

Overview of the Ukraine Government's IDP Social Assistance Support Programmes

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1. INTRODUCTION

For both the humanitarian and development communities, the ongoing Russian invasion of Ukraine is an unprecedented scenario. The large-scale, intrastate war is causing frequent, unanticipated, and uneven shocks to people throughout Ukraine.

Unlike many other settings in which humanitarian and development actors respond to conflict-related needs on a large scale, Ukraine has a highly digitalised and industrialised economy. The government has a comprehensive set of social protection institutions that have been coping with the conflict displacement crisis since 2014. However, due to the ongoing conflict and the magnitude of people's needs, the government's capacity to meet all lifesaving needs remains constrained.

As a result of the conflict, Ukraine's humanitarian sector has expanded dramatically to assist displaced persons and host communities around the country. In locations where it is practicable and suitable, multi-purpose cash has been deployed as a default response mechanism for lifesaving basic needs assistance – in close conjunction with the Ukrainian government's social protection programmes.

The purpose of this paper is to offer an overview of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Social Assistance programmes currently undertaken by the Government of Ukraine, with a focus on the potential for linkages with humanitarian cash.

This paper is part of a series which includes an assessment of the current level of alignment between humanitarian and social protection programmes in Ukraine in November 2022; a detailed assessment of the Housing and Utilities Subsidy (HUS) programme and the Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI) programme; as well as the UISSS and eDopomoga systems of the Ministry of Social Protection (MOSP). This paper draws on [STAAR's Ukraine country profile of social protection in the crisis response](#), produced by Sarah Blin.

1.1 Acknowledgements

This research was entirely desk-based and took place between August and October 2022 and the write up in November 2022. With respect to the study of social protection systems, the research used sources from the government, interviews with UN and INGO actors, and a review of both legal texts and secondary literature. This paper is intended as an overview of the current systems to establish facts and is not intended to undertake analysis of these systems.

2. OVERVIEW OF MINISTRY OF SOCIAL POLICY IDP SUPPORT PROGRAMMES

2.1 Overview

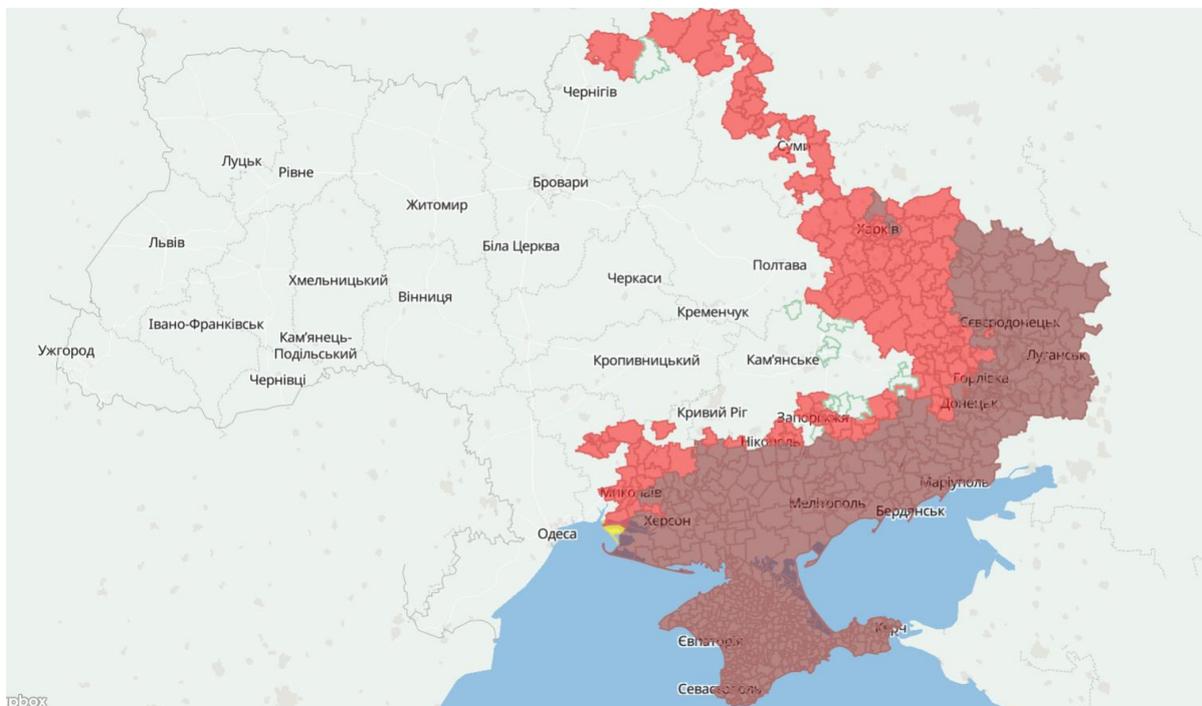
In Ukraine, the Ministry of Social Policy (MOSP) is in charge of transferring state social assistance to IDPs. The Council of Ministers, on the other hand, has approved a resolution that will transfer the IDP registry and housing/utilities support to IDPs programme to the Ministry of Reintegration of Ukraine's Temporarily Occupied Territories, which focuses on IDP and Returnees through its strategic priorities of supporting conflict-affected citizens and reintegrating temporarily occupied territories. However, as of the time of writing, this had not been implemented, and the MOSP retained these responsibilities.

