil	30	100			30	30
HEB (Instant buckwheat)					300	300
Infant cereal	67					
Sugar	17					
lodized salt	7				3	3
Bread				500		
total kcal/person/day	1,611	2,381	2,100	3,398	2,135	2,135
% Energy supplied by protein	14.2%	12.3%	16%	23.6%	13.1%	13.1%
Cash Based Transfer (US\$/person/day)	\$1.67		\$1.17		MPC (Apr and May): \$1.50 MPC (Jun, Jul and Aug): \$0.5 Hot meals	\$1.90
					(Commodity voucher): \$10.5	
Number of feeding days monthly	30	5	21	5	30	30

⁵ RRR may be provided as bread only in conflict-affected areas where WFP has limited access.

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	135 830	138 812 900	63 450	45 436 280	199 280	184 249 180
Pulses	1 848	1 848 000	7 090	12 974 700	8 938	14 822 700
Oil and Fats	7 850	20 410 000	5 094	13 448 160	12 944	33 858 160
Mixed and blended foods	2 998	8 770 229	732	3 477 000	3 730	12 247 229
Other	45 833	172 575 229	12 912	62 596 706	58 746	235 171 935
TOTAL (food)	194 360	342 416 358	89 278	137 932 847	283 638	480 349 205
Cash-Based Transfers (USD)		619 085 465		434 800 000		1 053 885 465
TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)	194 360	961 501 823	89 278	572 732 847	283 638	1 534 234 670

COST BREAKDOWN

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	642 969 317	- 363 247	642 606 070		
Implementation	11 575 755	- 585 269	10 990 486		
Direct support costs			11 461 597		
Subtotal			665 058 154		
Indirect support costs			42 884 090		
TOTAL			707 942 244		

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	1 719 392 251	19 322 540	1 738 714 791			
Implementation	48 277 576	972 374	49 249 950			
Direct support costs	39 682 209	455 598	40 137 807			
Subtotal	1 807 352 037	20 750 512	1 828 102 549			
Indirect support costs	117 477 882	881 965	118 359 848			
TOTAL	1 924 829 919	21 632 477	1 946 462 396			