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Ensuring Food Security in Ukraine

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Introduction

The purpose of this report is devoted to uncovering the problem of implementation of targeted food support to vulnerable segments of the population of Ukraine as an important alternative process to ensuring food security among citizens. It is especially topical given the necessity of bringing social standards in Ukraine in line with EU levels, as stipulated by the commitments of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement.

At the World Food Summit organised by the FAO of the UN, it was clearly stated that “Food security is when a person has ongoing physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and useful products that meet his/her needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.” The problem of qualitative and quantitative undernutrition in Ukraine concerns 60% of the population, who are referred to as poor according to the UN classification, and yet there are no efficient processes for resolving that situation. In general, Ukraine consistently produces a sufficient amount of food to meet domestic needs and export growth. It has a long-standing commitment to the priorities of combatting poverty and hunger within the framework of its international agreements. However, food security among citizens falls below standard and is not a priority issue for governmental policy and international cooperation, and the tools for resolving it remain largely undisclosed to Ukrainian society.

The report analyses the need to transform systematically the obsolete practices of the centralised management of the country’s food reserves into transparent social processes of targeted food support that are recognised around the world. To effect such a transformation, a recommendation is to draw up and implement a set of legal, organisational and economic mechanisms of public governance aimed at ensuring effective distribution of food among vulnerable segments of the population.

General Description of the Problem of Food Acquisition for the Ukrainian Population

The availability of food is affected by three major factors: firstly, the low paying capacity of a significant portion of the population of Ukraine; secondly, crisis phenomena caused by the military aggression in the South-eastern territories; thirdly, the absence of effective planning mechanisms and transparent support in the provision of State aid for the poorest population and other vulnerable social groups. While the average households in Ukraine spend over 50% of their income on food, the poorest of them use up to 80-90% of their income to buy food. These facts show that the average level of income in Ukraine is at the level of poor countries (which should be addressed only by the early 2030s) and prevents a significant part of the population from achieving the minimum supply of nutrients and energy in accordance with scientifically based standards¹. The EU sets the specific percentage of food expenses

¹Statistical digest “Balances and Consumption of Main Food Products by the Population of Ukraine”, 2016/State Statistics Agency of Ukraine; under the general supervision of O.M. Prokopenko. – K., 2015 - p. 53.

between 20-25%, which, on the one hand, is a manifestation of higher economic development, and, on the other hand, a result of targeted, transparent, and effective social-food policy².

Determination of needs *in the targeted format* (i.e. in the context of specific categories of citizens based on their personal finances) is the basis for the provision of necessary financial and food resources both on a regional and national scale. The implementation of a transparent format of targeted food aid to the poorest population in Ukraine requires a range of focused research (ICT, sociological, financial, communicative, etc.), supported by society- and region-specific programmes, identification of priority areas and integrated approaches to their realisation. Improvement of Ukraine's State policy in the field of food acquisition by the vulnerable and disadvantaged segments of the population should be based on actual statistical data, expert analyses and recommendations.

Management of food security in Ukraine requires identifying functional responsibilities of central executive bodies that are currently largely under the influence of the Ministry of Social Policy and the Ministry of Health, and to a lesser extent under the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food. The functions of these ministries should be coordinated at national level, with national and regional approaches, by taking into account the existing diversity of natural and climatic conditions, and social and economic situation of the populations of certain territories. The interagency coordination in providing targeted food aid acquires special significance in view of possible climate change, national migration, and escalation of the military-political and demographic situation.

In accordance with the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement, the use of state budget funds of Ukraine must conform to financial practices to plan for and attract supporting funds from the EU. They have to be based on the results of publicly submitted calculations and reports, on the transparency of timely information exchange with recipients (of budget funds), in line with the principle of proper financial management under Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and Council ("Financial Regulation")³. These provisions set out the requirements that current national legislation is in line with the EU and directly or indirectly implements this Regulation, and is effective in using the financial resources for specific purposes (Part I). The application of the Financial Regulation (Part II) begins with the topic of *managing the Agrarian Fund* and funds connected therewith to develop fishery, rural areas, etc., that also contains the *tasks of balanced management of the food needs of the population*.