Through the MOSP, the Ukrainian government provides both direct assistance to IDPs and assistance to citizens who employ or host an IDP, thereby indirectly improving IDP protection.

2.2 IDP registration

To be eligible for social protection support programmes offered by the Ukrainian government for IDPs, individuals must either be registered as IDPs and have an IDP certificate issued before 24 February or come from a region where their housing has been destroyed and then apply for an IDP certificate. The Ukrainian Ministry of Reintegration of Occupied Territories maintains a list of territorial communities that are currently involved in military operations or are temporarily occupied. If an individual was registered as a resident in one of these communities on 24 February 2022 and was subsequently forced to leave but still resides in Ukraine, they may qualify for an IDP certificate. The current version of the Ministry's list can be found online as Order No. 248,¹ which was last updated on 28 October 2022. The state component of the eDopomoga website also has a map of the territorial communities on the list.²

Figure 1: Map of territorial communities in which hostilities are taking place or which are temporarily occupied 28 October 2022



¹ On the approval of the List of territorial... | dated 25.04.2022 No 75 (rada.gov.ua)F

² Social assistance to victims of war (edopomoga.gov.ua)

There are two ways to register as an IDP in Ukraine. The first option is to visit a social services office or a Center for Administrative Services (TSNAP) in person. The second option is to use the DIIA app. Resolution No. 509 outlines the documents that are required to complete in-person registration, which include an identification document (paper or electronic copy in DIIA), an individual tax number (if applicable), and a child's birth certificate (paper or electronic copy in DIIA).³ If an individual is unable to provide these documents, two people must submit documents that verify the IDP's identity.⁴ In addition, individuals must provide evidence of their previous registration of residence in a region listed by the Ministry of Reintegration of Occupied Territories as being under occupation, which can be provided through a variety of accepted documents.

2.2.1 Challenges to IDP registration

During discussions for this paper the following challenges were identified that can delay or prevent a person from applying for and being registered as an IDP.

People fleeing conflict frequently lack a passport or identification document. Before 20 July 2022, if a person did not have a paper copy of their identification document when registering as an IDP, they had to renew or obtain one. The restoration process could take up to two months. However, the Government of Ukraine changed the registration procedure in July 2022, allowing Ukrainian residents to use an electronic copy of their ID document from the DIIA app or a paper from the migration service to prove that they have applied for an ID document renewal. Of course, this process is only available to households with DIIA access.

The MOSP reports that during the initial stage of the crisis that minor delays in assisting some categories of IDPs may have occurred as a result of technical issues in the DIIA electronic system in April when the IDP registration system was being integrated.

There have also been reports of difficulties with relocating following the displacement. When registered, an IDP must notify the local social service if he or she wishes to relocate to another location. If an IDP fails to do so, his or her registration may be cancelled, and IDP payments may be suspended. If the IDP moves between regions for temporary residence, additional information processing by regional social protection departments would have resulted in additional delays.

If a Ukrainian citizen held IDP registration prior to 24 February 2022 and has been living in a settlement occupied since this date, additional changes to the existing electronic registers are required, causing the flow of payments to be delayed. It is not uncommon for some IDPs to have to wait for payments for several months. In this case, the state pays off the debt accumulated over months of waiting in a single financial instalment.

