Cluster Meeting
Kramatorsk
27 September, 2017
Contact: line.rindebaek@fscluster.org
& info.Ukraine@fscluster.org
AGENDA

1. Minutes / Follow Up Action Points
2. Brief Partner Activity Update
3. Update on Cash & Voucher Value Revision
4. Presentation of Joint Food Security Assessment (FSA) Findings
   • Discussion on how to address findings
5. AOB
Minutes / Follow Up Action Points

- Approval of Minutes (22 August) – no comments received ✓

- No Action Points from 22 August Meeting ✓
Partner Activity Update

FSLC objective 1

ACCESS TO FOOD
Ensure Immediate Access To Food For The Most Vulnerable Groups Affected By The Conflict
## AUGUST 2017

### ACCESS TO FOOD INTERVENTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>HRP</th>
<th>FS community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donetsk</td>
<td>13,301</td>
<td>30,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GCA</td>
<td>5,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGCA</td>
<td>8,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luhansk</td>
<td>8,485</td>
<td>18,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GCA</td>
<td>1,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGCA</td>
<td>7,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dnipropetrovska</td>
<td>3,004</td>
<td>4,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharkivska</td>
<td>1,764</td>
<td>2,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyiv</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyivska</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poltavska</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,805</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sumska</td>
<td></td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chernihivska</td>
<td></td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaporizska</td>
<td></td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,554</strong></td>
<td>62,292</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total number of beneficiaries reached with access to food interventions - August 2017

Number of beneficiaries

- 0
- 1 - 533
- 534 - 959
- 960 - 1645
- 1646 - 2807
- 2808 - 5857

Contact Line

Luhanska

Donetska

Emmanuel, IFRC/URCS
ASB/SSU, Emmanuel, WFPNETWORK
ASB/SSU, WFPNETWORK
ASB/SSU
ASB/SSU, Emmanuel, WFPNETWORK
ASB/SSU, Emmanuel, RAF
CARITAS, Emmanuel, RAF
Emmanuel, RAFF, WFPNETWORK
CARITAS, Emmanuel, RAF, WFPNETWORK
CARITAS, Emmanuel, RAF, WFPNETWORK
CARITAS, Emmanuel, RAF, WFPNETWORK
CARITAS, Emmanuel, RAF, WFPNETWORK
CARITAS, CWBF
CARITAS, RAF, WFPNETWORK
CWBF, WFPNETWORK
RAF, WFPNETWORK
WFPNETWORK
### ACCESS TO FOOD INTERVENTIONS

**Winterisation: Significant Food Assistance Gaps**

Higher food security needs in winter ↔ Limited planned FSLC winterisation activities or planned overall food assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEED:</th>
<th>Planned food activities</th>
<th>GAP:</th>
<th>FOOD INSECURITY / NEEDS IN WINTER:</th>
<th>GAP:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of People that are severely food insecure</td>
<td>98,950 people will receive food between Sep-Dec 2017 from WFP, RAF, ASB, Emanuelle, IFRC, CWBF, Caritas)</td>
<td>if we only cover the most severely food insecure</td>
<td>Severely food insecure PLUS 20% of those that are moderately food insecure*</td>
<td>If we want to cover those expected to be in need in winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGCA</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCA</td>
<td>26,007</td>
<td>48,950</td>
<td>-22,943</td>
<td>104,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>176,007</td>
<td>98,950</td>
<td>77,057</td>
<td>384,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Key vulnerable group in winter: Elders/pensioners, who make up roughly 30% of the population, which will be near 845,000 in GCA and nearly 1 million in NGCA

*23% of all HHs report that they cannot meet HH food needs in January-February (10% during the rest of winter).
Partner Activity Update

FSLC objective 2

AGRICULTURAL INPUTS
Help affected people with food security / livelihood assistance and support food production
## FSLC objective 2
### AGRICULTURAL INPUTS JANUARY - AUGUST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Number of HH</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of seeds and seedlings</td>
<td>7,035</td>
<td>Emmanuel, FAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of basic agricultural tools</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>FAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of fodder</td>
<td>5,609</td>
<td>FAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of other livestock</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>NRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of poultry (mainly chicken, duck and turkey, gees, etc)</td>
<td>3,027</td>
<td>FAO, NRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of voucher or cash for agricultural inputs</td>
<td>5,159</td>
<td>NRC, PIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFA</td>
<td>1,496</td>
<td>WFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods grants (agricultural)</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>CARITAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,821</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of HHs reached with Agricultural Inputs (January - August 2017)
Partner Activity Update

