

BUDGET INCREASE #03 TO EMERGENCY OPERATION 200765

“Emergency assistance to civilians affected by the conflict in eastern Ukraine”

Start date: 03 November 2014 **End date:** 31 December 2015

Extension period: six months **New end date:** 30 June 2016

Total revised number of beneficiaries	267,000		
Duration of entire project	03 November 2014 - 31 December 2015		
Extension/Reduction period	1 January 2016 – 30 June 2016		
Gender marker code	1*		
WFP food tonnage	24,078		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	29,569,750	25,732,622	55,302,372
Cash Based Transfer and Related Costs	16,255,000	4,060,000	20,315,000
Capacity Development & Augmentation	81,200	-	81,200
DSC	6,412,792	3,788,750	10,201,543
ISC	3,662,312	2,350,696	6,013,008
Total cost to WFP	55,981,054	35,932,069	91,913,123
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food Transfer	26,389,621	22,788,554	49,178,175
Cash Based Transfer	14,400,000	3,600,000	18,000,000

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. In light of the continued food insecurity situation in eastern Ukraine and on-going conflict, BR3 seeks to extend the project for six months from 1 January through 30 June 2016 to meet the needs of food insecure people affected by the conflict. Specifically, BR3 will:
 - Increase food requirements by 11,089 mt for an additional six months;
 - Target 267,000 food insecure with a combination of modalities: in-kind and Cash-Based Transfers (CBT);
 - Adjust other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct supporting costs (DSC) to accommodate WFP operations and presence up to June 2016¹;

¹ No LTSH since deliveries are done on ‘Delivered at Place (DAP) basis’ to Cooperating Partners’ warehouses and distributions are covered by ODOC

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

1. Under the current Emergency Operation (EMOP 200765, November 2014 - December 2015), WFP is targeting 575,000 conflict-affected individuals in eastern Ukraine with a combination of in-kind assistance (locally-procured food parcels) and CBT. The EMOP is aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1: "Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies."
2. Since the onset of the emergency operation - with the available resources and against a conundrum of challenges - WFP reached a total 317,000 beneficiaries. In particular, WFP has provided CBT to about 140,000 people², mostly to IDPs residing in government-controlled areas (GCA). In addition, since the onset of the emergency operation, over 170,000 people, residing near the 'contact line' and in non-government controlled areas (NGCA), have received locally-purchased food parcels. Moreover, in partnership with WHO, with social institutions parcels WFP has reached about 7,000 people residing in institutions hosting IDPs, located along the 'contact-line' and in the proximity of WHO health mobile clinics.
3. Due to conflict dynamics, recently all humanitarian convoys into NGCA were suspended for almost three months (July-October 2015) which affected WFP's performance indicators for the in-kind distributions. The UN and most INGOs were severely restricted from operating in non-government controlled areas because of the de-facto authorities' insistence that both UN agencies and INGOs would need to seek formal registration to continue to operate. This has resulted in operational delays, not only for WFP but for the entire humanitarian community in Ukraine. Since access was re-established in mid-October, WFP has successfully managed to deliver over 200,000 food parcels³ despite the numerous challenges and strict control mechanisms faced.
4. WFP has paid special attention to mitigate the risks to which the most vulnerable groups could be exposed through a careful selection of safe distribution points, facilitating the safe delivery of assistance. Beneficiary feedback mechanisms (phone lines) have been set up through cooperating partners, as well as through retailers for the CBT activity to ensure accountability to the affected population. Moreover, WFP Ukraine has conducted trainings for its staff and cooperating partners on WFP's policy on protection, gender and core humanitarian principles.
5. Since its activation in December 2014, the Food Security Cluster (FSC) coordinates more than twenty entities currently implementing food security interventions in Ukraine. A common targeting criteria has already been developed by the cluster members and is revised regularly, as urged by the needs and fluid situation on the ground⁴. In order to ensure that all food insecure areas are appropriately covered and overlaps are avoided, FSC will need to increase its capacity to coordinate food assistance. The focus is on a deeper field presence and on strengthened information flow from the field to Kiev to reinforce the cluster's ability to support response gap analysis and improve the accuracy of the information provided to the

² This is the cumulative number of unique beneficiaries up to end of December 2015.