Finally, there have been reports of people being denied IDP subsistence aid because their homes were damaged/destroyed but they were unable to submit an informational message about it before 20 May 2022, as required by Resolution No. 332.

Pre-24 February the MOSP would verify IDP's presence at the address marked in his/her certificate through home visits by social workers to confirm that the details provided are correct, and it is reported that recently these home visits have been restarted in some locations delaying enrolment.⁵

2.2.2 Responding to the 2022 Russian invasion

Since the beginning of the Russian invasion in 2022, the Ministry of Social Policy has taken significant actions, radically altering the existing IDP subsistence aid programme and launching two new programmes, one providing direct support to IDPs (IDP mortgage support programme) and one providing

³ If the passport does not contain data on the registration of the place of residence in one of the relevant regions, then the household can provide a document confirming this: military ID, employment record book, ownership of property, etc. These will be reviewed and confirmed by the local authorities.

⁴ <https://drc.ngo/media/penfflrq/final-version-drc-legal-alert-issue-80-15-april-30-april-2022.pdf>

⁵ Мінреінтеграції: До 1 жовтня триває прийом повторних заявок на виплати від ВПО | Кабінет Міністрів України (kmu.gov.ua)

compensation to IDP employers. Furthermore, the Ministry of Communities and Territories Development has created an IDP hosting programme for host communities.

Following consultations with representatives from the MOSP and the Ministry of Reintegration, there is currently no information available about potential fiscal issues associated with providing nation-wide state aid to IDPs, and that all government social protection entitlements have been paid completely and on time.

If MOSP receives information about humanitarian payments received by IDP from international organisations, state aid is not terminated or modified.

However, there have been reports of budgetary constraints faced by local authorities, which had introduced locally funded support to the most vulnerable categories of IDPs, because regional programmes are not funded by the central budget and thus receive additional support for maintenance.

2.2.3 Significant legal changes to the IDP registration since the 2022 Russian invasion

In response to the disruption caused by the Russian invasion, the Cabinet of Ministers passed a series of Resolutions changing the requirements for IDP registration.

The Cabinet passed Resolution No. 476 on 19 April 2022. This amended an earlier Resolution to make it easier to obtain an IDP certificate and to provide greater protection against the certificate being revoked. As a result, local governments can now add information about IDPs to the Unified IDP database without scanning copies of IDPs' personal documents. The officer in charge of entering this information into the Unified IDP database will be responsible for ensuring its accuracy.

On 17 May 2022, the Cabinet passed Resolution No. 602, which added the following new features to the DIIA App. (i) Those who register for IDP via the DIIA App will receive a paper certificate of IDP registration. (ii) In DIIA, it will be possible to correct errors in IDP's personal information, such as their bank account number or recipient information. (iii) To obtain subsistence assistance for IDPs whose property has been damaged or destroyed and who have filed for compensation before 20 May 2022, or who can demonstrate that their property has been damaged or destroyed at any time with documents from local authorities.

On 9 June 2022, Law No2254-IX went into effect, defining and simplifying the procedure for constructing IDP temporary housing during martial law.

The Cabinet passed Resolution No. 740 on 28 June 2022, outlining how a person without legal capacity can obtain an IDP certificate on their behalf. If a person lacks legal capacity, his or her legal guardians or the head of a social protection agency can now apply for an IDP certificate and IDP housing assistance at the person's place of residence. Individuals who do not have full legal rights may apply in person. Legal guardians and anyone else listed above must also bring identification and permission papers.

In addition, Resolution No. 740 established a new position of Commissioner for IDPs. As a result of his position, the Deputy Minister of Reintegration was appointed as Commissioner. With this Resolution, the Cabinet also delegated additional tasks to the Ministry of Reintegration. It is now in charge of activities such as returning Ukrainians to government-controlled areas, coordinating humanitarian corridors, prisoner-of-war issues, assisting returnees, providing financial aid and housing to people who have been forcibly relocated abroad, creating conditions for voluntary return to place of residence or integration of IDPs, and so on.