FSLC objective 3

LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES
Employment and income generation of the conflict affected populations
# FSLC objective 3 LIVELIHOOD ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Number of HH</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash for work</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>SC, TGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFT</td>
<td>6,642</td>
<td>WFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job creation grants (as a separate category)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>DRC, MC, PIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods grants (agricultural)</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>PIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods grants (other, non agricultural)</td>
<td>3,651</td>
<td>CARITAS, DRC, IOM, MC, PIN, SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainings (light)</td>
<td>8,417</td>
<td>IOM, MC, UNDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational Training (more extensive training)</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>CARITAS, CWBF, IOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,375</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AGENDA

1. Minutes / Follow Up Action Points
2. Brief Partner Activity Update
3. **Update on Cash & Voucher Value Revision**
4. Presentation of Joint Food Security Assessment (FSA) Findings
   - *Discussion on how to address findings*
5. AOB
UPDATE: REVISION OF CASH / VOUCHER VALUE

19 OCTOBER 2016:

The Cash / Voucher value was increased to 550 UAH (to cover the cost equivalent to 75% of 2100 kcal per day/month i.e. 1575 kcal).

2017 CHANGES:

- Food inflation is high in 2017 (around 20% increase of food basket costs in July 2017 compared to December 2016)
- A price stabilization is expected for August-October, however during winter period prices are expected to increase over the winter period:
  - expected to increase by 10%
31 AUGUST 2017:
Using the current food prices (846 UAH in July on national level) to estimate the cost to cover 1575 kcal: **701 UAH**

NEW VALUE:
The FSLC group agreed to revise the recommended value to **700 UAH** per person.

TIME:
The FSLC group agreed to recommend that cluster partners providing cash or voucher assistance are **recommended** to apply this value from October 2017 onwards.

Under “KEY DOCUMENTS”:
AGENDA

1. Minutes / Follow Up Action Points
2. Brief Partner Activity Update
3. Update on Cash & Voucher Value Revision
4. Presentation of Joint Food Security Assessment (FSA) Findings
   - Discussion on how to address findings
5. AOB
Presentation of Joint Food Security Assessment Analysis

Main Findings
## Joint Food Security Assessment

- **Participating Partners & Process**

  - **8 different cluster partners** undertook the first joint FSLC assessment in Ukraine

  - **Planning and design** of the FSA (WFP CARI Approach) led by the Cluster FSA Technical Working Group

  - **Data Collection** took place in June: **2,687 households surveyed**

  - **7 Focus Group Discussions / 32 Key Informants Interviews** in July

  - **Data analysis:**
    - **FSA Analytical TWG:** Caritas, REACH, WFP, KIIS and FSLC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GCA</td>
<td>ACF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ADRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CARITAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DORCAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WFP Field Offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WFP (through KIIS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGCA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,909 HHs surveyed (telephone interviews in May/June)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WFP (through KIIS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHAT ARE THE KEY FINDINGS?
- Overall *Increase of Food Insecurity* in GCA & NGCA

**SEVERE AND MODERATE FOOD INSECURITY LEVELS:**

**Donetska & Luhanska GCA Average:**
→ 15% - up from 7%

**Donetska & Luhanska NGCA Average:**
→ 26% - up from 13%
WHAT ARE THE KEY FINDINGS?
- Overall Increase of Food Insecurity & Link with Livelihoods

- Poor and borderline levels of food consumption have increased.
- Application of Negative Coping Strategies has increased in NGCA while in GCA it remains at a stable level.
- Food Expenditure has reduced overall, mainly to reflect the increased cost of utilities, which has negatively impacted food consumption.
- The FSA indicates a direct link between food insecurity and unemployment.
- Vulnerable groups:
  - Single headed HHs with children
  - Elders (60+) living alone
  - Households with no active employment
  - Female-headed HHs
- Overall number of food insecure / “People in Need” has increased.
WHAT ARE THE COMPONENTS OF THE FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT ANALYSIS?