Comparing the mean annual level of consumption of basic food products in Ukraine with the EU countries, the residents of the latter consume food in volumes that are closer to the recommended standards than the people in Ukraine. In particular, an average citizen of the European Union countries in comparison with an average Ukrainian consumes 2.4 times more fruit and vegetable products, 1.9 times more meat and meat products, 1.5 times more fish and fish products, 1.4 times more milk and dairy products. However, they consume far fewer cereal products and potatoes. It is characteristic that Ukrainian norms provide for special levels of provision of nutrients to specific population groups (inter alia in schools and recreational facilities), but the condition of compliance with these norms and their observance is a concern.

Over the course of independence in Ukraine, a negative dynamics regarding the qualitative and quantitative food security has been observed, which is the cause of the irrational structure of food consumption. According to the study, even in the years with the highest level of food sales over the past 15 years, standard levels of consumption in Ukraine have been achieved for meat and meat products only in 61.0%; for dairy products in 69.8%; for eggs in 93.8%; for vegetables, melons and gourds in 85.2%; for fruit, berries and grapes in 50.7%; for fish and fish products in 87.5%, and the level of consumption reported for 1990 was achieved for meat and meat products in 74.2%; for milk and dairy products in 62.9%; for bread and bakery products in 93.0%; for fruit, berries and grapes in 96.2%, and for sugar in 81.8%. The most threatening situation in Ukraine is observed for meat and dairy products, meat and meat products, and fruit, berries and grapes, where the consumption is at 7-33% lower than

² Accommodation and food service statistics – NACE, 2017- Rev. 2.// https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Accommodation_and_food_service_statistics_-_NACE_Rev._2.

³ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No. 1605/2002 // <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex%3A32012R0966>.

even minimal standards. Overconsumption in excess of rational norms takes place for bread and bakery, potatoes, oil, and sugar⁴.

To overcome these problems, the Government of Ukraine approved the strategy for poverty reduction⁵, in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals 2015 – 2030 (SDG), approved at the UN Summit in September 2015⁶ and adopted in the form of the National Report “Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine”⁷. These documents show that ensuring the right to protection against poverty and social exclusion is one of the main directions of the European Social Charter (revised), which was ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in 2006⁸. They emphasise that proper social programmes can provide numerous solutions for obtaining the necessary income and poverty reduction by vulnerable groups of the population, in particular, to ensure equal rights and opportunities for disabled people, especially when expanding the role and opportunities of the digital economy⁹.

The Current Policy in the Field of Food Aid for the Disadvantaged Population of Ukraine

Currently, national policy regarding assistance to disadvantaged families allows for cash to be paid to persons permanently residing in the territory of Ukraine with a mean monthly aggregate income that is lower than the minimum subsistence for a family.

The processes of management of State funds for food aid that must be analysed according to the Decree of the Ministry of Economic Development of Ukraine No 253 dated 15.03.2013 On approving the Guidelines of Application of Criteria for Determination of Efficiency of State Property Management¹⁰ are not supported by transparent reporting. The results of auditing the effectiveness of the use of subventions from the State budget to local budgets to provide State social assistance to disadvantaged families¹¹ strongly suggest the drawbacks of legal regulation and organisational provision of the use of State budget funds to assist disadvantaged families. The procedure for granting assistance and controlling its payment is imperfect, which leads to a decrease in the efficiency of use of the budget funds. It is stated that the officially approved subsistence rate, which is the basis for the determination of the right to social assistance, as well as minimum wage, pensions and other State social guarantees and standards, was almost two times less than the actual one (UAH 1.3 thousand against UAH 2.5 thousand, determined by the Ministry of Social Policy) in December 2015. This means that the number of disadvantaged families in Ukraine is greater, but a significant part of them is deprived of the right to receive appropriate assistance. Moreover, the set of food products, non-food goods and services, the cost of which should reflect the subsistence rate, in violation of the Law of Ukraine “On the Subsistence Rate”, has not been revised by the Cabinet of Ministries of Ukraine since 2000 (it had to be revised three times). Clause 2.4 of the decision determines the need for introduction of clear data, stating that a number of agencies for labour and social protection of population, in violation of the current legislation, does not have access to this public registers of individual taxpayers, real estate, land cadastre, and vehicle owners, and the existing procedures of interaction with the relevant public authorities and the provision

⁴ The Strategy of Development of Agrarian Sector of Ukrainian Economy-2020. – <http://minagro.gov.ua/node/7644>.

