



Food and Agriculture
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World Food
Programme

RESTORING LIVELIHOODS AND REVITALISING RURAL COMMUNITIES THROUGH MINE ACTION¹ UKRAINE

ANNUAL REPORT
2024

January-December 2024



About

This document is prepared by the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) to provide a comprehensive overview of the progress made in 2024 under the Joint Initiative, while incorporating also relevant outputs from 2023. The report aims to ensure transparency and accountability to the communities we serve and to our key donors, whose support has been instrumental in making this initiative possible.

Photo on cover

Having received support under this initiative, farmer Volodymyr holds a plant, hoping to cultivate it on his once ERW-contaminated land in the Kharkiv Region. Despite the daily threat of mines, civilians in the Kharkiv region never lose hope of restoring their livelihoods.

Photo: FAO / Anastasiia Borodaienko

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2023, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) joined forces to support the restoration of agricultural livelihood activities in areas severely impacted by the war in Ukraine. Focusing on small-scale farmers and farming households, the project promotes the recovery of productive assets and restores livelihoods to enable a return to self-sufficiency and sustained income generation for rural communities. To achieve this goal, FAO and WFP work with government at a central and regional level targeting mine action assets according to agreed prioritisation criteria and provide significant additional inputs to support agricultural production and livelihood recovery as an integrated component of the project.

The joint FAO-WFP project operates under a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between FAO, WFP and the Ministry of Economy and is aligned with Strategic Goals 1 and 2 of the Ukraine National Mine Action Strategy.

By the end of 2024 the project had reached 209 small scale farmers and 5,706 farming families in Kharkiv and Mykolaiv. It had mapped 23,720 square kilometres of agricultural land in Kharkiv, Mykolaiv and Kherson using high-resolution imagery, identifying over a million craters from explosive ordnance detonations and categorising land-use to better understand the macro level impact of contamination. The area of land not cultivated compared to pre-war levels represents 2,850km² or about 18% of the agricultural land mapped in these regions.

A total of 3,081 requests were received through the State Agrarian Register (SAR) from 155 farmers, including 1,281 requests from 54 farms in Kharkiv region alone, covering 6,227 hectares, and 1,800 requests from 101 farms in Mykolaiv region, covering 9,396 hectares. A total of 2,020 requests were received to support the recultivation of damaged arable land and 1,061 requests for assistance with mine action. Of the 744 requests for mine action assistance in Kharkiv region, 363 have been prioritised, and the prioritisation of 317 requests in Mykolaiv region will be completed in early 2025. These requests were assessed against jointly developed eligibility criteria to prioritise support in areas most affected by explosive ordnance and disruption to agricultural production.

The operations of the principal mine action Cooperating Partner, Fondation Suisse de Déminage (FSD), saw 6,600 hectares of prioritised land surveyed, 3,712 hectares marked with warning signs and fencing, and 1,560 explosive ordnance risk education sessions conducted in target communities. Areas released through survey, clearance, cancellation and identified as free from explosive ordnance evidence totalled 1,840 hectares. By the close of 2024, 62,636 direct beneficiaries of mine action activities were recorded. In parallel to land release activities soil samples were collected at 370 localities in arable land for analysis to assess the impact of potentially damaged soils and to help shape any restoration requirements.

In 2024, the project activities enabled the cultivation of 10,597 hectares of farmland in former battle areas, providing farmers with cash and vouchers for seeds, fertilizer, and other essential inputs. Assuming a 50/50 split between wheat and sunflower cultivation, the estimated wheat production could yield approximately 50 million loaves of bread (500g each), enough to feed over 1 million people for a year. At the same time, the estimated sunflower harvest could produce around 5.3 million bottles of sunflower oil, supporting the annual consumption needs of more than 440,000 people based on WFP standards. At a farming household level the 5,706 agricultural plots supported through the project have a total combined area of approximately 1,369 hectares.

In 2024, additional international mine action partners, the HALO Trust, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) were formally convened under the project to increase operational capacity of mine action outputs for 2025 and to strengthen the expansion of operations beyond Kharkiv into Mykolaiv and Kherson. Furthermore, engagement with the government mine action implementing arms such as the State Emergency Services of Ukraine (SESU) and the Compensation Scheme under the Centre for Humanitarian Demining (CHD) are increasingly embraced within the frame of the FAO-WFP project to expand the platform for livelihood support – maximising mine action investments through other additional mechanisms and partners.

I. Basic Information

1. Name of Partner:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP)
2. Country:	Ukraine
3. Specific Activity Geographic Area:	Kharkiv, Mykolaiv, Kherson regions
4. Reporting Period:	January- December 2024
5. Activity Start Date:	March 2023
6. Activity Planned End Date	
7. Total Award Amount:	USD 55,539,504.28
8. Donors:	Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, European Commission, Finland, France, Norway, Poland, Switzerland Private Donors, UN Country Based Pooled Funds

Operations and Context

According to its National Mine Action Strategy, Ukraine ranks among the most mine-contaminated nations globally. Approximately 139,000 square kilometres of land remains potentially affected by landmines and other Explosive Ordnance (EO). Of this, 5-10 percent is projected to be contaminated within 708 communities¹. The presence of EO significantly restricts safe access within these areas for socio-economic recovery. Along current conflict frontlines and in territories where the Government of Ukraine has regained control, extensive EO contamination is severely impacting the ability to restore livelihoods and to revitalise rural communities.

Smallholder farmers, who make up 75% of the agricultural labor force, are especially affected. Data from a FAO survey indicate that [nearly 90 percent of small-scale crop producers have experienced revenue declines](#) due to the war, with one in four respondents reporting a significant reduction or cessation of agricultural activities. Some are resorting to farming on potentially contaminated land due to lack of alternatives, leading to further casualties. Beyond the immediate threat to human lives, the prevalence of landmines and other EO poses a severe risk to Ukraine's agricultural sector. A significant amount of agricultural land has been rendered unusable due to contamination, potentially impacting the food security of countries dependent on Ukrainian food exports, particularly in the Middle East, Africa and south Asia.

With restricted access to productive land, many rural households and small-scale producers find themselves increasingly reliant on governmental and humanitarian support for their subsistence. WFP's monitoring reports indicate that nearly 60 percent of individuals identified their own agricultural production as a primary source of food. Smallholder farmers, who play a crucial role in the production of milk, cattle, fruits, and vegetables are particularly vulnerable. Many of them have either halted or diminished their production and are struggling to sustain themselves on declining revenues. Communities located near front-line regions and in areas retaken by Ukraine, such as Kharkiv, Kherson, and Mykolaiv regions, rely heavily on agricultural production for their livelihoods and food security. The ongoing disruptions caused by the war have forced communities to depend on humanitarian assistance despite their existing skills and resources to restore food self-sufficiency.

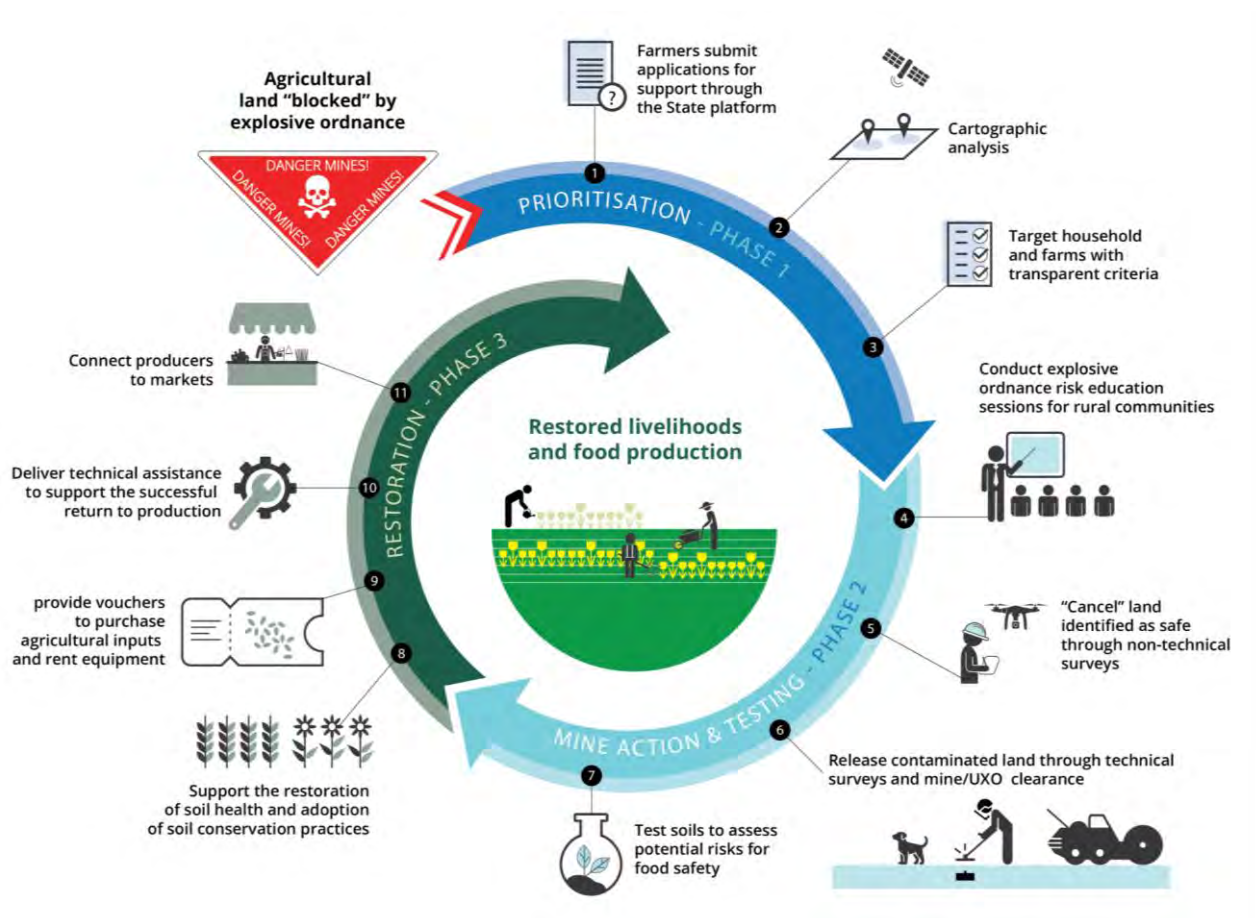
This landscape of persistent livelihood challenges underscores the urgent need to ensure safe access to productive lands, which is essential for restoring rural livelihood and economic recovery.

¹ Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. National Mine Action Strategy for the period up to 2033: approved by the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 616-p of June 28, 2024. URL: demine.gov.ua

II. The Joint FAO-WFP Project to Restore Livelihoods and Revitalise Rural Communities through Mine Action

In 2023, FAO and WFP joined forces to support the restoration of agricultural livelihood activities in areas severely impacted by the war. Focusing on small-scale farmers, who cultivate less than 300 hectares of land, along with rural families growing crops for their own consumption, the project was initially rolled out in the eastern Kharkiv Region before expansion to two other of Ukraine’s top farming regions, Mykolaiv and Kherson.

This project addresses the severe consequences of the war on food security, focusing on mine action to remove the threats of EO contamination to small-scale farms and agricultural plots belonging to farming households in conflict-affected areas and supporting the restoration of their livelihoods.



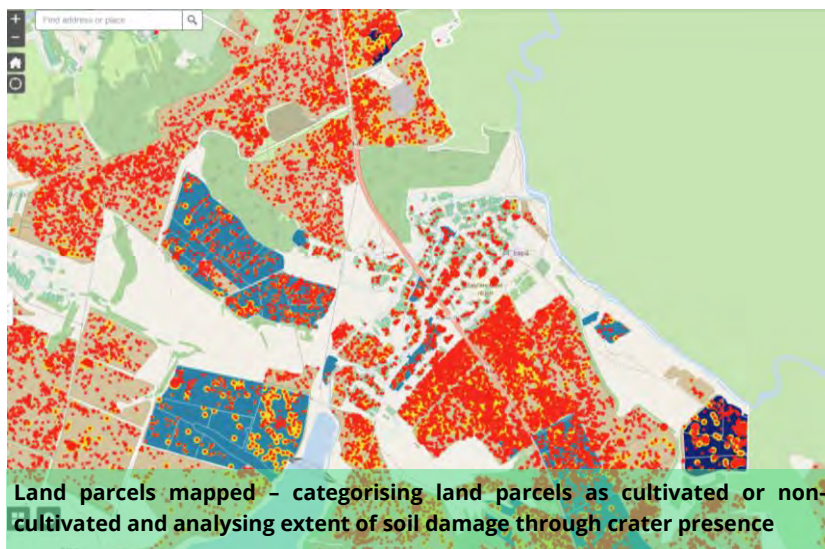
The project aims to:

- Reduce the need for humanitarian assistance and social benefits and enable rural households, small-scale farmers, and producers to return to self-sufficiency;
- Contribute to the restoration and sustainability of Ukrainian agricultural lands to increase food security, climate resilience and sustainability in the longer-term; and
- Accelerate the recovery of agricultural production and critical value chains, including staple cereals, nutritious fruits, vegetables, meat, and dairy.