³ It includes the current/ongoing convoys planned for December 2015.

⁴ <http://foodsecuritycluster.net/countries/ukraine> Several discussions have taken place within the Food Security Cluster to harmonize the targeting criteria - keeping in mind the various context-specific needs of the different groups of the targeted beneficiaries.

partners to allow for better planning. In order to maximize resources and ensure a well-coordinated response, WFP has continuously engaged with national and local authorities as well as UN agencies, NGO partners and other key stakeholders.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

6. The prolonged nature of the crisis has severely disrupted access to food for the affected population, especially for female-headed households⁵, limiting access to markets and economic opportunities in the conflict-affected areas. WFP market updates - triangulated with other partners' assessments - indicate increasing food prices coupled with exhausted coping strategies of the affected civilians. The ongoing ban on all commercial cargo since June 2015 across the 'contact line' and other bureaucratic impediments augment the humanitarian crisis. Despite a significant reduction in hostilities in the second half of 2015, some 3.1 million women⁶, girls, boys and men of all ages continue to need humanitarian assistance and are struggling to cope, after two years into the conflict. Many of the affected civilians live in urban areas, with one third of them being elderly.
7. Since the last food security (household) assessment in spring 2015⁷, the conflict has continued, further eroding household coping mechanisms and access to regular-adequate income for the affected households. Female-headed households residing in Luhansk *oblast* are adopting the most severe and frequent negative coping strategies to meet their basic food needs, including selling their productive assets and reducing health and education expenditures⁸. Although the needs in NGCA and across the contact line are of the highest, areas of need also exist where there are high concentrations of IDPs as their coping strategies are exhausted, a situation further exacerbated by the country's deepening economic crisis. Overall, 57 percent of the households have difficulties in accessing markets, with a higher share of households recorded in NGCA (69 percent) compared to GCA (46 percent)⁹.
8. In NGCA, food prices remain 40 percent higher than the national average. Rapidly increasing food prices, as well as exhausted coping strategies of the affected civilians, have resulted in reduced dietary diversity and negative household-level coping strategies. In GCA, food price index continues to grow after a mild seasonal decrease during summer. In October 2015, overall food price inflation reached 34.1 percent from the beginning of the year. According to government forecasts, food prices will continue to increase during the winter period. Further impacting economic access, index for real wages went down by 23 percent in September 2015 and unemployment rate remains around 10 percent in the country.
9. The preliminary findings of the WFP Food Security Assessment (November-December 2015)¹⁰ confirm the need for targeted food assistance, especially during the winter months, in the areas that have been directly affected by the conflict. Findings show that female-headed households are more vulnerable than male-headed households (19 percent of male-headed households do not have enough money to cover their food needs, against 31 percent for female headed households). Individuals and groups who have been identified as most vulnerable and in need of food assistance include single women, female-headed

⁵ WFP Post-Distribution Monitoring Report, 2015.

⁶ HRP launched on 7 December 2015

⁷ WFP VAM unit RB supported the analysis of the food security component of the MSNA/ACAP assessment conducted in March 2015: <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/u-ukraine-multi-sector-needs-assessment-report-30-mar-2015.pdf>

⁸ WFP Post-Distribution Monitoring Report, 2015.

⁹ 'Socio Economic Initial Need Assessment (SEINA)' in Donbas Region, FAO, September 2015. <http://foodsecuritycluster.net/ukraine/document/socio-economic-impact-and-needs>

¹⁰ Data collection process has been finalized but data is still being analyzed to produce the final report, which will be shared externally

households, the elderly, the unemployed, households with damaged houses and children with different vulnerability criteria (the disabled, orphans etc).

