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# Assessment of the impact of the war on the rural population

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## TARGET POPULATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

Size of the sample, geographical distribution, households' composition, and categories of oblasts

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## IMPACT ON INCOME

Decrease in income levels across the country and on areas along the contact-line

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## IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Stopped or reduced agricultural production due to war, increase in production costs, damages and losses for crop and livestock sectors

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## FOOD EXPENDITURE

Main source of food and total expenditure at national and oblast levels

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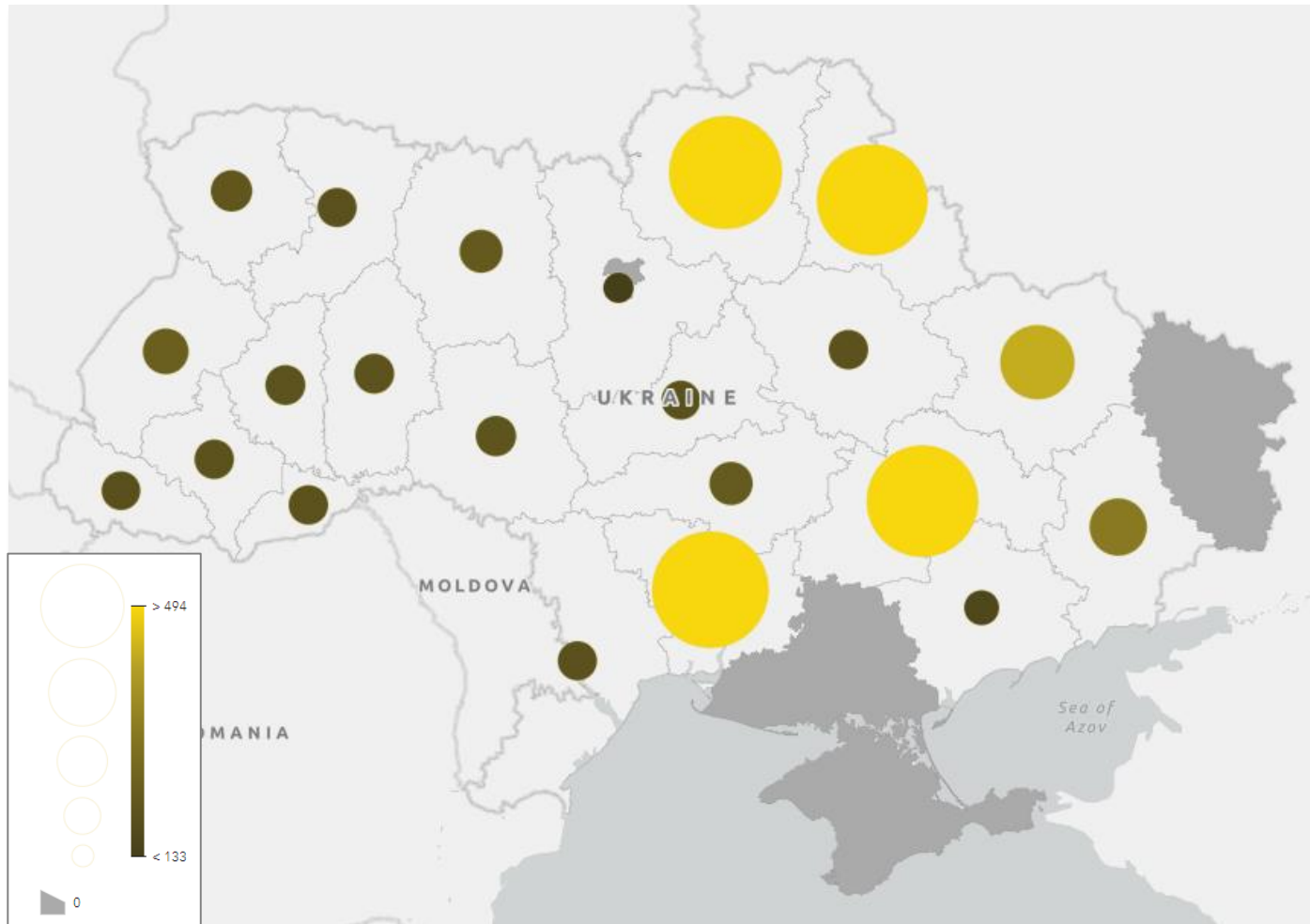
## COPING STRATEGIES FOR ESSENTIAL NEEDS

Adoption of negative coping strategies across the country and in areas along the contact-line

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## FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Sample distribution



## Profile of respondents and household's demographics

### Target population

- **5 230** Rural Households
- **22 Oblasts** *except occupied Luhanska and Khersonska oblasts*

### Sex of respondents

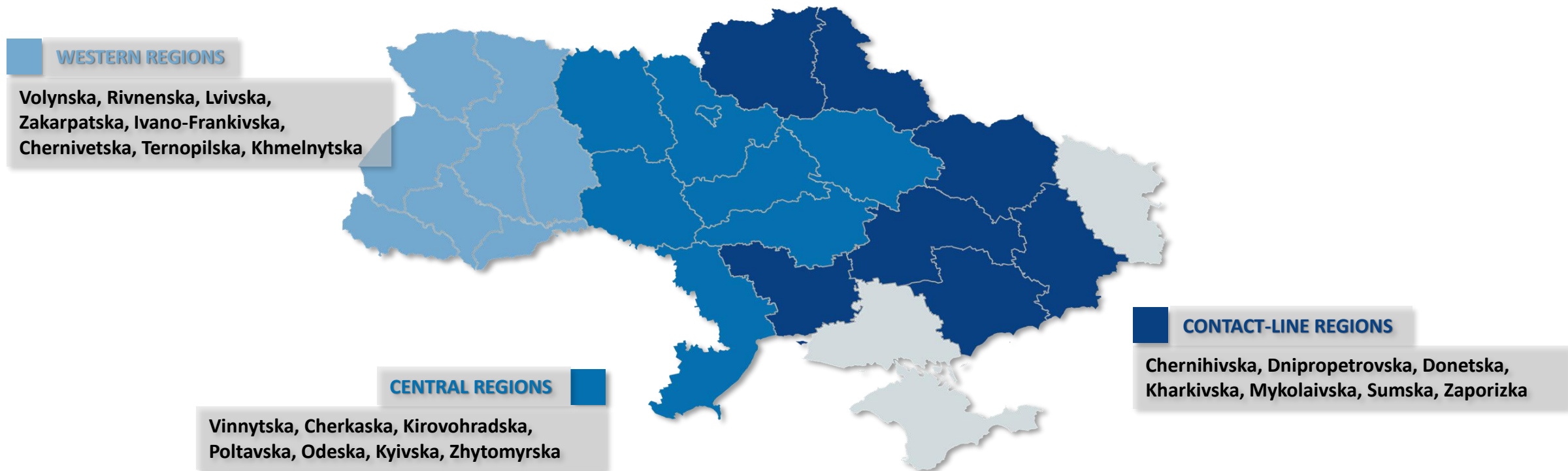


### Household structure

Average age (head of): **53 y.o.**  
 Pensioners: **1 every 2 HHs (avg.)**  
 Disabled: **1 every 2 HHs (avg.)**

### Household size

● **Average size of 4 members**



## Limitations *(at the time of the surveys)*

- **Donetska:** The Oblast was partially occupied (55%). The survey covered only the Ukrainian-controlled parts of the Oblast.
- **Zaporizka:** The Oblast was partially occupied (60%). The survey covered only the Ukrainian-controlled parts of the Oblast.
- **Kharkivska:** The Oblast was partially occupied (30%). The survey covered only the Ukrainian-controlled parts of the Oblast.