3. OVERVIEW OF IDP SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES

3.1 Overview of IDP subsistence aid commonly known as IDP housing assistance

The IDP subsistence aid programme now commonly known as IDP housing assistance, is a shock-responsive social assistance programme managed by the Ministry of Social Policy. This programme has substantially expanded during the conflict in 2022 with the Kyiv school of Economics reporting that additional 562,000 households are reported to have received USD 287 million as of 1 September 2022.⁶

IDP housing assistance is available to IDPs in the amount of UAH 2,000 for adults and UAH 3,000 for children and people with disabilities.

All registered IDPs were eligible for housing assistance in March and April. However, as of May, assistance has been provided to IDPs who have been displaced from temporarily occupied territories, territories located in areas of active combat, blocked territories, and IDPs who have applied for compensation for damaged or destroyed housing prior to 20 May 2022. People's transfers for this programme will now be automatically halted if the community in which they were registered prior to 24 February is removed from Ukraine's Ministry of Reintegration's list of Temporarily Occupied Territories. They can reapply for IDP status if they can show that they are unable to return due to the destruction of their property.

Monitoring undertaken by DRC's legal assistance programme has found that every month, departments of social protection at the oblast level create lists of state financial aid beneficiaries in order to make payments for MOSP centrally funded IDP programmes. The Ministry compares IDPs' regional affiliation to the Ministry of Reintegration's order (list of territories), determining whether the displaced person is a resident of the temporarily occupied territories in the current month. If the territory of a Ukrainian citizen's permanent residence has not been de-occupied, the state aid is transferred.

Housing assistance is paid to IDPs on a monthly basis. however, due to a change in eligibility criteria, some de facto IDPs who were previously eligible for assistance may no longer be receiving it. As specified in the Resolution, the monthly amount remains unchanged. Payments to temporarily displaced persons are not time-limited under Resolution No. 332, but it is assumed that once there are no occupied territories and no active fighting, the number of IDPs eligible for assistance will decrease. Those whose housing has been destroyed will be eligible for assistance after martial law is lifted.

Payments are made monthly until criteria are changed (the list of territories where an individual resided prior to displacement is amended, and his/her territory is no longer considered "unsafe"). There was a significant drop in the number of reported IDPs by the Ministry in May when the list was reworked, and areas occupied during March and April were removed.

3.1.1 Responding to the 2022 Russian invasion

On 20 March 2022, the Cabinet adopted Resolution No. 332,⁷ replacing the old procedure for the provision of IDP targeted assistance introduced through Resolution No. 505 of 1 October 2014.⁸ Resolution No. 332 is continually updated most recently by Resolution No. 923 dated 19 August 2022.⁹

The IDP Targeted Assistance programme was renamed to the IDP State Housing Assistance programme by Resolution No. 332, which drastically adjusted the targeting criteria, transfer amount, and declared objective. The state budget defined the IDP targeted assistance as "the provision of monthly targeted

⁶ Kyiv School of Economics Report on direct losses of infrastructure from destruction as a result of Russia's military aggression against Ukraine as of 1 September 2022

⁷ <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/332-2022-%D0%BF#n116>

⁸ <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/505-2014-%D0%BF#Text>

⁹ <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/923-2022-%D0%BF#n2>

support to internally displaced individuals to meet living expenditures, including the payment of housing and communal public services."

However, the housing aspect seems to be stressed in the 20 March 2022 Resolution, as it refers to the provision of housing allowance to internally displaced persons. Most external communication from the Ukrainian government now refers to this programme as **допомога на проживання внутрішньо переміщеним особам**, or housing allowance to internally displaced individuals.¹⁰

Changes to the IDP subsistence aid programme, effective 20 March 2022, according to Cabinet Resolution No. 332¹⁰