10. Gender inequality in Ukraine has significant implications for the humanitarian response. The country dropped from 10th to 27th place in the OECD Social Institutions and Gender Index between 2009 and 2012. While Ukraine is advanced in terms of legislation and policy on gender equality, there is little political will for its implementation. Women have disproportionately limited access to employment and income, and many are subject to violence¹¹. Prioritization of women and female-headed households in these circumstances becomes crucial to reaching the poverty and hunger reduction goals of the 2016 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To ensure that the Programme runs in line with the corporate Gender Policy, WFP collects beneficiary gender-disaggregated data, and provides gender/protection trainings to WFP field staff and cooperating partners.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

11. Under BR3 (January - June 2016), WFP will provide food assistance to **267,000 food insecure individuals** in conflict-affected eastern Ukraine. The focus of WFP operation will be to target food insecure people who are particularly vulnerable and are not being targeted with food assistance by other partners such as ICRC, the Rinat Akhmetov Foundation (RAF), the government authorities and other NGOs/local partners.
 - WFP will assist **200,000 food insecure individuals**¹² (four rounds of assistance) who are particularly vulnerable such as the elderly, the disabled and the vulnerable population unable to leave the conflict-affected areas of Donetsk and Luhansk, mostly in non-government controlled areas and across the ‘contact line’. The food security situation is expected to worsen during the winter months (January – April 2016) and WFP will therefore concentrate its assistance mainly during these four critical months.
 - WFP will continue to assist **60,000 food insecure individuals** (three rounds of assistance) in relatively secure IDP-hosting areas (GCA) with adequate food supply and where markets are well-functioning. Poor food consumption is more common among IDPs living in ‘collective centers’ than among those being hosted by hosting families/communities. In collective centers, 11 percent of households have poor consumption, 24 percent borderline and only 65 percent acceptable¹³.
 - WFP will continue to assist **7,000 food insecure individuals in social institutions** (three rounds of assistance), which are facing a dire budgetary situation and many of which are hosting IDPs.
 - WFP will prioritize the most vulnerable and food insecure amongst IDPs, returnees and conflict-affected residents as well as female headed households. Targeting criteria¹⁴ has

¹¹ Voices from Ukraine: Strengthening the Role and Contribution of Ukrainian Women in Conflict Prevention, Resolution, Peace building and Reconciliation (WILPF, September 2014); Report on the human rights situation in Ukraine (OHCHR, 16 September 2014); Alternative Report on the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women in Ukraine (Women’s Consortium of Ukraine, 2008); Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee Ukraine, 2010).

¹² This assistance includes at least 130,000 people not assisted in 2015 due to access issues as well as new beneficiaries

¹³ Preliminary findings of WFP Food Security Assessment (November – December 2015)

¹⁴ Several discussions have taken place within the Food Security Cluster to harmonize the targeting criteria - keeping in mind the various context-specific needs of the different groups of the targeted beneficiaries. The common criteria can be accessed at the Food Security Cluster website <http://foodsecuritycluster.net/countries/ukraine>. Given the highly fluid context and the experience on the field, the cluster members regularly revise the targeting criteria to adjust to the fluid situation and needs on the ground.

been harmonized and is regularly revised amongst all key partners through the FSC to address gender and age vulnerabilities. Moreover, M&E findings from the Third Party Monitoring¹⁵ will allow WFP to further fine tune its programming while streamlining civilian protection and gender concerns. WFP, together with the partners, will continue to monitor the food security of the affected population, given the fluid and volatile situation on the ground.