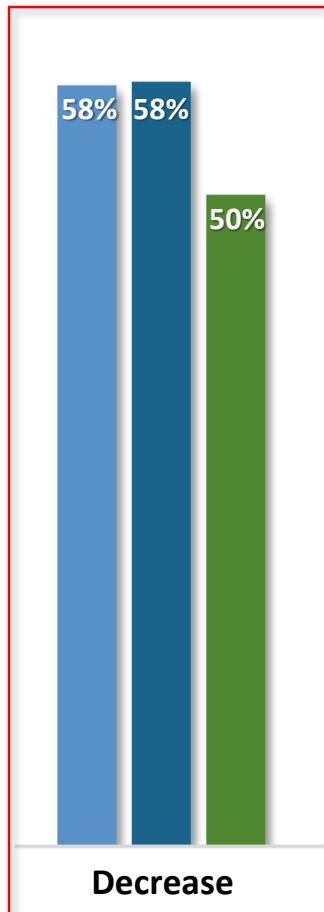
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# IMPACT ON INCOME



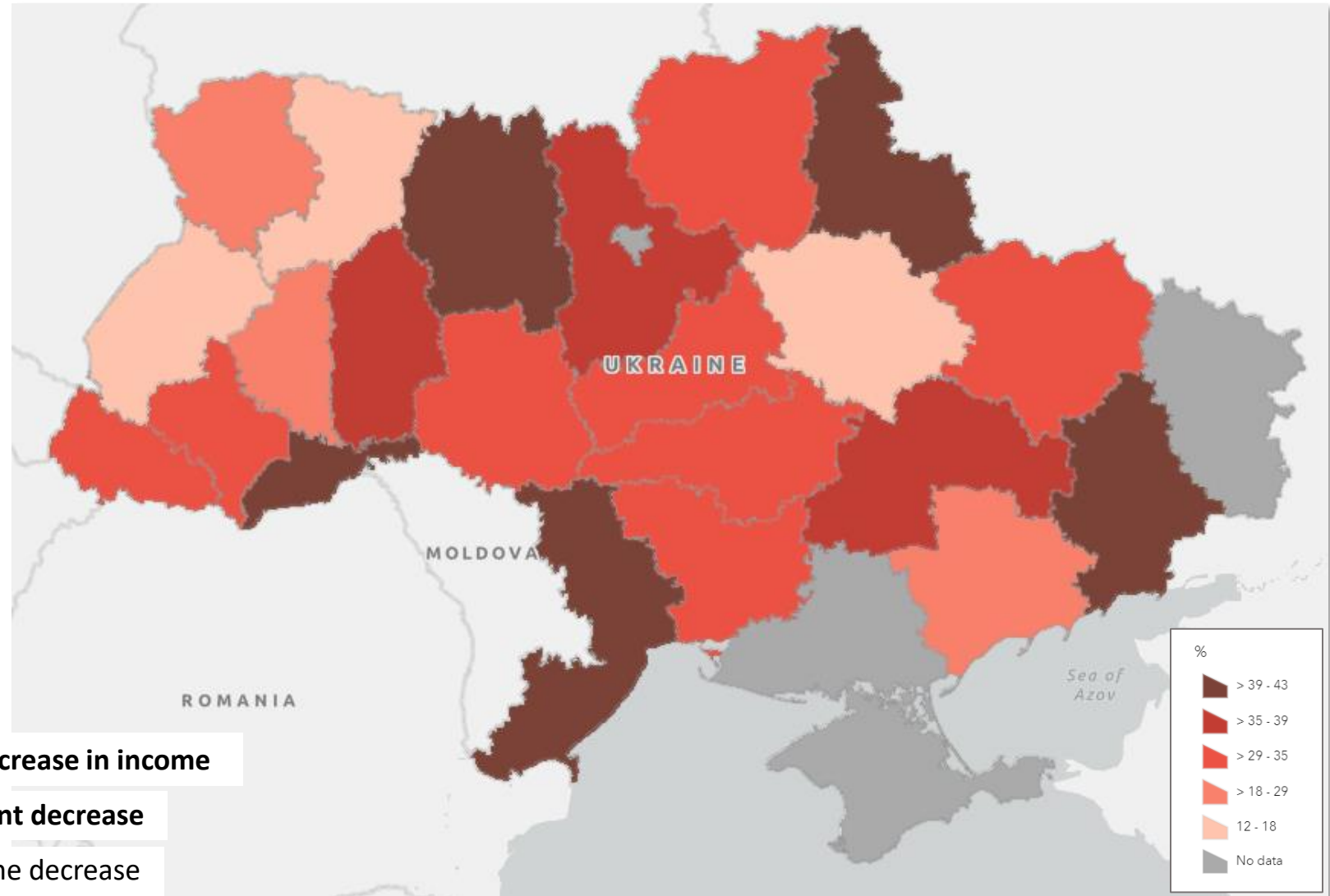


# DECREASE IN INCOME LEVELS FOR THE RURAL POPULATION



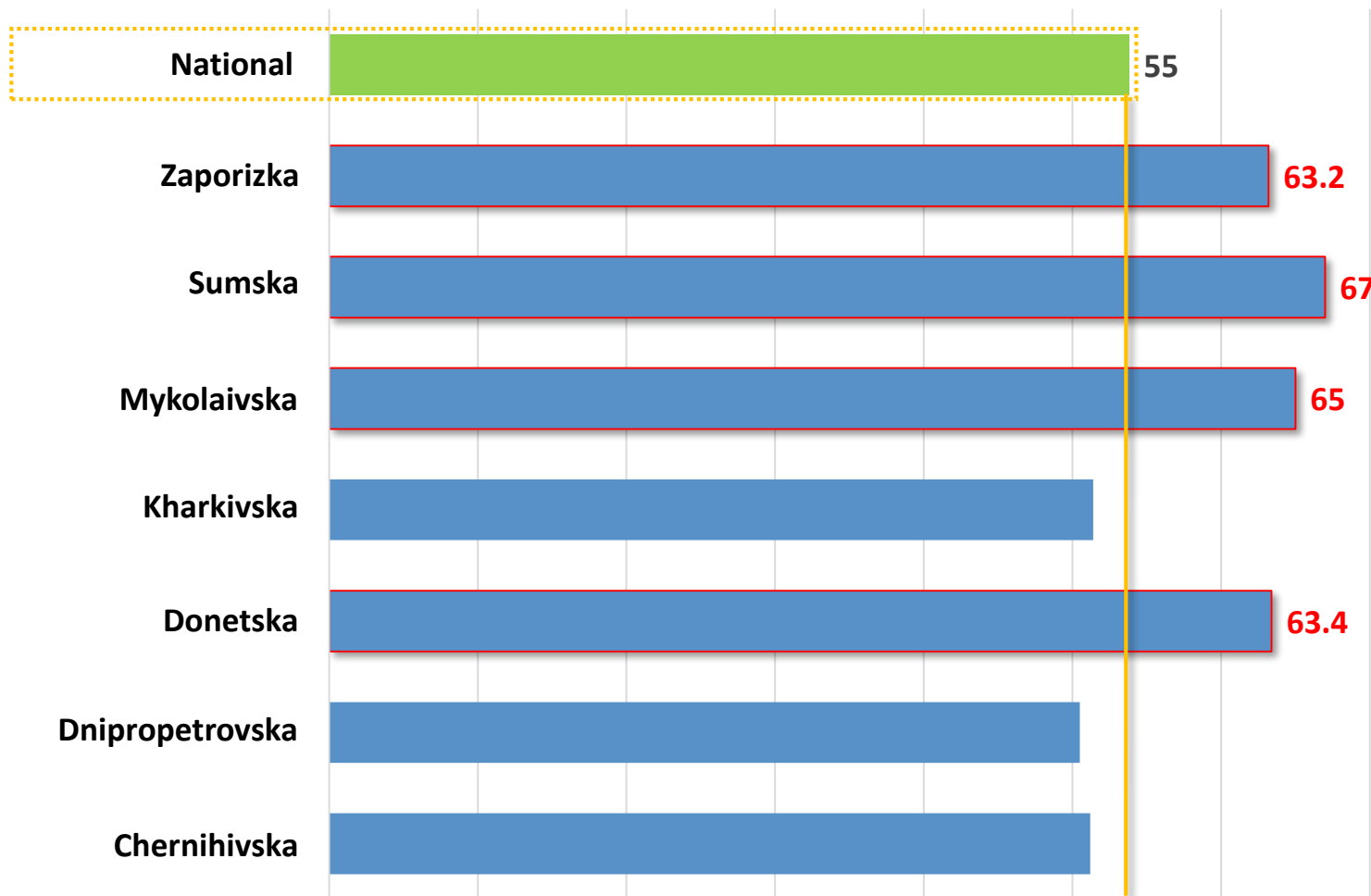
- Contact-line regions
- Central regions
- Western regions