	Before	After
Name of Programme	IDP targeted assistance	Housing allowance to internally displaced individuals
Eligibility	Persons who fell under the definition of an IDP according to Law 1706-VII 'On rights and freedoms of IDPs' with no geographical limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) IDPs who were receiving targeted aid (including for utilities) as of 1 March 2022 b) IDPs who were IDPs before 24 February and moved again from the conflict-affected territories c) IDPs who moved from the temporarily occupied territories or areas of active combat (as defined by the Ministry of Reintegration: https://minre.gov.ua/documents) d) IDPs whose house was damaged/destroyed and they submitted a notification about this before 20 May 2022.¹¹
Application procedure	An application must be submitted in person	Application may be submitted in person or through DIIA
Amount of IDP Subsistence Aid (per month)	For children – UAH 1,000; For all employable persons – UAH 442; Not more than UAH 3,000 per family; Not more than UAH 3,400 if one of the family members is a person with a disability; Not more than UAH 5,000 for a large family. ¹²	For persons with disabilities and children – UAH 3,000 per person. For all other persons – UAH 2,000 per person ¹³
Recipient of the payment	One of the members of a family for all other members	Each person individually. In the case of children, an adult member of the family
Duration of payment	The assistance was initially introduced for six months. However, it had been extended uninterruptedly for every six-month cycle until now.	Assistance is not timebound.

¹⁰ DRC Legal Alert: Issue 78 | 19 March – 31 March 2022

¹¹ For more info on categories of IDPs who may get the subsistence aid please see Resolution No. 332: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/332-2022-%D0%BF#Text>.

¹² The old rule of the maximum cap per family had a discriminatory effect on larger families, as well as families that catered needs of children, the elderly and persons with disability. The humanitarian community has advocated for the long time for the use of objective criteria for the calculation of assistance based on the vulnerability and size of each family. The new rule addresses the concern.

¹³ <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/332-2022-%D0%BF#n54>

3.2 Overview of the IDP mortgage support programme

On 28 April 2021, the cabinet of ministers created a programme for the "Provision of preferential mortgage loans to internally displaced persons".¹⁴ This programme is funded by KfW and enabled by 2 December 2020 agreement between the Ukrainian and German Governments to support the access to housing for internally displaced people.¹⁵ The project is jointly implemented by the State Youth Fund for Housing Construction (State Youth Fund) and the Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories. The project began in July 2021, was suspended in February 2022 with the Russian invasion and was renewed in August 2022. To date, 378 mortgage loans totalling UAH 463.9 million have been issued under the programme. To apply people need to be registered as IDPs, have a bank account and must apply online via the DIIA application.

The State Youth Fund is in charge of the programme and applicant evaluations. Due to the anticipated demand exceeding the available supply, the final beneficiaries are chosen through a random process from among the successful applicants. The State Youth Fund conducted the eleventh round of selection of recipients of a preferential mortgage loan under the programme "Housing for Internally Displaced Persons" with a live broadcast on the Fund's YouTube channel on 20 September 2022.¹⁶

The loan is issued for up to twenty years, or until retirement age, whichever comes first. The standard house size is 21 square metres per person, with an additional 10.5 square meters per each family. The loan's location and amount are based on the number of family members provided on the application. The recipient will receive the necessary amount based on the prices per square metre. At the same time, the cost of 1 square metre should not exceed the established marginal cost. The recipient is able to autonomously select dwelling things to purchase using credit funds. In addition, the residential building must have been constructed no more than 50 years ago or reconstructed within the past 25 years. After paying the monthly loan payment, the average monthly income of the family must not fall below the subsistence minimum. The recipient must deposit a minimum of 6% of the dwelling cost into their personal account on the day the loan agreement is executed.

3.3 Overview of the compensation for employment of IDPs programme

As reported on the state section of the eDopomoga website, the MOSP has devised a scheme to compensate employers for labour costs for each hired IDP during martial law in Ukraine, using the state budget reserve fund. The application is submitted via DIIA. The employer completes the form for the IDP for the first month, and if the job continues, the DIIA is used to report the IDP's continued work, and the IDP continues to receive compensation.

Any economic entity that has employed an internally displaced person with a minimum wage of at least UAH 6,500, is registered as a single contributor to mandatory state social insurance, has filed a tax return for the fourth quarter of 2021, or for the entire year of 2021, and is not a non-profit organisation is eligible to apply for the programme. The compensation amount is established at the monthly minimum wage of UAH 6,500.

3.4 Overview of the compensation for the IDP hosting programme

The Ukrainian Ministry for Communities and Territories Development has launched an IDP hosting scheme to compensate adult (over the age of 18) Ukrainians who own residential properties and house IDPs. The guest must register as an IDP, which is required for hosts to receive payment. Compensation can be provided as early as 22 March 2022, when the CMU resolution became effective. For example, if property owners provided shelter to IDPs on 15 March and applied for lodging on 25 March, they can only receive compensation in March for the period 22 March to 31 March. If the resettled people were identified on 25 March and received an IDP certificate on 28 March, compensation will begin on 28 March. The daily aid amount is UAH 14.77 per hosted person.