12. WFP will continue to monitor the food prices¹⁶ and overall market functionality, in both NGCA and GCA and will adjust the transfer modalities as viable. The operation will continue to provide in-kind assistance in areas where the Central Bank of Ukraine has banned all financial transactions (NGCA) and continue to utilise CBT where market/financial infrastructure is conducive (GCA). WFP will continue to monitor market indicators to inform decisions regarding assistance and intervention modalities. Where feasible, WFP will assist the recovery of local markets and economies and it will strive to ensure accountability to the affected population on both sides of the ‘contact line’.
13. Considering the continuous population movements across the ‘contact line’ and in order to establish a sound registration and beneficiary tracking system, WFP will roll out SCOPE at the end of December 2015; allowing WFP to fine-tune overall targeting with partners on the ground, and harmonize the various beneficiary databases. Moreover, with a view to enhancing efficiency and effectiveness, consultations have started with UNICEF and UNCHR to complement and synergize the cash-based assistance through common platforms.
14. WFP will continue to primarily utilize three key NGO partners - People in Need (PIN), ADRA and Mercy Corps - as well as continue to expand and tap into local NGOs, networks and local capabilities in the field. The umbrella NGOs will sub-contract other NGOs and/or local partners to increase the capacity at local level. A substantive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system will ensure that WFP’s high standards of neutrality and impartiality are constantly maintained. Moreover, WFP has fostered collaborations at the provincial-municipal levels, which will further ease the work of WFP’s implementing partners. As necessary, WFP will adjust its operational strategy and programmatic approach.
15. WFP will conduct an Operational Evaluation mission in January 2016. The mission’s recommendations will serve as a basis for preparing WFP’s strategy beyond June 2016. Moreover, WFP will continue to closely monitor the food security situation and re-assess its programmatic strategy as required in close coordination with the Government of Ukraine, UN agencies and other key stakeholders.

¹⁵ As per the current procedures, WFP will continue to use a third party monitoring (TPM), Kyiv International Institute of Sociology, to conduct outcome and process monitoring coupled with WFP on-site monitoring.

¹⁶ See WFP Ukraine Market Updates, http://vam.wfp.org/CountryPage_overview.aspx?iso3=UKR

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Decrease			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
Activity 1: Emergency Food Assistance ¹⁷	Food insecure individuals (in kind)	66,050	133,950	200,000	66,050	133,950	200,000 ¹⁸	66,050	133,950	200,000
	Food insecure individuals (CBT) ¹⁹	44,000	96,000	140,000	18,857	41,143	60,000	44,000	96,000	140,000
Activity 2:	Immediate Response Rations / contingency (one-off)	68,692	139,308	208,000	0	0	0	68,692	139,308	208,000
Activity 3: Support to institutions	Food insecure individuals	3,500	3,500	7,000	3,500	3,500	7,000	3,500	3,500	7,000
Activity 4: Nutrition intervention	Children 6-23 months	10,000	10,000	20,000	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	20,000
TOTAL		192,242	382,758	575,000	88,407	178,593	267,000	192,242	382,758	575,000

Notes: The nutrition intervention was not implemented during the course of 2015 given numerous challenges, including the blocked access into NGCA. Considering the timeline of this proposed BR3, WFP has opted to suspend this activity and re-consider at a later stage, upon further discussions within the Nutrition Sub-Cluster and relevant stakeholders.

No changes in modalities of food and CBT to beneficiaries

¹⁷ General/Emergency Food Assistance includes both food and CBT. It should be noted that the number of beneficiaries who will receive cash transfers under this modality can change especially if the cash transfer component expands over the course of the operation and CBT is feasible in NGCA.

¹⁸ Considering that WFP will focus its assistance mainly during the winter months the contingency stock has been removed since there is not sufficient time to preposition but immediately distribute during the critical winter months of January – April 2016

¹⁹ Activity 5 previously planned is reclassified in activity 1.

	Activity 1: GFA (in-kind)	Activity 1: GFA (CBT)	Activity 2: Support to institutions
Wheat flour	-	-	350
Barley, dehulled (Buckwheat)	60	-	100
Pasta, macaroni	200	-	-
Beans, kidney, all types	60	-	30
Canned meat	30	-	-
Oil, vegetable	20	-	25
Sugar	25	-	30
Salt, iodised	3	-	-
Sardines, canned in oil, drained	50	-	-
Other commodities (see Table below)	-	-	-
CBT (<i>US\$/person/month</i>)	n/a	UAH 450/ Approx. US\$ 20	n/a
TOTAL	448.000	\$20	535.000
Total kcal/day	1,598		2,065
% kcal from protein	16.6%		10.8%
% kcal from fat	19.8%		13.5%
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	30	30	30