Phase 1 – Identification, Mapping and Prioritisation

In coordination with local authorities and based on consultations with communities, FAO and WFP identify land with no evidence of contamination and map other land for clearance and rehabilitation using predetermined technical and humanitarian guidelines. The objective is to select farms and rural households that will enable the return of people

to their livelihoods, promote food security, and revitalise rural economies. Phase 1 of the project also includes a mapping activity which analyses satellite imagery at a macro scale – identifying cultivated and uncultivated land parcels and damage to agricultural land through mapping of craters from artillery and other explosive weapons.



Phase 2 – Humanitarian Mine Action

Several different (but related) sets of activities are implemented in this Phase. Firstly, nationally accredited Non-Technical Survey (NTS) teams define locations of ‘suspected’ or ‘confirmed’ landmines and other EO, ‘cancelling’ those areas where there is no evidence of contamination. This is then followed by Technical Survey (TS) and clearance activities that release land safely, including through Battle Area Clearance (BAC) and Manual Mine Clearance (MMC) approaches. Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) activities occur in parallel to the land release activities.



Phase 3 - Livelihood Support and Soil Assessment

As land is being assessed, processed, and becomes available, targeted households receive cash, vouchers, and other context-specific support to help them quickly resume their agricultural activities. This support package ensures the sustainability of the approach, as targeted farmers and households regain self-sufficiency and reduce dependency on external support from the Government or from humanitarian actors. Livelihood packages are defined through community engagement to ensure they are adapted to the local context.



Nataliia's farming was disrupted by EO. With support from FAO-WFP, she started restoring her livelihood.
Photo: FAO / Anastasiia Borodaienko

III. Overall Performance

Progress under Phase 1: Identification, Mapping and Prioritisation

Selection and identification of areas for mapping:

FAO and its project partner, the Ukrainian Researchers Society, undertook mapping and analysis using high-resolution images and the scientific literature available to create comprehensive geographical dynamic maps of the project area, focusing on areas affected by warfare damage. The information collected remotely has been crossed with the cadastral records to identify affected agricultural landholders who applied through the State Agrarian Registry to receive project support.

FAO and WFP developed eligibility and selection criteria (*Annex 1*) for assistance packages and used this methodology to assess and analyse 11,277.6 km² of household plots and rural farms in targeted rural settlements in the Kharkiv region, 9,804.4 km² in the Mykolaiv region, and 4,747 km² in the Kherson region (*Annex 2*). Priority was given to areas with high levels of suspected landmine and other EO, where rural livelihood activities had been significantly disrupted, reduced, or abandoned due to contamination. In addition, the rural communities identified as the most affected by artillery and where production has mostly stopped, were visited to identify the most vulnerable farming households.

Progress under Phase 2: Humanitarian Mine Action

Non-Technical Survey (NTS) and Marking has been carried out in partnership with the mine action operator Fondation Suisse de Déminage (FSD) since establishment of the operations in the Kharkiv region in 2023. At the end of 2024, 6,640 hectares of land was analysed through NTS. In addition, since 2024, FSD started to 'cancel' land and 'cancelled' 620 hectares. Cancellation of land takes place after the second NTS of the same polygon. Such land can be excluded/cancelled from the map/list of potentially contaminated areas if it does not show any evidence of landmine or other EO contamination and meets the cancellation criteria.

Also, in 2024, FSD started to use warning signs to mark surveyed territory considered to be hazardous with 3,712 hectares marked. According to an FSD estimation, 17,556 people (8,988 direct beneficiaries and 8,568 indirect beneficiaries) living in the proximity of these hazardous areas benefited from their marking activities.

Processing of the land through Mechanical Ground Preparation (MECH), Technical Survey (TS) and Clearance:

WFP procured several specialised demining machines as well as other equipment to support FSD's mine action operations. During the pilot phase in 2023, FSD conducted clearance on 7.5 hectares and in 2024 almost 62 hectares

farmer (a total of USD 54,000) and technical assistance to re-start their agricultural livelihoods. In 2024, these same 54 farmers received a total of USD 326,713 in vouchers for agricultural inputs and livestock shelter reconstruction. The value of the vouchers ranged from USD 600 to USD 8,000 and further technical assistance to resume production at scale was also provided.

In 2024, FAO, using the same selection criteria and beneficiary registration process, also provided support to 101 small-scale farms in Bashtanka and Mykolaiv districts, Mykolaiv Region. These farms, with 2 to 300 hectares of land affected by EO, received vouchers ranging from USD 2,000 to USD 6,000 with a total value of USD 408,347. The vouchers were used to purchase agricultural inputs. The cost-benefit ratio (CBR) of the support provided to small holder farmers is 1.75, indicating that for every USD 1 invested in inputs, the farmers are expected to generate USD 1.75 in terms of the market value of the supported production (see Cost and Benefit Analysis in Annex 3).

Case Study: Farm Support in Yaremivka, Kharkiv Region

Serhii Kokhan is the owner of a 292-hectare farm called “Svitoch,” in Yaremivka, Kharkiv Region. Before the invasion, he employed advanced agricultural methods, including no-till technology, to cultivate his crops. However, the conflict not only contaminated his farmland with landmines and other Explosive Ordnance but also destroyed key farming assets. Despite these challenges, Serhii is determined to restore farming operations and return to previous agricultural practices. With the mine action and livelihood restoration support from the FAO-WFP Project the Kokhan family is now on the road to recovery.



Phase 1: Identification, Mapping and Prioritisation

FAO prioritised the “Svitoch” farm for support after Serhii Kokhan applied through the State Agrarian Register (SAR) for assistance. The farm was assessed according to the FAO-WFP project's eligibility criteria, which included factors such as access to land, the total farm size (to be less than 300 hectares), and the readiness of the farm to restore production. This phase involved collaboration between WFP, FAO and local authorities to ensure that the most relevant and affected agricultural areas were identified for mine action operations.

Phase 2: Humanitarian Mine Action

Under Phase 2, the focus was on the most important plots which, according to the farmer, could easily be cultivated after the clearance of Explosive Ordnance. In total, 49 hectares of land were prioritised. WFP's mine action partner FSD conducted Non-Technical Survey (NTS) in August 2023. During subsequent land release activities 32 explosive devices (including projectiles and submunitions) were identified and then disposed of by the State Emergency Services of Ukraine. By November 2024, 31 hectares of land was already released of which 22 hectares had been returned to production with samples of soil taken for analysis in some areas of the farm severely damaged by shelling.

In addition, 26 EORE sessions were also held for 879 people within the closest settlements of Yaremivka and Studenok to increase their awareness of the risks of Explosive Ordnance.

Phase 3: Livelihood Support and Soil Assessment

Following the clearance and handover of the first areas, FAO provided Serhii with seeds and fertiliser to allow the sowing of winter wheat on 16 hectares of land and a further 560kg of rye cover crop seeds to support soil recovery on 7 hectares. Based on FAO projections, the expected yield for the winter wheat in 2025 is 67.5 tonnes. This could be used to make about 125,000 loaves of bread, or 625,000 loaves over a 5-year period of using the land after project support.

By returning the land to productive use, Serhii Kokhan is improving his family's income and restoring his farming operations back to a more sustainable and profitable operation. However, ongoing mine action and further restoration efforts are essential to ensure his entire farm is safe for cultivation and to fully restore the farm's agricultural potential. Continued work is critical to secure long-term food security for the family and their community.

'Svitoch' farm is one of 209 farms supported by the FAO-WFP project by 31 December 2024.

Livelihood support to rural households and communities (FAO and WFP):

In the Kharkiv Region, FAO supported 2,859 rural and farming households, with cash assistance of USD 800 per household for a total value of USD 2,287,200. WFP provided USD 578,400 of cash assistance and in-kind agricultural

kits to 591 households. In the Mykolaiv Region, FAO distributed cash and vouchers totaling USD 1,392,048 to 1,753 households to support immediate access to crucial agricultural inputs for the restoration and/or establishment of their livelihoods. WFP supported 503 vulnerable households who received a total of USD 265,939 in cash assistance for livelihoods (homestead production) or productive assets in the form of non-food item kits. In total, 5,706 households with total land estimated at 1,369 hectares have been supported with a total of USD 4,257,648 of cash assistance and in-kind support.

Case Study: Farming Household Support in Kamianka, Kharkiv Region

In the Kharkiv Region, the ongoing effects of the war and EO contamination have severely impacted local communities. The village of Kamianka, located in the Izium district, was occupied for almost six months by the Russian Federation forces. The village endured extensive damage during active combat in the autumn of 2022, and the contamination with landmines and other Explosive Ordnance significantly hindered agricultural activities. Kamianka's infrastructure was severely damaged, including its electricity, water, and gas supplies. Nearly all residents fled the settlement, but as the situation stabilised, people began returning. Larysa Sysenko and her husband Viktor Sysenko are one couple that returned home.



They own a household garden plot in Kamianka, which was contaminated with cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines, affecting their ability to resume vegetable production for personal consumption and for sale in the local market which was previously their primary source of income. Despite these challenges, the Sysenko family is determined to restore their livelihood and become more independent and able to support themselves.

Phase 1: Identification, Mapping and Prioritisation

FAO and WFP worked closely with local authorities at both the regional and district level to prioritise settlements for intervention, ensuring that the most affected areas, including Kamianka, were considered. A comprehensive analysis of the Kamianka area was conducted using satellite imagery to identify the presence of bomb craters and bombturbations, revealing 803 craters within the settlement, identifying 604 pre-war household plots with 66 people only living in the settlement at the time of assessment. This analysis laid the groundwork for further mine action and livelihood support. Larysa and Viktor's household plot was prioritised in the framework of the FAO-WFP project.

Phase 2: Humanitarian Mine Action

Under Phase 2 the efforts were targeted on the clearance of Explosive Ordnance and improving safety for the household's agricultural recovery. The work involved Explosive Ordnance Risk Education, Non-Technical Survey, and clearance. The main plot of the household (2,500 m²) was cleared by Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2022 according to Larysa, but FSD cleared a greater area for cultivation of fodder crop (2,625 m²). FSD's MV-10 demining machine had already been used in 5 hectares of surrounding land, detonating 54 PFM-1 landmines but the level of metal contamination in the ground limited full clearance activities without adaptation to procedures. In September 2024, a mechanical mine screening method was certified by the authorities to complement the MV10, allowing Larysa's surrounding land to be fully cleared.

Phase 3: Livelihood Support and Soil Assessment

FAO assessed the household's seed requirements and provided USD 800 of agricultural inputs and seeds for fodder crop. Additionally, FAO procured a greenhouse (240 m²) and drip irrigation system for it. WFP provided USD 1,301 for the procurement of a cabinet for production of seedlings, full spectrum lights for the cabinet and battery packs for a solar station. The household also participated in the WFP training on "Plant Cultivation in Greenhouses and Soil Fertilisation", led by experts from the V.V. Dokuchaev Kharkiv National Agrarian University. The training focused upon hybrid variety selection, proper seed procurement, and best practices for planting and fertilisation. With the support received they plan to cultivate in 2025, potatoes, onions, zucchini on the main plot, tomatoes and peppers in greenhouse and medick as a fodder crop on the additionally cleared plot.

Larysa and Viktor's household plot is one of 5,706 households supported by the FAO-WFP project to 31 Dec 2024.

Soil assessment (advocacy and evidence generation) (FAO):

Under Phase 1 of this initiative, FAO and its implementing partner, the Ukrainian Researchers Society, have developed a satellite-based monitoring tool to remotely detect and assess the impacts of warfare on soils. This remote sensing approach has been complemented in Phase 3 by a field-based component involving the collection and laboratory analysis of 238 representative soil samples from bomb-affected (bombturbated) areas. The soil analysis covers a comprehensive range of parameters, including physical and chemical properties. A parallel counter-analysis was conducted with the support of the Government of Belgium. This soil health assessment methodology is currently being implemented in Kharkiv and Mykolaiv Regions.