## Rural population reporting **significant/drastric** decrease in income (between 25% and over 50%)



- **Over 55% of the rural population reported a decrease in income**
- **Of this, over 30% reported drastic and significant decrease**
- **IDPs and Returnees are more affected by income decrease**

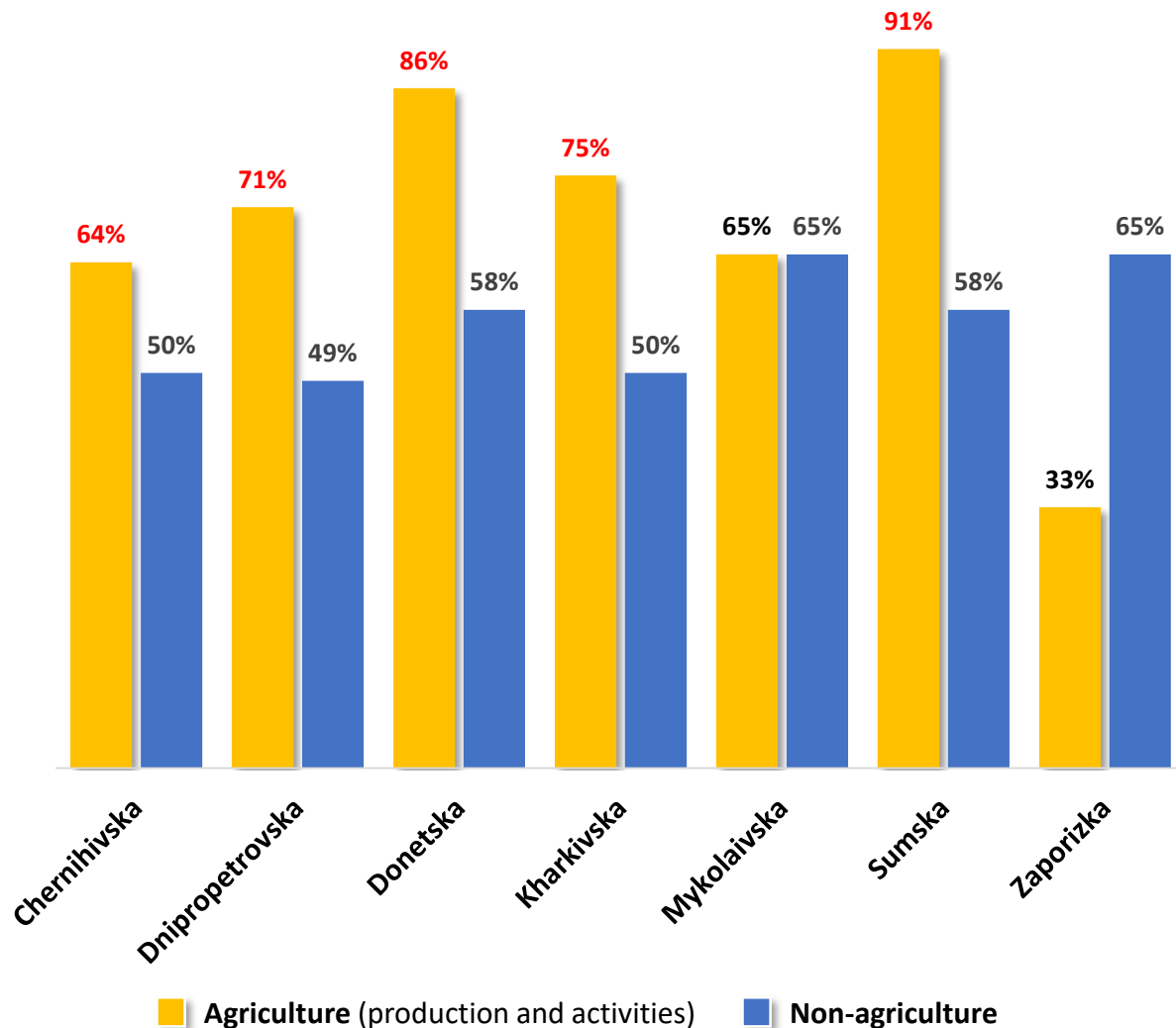
## DECREASED INCOME IN CONTACT-LINE OBLASTS



- The majority of the **Oblasts along the contact-line recorded a significantly higher decrease** compared to the rest of the country.
- In **Sumska, 67%** of the rural population experienced a decrease in income versus the average of 55% in the rest of the country. In **Mykolaivska 65%**, while in **Zaporizka and Donetska 63%**

# DECREASE IN INCOME IS HIGHER AMONG THOSE WHO RELY ON AGRICULTURE

*Decreases in Agriculture VS non-agriculture sources of income*



- Rural HHs who rely on agriculture (production and related activities) are the most affected by decreased income;
- This applies throughout the country, but is more accentuated in the contact-line regions;
- For instance, in Sumska, 58% of the HHs not involved in agriculture reported a decrease in income, compared to 91% of those involved in agriculture.





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# IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

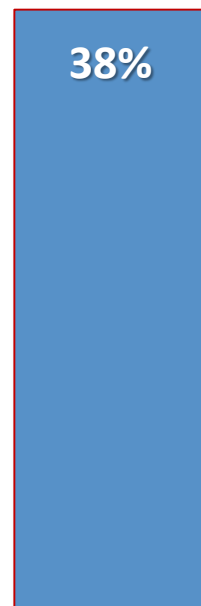




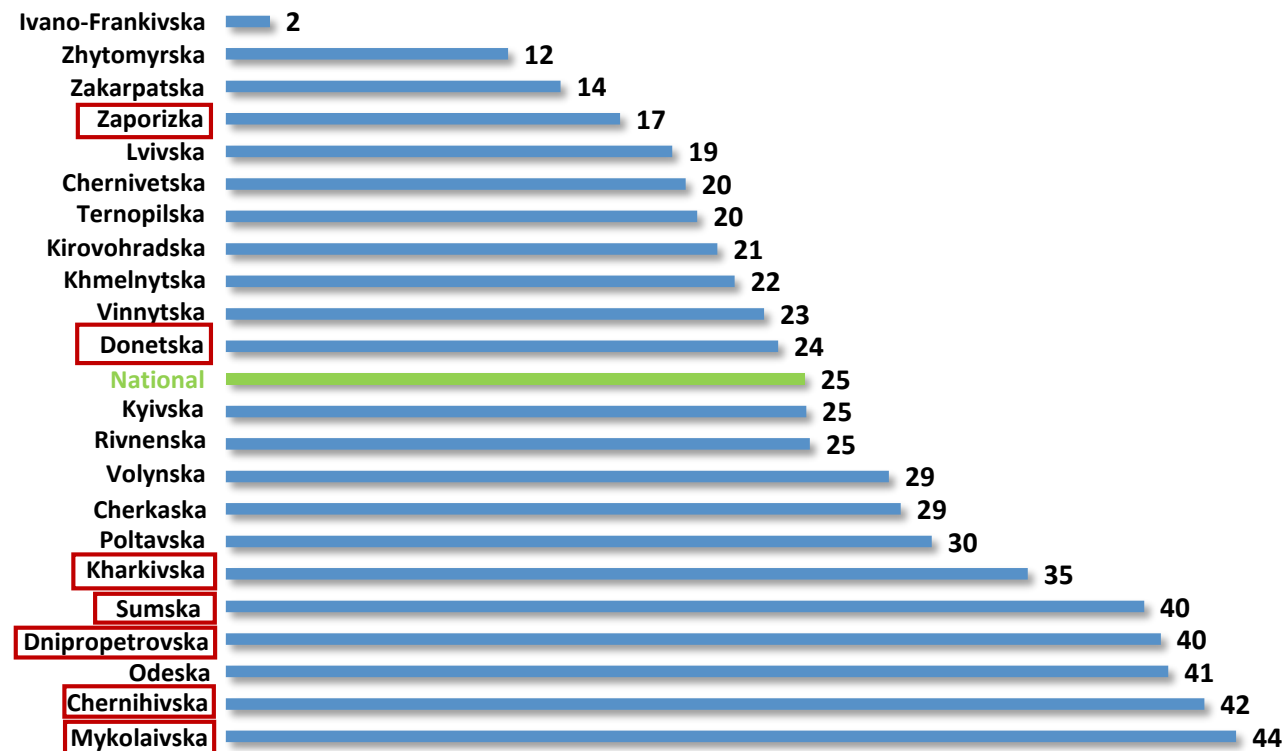
# STOPPED OR REDUCED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DUE TO WAR