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]				
Activity	Commodity²⁰ / Cash Based Transfer	Food requirements (mt) CBT (US\$)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
GFA in kind: Food insecure individuals	Commodity	10,436 mt	10,752 mt	21, 188 mt
GFA in kind: one off/contingency	Commodity	1,344 mt	-	1,344 mt
Nutrition Activity: Monthly baby basket composition	Commodity	534 mt	-	534 mt
Support to institutions	Commodity	674.1	337.05 mt	1,011.15 mt
GFA	CBT	USD 14,400,000	USD 3,600,000	USD 18,000,000
TOTAL Cash Based Transfers	CBT	USD 14,400,000	3,600,000	USD 18,000,000
TOTAL MT	Commodity	12,989 mt	11,089	24,078 mt

Risk Assessment and Contingency Planning

16. WFP Ukraine's emergency operation is exposed to different risks, calling for proactive risk management and mitigation in line with WFP corporate policies.

Contextual Risks

17. **Humanitarian Access and Space:** Humanitarian access remains precarious in areas beyond government control. WFP Ukraine will maintain dialogue with all stakeholders involved to ensure continued operational access and space. Moreover, it will continue to openly and proactively communicate with partners and donors as well as support cohesive/common solutions within the humanitarian community.
18. **Increased instability:** The possible resumption of the conflict poses a significant threat to the eastern part of the country, which in turn may lead to an increase in the number of persons

seeking refuge in neighbouring areas. In order to ensure that mitigating measures are in place, an inter-agency contingency plan has been developed by WFP in collaboration with partners.

Programmatic Risks:

19. **Project Implementation:** The limited number of partners in the area of operations poses a concrete risk to WFP, which can affect the distribution and monitoring capacity – particularly in light of recent restrictions in terms of access and “registration” imposed on humanitarian actors/partners in NGCA. However, WFP is already registered in Luhansk under the UN umbrella, and continues to be operational through its Cooperating Partner (PIN) in Donetsk.

Security risks

20. The project area of Ukraine is presently at Security level 5 - with significant security risks affecting the implementation of the intended interventions, staff and property. Appropriate measures are in place in case of unwarranted security incidents as the field offices are MOSS compliant.

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General, FAO

Date:

Date:

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	-	-	
Pulses	-	-	
Oil and fats	-	-	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Others	11,089	22,788,554	
Total Food Transfers	11,089	22,788,554	
External Transport			-
LTSH			-
ODOC Food		2,944,069	
Food and Related Costs ²¹			25,732,622
Cash based Transfers		3,600,000	
CBT Related costs		460,000	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			4,060,000
Capacity Development & Augmentation			-
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			29,792,622
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			3,788,750
Total Direct Project Costs			33,581,373
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ²²			2,350,696
TOTAL WFP COSTS			35,932,069

²¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

²² The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	1,856,410
General service staff **	452,509
Danger pay and local allowances	57,600
Subtotal	2,366,519
Recurring and Other	270,801
Capital Equipment	477,650
Security	65,000
Travel and transportation	408,781
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	200,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	3,788,750