- Food consumption score
- Share of food expenditure
- Livelihood coping strategy

WFP CARI

Food Security Index

Livelihoods Section in Questionnaire (links with food security)

Triangulation of secondary data → SSSU, other humanitarian assessments, 3W, field observations etc
FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE:
- Looking at Dietary Quality & Frequency of Consumption

**Share of General Population with poor and borderline levels of food consumption**

- **17.8%** (up from 7.3%) in GCA
- **20.8%** (up from 15.2%) in NGCA.

**High proportion of HHs with poor levels of food consumption**

- **5.1%** in GCA (up from 1%)
- **7.6%** in NGCA (up from 4%)
% of HHs with low/poor dietary diversity

GCA:
- 14% (up from 3%) of HHs were found to have low/poor dietary diversity

NGCA
- 20% of HHs (an increase from 12%) were found to have a low/poor diet diversity
Overall reduction in diet diversity

**GCA:**
- 32% of HHs did not eat any fruit in the past 7 days
- up from 13%.

**NGCA:**
- 42% of HHs did not eat any fruit in the past 7 days
- up from 24%.

**DIET DIVERSITY SCORE**

% of HHs that have not eaten specific commodities during past 7 days (GCA)

- Fruits: 13% (2016) vs 32% (2017)
- Meat, fish: 5% (2016) vs 12% (2017)
- Milk and dairy products: 5% (2016) vs 21% (2017)

% of HHs that have not eaten specific commodities during past 7 days (NGCA)

- Fruits: 24% (2016) vs 42% (2017)
- Vegetables & leaves: 5% (2016) vs 13% (2017)
- Milk and dairy products: 18% (2016) vs 25% (2017)
FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE:
- Vulnerable Groups: Female Headed HHs

% of HHs with poor and borderline levels of food consumption

**GCA:**
- 21% of female-headed HHs (up from 13%)
- 14% of male-headed HHs (up from 4%).

**NGCA:**
- 25% of female-headed HHs (up from 19%)
- 15% of male-headed HHs (up from 9%).

### Food Consumption % – Male vs Female

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
<td>GCA</td>
<td></td>
<td>NGCA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Acceptable**
- **Borderline**
- **Poor**
FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE:
- Vulnerable Groups: Elders (60+)

% of HHs with poor and borderline levels of food consumption

GCA:
- 25% of HHs headed by Elderly (up from 18%)

NGCA:
- 32% of HHs headed by Elderly (up from 23%)

Food Consumption %, (60+)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GCA</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGCA</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **acceptable**
- **borderline**
- **poor**
FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE: *Trends in Time*

**GCA**
- For the **first time since March 2015**, a **negative trend** of poor and borderline of food consumption.

**NGCA**
- Situation remains unchanged with **higher percentage of poor and borderline** HHs than in GCA.

![Dynamic of Poor and Borderline Food Consumption Score](chart.png)
FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE: Seasonality

Winterisation Link: Needs peak in January-February

Clear trend of higher unmet food needs during winter months:

→ Affected HHs Peak in January-February: 20-23%

→ In November-December and again in March-April: 10% (still high)

“Were there months, in the past 12 months, in which you did not have enough food to meet your family's needs?”

Graph showing the percentage of households affected by food consumption issues during different months.
FOOD EXPENDITURE

- Proportion of HH budget spent on food

**Food Expenditure Levels Reduced:**

- Food Expenditure average in Donbas has decreased
- 47% in GCA (down from 53%)
- 59% in NGCA (down from 64%)

**Share of food expenditure, %**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GCA</th>
<th>NGCA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Share of Food Expenditure in HH Spending Budget in July 2017 in GCA & NGCA, %**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GCA</th>
<th>NGCA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- <50%
- 51-65%
- 66-75%
- >75%
Reduction of expenditure for food and medicines to pay utilities during the last 12 months
  → 58% in GCA
  → 45% in NGCA

- Those who reduced expenditure on food & medicines to pay for utilities
  → twice as high inadequate food consumption levels (compared to those who did not have to reduce their food and medicine expenditure)
  → in NGCA (15% compared to 28%)
  → in GCA (9% compared to 24%)

% Of HH Indicated a Reduction of Expenditure for Food and Medicines to Pay Utilities During the Last 12 Months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GCA</th>
<th>NGCA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of Poor and Borderline Levels of Food Consumption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GCA</th>
<th>NGCA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

**Negative Coping Strategies**

- 87% in NGCA (up from 40%),
- GCA 53% are applying negative coping strategies (down from 55%).