National



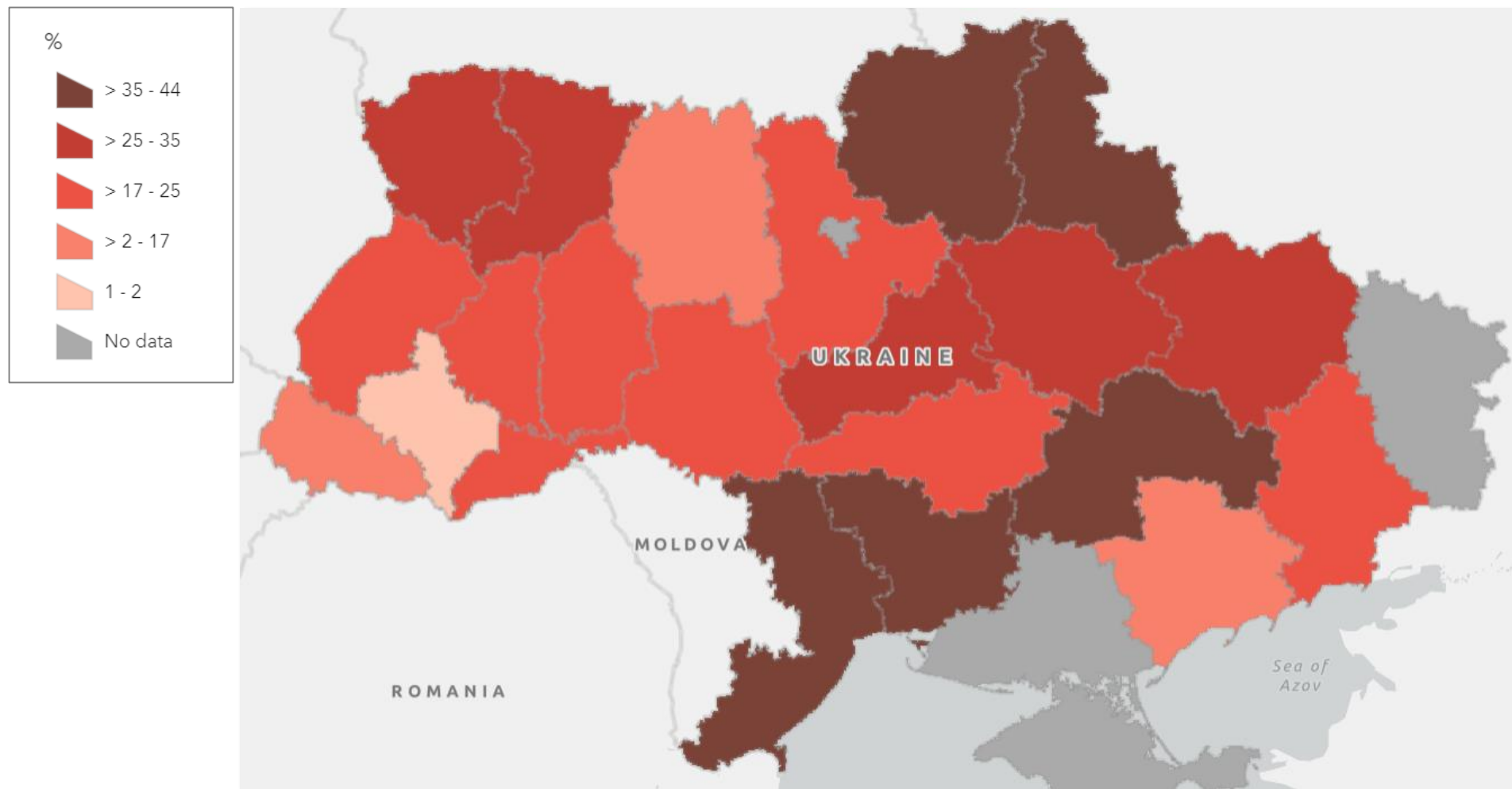
Contact-line



- **Around 25%** of the rural population involved in agricultural production **stopped/reduced its production due to the war**. This percentage is **higher in the contact-line Oblasts (38%)**;
- If we look at Oblast-level, **over 40% of the rural households in Sumska, Dnipropetrovska, Odeska, Chernihivska, and Mykolaivska** stopped/reduced agricultural production due to the war.