⁵ Approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as on 16 March 2016, No. 161-p, <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/ua/npas/248898080>.

⁶ <http://www.un.org.ua/ua/tsili-rozvytku-tysiacholittia/tsili-staloho-rozvytku>.

⁷ The National Report has been prepared by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine under coordination of Natali Horshkova. The Report has been approved by the high level Interagency Working Group on the SDG implementation organisation in Ukraine headed by the First Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine, the Minister of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine, Stepan Kubiv and the Coordinator of Humanitarian Affairs, the UN System Coordinator in Ukraine, the Permanent Representative of the UN Development Programme in Ukraine, Neal Walker // http://un.org.ua/images/SDGs_NationalReportUA_Web_1.pdf.

⁸ On ratification of the European Social Charter (revised). The Law of Ukraine dated 14.09.2006 No. 137-V <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/137-16>.

⁹ On the amendment of the official translation of the European Social Charter (revised). Letter from the Ministry of Social Affairs dated 31.03.2017 No. 6887/02-17/17 <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v6887739-17>; Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities {Convention ratified by the Law No. 1767-VI from dated 16.12.2009} http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/995_g71.

¹⁰ Version dated 22.10.2015// <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v0253731-13>.

¹¹ http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v05_5150-16.

of Clause 27 of the Procedure for appointment and payment of State social assistance to disadvantaged families in terms of the mechanism of this interaction does not provide a mechanism for timely detection of information that renders impossible the appointment or renewal of aid payment.

Among the mechanisms involved to date, we should note the State social assistance, the consequences of the application of which are fruitful but not effective enough in national and international scale. The process of implementation of the current policy requires large administrative effort, and the social security problem is solved only partially. In addition, due to the outdated social standards, consideration of the cost of the consumer basket is carried out on the basis of an obsolete legal basis.

Promising Tools for Solving the Problems of Food Security of Vulnerable segments of Population of Ukraine.

1. Introduction of electronic cards of food aid through trade networks.
2. Introduction of electronic cards of food aid through farmers association.

As the main form of targeted food aid, the first tool provides a transfer of funds from the budget to the card to allow the poor to buy food products. Social cards already existing in the region or special bank cards of one of the Ukrainian banks introduced to implement the programme of targeted assistance for the participation can be used for crediting. In the event of instability in the market, hyperinflation or shortage of certain essential products in the country, it is supposed to provide a mechanism for receiving the food aid in kind, whereby a citizen can receive a range of products using the card. It is necessary to suggest a new method of determining needs. It would be fair to provide assistance from the standpoint of the real subsistence rate. We suggest issuing food cards to those families whose average income per family member is less than the real subsistence rate.

In order to ensure efficient and effective implementation of measures of targeted food aid funded by the State and local budgets, the State should promote cooperation between regional and local governments and organisations representing the civil society. The principle of partnership should be used to effectively and adequately respond to the different needs and better reach out to the poorest people. It is necessary to apply the law on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and free movement of such data¹² (which has to be carried out taking into account European approaches that are established by other trade and fair rules), in particular, in public-private partnership format with the observance of intellectual property rights¹³ in developing procedures that meet the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 223/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 11 March 2014 on the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived¹⁴.

The potential benefits shall include introducing international standards for providing targeted food aid; control and ensuring food security of the vulnerable segments of the population; extensive trading network; a wide range of food products. *The potential drawbacks* are that the initial phase of implementation requires large financial expenses; the lack of State authority having experience in the implementation of electronic cards of food aid via the trade network both at the national and regional level.

The second tool provides the introduction of electronic cards of food aid through farmers associations. It should be mentioned that this tool of targeted food aid aims at helping the local commodity producers. All farms that are members of the farmers association certified for participation in the programme of targeted food aid and accepting bank cards will be able to take part in the programme provided that they configure the equipment to count points.