**Most common coping strategy**

*Crisis Coping Strategies:*

- HHs found to have **reduced health expenditures:**
  - 61% (46% before) of HHs in NGCA
  - 31% (35% before) of HHs in GCA
LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

Significant Increase of Negative Coping Strategies in NGCA

Increase of emergency coping strategies in NGCA

→ Nearly 14% of HHs: “entire HH had moved from place of in search of work (up from 3%)”

→ Almost 10% of HHs using degrading sources of income, illegal work or high risk jobs (up from 2%).

![Graph showing increase in negative coping strategies in NGCA]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stress</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIVELIHOODS:
- Direct Link between Food Insecurity & Unemployment

- in GCA, the food insecurity levels of HHs where no one is working is 21% (compared to 8% in HHs with one or more employed).

- In Luhanska NGCA, 32 % of HHs, where no one is working, are food insecurity (compared to 20% in HHs with one or more employed) whereas in Donetska NGCA this figure is 45% (compared to 22%)
WHAT ARE THE KEY FINDINGS?
- Overall Increase of Food Insecurity

Donetska & Luhanska GCA severely and moderately food insecure:

→ 15% in Donetska GCA (up from 6%)
→ 14% in Luhanska GCA (up from 10%).

Donetska & Luhanska NGCA:

→ 26% (up from 13%) severely and moderately food insecure
WHAT ARE THE KEY FINDINGS?
- Overall Increase of **SEVERE** Food Insecurity in **GCA & NGCA**

Percentage of Severely Food Insecure in GCA and NGCA

Severe food insecurity levels across GCA:
- 0.9%
- up from 0.4%

Severe food insecurity levels across NGCA:
- 5.2%
- up from 1.7%
WHAT ARE THE KEY FINDINGS?

- A detailed look at food insecurity in NGCA

Highlighting the most affected areas

**Moderate and severe food insecurity in NGCA:**

† In average **26%** are food insecure (up from 13% in 2016)

† **Up to 34%** are food insecure in specific areas of NGCA.

Percentage of Severely and Moderately Food Insecure in NGCA
WHO ARE THE KEY VULNERABLE GROUPS?

- **30%** of female headed HHs in NGCA and **17%** in GCA are food insecure.
- **12%** of male headed HHs in GCA and **22%** in NGCA are food insecure.

Elders (60+) are the most vulnerable group with up to **35%** food insecure in NGCA and **21%** in GCA.

### FSI, % of HHs food insecure (male & female headed HHs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male GCA</th>
<th>Female GCA</th>
<th>Male NGCA</th>
<th>Female NGCA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severe FSI</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate FSI</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FSI, % of HHs food insecure (by age of headed HHs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male GCA</th>
<th>Male NGCA</th>
<th>Female GCA</th>
<th>Female NGCA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 40</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 60</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Red** = severely food insecure  
**Yellow** = moderately food insecure
SUMMARY: What are the Main Factors Explaining Food Insecurity in GCA?

- Food consumption score: 17.8 (from 7.3%)
- Share of food expenditure: 24% compared to 9%
- Livelihood coping strategy: 51% (from 53%)

21% (no employment) compared to 8% (1 or more employed)

Livelihoods Section in Questionnaire (links with food security)

WFP CARI

Food Security Index
15% (from 7%)
SUMMARY: What are the Main Factors Explaining Food Insecurity in NGCA?

- Food consumption score: 20.8% (up from 15.2%)
- Share of food expenditure: 87% (from 40%)
- Livelihood coping strategy: 59% (from 64%)

WFP CARI
- Food Security Index: 26% (from 13%)

In Luhanska 32% (compared to 20%); Donetska 45% (compared to 22%)

Livelihoods Section in Questionnaire (links with food security)
**PEOPLE IN NEED: Overall Increase**

*Based on FSA analysis, the overall number of food insecure people in Donbas is estimated to be up to 1,2 million.*

**GCA**
- Up to **410,000** people severely and moderately food insecure
- Of these, up to **26,000** people are severely food insecure.