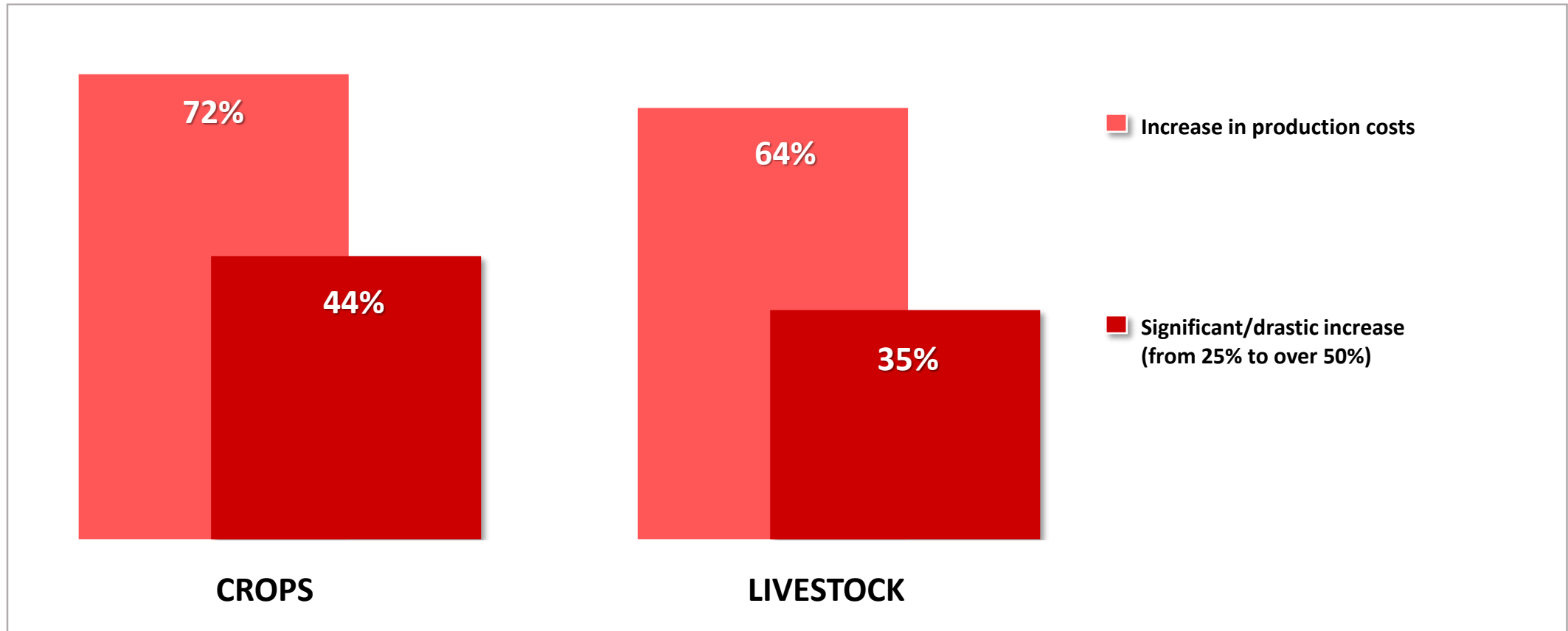


# STOPPED OR REDUCED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DUE TO WAR



**Reducing or stopping agricultural production is directly correlated to income decrease**

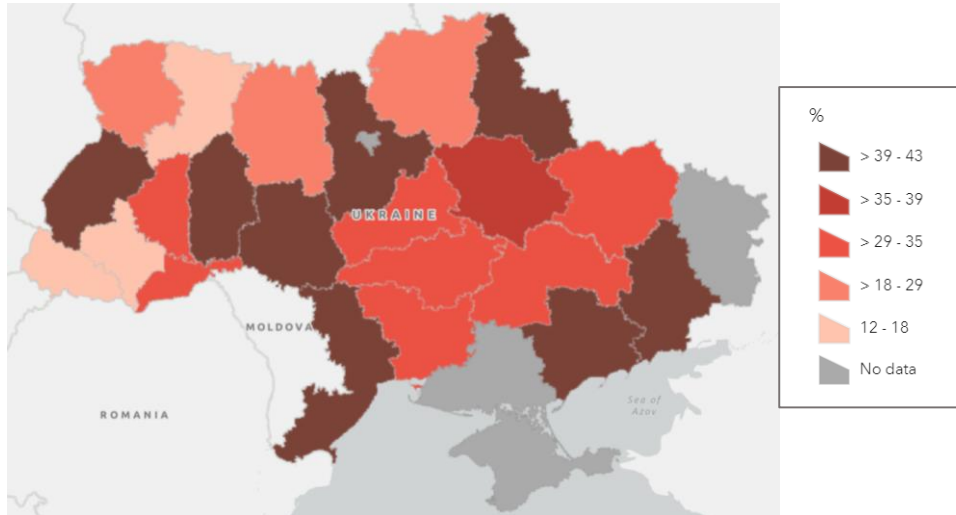
## INCREASES IN CROP/LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION COSTS COMPARED TO LAST YEAR



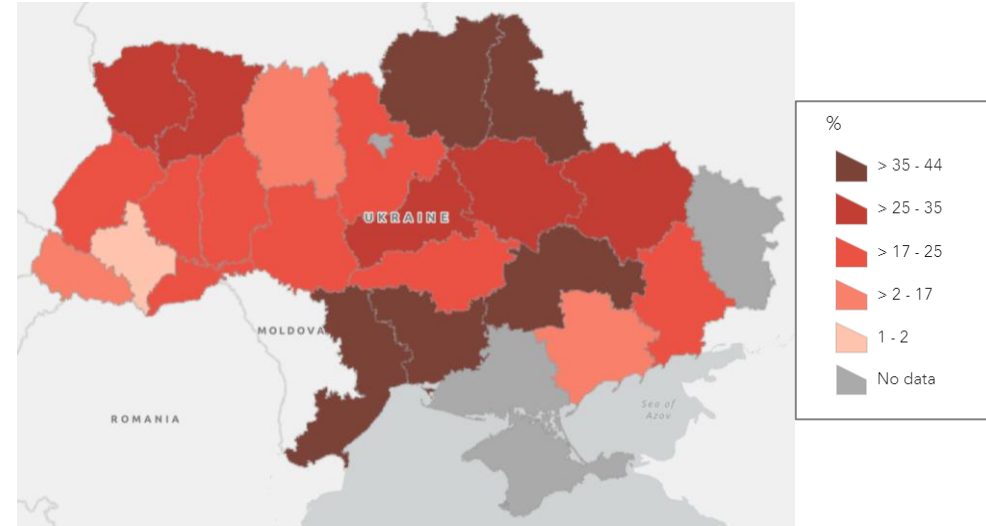
- The **major difficulties** expected in the next few months in terms of production are: **low benefits from sale of products**, access to **fertilizers or pesticides**, access to **fuel or electricity to power equipment**, and access to **animal feed**



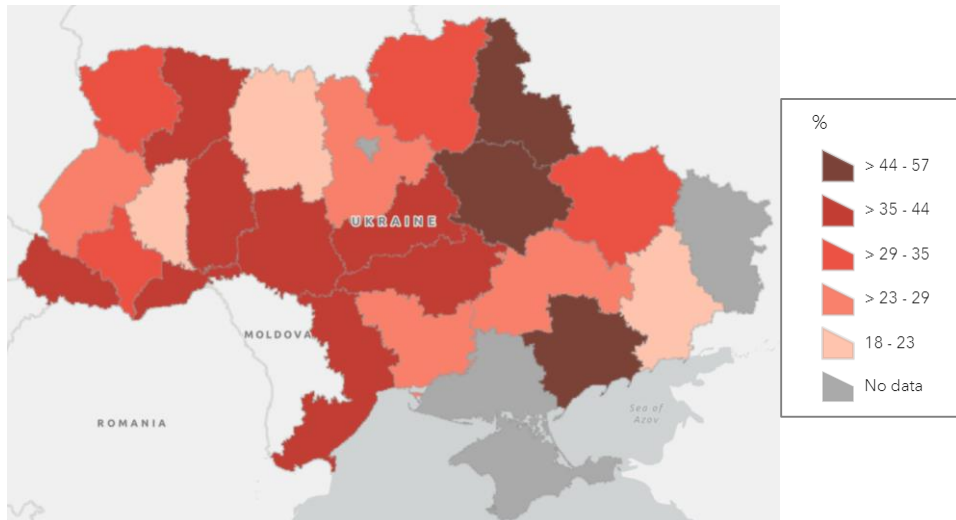
## Significant/drastric decrease in income | 31%