The primary goals are to:

- provide farmers with information about risks of non-conformity, which are anticipated to be limited given the relatively small surface affected by bombturbation.
- provide farmers with information about the potential reduction of productivity they could observe due to concentrations of contaminants with phytotoxic characteristics.
- issue technical recommendations designed to mitigate the risk of contaminant bioaccumulation on small farmers' plots. These recommendations encompass measures like stabilising soil pH to prevent heightened contaminant mobility, adapting crop varieties, refining soil management practices, and optimising fertiliser utilisation.
- provide a neutral scientific evaluation to avoid misinformation.

IV. Changes and Amendments

International NGOs Partnerships:

To support the project expansion to Mykolaiv and Kherson Regions, the project established partnerships with three additional international mine action NGOs - Halo Trust, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA). The additional capacity will increase the output of land made available for livelihood support in 2025 and beyond, increasing the project's reach and assisting more farms and households in conflict-affected areas to restore their livelihoods.

Incorporating governmental implementing arms:

WFP began utilising clearance operations and results from Ukrainian national mine action operators (SESU, National Police EOD, AFU). This adjustment allows their completed clearance and EOD operations in communities to be considered for FAO and WFP livelihood support and widens the project reach to assist more people in conflict-affected areas.

Flexible approach to livelihood support:

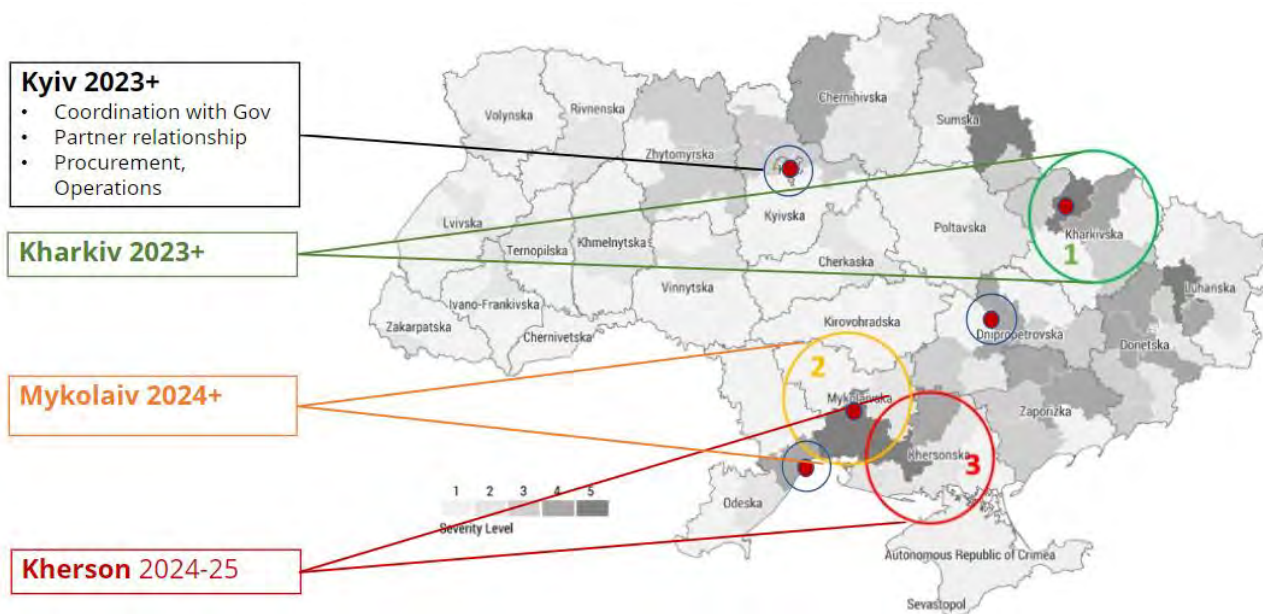
The generic project cycle (*see page 6*) has 3 sequential phases. However, in practice the project adopted support mechanisms that developed in parallel rather than following a strict sequence. This change required a more agile approach to address needs. This assistance was designed to enable beneficiaries to cultivate on other cleared or exchange plots, ensuring continuity in agricultural activities and food security while waiting for mine action services to be delivered.

Broader Beneficiary Criteria:

Project support was extended to individuals from conflict-affected and EO-affected communities and not just those who received direct mine action activities on their land. The project recognised the broader impact of conflict and EO on livelihoods, ensuring that assistance reached a wider population in need. Additional selection criteria included: (i) access to land; (ii) evidence of EO impact; (iii) reliance on homegrown produce for more than half of household food consumption; and (iv) access to markets for selling surplus production. Households meeting these criteria were prioritised to ensure that assistance was directed where it would have the most immediate and wider impact on restoring agricultural livelihoods.

Logframe Adjustments:

As the pilot project expanded, it became evident that the Project Logframe required refinement to reflect the project’s outputs more accurately. In response to this need, the Logframe was revised, ensuring that it effectively captures the project’s goals and achievements. The latest version of the Logframe has been incorporated into this report to provide a clearer understanding of the project’s impact and progress (see table under Section IV Measuring Results). This adjustment was essential to align the project’s metrics with evolving needs and to enhance transparency in reporting outcomes.



V. Measuring Results

Indicator Tracking Table – Restoring Livelihoods and Revitalising Rural Communities through Mine Action				
Results	Indicator(s)	Mar-Dec 2023	Jan-Dec 2024	Data Source
Outcome: Crisis-affected communities’ benefit from efforts to restore and recover productive assets and from improved livelihoods.				
Outcome(s)	Livelihood coping strategies for food security / Livelihood coping strategy index	N/A	TBD	WFP & FAO
	Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base		79% (677/854) report feeling safer using / accessing their land plots as a result of past/ongoing mine action activities in their community	WFP

	Percentage of people surveyed who report feeling safer as a result of Mine Action (land release, marking, risk education) – survey with beneficiaries in Mykolaiv	N/A	66% (563/854) report feeling safer in their livelihood activities as a result of past/ongoing mine action activities in their community	WFP
	Square meters supported for productive use with livelihood inputs	54 Farms Total: 27,510,000 (2,751 Ha)	13,690,000 (5,706 HH) 105,970,000 (155 farms) Total: 119,660,000 (11,966Ha)	WFP & FAO
PHASE 1- IDENTIFICATION, MAPPING AND PRIORITISATION				
Output 1.1: Conflict-affected agricultural lands are mapped, and people are prioritised for mine action and livelihood support				
Output(s)	Area of land exposed to conflict mapped remotely through satellite (km ²)		23,720.6	Remote sensing (FAO) – mapping of conflict-affected areas that were exposed to active hostilities to prioritise for further assistance
Output(s)	Area of cultivated land (km ²) (see Annex 2)		13,320.3	Remote sensing (FAO) - mapping of cultivated areas that were exposed to active hostilities and restored to be cultivated
	Area of uncultivated land (km ²) (see Annex 4)		2,850.7	Remote sensing (FAO) – the mapping of uncultivated areas that were exposed to active hostilities and not restored
	Percentage of land surveyed that is uncultivated		100	Remote sensing (FAO) – the uncultivated land that was checked for the availability of craters and absence of farm activities.

	Number of farm parcels that have been identified and mapped remotely by satellite		102,174	Remote sensing (FAO) – the cultivated and uncultivated arable land includes this number of farm parcels identified through remote sensing
	Number of households plots that have been identified and mapped remotely by satellite		278,542	Remote sensing (FAO) – the cultivated and uncultivated arable land includes this number of household plots identified through remote sensing
	Percentage of remote assessed household plots that have been confirmed as exposed to artillery area		3.6	Remote sensing + CP/WFP report the percentage of land identified to have craters through remote sensing
	Percentage of remote assessed farm parcels that have been confirmed as exposed to artillery area		27.6	Remote sensing – (FAO) the percentage of land identified to have craters
	Number of farm parcels selected and prioritised		744	FAO – the applications received in SAR of those farmers in need of demining and livelihood restoration support
	Number of households plots have been selected and prioritised		6,279	CP reports + FAO-WFP the number of land identified to have craters through remote sensing

PHASE 2: HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION

Output 2.1: Targeted areas are mapped and analysed through Non-Technical Surveys (NTS)

Output(s)	Number of square meters mapped/surveyed through NTS (total)	35,006,463 (3,501 ha)	31,393,769 (3,139 ha)	NTS reports (WFP)
	Number of square meters free of EO evidence	4,311,512 (431 ha)	7,196,109 (720 ha)	NTS reports (WFP)

	Number of square meters marked or fenced	N/A	37,122,103 (3,712 ha)	NTS reports (WFP)
	Number square meters cancelled by NTS and available for LL support planning	0	6,198,734 (620 ha)	NTS reports (WFP)

Output 2.2 Targeted people benefit from land release, confidence building and marking

Output(s)	Number square meters released through Technical Surveys and clearance and available for LL support planning	75,346 (7 ha)	615,197 (62 ha)	Operators international and national (WFP)
	Number of square meters unblocked for agricultural use through confidence building	N/A	392,683 (39 ha)	Operating partner (WFP)
	Number of people benefiting from land release, confidence building and marking	N/A	13,173 direct beneficiaries	CP report from operating partner (WFP)

Output 2.3 Targeted people benefit from increased awareness on mine risks

Output(s)	Number of women, men, boys, and girls receiving EORE sessions	23,081 (650 EORE sessions)	26,382 (910 EORE sessions)	EORE reports, list of participants (WFP)
	Percentage of knowledge increase of EORE session participants	Pre-sessions and after sessions tests were not used in 2023	86	Pre/post assessment (WFP)

PHASE 3 – LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT AND SOIL ASSESSMENT

Output 3.1 Soil health assessed, and mitigation practices disseminated

Output(s)	Number of households whose farm parcels were assessed, and practices provided for adapted return to productive use	-	-	CP reports (FAO)
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	Number of analysed soil samplings	130	238	CP reports (FAO)
Output 3.2. Crisis-affected communities benefit from resource transfers, capacity and skills strengthening to restore assets for improved livelihoods				
Output(s)	Number of agricultural loss report	N/A	3	CP reports (FAO) The research was carried out by the Ukrainian researchers society (November 2023 – June 2024)
	Number of small farmers receiving cash-based transfers/ grants /vouchers for Livelihood assets creation	54	155 farmers received vouchers for agriculture input and sectoral cash for livelihood restoration; 51 of them received vouchers for animal shelter reconstruction.	CP reports Voucher redemption reports; FAO Financial tracking reports; Cash Transfer Registry verification; monitoring reports. (FAO)
	Number of households receiving cash-based transfers/ grants /vouchers/assets for livelihood assets creation		<p>5,706 households (1,369 hectares)</p> <p>FAO 4,612 received sectoral cash transferred for their livelihood restoration / creation (2,859 households in Kharkiv and 1,753 households in Mykolaiv)</p> <p>WFP 1,094 households received agricultural kits and cash (591 households in Kharkiv and 503 households in Mykolaiv)</p> <p>The approximate area of household plots supported is calculated at 0.24 ha x 5,706 households = 1,369 Ha</p>	WFP's FSP; WFP's CP reports; Voucher redemption reports; FAO Financial tracking reports; Cash Transfer Registry verification; monitoring reports (FAO-WFP)

Total value of cash/vouchers/grants transferred to households for livelihood asset creation		<p>FAO USD 3,679,200 Kharkiv: USD 2,287,200 Mykolaiv: USD 1,392,000</p> <p>WFP USD 578,400 of CBT transfers or equivalent of provided agriculture kits Kharkiv: USD 312,461 Mykolaiv: USD 265,939</p>	WFP's FSP; WFP's CP reports; Voucher redemption reports; FAO Financial tracking reports; Cash Transfer Registry verification; monitoring reports. (FAO-WFP)
Total value of cash/vouchers/grants transferred to small farmers for livelihood creation	USD 54,000	<p>USD 735,060 Kharkiv: 54 farmers USD 326,713 Mykolaiv: 101 farmers USD 408,347</p>	CP reports (FAO)
Number of households of agricultural areas benefitting from improved practices to enhance soil fertility			CP reports (FAO)

Annex 5 provides a detailed breakdown of project outputs.

VI. Participation of and Accountability to Affected People

FAO and WFP prioritise beneficiaries' rights, dignity, safety, and integrity throughout their interventions. This commitment is reflected in the organisations' comprehensive approach to beneficiary protection.

Accountability to affected populations was ensured in the project design by including specific selection criteria of beneficiaries and a clause for dissemination of the hotline to beneficiaries in the Letters of Agreements (LOA) with Cooperating Partners.