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

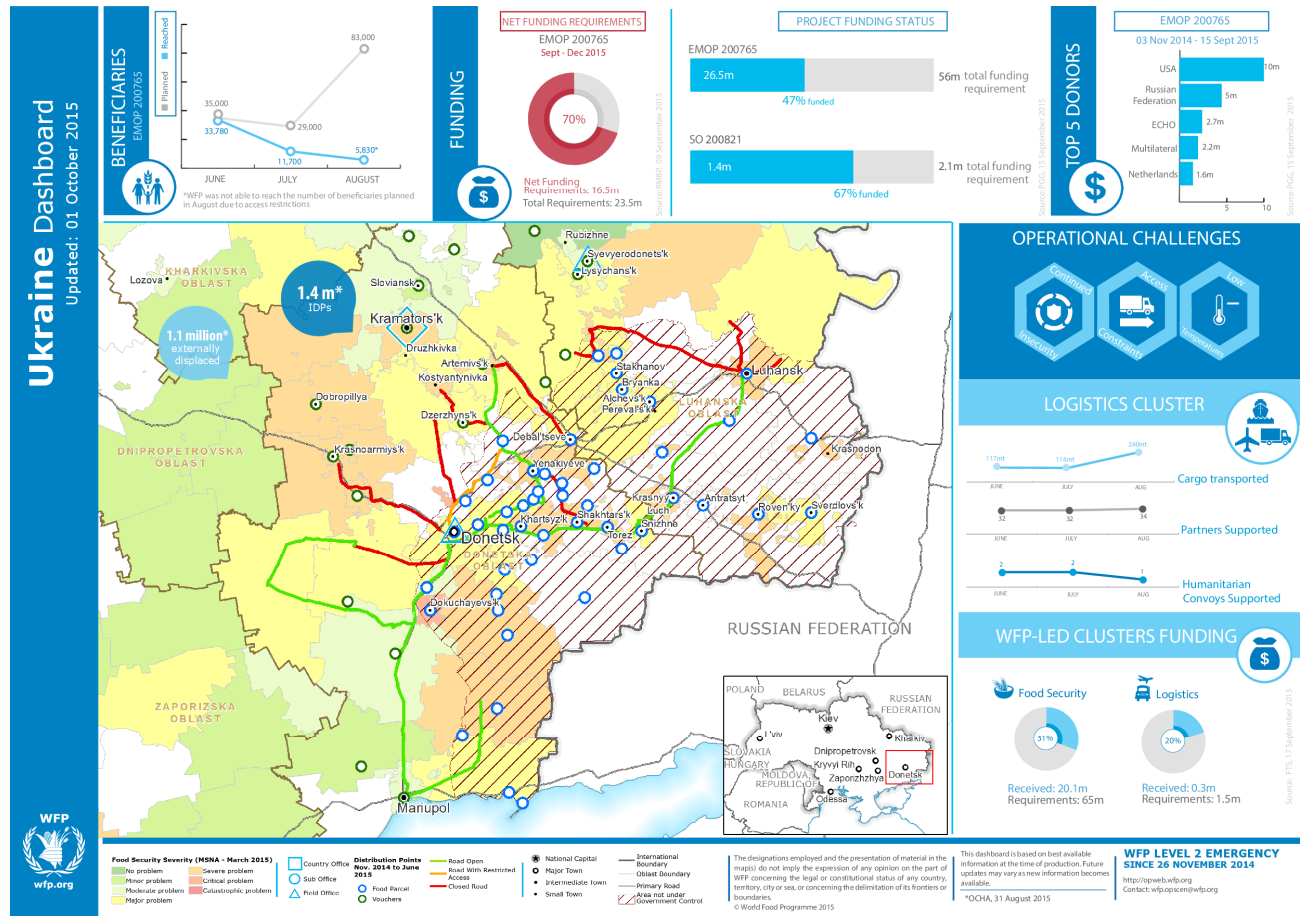
Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework of UKRAINE EMOP 200765

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Gender: Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food ➤ Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food ➤ Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food 	
<p>Protection and accountability to affected populations: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) ➤ Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) ➤ Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site ➤ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site ➤ Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites ➤ Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) 	
<p>Partnership: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, 	

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
	international financial institutions and regional development banks) ➤ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services ➤ Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Outcome 1 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals	➤ Diet Diversity Score ➤ Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) ➤ Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) ➤ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score ➤ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) ➤ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) ➤ CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)	
<i>Output 1.1</i> Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned ➤ Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries,	

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
	disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned	

MAP



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER TARGETING CRITERIA

The targeting criteria is updated regularly (quarterly) by the members of the Food Security Cluster, Ukraine. For the Ukrainian and Russian versions as well as earlier versions of this targeting criteria, please check The Food Security Cluster, Ukraine <http://foodsecuritycluster.net/countries/ukraine>. The below version was updated on October 2015 and it will be revised upon further consultations and as required by the cluster members.