**NGCA**
- Up to **800,000** people severely and moderately food insecure
- Of these, up to **150,000** people severely food insecure.

**Across all areas, the most vulnerable groups remain:**
- Single headed HHs with children
- Elders (60+) living alone
- Female-headed HHs
- Households with **no active employment**
POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO THE CHANGE IN SITUATION:

**Increased Consumer Prices:**
Consumer prices has seen a rapid increase — between June 2016 and June 2017, consumer prices had increased by 15.6% (especially utility prices which alone increased by 29.2%).

**Increased Food Prices:**
In May 2017, the value of the WFP monitored food basket in NGCA reached its the highest level (at 1066 UAH per person per month) since the beginning of the conflict.

Food prices in GCA, according the WFP monitored food basket, between December 2016 and June 2017, increased by 20.5% from UAH 702 in December 2016 to UAH 846 in June 2017.

**High unemployment rate:**

→ **GCA:** During the first quarter of 2017, unemployment has increased to 18.3% in Luhanska GCA (up from 16.9% in Dec 2016) and to 15.6% Donetska GCA (up from 14.6%).

→ This is the highest increase in the unemployment rate since 2008.

→ Employment data is unavailability for NGCA, however FSA indicates increased levels of unemployment.
POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS:

Salary Status:
Average salaries since the beginning of 2017 has increased however, the “real salaries” (ratio between salaries and consumer prices index) stay almost at the same level.

In addition, the amount of salary arrears in GCA is growing – in June 2017 GCA made up 41% of total salary arrears in all of Ukraine.

Social Benefits:
In a context of increased prices, social payments for the most vulnerable groups have stayed almost on the same level – this means that the income of the majority of pensioners fall below the actual minimum subsistence level.

Reduction of humanitarian assistance:
→ Between February and March, food assistance declined by 89% in Donbas.
→ 500,000 beneficiaries average per month in early 2017 → between the months of March-June, only 69,600 beneficiaries in average per month across Donbas received some type of food assistance – in NGCA alone, the monthly average was only 25,800.

Blockade and nationalization:
After March 2017, the blockade and “nationalization” of numerous businesses and mines in NGCA, is expected to have led to a large number of people losing jobs and income.

Links with FSLC Socio-Economic Analysis Findings
“Analysis of the Impact of Conflict on the Socio-Economic Situation” (GCA only – using State Statistics Data):

**KEY FINDINGS:**

- Consumer prices has increased two times between 2014 and 2016 (in 2010 prices), which has directly impacted the level of “real income” in Donbas.

- There has been a reduction of “real income” by 55% in Donetska (GCA) and by 64% in Luhanska (GCA).

- Poverty by actual cost of living has increased from 2013-2015: the % of the population living below the actual minimum subsistence level has increased from:
  
  ➔ 20% in 2013 to 74% in 2015 in Luhanska oblast (GCA)
  ➔ 22% to 66% in Donetska oblast (GCA).

- Between 2013 and 2015, the number of enterprises reduced, especially large and medium-sized businesses: Luhanska (GCA) lost 70% of total enterprises whilst Donetska (GCA) lost almost 60%.
THANK YOU!
BRAIN STORMING

Food insecurity levels have doubled in GCA and NGCA

Suggestions and ideas?

MORE SPECIFICALLY:
How can we address the increasing food security needs?

MORE BROADLY:
What can we do to help solve the reasons for the increased needs?
AGENDA

1. Minutes / Follow Up Action Points
2. Brief Partner Activity Update
3. Update on Cash & Voucher Value Revision
4. Presentation of Joint Food Security Assessment (FSA) Findings
   ▪ Discussion on how to address findings
5. AOB
   - Winterisation Guidance Note in Ukrainian / Russian
   - HRP workshops in the field next week (OCHA)
Next Meeting:

The next rounds of field meetings in Kramatorsk & Severodonetsk to be confirmed based on HRP / HNO time table for October