Community Engagement and Awareness

FAO and WFP, in collaboration with Cooperating Partners, conducted regular community awareness campaigns on protection principles, equal access to assistance, and beneficiary participation in their joint programme. These campaigns utilised a multi-channel approach, including radio broadcasts, bulk SMS messaging, WhatsApp messaging, community meetings, and audio-visual communication materials. All 209 farmers and 4,612 households were made aware of the FAO feedback mechanism through public desks, posters, and registration communication campaigns conducted via partners' social media channels, encouraging them to use the functioning and active hotlines. FAO shared flyers about the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), as well as its complaint and feedback hotline, with the beneficiaries. The FAO hotline has successfully resolved 96 percent of the 235 calls that it has received so far. Most of these enquiries were seeking information (clarification, guidance, request for more support) about the interventions implemented by the project.

Capacity Building for Partner Staff

FAO and WFP invested in strengthening the capacity of its Cooperating Partners and local authorities in upholding beneficiary protection principles. This included training sessions for 22 FAO Cooperating Partner staff and 2 implementing partners. These training sessions focused on key areas such as WFP's protection policies, PSEA, and ensuring community members' rights to equal participation and access to assistance.

FAO and WFP are committed to ensuring effective and responsive communication with beneficiaries. To further enhance accountability, crisis-affected people were involved in decision-making through consultations with elders residing in rural areas who helped implementing partners in identifying affected plots of land and the most vulnerable members of the community. The views of the affected population were also taken into consideration by implementing partners. These were checked and confirmed through random telephone calls to villagers and some beneficiaries by the FAO and WFP call center in Kyiv.

Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM)

FAO and WFP Ukraine established a separate complaints and feedback hotline to offer additional means for communities to feed back into the programming process and to provide timely information on compliance issues for accountability to affected people. The CFM hotline allows FAO and WFP to reach a high number of beneficiaries including women and minority groups, but also elders, and council members across Ukraine, and complements other feedback and complaints systems used by FAO and WFP Ukraine’s operations.

Beneficiaries feel a higher level of trust and comfort when information is provided directly by FAO-WFP. At the same time, implementing partners are not left uncomfortable and possibly misinformed. Furthermore, information gleaned by the Call Centre was valuable to project management staff in improving and adapting project activities during implementation, providing lessons learned for future programming.

WFP established a CFM in collaboration with FSD, primarily focused on EORE sessions. This mechanism includes a usage of WFP hotline number to facilitate communication regarding mine action activities. WFP ensured that the hotline is well-equipped to handle inquiries and concerns from the community. The appropriate list of frequently asked question was jointly developed, and the hotline team leader was instructed.

VII. Risk Management

WFP Ukraine actively applies the organisation risk management policy and addressing risk related to operating in a complex environment. Key risks include the Government’s reduced de facto territorial control of areas in eastern and southeastern Ukraine, heightened safety and security threats for beneficiaries and staff, and the impact of attacks on basic and essential critical infrastructure. These factors collectively pose substantial risks to staff, beneficiaries, and programme implementation.

To mitigate these risks, FAO and WFP Ukraine continuously monitors its operating environment, and proactively identifies, assesses, and addresses emerging risks. The implementation of a global reassurance plan further strengthens WFP’s capacity to deliver programme objectives while safeguarding staff and beneficiaries.

As an additional risk mitigation measure and to ensure that operational challenges are addressed proactively, FAO and WFP developed scenario planning and adaptive programming to ensure activities could respond to evolving conflict dynamics. In addition, regular monitoring of the situation was conducted to communicate the potential implications of the conflict on the programme. Further, FAO and WFP established coordination groups among mine action operators and partners and held weekly meetings to update partners on the project’s progress. Regular engagements with various national counterparts were also held to avoid operational overlaps. In procuring equipment for the project, WFP procured locally produced equipment that was more readily available to reduce the project’s operational costs. Finally, FAO conducted a sensitisation campaign on the project’s objectives to ensure that all beneficiaries knew the project’s prioritisation criteria.

Risks identified	Probability / Impact	Measures planned to limit risks
Risk 1: The conflict and security situation are likely to remain volatile and unpredictable with potential for increases in offenses,	High	Developed scenario planning and adaptive programming to ensure that activities can respond to the evolving conflict dynamics. Regular monitoring of the situation, ensuring that the potential political implications of a

movement of the frontlines and displacements.		protracted conflict are communicated, and programming adjusted in response while ensuring adherence to the humanitarian principles.
Risk 2: The damage caused by the conflict to infrastructure, energy, electricity and water services could impact FAO and WFP ability to maintain key staff in the right locations.	High	In coordination with other UN agencies, FAO and WFP will carry out a business continuity planning to ensure this risk has minimal operational impact.
Risk 3: Lack of coherence in the demining sector due to multitude of actors	Medium	Coordination groups have been established among mine action operators and regular engagement with different national counterparts are organised. The Government has distributed sectors per mine actor operator to avoid overlap.
Risk 4: Limited availability of demining equipment	Medium	Locally produced equipment is more easily available. Mine operators are receiving equipment from abroad and many international demining companies are also exploring opening production lanes in Ukraine to reduce costs.
Risk 5: Challenges in selecting recipients of recovery packages and ensuring contracted shops have sufficient supply of inputs	Medium	Ensure beneficiary preferences on supplies are shared with providers; in exceptional cases, request internal approval for pre-financing. The project will only support households that need agricultural support and have land to use. Before voucher distribution, FAO will carry out sensitisation campaigns on the project's objectives.

VIII. Exit Strategy and Sustainability

FAO and WFP are actively collaborating with governmental entities and relevant stakeholders to build their capacity in technical and operational aspects of agricultural demining. This strategic partnership aims to ensure the sustainability of demining efforts in Ukraine beyond the project lifespan and enhance knowledge transfer. Notably, FAO and WFP played a role in developing and launching the National Mine Action Strategy, thus providing a comprehensive framework for future demining operations.

FAO and WFP actively engage in advocacy efforts with development partners and other stakeholders to secure long-term commitments and resources. Concurrently, exploratory discussions with research institutions are underway to investigate the correlation between agricultural demining and food security. This research will provide critical evidence to support the continuation of demining programmes and inform future interventions.

The project plan incorporates a clearly outlined exit strategy. Once land is verified as free of EO, tested for soil health and contamination, and officially released, farmers are able to resume their agricultural activities and transition away from humanitarian support. To facilitate this transition, FAO and WFP offer comprehensive post-clearance assistance, including recovery packages and training in sustainable farming practices that enhance soil health and minimise reliance on expensive inputs.

Upon achieving the project's objectives, all equipment and materials procured will be transferred to the State Emergency Services of Ukraine.



Photo: Ministry of Agricultural Food and Policy

While FAO and WFP will play a crucial technical and operational role initially, it is anticipated that the Government and other organisations will take on larger-scale, long-term agricultural demining efforts in Ukraine. FAO and WFP actively collaborate in ensuring wide donor and stakeholders support to secure additional long-term funding, with the aim of a smooth project handover. Their support also strengthens the capabilities of food system actors, facilitating the transition of essential activities to national associations, ministries, and the private sector. This approach is intended to ensure that markets operate effectively, meeting the diverse nutritional needs of vulnerable populations while bolstering the economy. Furthermore, this project aims to increase the number of farmers registered in the State Agrarian Register (SAR), which is vital for enhancing sector transparency and modernisation. Farmers benefiting from land clearance or other support will receive assistance in adopting more efficient and resilient production methods. This strategy not only aims to prevent these farmers from falling into poverty but also contributes to environmental rehabilitation and reduces the humanitarian impact of conflict.

IX. Lessons Learned

PHASE 1: IDENTIFICATION, MAPPING AND PRIORITISATION

Elements of success:

This FAO-WFP joint initiative demonstrates a replicable model for precise targeting and efficient resource allocation in conflict-affected areas, directly contributing to household resilience and food security. The use of remote sensing data is a key success, allowing us to accurately identify artillery-affected villages in Mykolaiv, Kharkiv and Kherson Regions and to prioritise the most severely impacted households with the aid of this indicator. The project utilised remote sensing technology to map the extent and intensity of artillery damage as part of targeting process. By analysing pre-war, wartime, and post-war satellite imagery, teams delineated agricultural parcels, mapped crater densities, and identified soil contamination zones—key indicators of artillery impact and the presence of EO. Households situated in areas with a high concentration of craters and potential contamination were flagged for targeted interventions, ensuring that cash assistance, as well as rehabilitation efforts, reached those with the greatest need. Field surveys confirmed soil disturbances and displacement, which enabled evidence-based resource allocation and targeting the hardest-hit communities. This ensures efficient resource allocation, transparency in distribution, and minimises unnecessary administrative steps, ultimately making the project more impactful. The targeted cash

assistance distribution, based on detailed geospatial analysis, contributed to justified spending patterns and effective assistance.

Impediments/constraints:

One of the main challenges faced was limited access to certain areas due to safety concerns, which led to delays in data collection and the delivery of assistance. Additionally, there was a need for increased capacity among local partners in managing and utilising technological tools for registration of beneficiaries. In future projects, this can be addressed by offering more comprehensive training to ensure better handling of these technologies.

PHASE 2 HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION

Outputs from FSD insufficient for livelihood support:

To enhance land availability for livelihood programming, the project has engaged additional mine action partners - HALO, MAG, and NPA - through Framework Agreements. Collaboration with governmental entities, such as SESU, has also been established.

Impact of governmental regulations on the demining phase:

The project has contributed to the development of mine action standards and advocated for an expedited accreditation process, the adoption of new equipment, and the use of explosives by operators. However, national regulations continue to restrict the pace of mine action work in Ukraine.

Need for strong communication and cooperation:

Coordination was strengthened with the Government by signing the Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Economy, SESU, and Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). Strong relationships have been established at the regional level in Kharkiv region, with plans to replicate this cooperation in Mykolaiv and Kherson Regions. Additionally, agreements are being formalised to access data from governmental mine action capacities and enhancing community engagement through collaboration with other FAO and WFP programmes.

Delays due to project sequencing:

To mitigate delays arising from the generic sequencing of livelihood activities, project activities are tailored based on local conditions and constraints. Open communication with local stakeholders (authorities, beneficiaries, and partners) will be maintained to ensure alignment of the project schedule with real-time field realities.

Processing challenges in low-risk areas:

Acknowledging the fact that there is a lot of potentially contaminated territories in Ukraine, WFP has implemented a roller approach with usage of locally produced machines for ground preparation to effectively process low-risk areas for confidence building and returning them in productive use. This type of system is now being trialled by other operators.

X. Cost Effectiveness

The project benefits from partnership between two UN agencies concerned with food security: FAO and WFP, where the institutional capacity, geographic footprint and approaches of both organisations are drawn on to complement each other within the frame of the project.

Efficient resource utilisation

The project attempts to maximise mine action investments (Phase 2) by focusing on prioritisation (Phase 1) and the provision on non-mine action inputs (Phase 3) to deliver results. This has included promoting survey above clearance for releasing land, identifying land that is free from Explosive Ordnance evidence as well as recording land that is contaminated or suspected to be so. Promoting the process of cancellation (even before criteria have been

established by national mine action authorities) and ‘weighting’ task selection towards ‘blocked’ areas that only contain UXO (as opposed to landmines) to increase the rate of land release.

The analysis of remote data to identify artillery-affected arable lands and communities has been innovative as a tool to assist prioritisation. This has been championed by FAO which when combined with additional parameters have helped better inform decision makers - beyond the datasets typically used in mine action.

The integrated planning with land-users to identify inputs - beyond mine action - to address wider challenges of lack of equipment, broader damage to agricultural infrastructure and limited access to funds – has been instrumental in helping address wider needs.

Perhaps the greatest constraint to achieve maximum productivity with minimal effort using available funds is the cost of land release activities through international NGOs constrained by limitations from the National Mine Action Standards. In 2025, additional partners should be explored to extend efficiency in resource utilisation.

Effective project implementation

The implementation arrangements of the project are focused on producing results that are desired and that support Objective 1 of the Ukraine Mine Action Strategy – releasing Land for Productive Use. As such, the outcomes of ‘increased production’ and ‘restoration of livelihoods’ are at the fore from the outset of planning. The limitation for expanding effective project implementation is the availability of released land to plan livelihood interventions. In 2024, this constraint was considered and was increasingly addressed through the following:

- Increasing the number of international and national mine action partners contributing released land to the FAO-WFP project;
- Reviewing land released in the past by INGOs and SESU that meets the criteria for livelihood support under the project;
- Seeking alignment and synergies with demining capacities funded by other donors towards FAO-WFP project priorities towards the most vulnerable farming population and providing (through the FAO-WFP project) additional livelihood inputs and technical support towards released land to promote desired outcomes for the beneficiaries targeted;
- Supporting NTS activities and applications of small farmers to the government compensation scheme (administered by the Centre for Humanitarian Demining) that address FAO-WFP priority small farmers and households and provide complementary livelihood support;
- Considering ‘cancelled’ land and land assessed by mine action capacities as ‘free from explosive evidence’ for livelihood support.