Participation of farmers in selling the food products through the programme of targeted food aid to the vulnerable segments of the population can play an important role in increasing the availability of

¹² The Law of Ukraine on Protection of Personal Data 316-VIII dated 09.04.2015, VVR, 2015, No. 26, article 218 // <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/2297-17>.

¹³ Directive No. 2004/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of the EU on ensuring intellectual property rights dated 29.04.2004 No. 2004/48/EC// http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_b39.

¹⁴ Regulation (EU) No. 223/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 on the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1524849276520&uri=CELEX:32014R0223#nr7-L_2014072EN.01000101-E0007.

high-quality fresh food. The farmers can sell their products to the aid recipients both directly and through farmers markets. The advantage to the farmers markets is that they tend to offer a higher percentage of fresh fruit and vegetables compared with the retail shops. In addition, as evidenced by the experience of the EU, a market model of farmers' trade is more flexible than other types of retailers and farmers markets require less capital to commission them. The farmers markets also have the potential to strengthen the local economy in various ways. For example, as far as the farmers market is a direct channel of distribution from the farmer to the consumer, this kind of marketing is a desirable trade point for farmers and, therefore, can strengthen rural communities that surround the market. In order to make the farmers markets of Ukraine a generally accepted model, which is characterised by access to healthy food, these markets have to accept electronic cards for targeted food aid. The farmers market can really improve the level of nutrition in rural communities with low levels of income and complicated access to the existing extensive trade network in the district and regional centres.

The farmers may consider the issue of cooperation with partners from CSO (Civil Society Organisation) in order to provide the transportation of the targeted food aid for elderly people or people with special needs directly to the place of their residence. To do this, social assistance agencies may provide such categories of recipients of the targeted aid with the possibility to purchase food using paper vouchers. The farmers markets must be conveniently located in an environment that is well used by the community or is located in the central part of the city or village. Parks, recreation and youth centres are excellent examples of public spaces. For example, a market located near the youth centre or kindergarten can be a convenient place for parents to buy food for them.

Potential benefits. An increase in the consumption of fresh and healthy food of local production; reduced risk of using adulterated food; additional mechanism for protecting farmers; direct impact on settling the problems of production and sales of local products; involvement of civil society organisations, namely regional and national associations of farmers, charity and other organisations that are involved in the social sphere. *Potential drawbacks.* The initial phase of implementation requires significant financial expenses; the lack of experience of the State authority in the implementation of electronic cards of food aid via the trade network both at the national and regional level.

Ukraine should join the existing international cooperation programmes on food security related to three main areas, firstly, the systematic solution of the tasks of the UN Sustainable Development Goal 2 on food security and achievement of "zero" hunger, secondly, the Eastern partnership programme, thirdly, the programme for international development and cooperation (see Annex 1).

Conclusions and Recommendations

One of the tools for price increase control is the introduction of control on prices by setting limits on profitability for producers and limiting the size of surcharge for retailers. However, in the process of liberalisation of the economy, these tools for price regulation were abolished because such State intervention is costly and it causes negative economic effects. In addition, such tools are ineffective in helping the disadvantaged segments of the population, whereas targeted cash transfers play an important role in providing food aid to the poor.

To facilitate the physical access of consumers to food products, including the recipients of targeted food aid, it is necessary to establish direct relations between producers and consumers of food and, thus, avoid (significantly minimise) costs for intermediaries in the supply chain. It is necessary to adjust the relationship between production and marketing cooperatives and consumers of food products, including the recipients of targeted food aid within the framework of State and regional programmes for targeted food aid.

It is necessary to strengthen economic accessibility to food, primarily for the vulnerable segments of the population (children from multi-child families and low-income families, elderly people with low incomes, disabled people) under the UN classification of the very poor because they spend more than 60% of their income on food. To reduce the cost of food products, it is necessary to offer

manufacturers tools and possibilities with State support, such as direct access to farmers markets, reduction of VAT on agricultural products, reduction of costs on the basis of using innovative technologies.