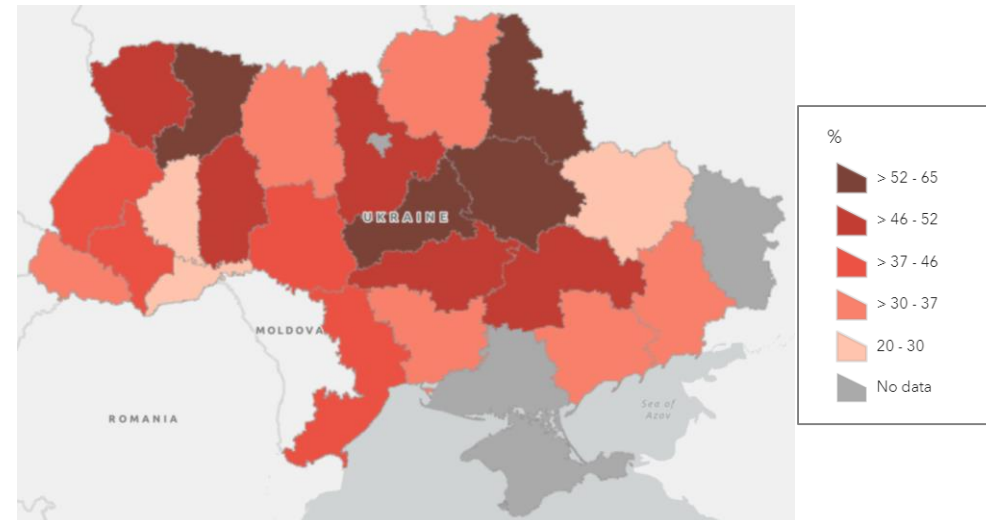
## Stopped/reduced production | 25%



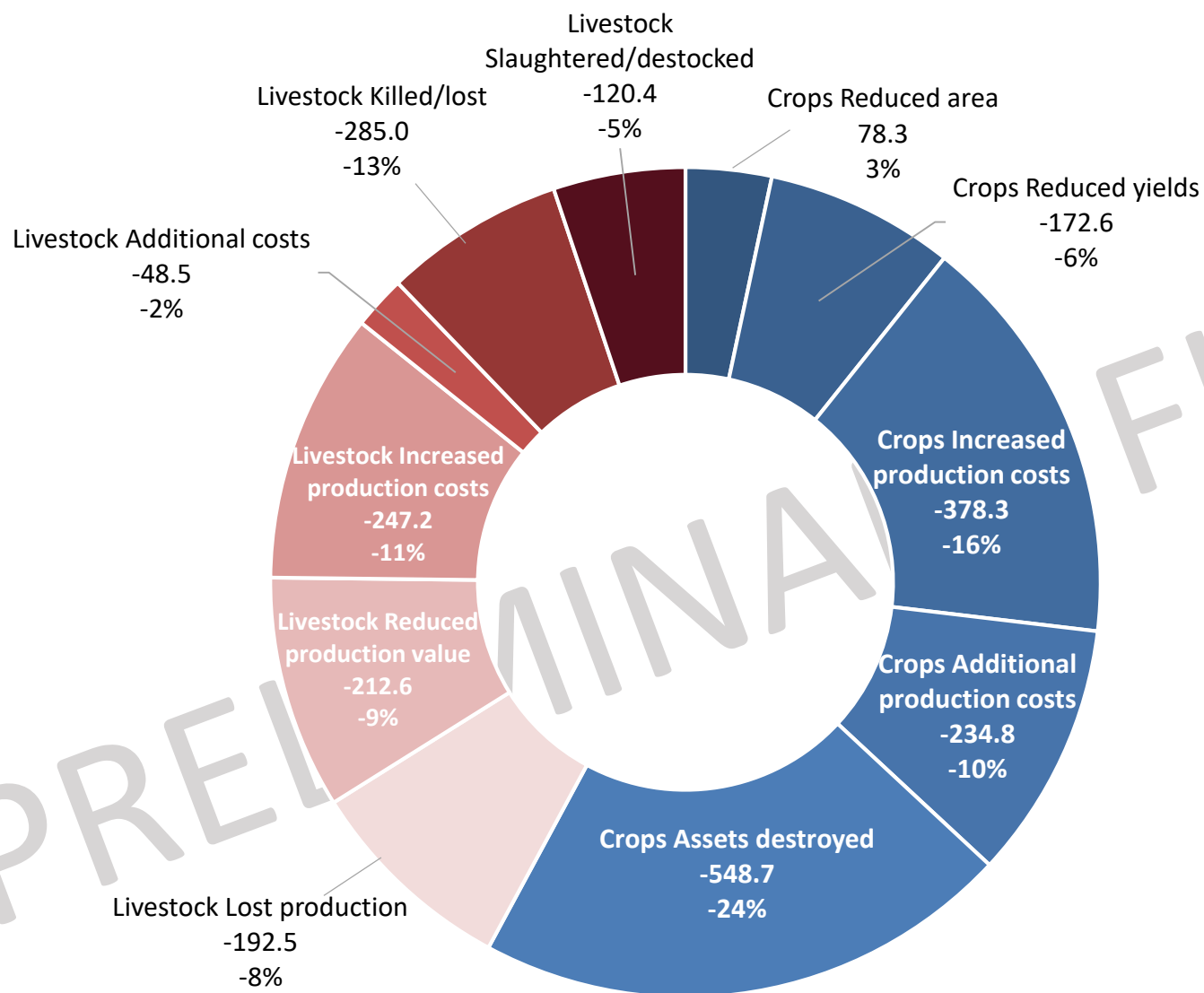
## Significant/drastric increase in production costs (livestock) | 35%



## Significant/drastric increase in production costs (crops) | 44%



Estimated D&L Crop vs Livestock Sector (USD million and %)



- **Estimated total agricultural damages and losses of rural households** (as of September 2022): around **USD 2.25 billion**, including USD 1.4 billion of losses and USD 0.8 billion of direct damages.
- Of this, around **USD 1.26 billion for the crops sector** and **USD 0.98 billion for the livestock sector**.
- On average, these damages and losses equate to roughly **USD 483 per rural household**.