Measurable outcomes

The Project Logframe includes outcomes linked to livelihood coping strategies for food security (TBD), the percentage of population reporting benefits from mine action (79%), feeling safer (66%), and the area of land supported with livelihood inputs (11,966 hectares).

At an output level, 209 farms received nearly USD 790,000 of support and 5,706 households with over USD 4.25 million. The project has initiated the development of tools to identify the cost-benefit of agricultural production restored by the project at both farm and household levels and this will be further refined in 2025.

A provisional Cost Benefit Analysis for financial and technical support to the small holder farms at this stage indicates that a Return of Investment of 1.75 was achieved. This concerns agricultural parcels that are supported in an otherwise contaminated farm. In this setting of 155 farms supported in 2024 this means that for every USD 1.00 invested in inputs, the total benefit is USD 1.75, and the net gain on that USD 1.00 is USD 0.75. Expansion of the Cost-Benefit Analysis calculations can be found in *Annex 3*. More analysis is required to generate the CBA for ‘blocked’ land that is released through the project.

Farms expected production and benefit within a 12-month timeframe

Crop	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Total Prod (t)	Market Price (USD/t)	Market Value (USD)	% Costs Covered	Expected Benefit (USD)
Wheat	5,298.50	4.5	23,843.25	223.7	5,333,735.02	11.7%	624,046.99
Sunflower	5,298.50	2.1	11,126.85	599.2	6,667,208.52	11.3%	753,394.56
Total	10,597.00	—	34,970.10	—	12,000,943.54	—	1,377,441.55

In 2024, FAO-supported activities enabled the cultivation of 10,597 hectares of farmland in former battle areas, providing farmers with cash and vouchers for seeds, fertilizer, and other essential inputs. Assuming a 50/50 split between wheat and sunflower cultivation, the estimated wheat production could yield approximately 50 million loaves of bread (500g each), enough to feed over 1 million people for a year. At the same time, the estimated sunflower harvest could produce around 5.3 million bottles of sunflower oil, supporting the annual consumption needs of more than 440,000 people based on WFP standards. These figures underscore the critical role of agricultural rehabilitation in restoring food security and livelihoods in war-affected rural areas.

XI. Visibility

Throughout the year, WFP’s Communications Team developed a range of press releases, human interest stories (an example is the [story of Tetyana](#)) and social media posts showcasing the project’s impact on the ground and highlighting the broader crisis in Ukraine’s agricultural sector. Additionally, FAO ensured strong visibility in media, securing significant coverage in Ukrainian outlets, with 136 media links documenting the project’s activities and outcomes (*Annex 6*).

The video news release covering the mine action initiative was distributed to [UNifeed](#) and international broadcasters, and gained traction in European media outlets, including [France 24](#), [El Pais](#) (Spain), Deutsche Welle (Germany), RTV (Slovakia), TVP and TVN24 (Poland), and Al Iraqiya (Iraq). In the United States, it was featured on [Fox News](#) and [ABC News](#). The video also received attention in Ukraine through [RFI](#) in Ukrainian and globally via [Associated Press](#).

The FAO Communications Team also developed a dedicated [video about the mine action initiative](#), which highlighted the critical efforts to clear agricultural land of explosive ordnance and support farmers in resuming their activities.

The programme secured its coverage in social media. Key moments that were highlighted in social media:

- The purchase of rollers for the Kharkiv Region (purchase of first roller on 14th November 2023; second roller on 8th January 2024; and third roller on 14th March 2024)
- The 27th International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and UN Advisers from 29th April to 1st May 2024 in Geneva
- Signing Memorandum with SESU on 28th May 2024 and MoU with Ministry of Economy on 18th April 2024
- Signing partnership agreements with Halo Trust on the 18th of June 2024, NPA on the 11th of June 2024 and MAG on the 11th of June 2024

To enhance stakeholder engagement and increase visibility, the Team developed a range of printed and digital visibility materials. These included project factsheets, banners, infographics, and leaflets, which were distributed during key events and activities. The detailed project factsheets were shared with donors and other audiences to demonstrate the effectiveness of investments made towards the project.

The project actively engaged with various governmental entities to advocate for increased funding and policy changes related to mine action and partnered with them to demonstrate the project’s commitment to national efforts. This

also increased its visibility within Government circles and secured WFP's and FAO's position as trusted and reliable partners of the Ukrainian Government, as local authorities of the Kharkiv region mention WFP in their external communication. An example is the publication on the Kharkiv Region Administration Website on [rollers purchase](#).

XII. Coordination

The project benefits from strong coordination at a central and regional level. Tripartite MoUs have been signed with the Ministry of Economy, the State Emergency Services of Ukraine (SESU) and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). Both FAO and WFP have actively contributed to the Ukraine Mine Action Strategy and its implementation plan – aligning the project with Strategic Objective 1: Returning land to productive use.

The project methodology and approach have been presented and endorsed by the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food. At a regional level, mine action priorities are approved by the regional authorities before submission to the National Mine Action Centre.

The coordination between FAO and WFP has been notably smooth, ensuring efficient collaboration in analysing needs of affected populations and convey prioritised cases. UNDP has played a pivotal role in facilitating and enhancing coordination efforts among different partners, contributing to the overall effectiveness and impact of the programme. Regular coordination meetings and information-sharing mechanisms have strengthened the synergy among stakeholders, optimising resource allocation and program outcomes.

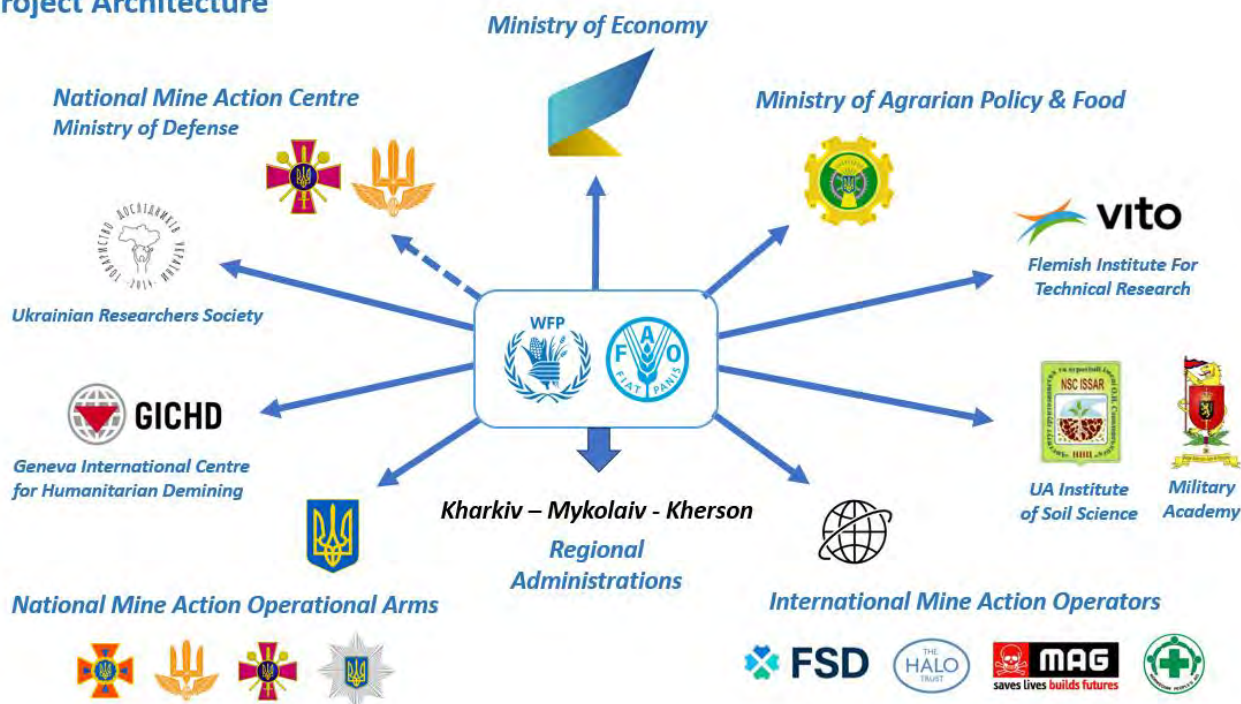


FAO and WFP are also working closely within the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC), which is co-chaired by the two Agencies. Every month, the 5Ws (who, what, where, when, and for whom) are submitted to the FSLC report, along with regular updates on activities implemented and the presence of all partners across Ukraine. The results are presented on the FSLC dashboard.

e framework of Cooperating Partners provides an architecture that supports the ambition of the expanding project. Currently, the project is at an important juncture where the operations are now expanding geographically from Kharkiv to include Mykolaiv and Kherson, and partnerships with mine action operators are extending beyond FSD to include Halo Trust, MAG, and NPA.

Internally, the project has a governing structure composed of a Project Board co-chaired by the Country Directors of FAO and WFP which meets quarterly and a Technical Working Group that meets weekly.

Project Architecture



FAO and WFP have also participated in various conferences with speaking roles in the following select events:

- Ukraine Recovery Conference, London, June 2023. Session: *Accelerating Humanitarian Mine Action as a precondition for sustainable economic and social recovery.*
- International Donor’s Conference on Humanitarian Demining in Ukraine, Zagreb, October 2023, Session: *Technical Panel.*
- Mine Action Roller demonstration and workshop, Kharkiv, March 2024: organiser and moderator.
- Mine Action Donor Coordination Workshop, Kyiv, March 2024. Session: *Innovation.*
- NDM27, Geneva, April 2024. *Plenary session on Mine Action and Food Security moderated by FAO and dedicated side event under the name of the project.*
- UMAC2024, Geneva, October 2024, Side Event *Restoring Food Security & Livelihoods Through Mine Action in Ukraine* and plenary panel *Ukrainian Mine Action Strategy Implementation: Progress, Challenges and Opportunities.*

Name	Type (NGO/Community-based Organisation/Government)
Ministry of Economy	Government
Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food	Government
Mine Action Centre - NMAC	Government
Military Academy	Government
State Emergency Services of Ukraine (SESU)	Government
Regional Administrations (Kharkiv, Mykolaiv and Kherson)	Regional Government
Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHHD)	International Organisation

XIII. Implementing Partners

Name	Type (NGO/Community-based Organisation/Government)	Total Funds Transferred in USD
VITO (Flemish Institute of Technical Research)	State Institution	401,401
FSD	INGO	9,945,384
Halo Trust	INGO	0
MAG	INGO	0
NPA	INGO	0
Ukrainian Researchers Society (Signed three Letters of Agreement)	NGO	600,028
Sokolovsky Institute for Soil Science	Scientific Center	154,811
Kharkiv Regional Center of Advice	NGO	16,503
Charitable Fund LASKA	NGO	8,748
Peaceful Heaven of Kharkiv	NGO	159,976.89
Shchedryk	NGO	249,066.81

The project has implementing partners that can be organised into those that deliver mine action and mapping services, those that support soil analysis and those that implement the project livelihood activities. To date, the Swiss NGO FSD has been the principal recipient of the mine action project funds with activities in the Kharkiv Region. Within the reporting period, framework agreements were also signed with HALO, NPA and MAG. These additional mine action implementing partners will increasingly contribute to the project in future, and particularly to the release of land.

XIV. Environment

The FAO-WFP 'Restoring Livelihoods and Revitalising Rural Communities through Mine Action' Project is not only about clearing landmines and supporting farmers, but it's also a cornerstone and a critical step towards environmental and ecological restoration. By prioritising land reclamation and sustainable agricultural practices, FAO and WFP are not only helping communities rebuild their lives but also safeguarding the environment for future generations.

Collaboration with the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food ensures a transparent and efficient process in identifying and prioritising land with high productive potential, focusing on areas that can quickly contribute to food security and ecosystem health. Through meticulous surveying, FAO and WFP, through their implementing partners, assess the extent of contamination, allowing them to prioritise plots that require minimal clearance. This targeted approach minimises soil disturbance and reduces the project's overall environmental footprint.