To strengthen the social availability of food among vulnerable segments of the population of Ukraine, it is necessary to develop and form a programme of targeted food aid starting with the most deprived and the most numerous group that includes children from multi-children families and families with low incomes. To implement this programme, according to the estimate of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine, it is necessary to allocate UAH 12 billion per year given that a household with children from vulnerable groups requires UAH 4 500 on average.

For the successful implementation of the programme of enhancing food security in Ukraine, it is necessary to establish consultative dialogue between public authorities, business and civil society. It also requires co-ordination between programmes and projects of international support aimed at informing, advising and turn-key support within the batch approach, namely establishing an inventory of potential and feasibility of producers, development of individual roadmaps, including seeking funding for them.

The food products, which should be provided within the framework of targeted food aid, must meet the requirements of safety and quality. Manufacturers who will supply such products have to implement the HACCP system for monitoring the safety of products according to the current legislation of Ukraine.

It is necessary to establish a systematic exchange of clear information between the relevant authorities of the EU regarding the implementation of Chapter 20 of the Agreement with the EU on consumer rights protection, with the mandatory inclusion of the findings on civil society in these reports. It is necessary to start building registers of the most vulnerable citizens/consumers in Ukraine, which are below the poverty line, according to the international indicators of poverty.

In order to ensure efficient and effective implementation of measures of targeted food aid funded by the State and local budgets, the State should promote cooperation between regional and local governments and organisations representing civil society.

Tracking and meeting the needs in food must be carried out in relation to each specific person in the identified vulnerable groups of the population and by regional differentiation. This should provide for the introduction of honey and natural milk to the diet of children in pre-school establishments, schools and sports establishments with the purpose of maintenance and rehabilitation. Manufacturers who will supply such products have to implement the HACCP system of monitoring the safety of products according to the current legislation of Ukraine.

Solving the problem of targeted assistance to the disadvantaged segments of the population must be carried out using tools for the introduction of a unified system of electronic cards for food aid. This can be done through trade networks and farmer associations in different ratios depending on the regional features. For this purpose, it is necessary to develop a number of programmes and pilot projects that consider social and regional features.

Ukraine should join the international programmes on targeted food aid related to three main areas, firstly, the systematic solution of the tasks of the UN Sustainable Development Goal 2 on food security and achievement of “zero” hunger, secondly, the Eastern partnership programme, thirdly, the programme for international development and cooperation.

Demand and Potential to Supply Food for the Ukrainian Population through Cooperation with the EU/ Targeted food assistance as an alternative to current Ukraine's state policy

- i. **CHAPTER SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES** Package of regulatory acts of the EU according to AA (Section IV of Chapter IV) on the measures used for statements of nutrition value and benefit to human health of food products (Ukrainian version dated 24 February 2016, approved by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 228 - <http://www.kmu.gov.ua/document/248928169/R0228.doc>, revision by the EU Subcommittee on Management of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (hereinafter referred to as the Subcommittee on the Management of SPM) as defined by article 74 of the Agreement: Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on the position to be taken on behalf of the Union within the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Sub-Committee established by the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other COM/2017/0265 final - 2017/0105 (NLE) <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2017:0265:FIN>; Council Decision (EU) 2017/1391 of 17 July 2017 on the position to be adopted, on behalf of the European Union, within the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Management Sub-Committee established by the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part, as regards the modification of Annex V to that Agreement <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32017D1391>. ANNEX V LIST OF UNION LEGISLATION TO BE APPROXIMATED BY UKRAINE Chapter I — General legislation (public health) Deadline for approximation 2016 Chapter I — General legislation (public health)
- ii. According to the **UN Sustainable Development Goal 2 regarding the food security and achieving the “zero” hunger** / [Sustainable Development Goals](#) Collaboration within the framework of common programmes of the UN and the EU [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#): The Commission and the UN agencies team up to fight lack of food security (IP-11-782_EN), Examples of EU actions to address food insecurity and EU cooperation with FAO, IFAD and WFP (MEMO-11-453_EN). EU € 1 billion Food Facility: already 222 projects and 50 million beneficiaries in poor countries in the fight against hunger (IP-10-734_EN).
- iii. **In the context of adaptation to climate change and in conjunction with the regional programmes of cyclic economy** EU4Environment for the countries of Eastern Partnership (Eastern Neighbourhood: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine), which must be implemented in the 2019-2020 for the amount of 20 million Euro <https://www.euneighbours.eu/ru/east/stay-informed/news/es-i-ego-vostochnye-partnery-ukreplyayut-sotrudnichestvo-v-oblasti>
- iv. **Programmes that are taken into account and require identification of tools to achieve a complex of food security tasks:** Eastern Partnership, Presidency Conclusions of the Second Eastern Partnership Ministerial Meeting on Environment and Climate Action, Declaration on cooperation on environment and climate change in the Eastern partnership – 2016, Joint Staff Working Document: Eastern Partnership - 20 Deliverables for 2020 Focusing on key priorities and tangible results, Projects on environment and climate, The EU 2030 climate and energy framework, The Budget for the EU: Sustainability, environment protection and fight against climate change, 2018 Circular Economy Package.