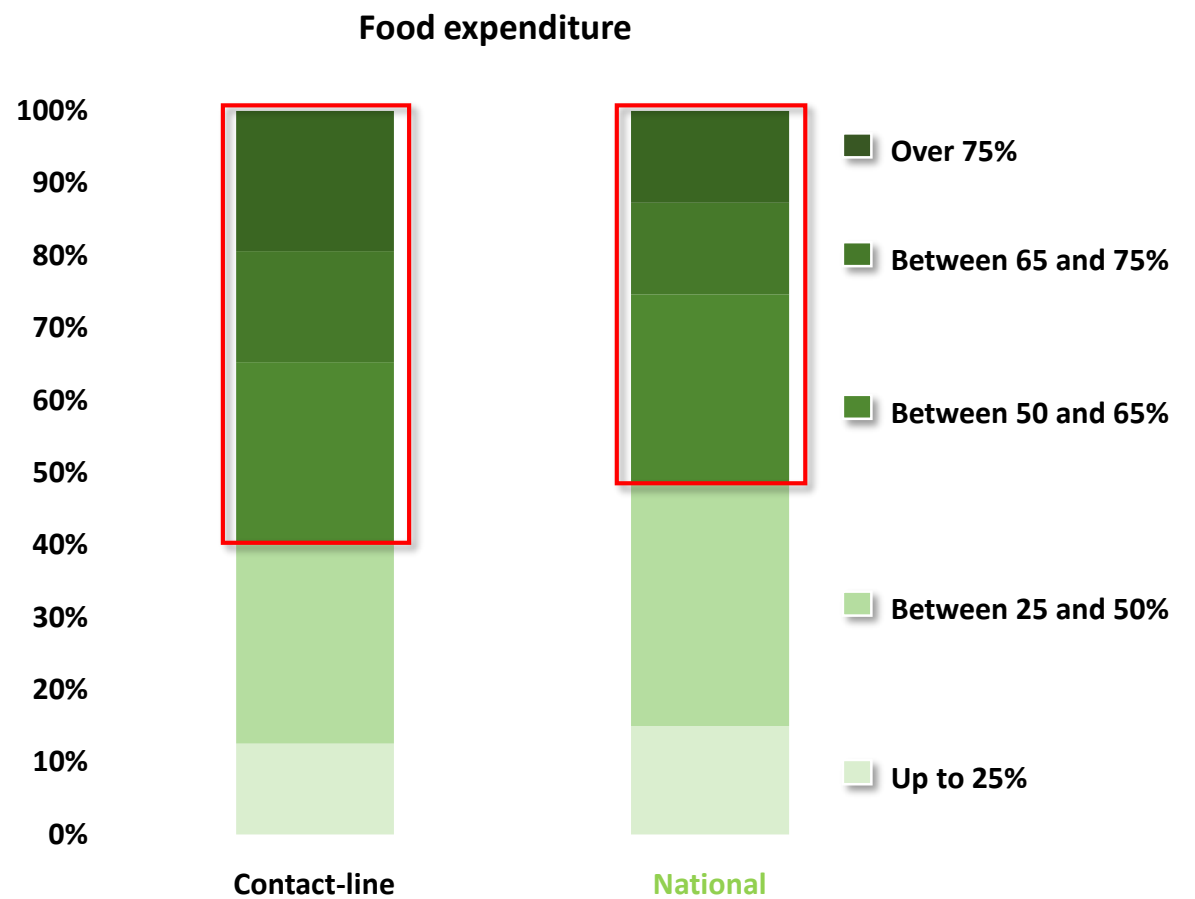
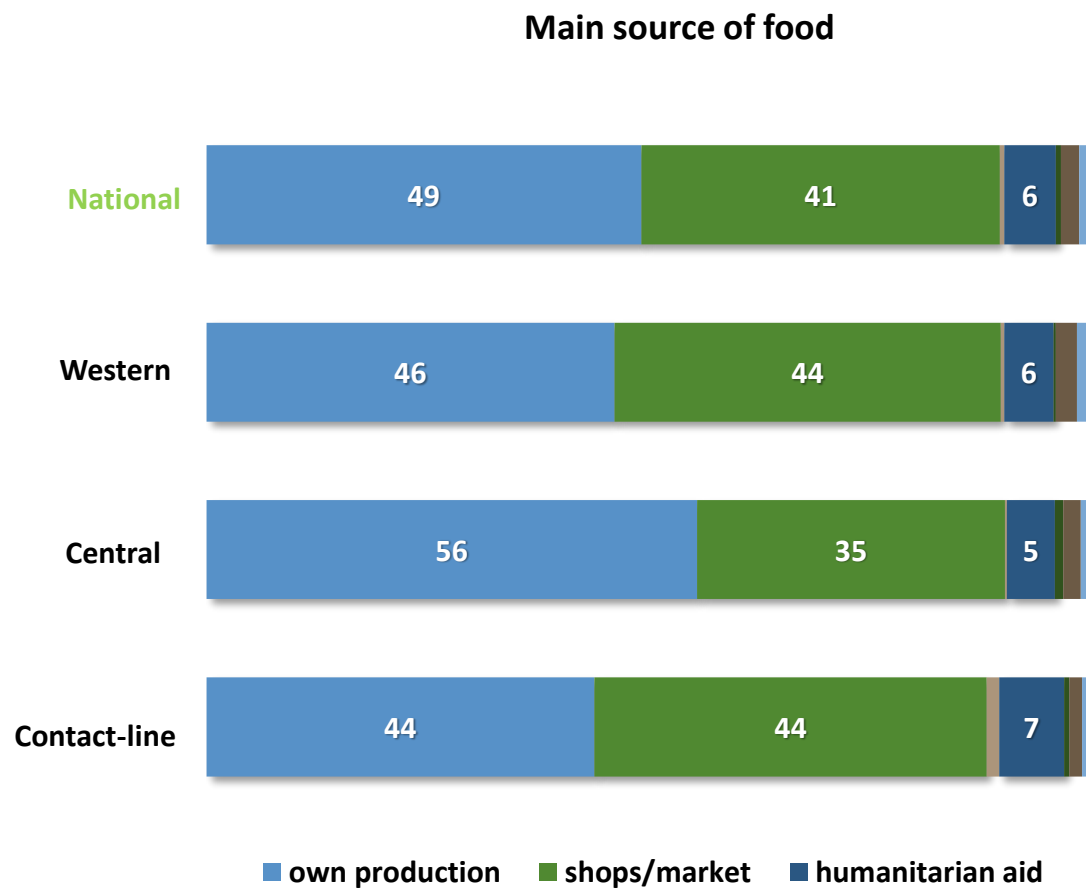


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# FOOD EXPENDITURE



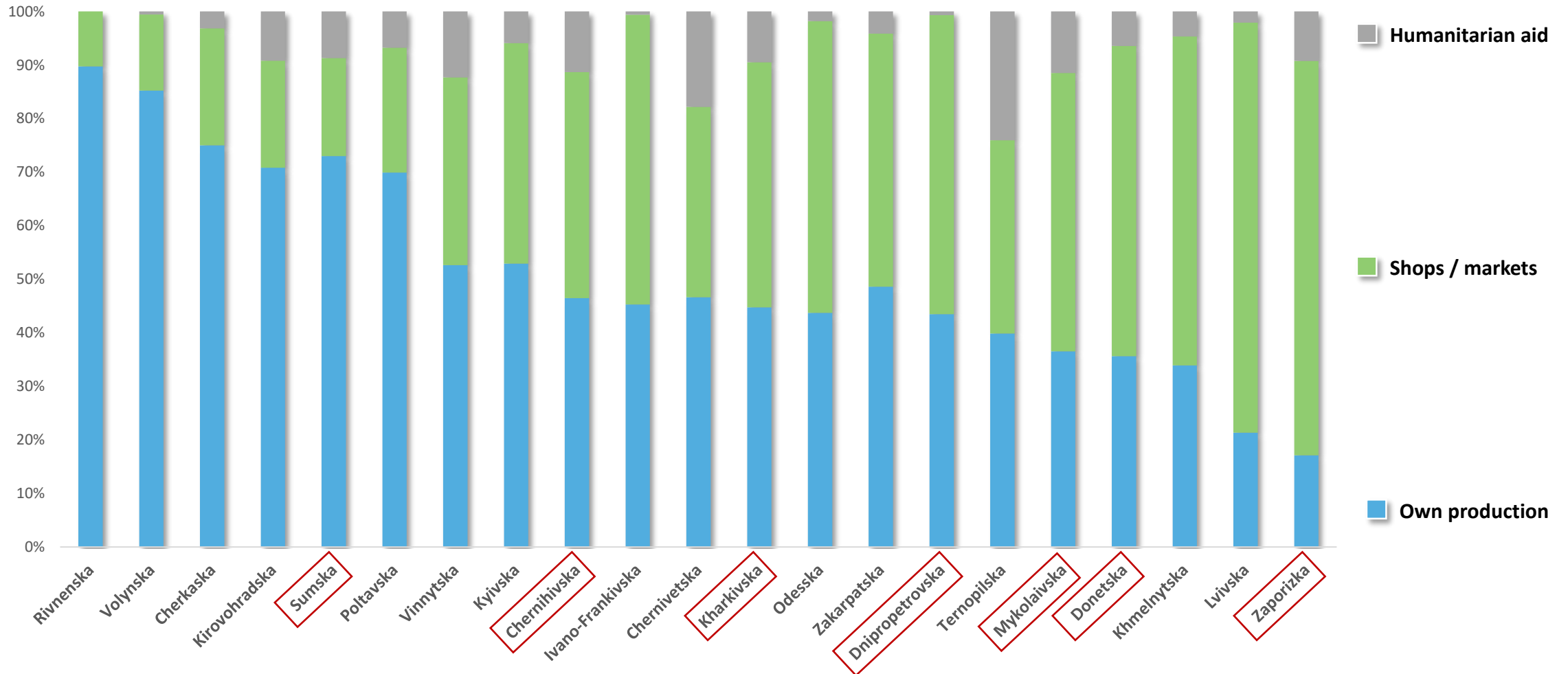
# RURAL HOUSEHOLDS' EXPENDITURE ON FOOD & MAIN SOURCE



Food expenditure of rural households tends to increase as a result of 1) decreases in income levels; and 2) stopped/reduced production