Updated as of October 2015

Categories	Government controlled areas in Donetsk and Luhansk	Verification /Documents	Active conflict zones and Non-Government controlled areas in Donetsk and Luhansk
Status of the beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Returnees • IDPs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Trapped in Conflict Zones (front line, and buffer zone) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree of civil-military administration about list of locations trapped in conflict as well as documents of lost properties/homes²⁴ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Trapped in Conflict Zones
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host communities (families hosting IDPs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of address of IDPs and further verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host communities (families hosting IDPs).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economically Affected Host /local Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of residence address 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economically Affected Host /local Communities
Inclusion criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households/individuals without any regular income (unemployed/ not receiving social payments) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents from employment Service/department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households/individuals without any regular income (unemployed/ not receiving social payments)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households/individuals eligible for social benefits but unable to receive them due to various reasons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree of social departments, jobless, other documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households/individuals eligible for social benefits but unable to receive them due to various reasons
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronically-ill people (HIV, tuberculosis, others) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical certificates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronically-ill people (HIV, tuberculosis, others)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elders and handicapped people, including those head of household injured in war; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical certificates; other documents from social service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elders and handicapped people, including those head of household injured in war;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in remaining institutions (elderly houses, hospitals, orphanages, houses for people with special needs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidences/lists of territorial social center/confirmation of social workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in remaining institutions (elderly houses, hospitals, orphanages, houses for people with special needs)

²⁴ List of villages/settlements are updated in the buffer zone, still few settlements are facing registration issues and need to be checked on other indicators.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young people who are on the labor market but cannot find a job Students evacuated with educational institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment centers evidences Evidence from the educational institution records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young people who are on the labor market but cannot find a job
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households with one to 3 member(s) receiving the state social allowance if the sum of all their social benefits is not exceeding UAH 1,330 per person (Average minimum subsistence). Children/Full-time students without accompanying adults/parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social benefits for IDPs should not be taken into consideration due to their insignificance and assignment to support in coverage of communal services payments; Documents, confirming receipt of minimal social benefits; document from Employment department about allowance for social benefit due to unemployment; Student ID and permanent address 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households with one to 3 member(s) receiving the state social allowance if the sum of all their social benefits is not exceeding UAH 1,330 per person (Average minimum subsistence). Children/Full-time students without accompanying adults/parents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families with 2 and more children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birth certificates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families with 2 and more children
Exclusion criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households already receiving regular food or cash assistance (equivalent or higher to WFP package) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Checking of registration cards of IDP – most of the assistance received is mentioned there; Cross check with partners agencies; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households already receiving regular food or cash assistance,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households with one to 3 member(s) receiving the state social allowance if the sum of all their social benefits is exceeding UAH 1,330 per person (Average minimum subsistence) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of documents, confirming allowance for minimal social benefits and checking with partners/ local authorities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households with one to 3 member(s) receiving the state social allowance if the sum of all their social benefits is exceeding UAH 1,330 per person (Average minimum subsistence)
Priority given to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households with large numbers of children (2 and more) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birth certificates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households with large numbers of children (2 and more)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single-headed households/families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents from social department or documents confirming absence or another parent/household head 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single-headed households/families
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households with pregnant and lactating women and children up to one year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birth certificates/medical certificates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households with pregnant and lactating women and children up to one year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The disabled (1st ,2nd ,3rd group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical certificate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The disabled (1st ,2nd ,3rd group)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The elderly (55 + for women 60+ for men) not receiving pension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pension certificate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The elderly (55 + for women 60+ for men) not receiving pension
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People under special emergency medical condition (e.g. need in emergency surgery) or people who need constant\daily medications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical certificate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People under special emergency medical condition (e.g. need in emergency surgery) or people who need constant\daily medications

<p>Preferred intervention modalities)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. e- voucher per individual 2. cash transfer per individual 3. Food package per individual <p>The most appropriate delivery tool to be used (or combination of tools), based on the assessment and in agreement with donor</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. e- voucher per individual 2. cash transfer per individual 3. Food package per individual <p>The most appropriate delivery tool to be used (or combination of tools), based on the assessment and in agreement with donor</p>
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