- v. **Current programmes for international cooperation and development | International Cooperation and Development - European Union and UN Food and Agriculture Organisation scale up efforts to boost resilience to food crises, the main directions:**
- a. **Food and nutrition security 25/09/2018 EU contributes €70 million to strengthen global partnership against hunger** https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sectors/food-and-agriculture/food-and-nutrition-security_en. These programmes are focused primarily on African countries, but taking into account, on the one hand, the low governance level of food security in Ukraine, where it is necessary to develop a number of modern tools, and, on the other hand, the possibilities of participation of Ukrainian farmers in the programmes of food aid to the starving nations, which also needs to develop a programme of introduction of small and medium-sized farmers to these programmes, overcoming corruption in the distribution of national and international support funds, as well as in the formation of a transparent land market.
 - b. Information documents relating to the supporting programmes https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/european-union-and-un-food-and-agriculture-organisation-scale-efforts-boost_en; [FAO and the EU](#), [UN resolution 2417](#), [Global Report on Food Crises 2018](#), [FAO's work to build resilience](#), [FAO's emergency work – responding to crises](#)
 - c. **Countries reaffirm political will to globally eradicate Peste des petits ruminants 07/09/2018** Over 45 countries today renewed their commitment to globally eradicate by 2030, *Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)*, a highly contagious and devastating disease responsible for the death of millions of sheep and goats each year. At the same time, countries urged resource partners and the development community to contribute in bridging the [PPR Global Eradication Programme](#) \$340 million funding gap https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/countries-reaffirm-political-will-globally-eradicate-peste-des-petits-ruminants_en
- vi. **Joint programmes of the World Bank and OECD countries (with the EU participation) to help developing countries in overcoming poverty and hunger** (In fiscal year 2018, we delivered more than \$23 billion in long-term financing for developing countries, leveraging the power of the private sector to end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity. For more information, visit www.ifc.org).

Joint programmes of FAO and the EU to support the food cluster for forced migrants from the areas of armed conflicts (Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition. Adopted on 16 November 1974 by the World Food Conference convened under General Assembly resolution 3180 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973; and endorsed by General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 // <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/eradicationofhungerandmalnutrition.aspx>), **as well as under the conditions of the threat of natural disasters, from the funds of the World Food Programme** (<http://www.fao.org/emergencies/emergency-types/conflicts/en/>) for complex emergencies, mainly humanitarian crisis, which is often the result of the combination of political instability, conflict and violence, social inequality and overwhelming poverty (Complex emergencies// <http://www.fao.org/emergencies/emergency-types/complex-emergencies/en/>). Global Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster formed in 2011 through the joint efforts of the WFP, FAO, the EU, the USA, Canada, Australia etc., that in Ukraine (OCHA Ukraine <https://www.unocha.org/ukraine/about-ocha-ukraine>) received the name “Food Security and Livelihoods” - FSL, and is carried out in the partnership with other clusters such as “Protection, Health and Nutrition”, “Education, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene” – WASH) but does not bear the available information concerning the cooperation with the Ukrainian Government and community programmes. Interacts with the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS <http://www.fao.org/e-agriculture/news/giews-global-information-and-early-warning-system>) The Committee on world food security (CFS <http://www.fao.org/cfs/en/>), and a group of high-level experts on food security and nutrition (HLPE <http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe/en/>).