Main source of food varies significantly between oblasts





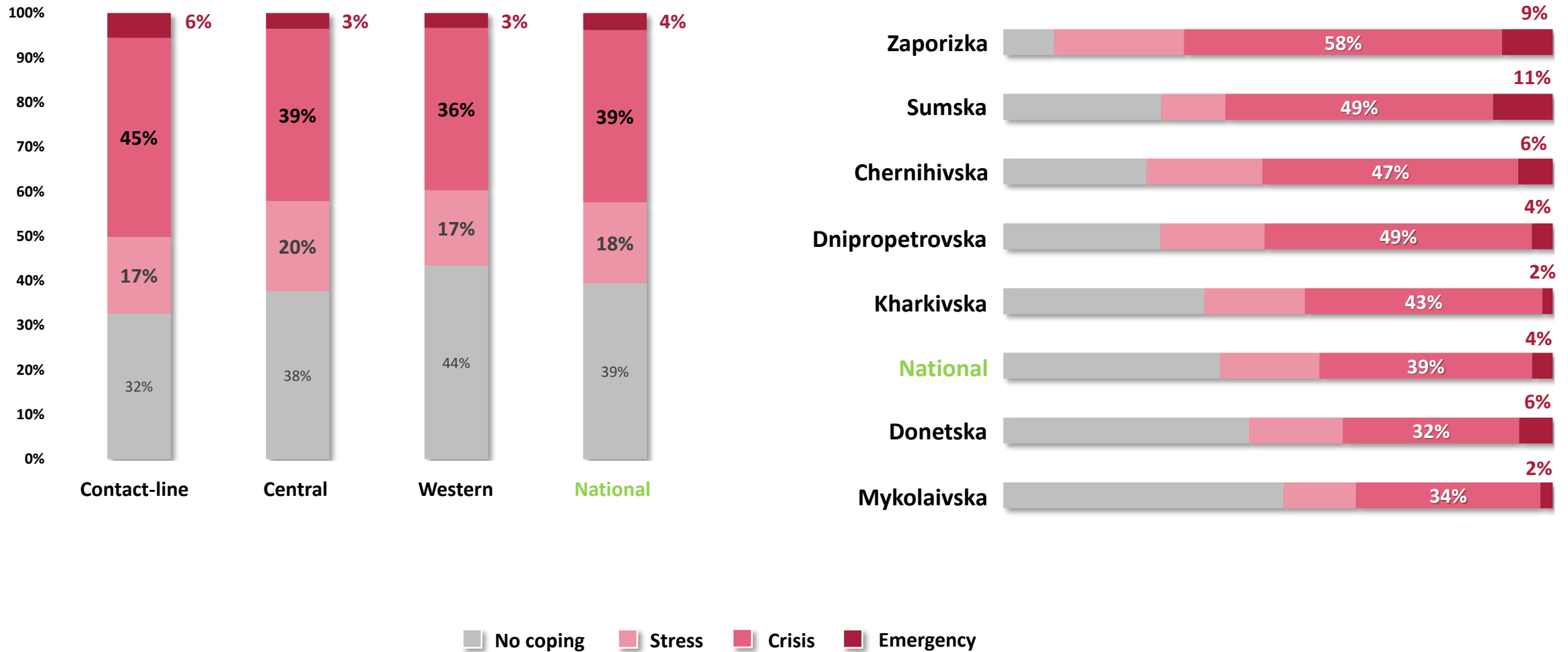


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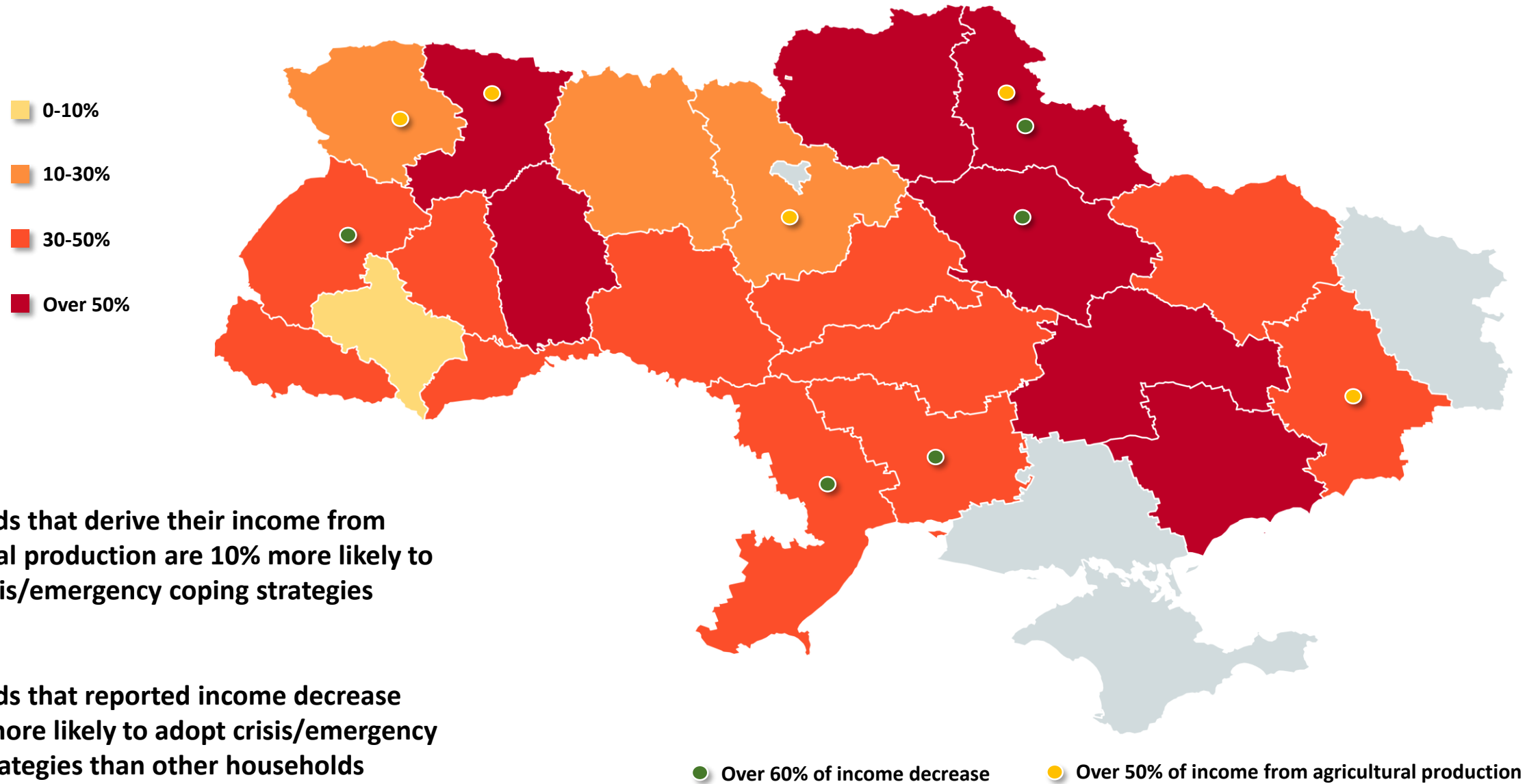
# COPING STRATEGIES FOR ESSENTIAL NEEDS



## Rural households are adopting negative coping strategies



# RURAL HOUSEHOLDS ADOPTING CRISIS/EMERGENCY COPING STRATEGIES



- Households that derive their income from agricultural production are 10% more likely to adopt crisis/emergency coping strategies
- Households that reported income decrease are 18% more likely to adopt crisis/emergency coping strategies than other households





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# FINAL CONSIDERATIONS





### **RURAL HOUSEHOLDS ARE INCREASINGLY AFFECTED BY WAR**

- Rural households rely on diversified but limited agricultural production for their own food consumption as well as for displaced persons in their areas.
- Their agricultural production depends on and is integrated into the national market, therefore increasingly exposed to the negative effects of the war.
- Significant increases in production costs, reduced/stopped crop and livestock production, and related decreases in income are negatively impacting agricultural livelihoods.
- As a result, progressive adoption of negative coping strategies is eroding the resilience of rural households.



### **These point to the need to:**

#### **SUPPORT RURAL HOUSEHOLD FOOD PRODUCTION**

- Mitigate the negative effects of the war on food security and livelihoods and improve and maintain rural households' hosting capacities.

#### **REVITALIZE AND SUSTAIN THE SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY**

- Strengthen and protect rural households' contribution to the broader agri-food system and enhance the benefits they can access in return.