By clearing the land of EO, FAO and WFP not only protect human lives but also preserve delicate ecosystems. FAO's and WFP's commitment to soil rehabilitation and sustainable farming practices goes beyond immediate safety concerns, working diligently to restore soil health, prevent erosion, and promote biodiversity. This approach not only enhances agricultural productivity but also contributes to broader environmental resilience.

Moreover, the community awareness and education component of the project empowers local farmers with the knowledge to minimise their impact on the environment. By adopting sustainable practices, farmers can protect water resources, reduce chemical inputs, and enhance soil fertility. This holistic approach to land management creates a virtuous cycle where healthy ecosystems support thriving communities.

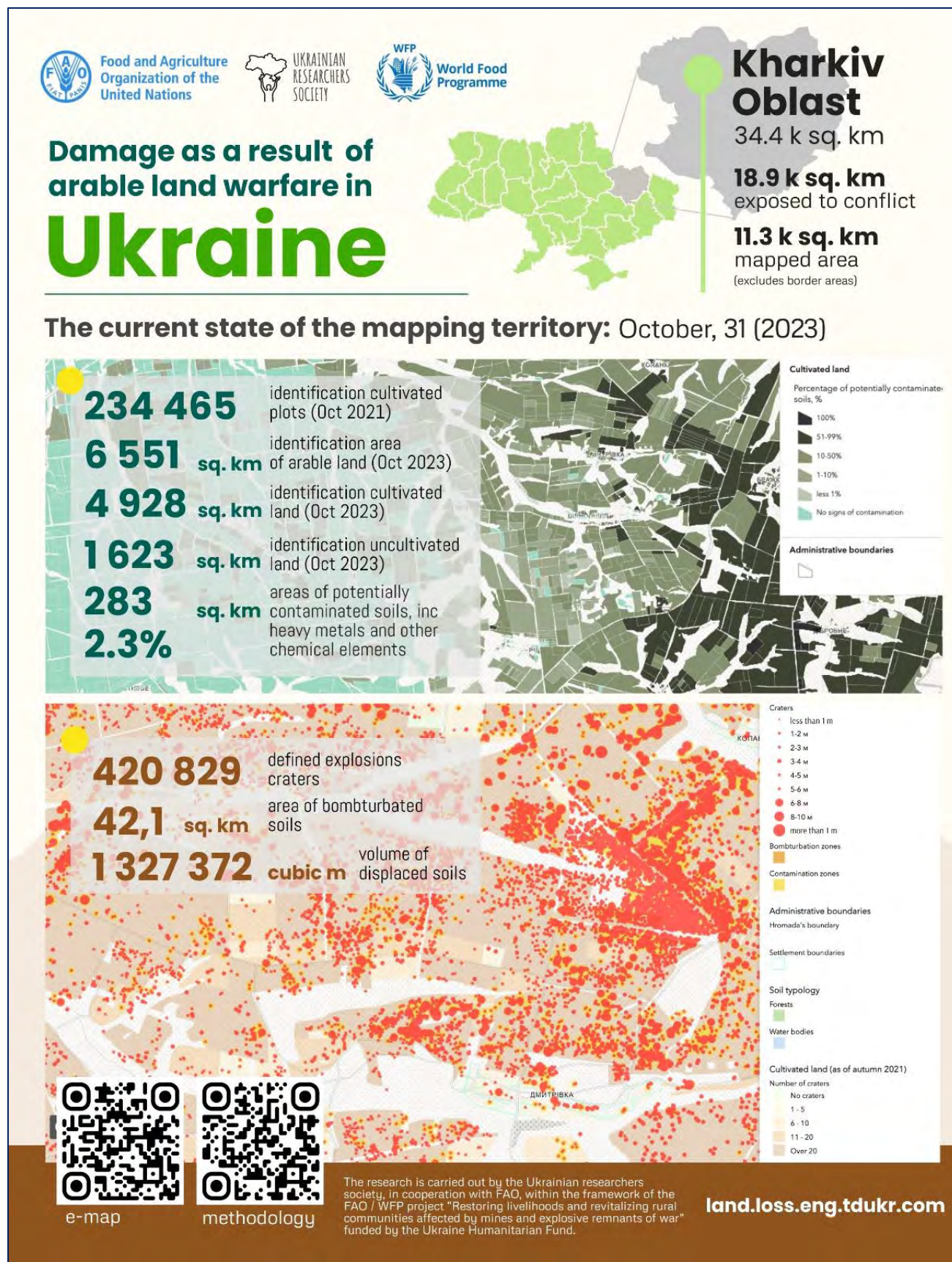
This joint project is not merely a humanitarian endeavour; it is a strategic investment in a sustainable future. Through this project, FAO and WFP are building a foundation of economic recovery and resilience through land reclamation, ecosystem restoration, and support for resilient communities.

XV. Annexes

Annex 1: Eligibility and Selection Criteria for Assistance Packages to Small-Scale Farmers

SCORING CRITERIA	Sub Criteria	(15 total points)
1. Socio-economic parameter		
1.1 Percentage of non-cultivated land as a result of the artillery impact	0 points: < 35 % 1 point: < 70 % 2 points: > 70 %	2
1.2 Number of hectares of the farmer	Exclusion criteria: > 300 ha	
1.3 Number of employees	0 points: < 5 1 point: < 10 2 points: > 10	2
2. Soil productivity		
2.1 Average percentage of bombturbation zones	0 points: > 4 1 point: < 4 2 points: < 2	2
2.2 Percentage of affected soil of national relevance	0 points: <10 2 points: <30 3 points: <50	3
3. Systemic contamination		
3.1 Percentage of parcels connected to the watersheds	0 points: < 5 1 point: > 5 2 points: > 30	2
3.2 Average leaching potential	4 points : H – high potential 2 points: I – intermediate potential 0 points: L – low potential	4
4. Environmental consideration		
4.1 The land is located in a protected area (UNESCO)	0 points: no Land addressed for urgent immobilisation of contamination: yes	
TOTAL		15

Annex 2: Remote Analysis Summary of Kharkiv, Mykolaiv and Kherson Regions





Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



World Food Programme

Damage as a result of arable land warfare in Ukraine



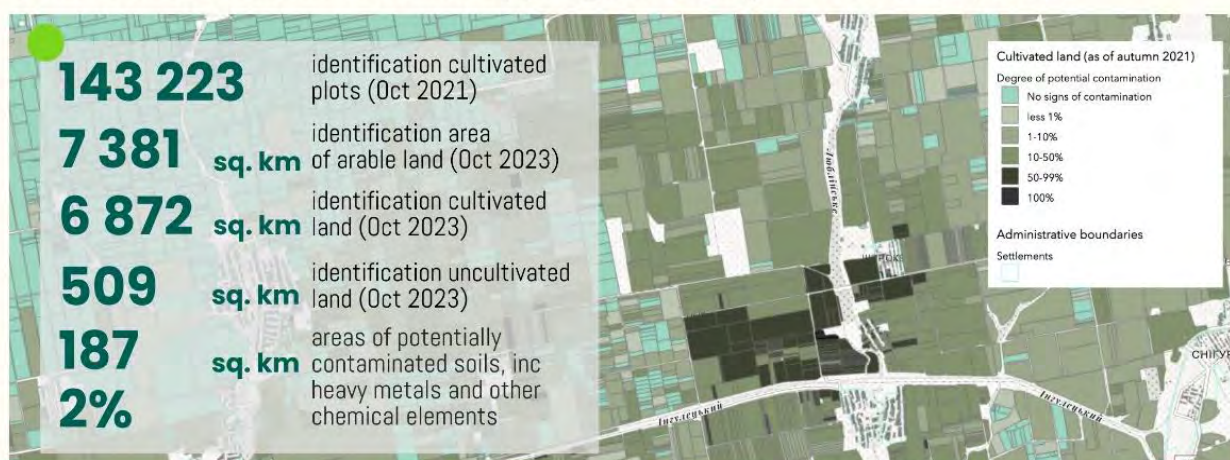
Mykolaiv Oblast

24.6 k sq. km

9.8 k sq. km exposed to conflict

9.8 k sq. km mapped area (excludes border areas)

The current state of the mapping territory: October, 31 (2023)



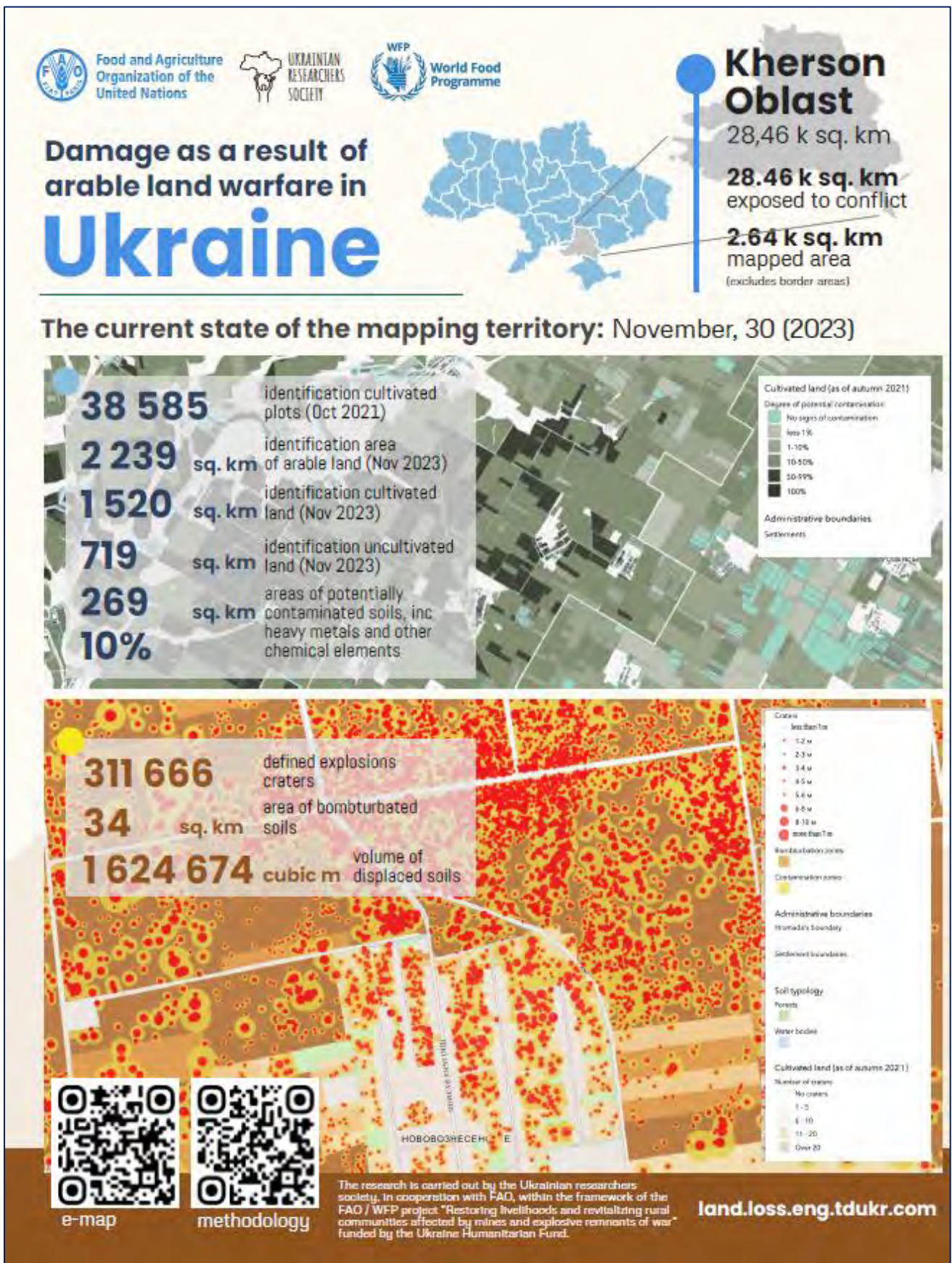
e-map



methodology

The research is carried out by the Ukrainian researchers society, in cooperation with FAO, within the framework of the FAO / WFP project "Restoring livelihoods and revitalizing rural communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war" funded by the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund.

land.loss.eng.tdukr.com



Annex 3: Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) of 155 Small-hold Farmers’ Supported in 2024

1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

Total farmers supported:	155
Total cultivated land:	10,597 hectares
Cost of inputs provided:	USD 789,060
Average Input cost per hectare:	USD 74.46

2. BASELINE INFORMATION (PRE-INTERVENTION)

2.1. Crop Distribution (Hypothetical)

Wheat:	50% (5,298.5 hectares)
Sunflower:	50% (5,298.5 hectares)

2.2. Production Cost per Hectare (Average):

Wheat:	USD 639
Sunflower:	USD 659

2.3. Share of Production Costs Supported by Inputs provided:

Wheat:	$(74.46 / 639) \times 100 = 11.7\%$
Sunflower:	$(74.46 / 659) \times 100 = 11.3\%$

2.4. Pre-Intervention Production Estimates

Wheat

Area:	5,298.5 ha
Yield:	4.5 tons/ha => 23,843.25 tons
Market Price:	USD 223.7 /ton
Total Market Value: 23,843.25 × 223.7 => USD 5,333,735.02	

Sunflower

Area:	5,298.5 ha
Yield:	2.1 tons/ha => 11,126.85 tons
Market Price:	USD 599.2 /ton
Total Market Value: 11,126.85 × 599.2 => USD 6,667,208.52	

3. EXPECTED BENEFITS

Farms expected production and benefit within a 12-month timeframe

Crop	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Total Prod (t)	Market Price (USD/t)	Market Value (USD)	% Costs Covered	Expected Benefit (USD)
Wheat	5,298.50	4.5	23,843.25	223.7	5,333,735.02	11.7%	624,046.99
Sunflower	5,298.50	2.1	11,126.85	599.2	6,667,208.52	11.3%	753,394.56
Total	10,597.00	—	34,970.10	—	12,000,943.54	—	1,377,441.55

Explanation:

The expected benefit is estimated based on the assumption that the inputs provided proportionally contribute to the final value of the production. For example, for wheat, the inputs covered 11.7% of the production cost. Therefore, the estimated benefit from the inputs for wheat production is 11.7% of the total market value of the wheat produced.

Wheat Benefit: $11.7\% \times 5,333,735.02 = \text{USD } 624,046.99$

Sunflower Benefit: $11.3\% \times 6,667,208.52 = \text{USD } 753,394.56$

Total Expected Benefit = 624,046.99 + 753,394.56 = 1,377,441.55 USD

4. COST-BENEFIT RATIO (CBR) CALCULATION

$\text{CBR} = \text{Total Expected Benefit} / \text{Total Input Cost} = 1,377,441.55 / 789,060 = 1.75$

5. CONCLUSIONS

The cost-benefit ratio (CBR) is 1.75, indicating that for every 1 USD invested in inputs, the farmers are expected to generate 1.75 USD in terms of the market value of the supported production.

6. ADDITIONAL CALCULATIONS:

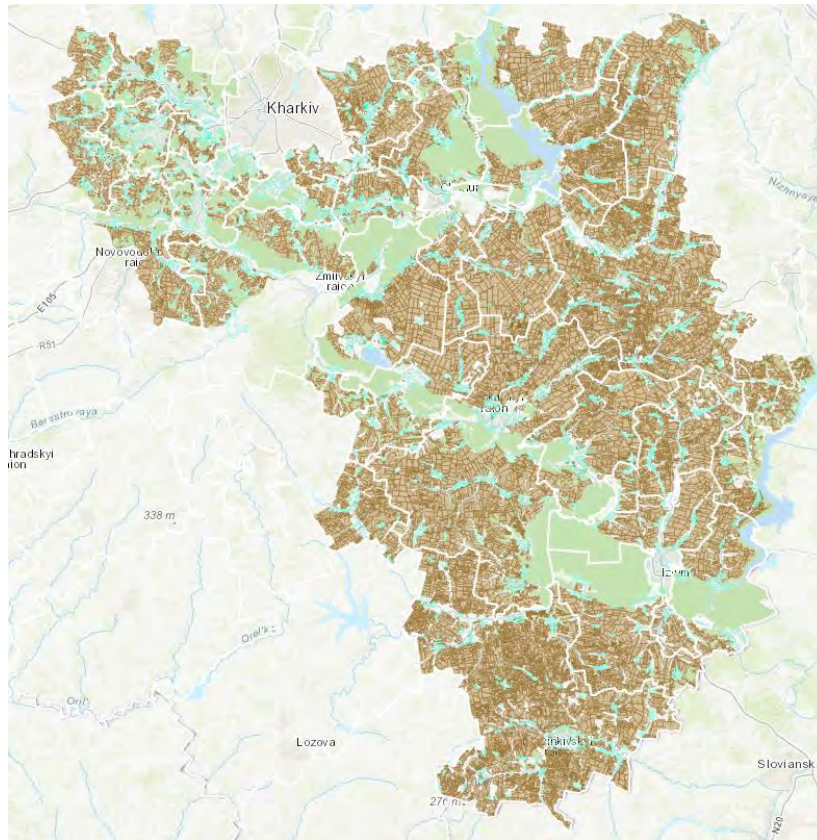
Average Expected Benefit per Farmer: $1,377,441.55 \text{ USD} / 155 \text{ farmers} = \text{USD } 8,887 / \text{farmer}$

Percentage Increase in Total Value of Production (Estimated): $(\text{USD } 1,377,441.55 / \text{USD } 12,000,943.54) \times 100\% = 11.48\%$

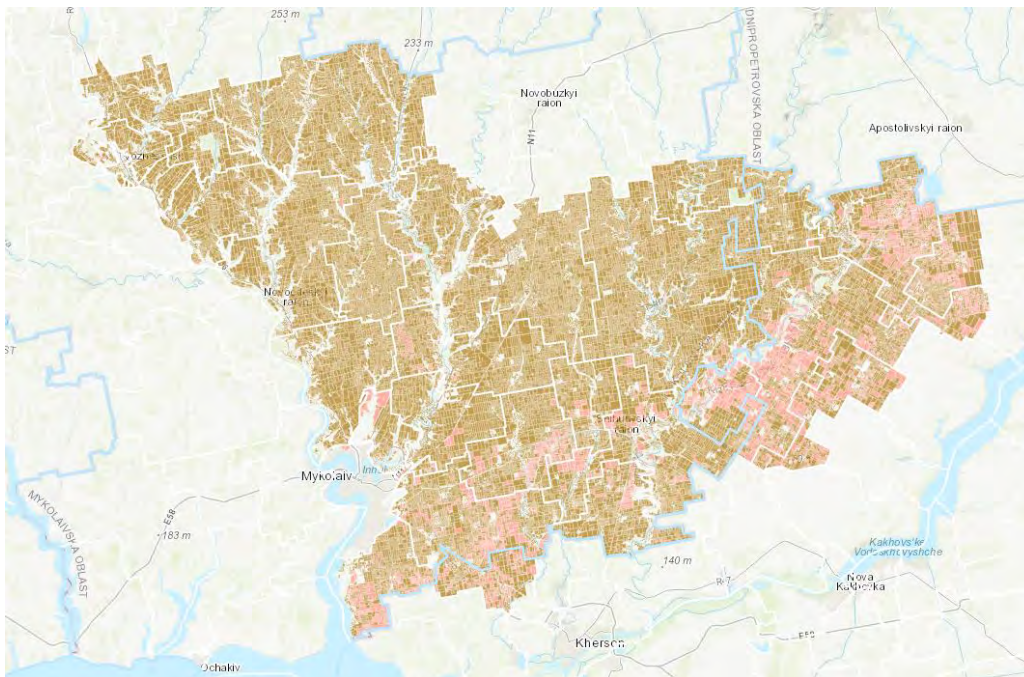
Return on Investment (ROI): $(1,377,441.55 - 789,060) / 789,060 \times 100\% = 74.6\%$

That means for every USD 1.00 invested in inputs, the total benefit is USD 1.75, and the net gain on that USD 1.00 is 0.75 USD (i.e., +75% ROI).

Annex 4: Damage of Agricultural Land in Kharkiv, Mykolaiv and Kherson Regions



Damage of Agricultural Land in the Kharkiv Region. ©FAO



Damage of Agricultural Land in the Mykolaiv and Kherson Regions. ©FAO

Annex 5: Project outputs

PHASE 2 - HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION						
Non-Technical Survey (NTS)						
Year	Region	Total surveyed + Free of EO evidence + Cancelled (m ²)	Confirmed Hazardous Area (m ²)	Suspected Hazardous Area (m ²)	Free of EO evidence (m ²)	Cancelled (m ²)
2023	Kharkiv	1,572,765	0	0	1,572,763	0
2023	Kharkiv	2,595,736	637,513	1,958,223	0	0
2023	Kharkiv	10,503,725	304,337	10,199,388	0	0
2023	Kharkiv	20,334,237	3,904,545	13,690,943	2,738,749	0
2024	Kharkiv	7,984,764	2,653,795	1,844,695	2,468,783	1,017,491
2024	Kharkiv	9,369,544	5,844,501	948,239	687,173	1,889,631
2024	Kharkiv	14,039,461	6,194,591	513,105	4,040,153	3,291,612
Total		66,400,232	19,539,282	29,154,593	11,507,621	6,198,734

Clearance / Technical Survey							
Year	Region	District	Community	Number of polygons in operation by the end of the year	Cleared (m ²)	Polygons handed over	Land handed over (m ²)
2023	Kharkiv	Iziumskyi	Iziumskyi	2	75,346	0	0
2024	Kharkiv	Iziumskyi	Barvinkivska	2	93,415	0	0
2024	Kharkiv	Iziumskyi	Oskilska	6	326,940	3	229,509
2024	Kharkiv	Iziumskyi	Izyumska	4	194,842	2	181,815
Total				14	690,543	5	411,324

Confidence Building (Rollers)					
Year	Region	District	Community	Identified hazards	Total rolled (m ²)
2024	Kharkiv	Iziumskyi	Barvinkivska	0	392,683
Total				0	392,683

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education					
Year	Region	District	Community	Sessions	Beneficiaries
2023	Dnipropetrovsk	Dniprovskiyi	Dniprovska	9	300
2023	Dnipropetrovsk	Synelnykivskiyi	Dubovykivska	2	53
2023	Dnipropetrovsk	Synelnykivskiyi	Vasylkivska	2	192
2023	Donetsk	Kramatorskyi	Lymanska	2	48
2023	Donetsk	Kramatorskyi	Slovianska	1	32
2023	Donetsk	Kramatorskyi	Sviatohirska	4	166
2023	Kharkiv	Bohodukhivskiyi	Bohodukhivska	1	53
2023	Kharkiv	Bohodukhivskiyi	Valkivska	2	100
2023	Kharkiv	Chuhuivskiyi	Chkalovska	17	322
2023	Kharkiv	Chuhuivskiyi	Chuhuivska	3	67
2023	Kharkiv	Chuhuivskiyi	Starosaltivska	2	200
2023	Kharkiv	Chuhuivskiyi	Vovchanska	4	360
2023	Kharkiv	Chuhuivskiyi	Zmiivska	4	231
2023	Kharkiv	Iziumskiyi	Balakliiska	49	1,160
2023	Kharkiv	Iziumskiyi	Barvinkivska	3	209
2023	Kharkiv	Iziumskiyi	Borivska	22	551
2023	Kharkiv	Iziumskiyi	Donetsk	4	35
2023	Kharkiv	Iziumskiyi	Iziumska	187	6,069
2023	Kharkiv	Iziumskiyi	Kunievska	28	800
2023	Kharkiv	Iziumskiyi	Oskilska	42	1,468
2023	Kharkiv	Iziumskiyi	Savynska	20	492
2023	Kharkiv	Kharkivskiyi	Derhachivska	1	80
2023	Kharkiv	Kharkivskiyi	Kharkivska	177	7,391
2023	Kharkiv	Kharkivskiyi	Liubotynska	11	544
2023	Kharkiv	Kharkivskiyi	Malodanylivska	1	63
2023	Kharkiv	Kharkivskiyi	Pisochynska	2	67
2023	Kharkiv	Kharkivskiyi	Solonytsivska	3	173
2023	Kharkiv	Krasnohradskiyi	Krasnohradska	6	123
2023	Kharkiv	Kupianskyi	Kupianska	6	153
2023	Kharkiv	Lozivskiyi	Lozivska	14	593
2023	Kyiv	Kyiv	Kyiv	11	498
2023	Poltava	Kremenchutskiyi	Kremenchutska	1	42
2023	Poltava	Myrhorodskiyi	Hadiatska	1	17
2023	Poltava	Myrhorodskiyi	Myrhorodska	1	127
2023	Poltava	Myrhorodskiyi	Romodaniivska	1	38
2023	Poltava	Poltavskiyi	Poltavska	4	147
2023	Sumska	Okhtyrskiyi	Trostianetska	1	40
2023	Sumska	Sumskiyi	Sumska	1	77

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2024	Dnipropetrovsk	Dniprovskyyi	Dniprovska	13	328
2024	Dnipropetrovsk	Dniprovskyyi	Slobozhanska	1	18
2024	Dnipropetrovsk	Dniprovskyyi	Tsarychanska	1	16
2024	Dnipropetrovsk	Kamianskyi	Bozhedarivska	4	131
2024	Dnipropetrovsk	Kamianskyi	Krynychanska	1	29
2024	Dnipropetrovsk	Kryvorizkyi	Sofiivska	1	22
2024	Dnipropetrovsk	Novomoskovskyyi	Mahdalynivska	1	37
2024	Donetsk	Kramatorskyi	Illinivska	13	328
2024	Donetsk	Pokrovskyyi	Pokrovska	1	25
2024	Kharkiv	Bohodudivskyyi	Krasnokutska	5	86
2024	Kharkiv	Bohodudivskyyi	Valkivska	1	13
2024	Kharkiv	Chuhuivskyyi	Chkalovska	4	292
2024	Kharkiv	Chuhuivskyyi	Malynivska	3	49
2024	Kharkiv	Chuhuivskyyi	Novopokrovska	1	42
2024	Kharkiv	Chuhuivskyyi	Slobozhanska	2	16
2024	Kharkiv	Chuhuivskyyi	Zmiivska	7	127
2024	Kharkiv	Iziumskyyi	Balakliiska	32	612
2024	Kharkiv	Iziumskyyi	Barvinkivska	64	1,186
2024	Kharkiv	Iziumskyyi	Borivska	9	121
2024	Kharkiv	Iziumskyyi	Donetsk	31	589
2024	Kharkiv	Iziumskyyi	Iziumska	139	4,361
2024	Kharkiv	Iziumskyyi	Kunievska	10	191
2024	Kharkiv	Iziumskyyi	Oskilska	49	842
2024	Kharkiv	Iziumskyyi	Savynska	10	309
2024	Kharkiv	Kharkivskyyi	Kharkivska	451	15,064
2024	Kharkiv	Kharkivskyyi	Liubotynska	5	68
2024	Kharkiv	Kharkivskyyi	Novovodolazka	1	8
2024	Kharkiv	Kharkivskyyi	Pisochynska	2	65
2024	Kharkiv	Kharkivskyyi	Rohanska	15	442
2024	Kharkiv	Kharkivskyyi	Solonytsivska	1	28
2024	Kharkiv	Kharkivskyyi	Vysochanska	2	42
2024	Kharkiv	Krasnohradskyyi	Kehychivska	1	17
2024	Kharkiv	Krasnohradskyyi	Krasnohradska	3	36
2024	Kharkiv	Kupianskyi	Kupianska	1	33
2024	Kharkiv	Kupianskyi	Shevchenkivska	4	53
2024	Kharkiv	Lozivskyyi	Lozivska	2	16
2024	Kyiv	Kyiv	Kyiv	7	164
2024	Zakarpattia	Mukachivskyyi	Chynadiivska	4	273
2024	Zakarpattia	Mukachivskyyi	Polianska	7	263
2024	Zaporizhzhia	Zaporizkyi	Zaporizka	1	40
Total				1,560	49,463

PHASE 3 – LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT AND SOIL ASSESSMENT
Livelihood and Agricultural Support of Farmers

Year	Region	District	Community	Agency	Farmers supported	Support provided USD
2023	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Balakliiska	FAO	4	4,000
2023	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Barvenkivska	FAO	14	14,000
2023	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Izumska	FAO	10	10,000
2023	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Oskilska	FAO	10	10,000
2023	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Borisivska	FAO	1	1,000
2023	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Donetsk	FAO	1	1,000
2023	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Kunievska	FAO	1	1,000
2023	Kharkiv	Kharkivskiy	Vilkhivska	FAO	3	3,000
2023	Kharkiv	Kharkivskiy	Rohanska	FAO	1	1,000
2023	Kharkiv	Chuhuiivskiy	Chkalovska	FAO	1	1,000
2023	Kharkiv	Chuhuiivskiy	Malynivska	FAO	1	1,000
2023	Kharkiv	Chuhuiivskiy	Pechenezska	FAO	1	1,000
2023	Kharkiv	Chuhuiivskiy	Chuhuivska	FAO	2	2,000
2023	Kharkiv	Bohoduivskuy	Bohoduivska	FAO	1	1,000
2023	Kharkiv	Kupyanskiy	Velukoburlivka	FAO	3	3,000
2024	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Balakliiska	FAO	4	29,717
2024	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Barvenkivska	FAO	14	79,310
2024	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Izumska	FAO	10	49,084
2024	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Oskilska	FAO	10	65,152
2024	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Borisivska	FAO	1	8,990
2024	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Donetsk	FAO	1	8,994
2024	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Kunievska	FAO	1	1,600
2024	Kharkiv	Kharkivskiy	Vilkhivska	FAO	3	16,000
2024	Kharkiv	Kharkivskiy	Rohanska	FAO	1	6,954
2024	Kharkiv	Chuhuiivskiy	Chkalovska	FAO	1	6,978
2024	Kharkiv	Chuhuiivskiy	Malynivska	FAO	1	1,000
2024	Kharkiv	Chuhuiivskiy	Pechenezska	FAO	1	7,989
2024	Kharkiv	Chuhuiivskiy	Chuhuivska	FAO	2	14,991
2024	Kharkiv	Bohoduivskuy	Bohoduivska	FAO	1	9,000
2024	Kharkiv	Kupyanskiy	Velukoburlivka	FAO	3	20,954
2024	Mykolaiv	Bashtanskiy	Horokhivska	FAO	4	12,993
2024	Mykolaiv	Bashtanskiy	Shyrovivska	FAO	6	29,988
2024	Mykolaiv	Bashtanskiy	Snihurivska	FAO	12	53,919
2024	Mykolaiv	Bashtanskiy	Bashtanska	FAO	2	5,996
2024	Mykolaiv	Bashtanskiy	Berezhuvatska	FAO	10	44,970

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2024	Mykolaiv	Bashtanskiy	Kazankivska	FAO	1	3,000
2024	Mykolaiv	Bashtanskiy	Sofiivska	FAO	1	4,992
2024	Mykolaiv	Bashtanskiy	Vilnozaporizska	FAO	3	7,995
2024	Mykolaiv	Bashtanskiy	Inhulska	FAO	1	4,986
2024	Mykolaiv	Bashtanskiy	Shyrovivska	FAO	1	4,000
2024	Mykolaiv	Bashtanskiy	Snihurivska	FAO	15	56,903
2024	Mykolaiv	Mykolaiv	Halytsynivska	FAO	12	44,878
2024	Mykolaiv	Mykolaiv	Novoodeska	FAO	1	3,000
2024	Mykolaiv	Mykolaiv	Pervomaiska	FAO	8	31,953
2024	Mykolaiv	Mykolaiv	Shevchenkivska	FAO	17	74,810
2024	Mykolaiv	Mykolaiv	Voskresenska	FAO	4	13,989
2024	Mykolaiv	Mykolaiv	Halytsynivska	FAO	2	4,975
2024	Mykolaiv	Pervomayskiy	Blahodatnenska	FAO	1	5,000
Total					209	789,060

Livelihood Support of Households

Year	Region	District	Community	Agency	Households supported	Support provided USD
2024	Kharkiv	Chuhivskiy	Chkalovska	FAO	110	88,000
2024	Kharkiv	Chuhivskiy	Malynivska	FAO	209	167,200
2024	Kharkiv	Chuhivskiy	Pechenezska	FAO	159	127,200
2024	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Balakliivska	FAO	1,094	875,200
2024	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Barvinkivska	FAO	682	545,600
2024	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Izumska	FAO	45	36,000
2024	Kharkiv	Izumskiy	Oskilka	FAO	560	448,000
2024	Mykolaiv	Bashtanskiy	Horohivska	FAO	174	136,535
2024	Mykolaiv	Bashtanskiy	Shyrovivska	FAO	90	70,699
2024	Mykolaiv	Bashtanskiy	Snihurivska	FAO	292	227,214
2024	Mykolaiv	Mykolaiv	Shevchenkivska	FAO	1,197	957,600
2024	Kharkiv	Chuhivskiy	Malynivska	WFP	250	132,175
2024	Kharkiv	Chuhivskiy	Chuhivska	WFP	341	180,286
2024	Mykolaiv	Bashtanskiy	Snihurivska	WFP	200	105,740
2024	Mykolaiv	Bashtanskiy	Berezhnivatska	WFP	303	160,199
Total					5,706	4,257,648

Annex 6: List of Publications

WFP social media (ENG): 12 Jun 2024, 28 May 2024, 11 Jun 2024, 12 Jun 2024, 12 Jun 2024, 18 Jul 2024, 24 Jul 2024, 10 Oct 2024, 15 Oct 2024, 18 Oct 2024, 18 Oct 2024.

WFP social media (UKR): 30 Apr 2024, 26 Apr 2024, 4 Apr 2024, 4 Apr 2024, 28 May 2024, 25 Jul 2024, 19 Jul 2024, 13 Sep 2024, 15 Oct 2024, 10 Oct 2024.

FAO social media (ENG): 8 Jan 2025, 3 Dec 2024, 5 Aug 2024, 15 Jul 2024, 16 Oct 2024.

FAO social media (UKR): 8 Jan 2025, 24 Dec 2024, 3 Dec 2024, 7 Oct 2024.

International TOP media: France 24, El Pais, Fox News, ABC News, RFI, Associated Press.

Ukrainian TOP media: Interfax, Liga, Suspilne, ZN, Interfax, Epravda, KMU, Ukrinform, Epravda, DW, Espresso, Suspilne, Facebook, Korrespondent, Interfax, Mineconomy, KMU, AIN, Mineconomy, Ukrinform, Hromadske, Rada, Rada, Rada, Ukrinform, Minagro, Liga.

Other media: Khersonska ODA, Inshe TV - Mykolaiv, Svidok Info, Ukr.net - Mykolaiv, Mykolaiv Regional Council, News.Meta - FAO Demining Support, Day Kyiv - Australian Munderoo Foundation, Sud.ua - Farmers Demining Support, 0512.com.ua - Mykolaiv Farmers Demining, Suspilne - FAO Assistance, Delo.ua - International Organisations Assistance, AgroPortal - FAO Demining for Small Farmers, Kurkul - Farmer Assistance, Nikpravda - Farmer Support Program, 057.ua - Agriculture Losses, Novosti-N - FAO Activities in Mykolaiv, Mykolaiv Regional Council - Update, Mykolaiv Regional Administration, Inshe TV - Economics, Nikvesti - FAO in Mykolaiv, News.PN - Politics, Gwara Media - Demining in Kharkiv, Latifundist - FSD Ukraine Demining, Seeds - Small Farmers in Kharkiv, Agri-Gator - FSD Ukraine Demining, Latifundist - FAO "Orange Zone", Latifundist - FSD Ukraine Project, Seeds - Small Farmers Assistance, 0512.com.ua - Farmer Grants & Compensation, Nikpravda - Contaminated Agricultural Land, Mezha, Babel, UNN, 1News, Bigmir, Intent, Reinform, UNDP, The Page, LB.ua, Reinform, Telegram Synegubov, Kharkiv ODA, Ceskenoviny, Bogodukhiv RDA, Bizagro, Facebook Kharkiv ODA, Facebook Synegubov, Mykolaiv Rayon, News You, Telegram Vitaly Koval, DAR, Agroportal, Facebook Mykolaiv ODA, Recovery Win, To4ka, Golos, AgroExpert, Nikpravda, Bizagro, Snigurivska Hromada, Gazeta-FP, Day Kyiv, UA News, LB.ua, Telegram Vitaly Koval, Fun My UA.

XVI. Acronyms

BAC	Battle Area Clearance
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBPP	Community-Based Participatory Planning
CBR	Cost-Benefit Ratio
CFM	Community Feedback Mechanism
CHA	Confirmed Hazardous Area
EO	Explosive Ordnance
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EORE	Explosive Ordnance Risk Education
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FSD	Fondation Suisse de Déminage
FSLC	Food Security and Livelihood Cluster
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
IMSMA	Information Management System in Mine Action
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MECH	Mechanical Ground Preparation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NTS	Non-Technical Survey
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SAR	State Agrarian Register
SESU	State Emergency Services of Ukraine
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
TS	Technical Survey
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VITO	Flemish Institute of Technical Research
WFP	World Food Programme

**RESTORING LIVELIHOODS AND
REVITALISING RURAL COMMUNITIES
THROUGH MINE ACTION
UKRAINE**