¹⁴ <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1706-18#Text>

<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/451-2021-%D0%BF#Text>

¹⁵ Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine ... | from 03.06.2020 (rada.gov.ua)

¹⁶ The eleventh selection for the housing program for IDPs took place (molod-kredit.gov.ua)

The first two months of the programme were funded by the government. Three donors have already contributed to April. As of August, this was completely covered by a single donor (National Red Cross Society).

4. ANALYSIS ON THE POTENTIAL TO OPERATIONALLY LINK AND/OR ALIGN HUMANITARIAN MPC TRANSFERS WITH THE PROGRAMMES

With the exception of the Compensation for IDP hosting programme, there is currently no clear opportunity or direct interest from the government for humanitarian MPC transfers to link with these programmes. The MOSP has stated unequivocally that receiving cash assistance from humanitarian actors has no effect on existing MOSP cash transfer entitlements for Ukrainian citizens. The assistance provided by actors is not intended to replace or supplement existing social protection programmes.

Direct financing support by humanitarian and development actors to these programmes has been largely prevented as agencies’ request to ringfence their financial contribution cannot be met by the government which means that any donated funds go into the general fund and can be used by the government as needed.¹⁷ The only current exception to this situation is the World Bank support to the MOSP that is funding specific programmes, and was able to reallocate USD 99 million under their 3R project to fund IDPs cash benefits.¹⁸

The government, on the other hand, is promoting the use of MOSP data to target humanitarian assistance at registered IDPs via the MOSP’s internally displaced people register, and the international organisations component of eDopomoga allows people to inform about their needs. MOSP can then filter data and provide lists of those in need to international organisations. This system enables humanitarian actors to use data from the Unified Social Registry and the UISSS software capabilities to reach vulnerable households with MPC transfers by piggybacking on the MOSP eDopomoga system, (this system is outlined in the accompanying overview document of the UISSS and eDopomoga system.

People living/staying in temporarily occupied, de-occupied, or in Ukraine's zone of active hostilities, as well as people listed in the Unified Information Database on Internally Displaced Persons, can use eDopomoga’s international organisations component to request financial assistance from international organisations.

Currently the MOSP has documented the details of the memorandums of cooperation with three UN agencies, and the ICRC/URC that use IDP data to target households, details of these MOUs are below.

Agency	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
MOU	Memorandum of understanding on cooperation between the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine and UNHCR.
Targeted Category:	Internally displaced persons Priority – IDPs from the number of persons receiving a pension of up to UAH 3,000.
Targeted Territory:	The entire territory of Ukraine but primarily for IDPs from the most affected regions of Donetsk, Luhansk, Odesa, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, Kherson regions.
Transfer amount:	UAH 2,220 for each family member per month.
Length of assistance:	Every month for three months.
Targeted population:	273,338 people ²⁸
Payment channel:	Authorised banks that are identified by UNHCR.

¹⁷ Blin, S. Cahill-Billings, N. STAAR, Ukraine: A social protection country profile for the Ukraine crisis response. July 2022 p2

¹⁸ Key informant discussion with World Bank staff

Agency	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
MOU	Memorandum of understanding for the provision of financial aid using the data of Ukrainian beneficiaries ("MOU") between the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine ("the Ministry") and the World Food Programme ("WFP").
Targeted Category:	<p>Low-income households</p> <p>IDP - pensioners nationwide (social transfer threshold UAH 3,500)</p> <p>IDP – disabled nationwide (social transfer threshold UAH 4,000)</p> <p>Disabled residents in priority oblast (social transfer threshold UAH 4,000)</p> <p>Pensioner residents in priority oblasts (social transfer threshold UAH 3,500)²⁹</p>
Targeted Territory:	The entire territory of Ukraine for IDPs and low-income families and 11 priority oblasts for resident disabled and pensionaries).
Transfer amount:	UAH 2,220 for each family member up to (no more than 5 people) a maximum of UAH 33,300 per month.
Length of assistance:	Every month for three months.
Targeted population:	1,518,619 people (subject to funding)
Payment channel:	Western Union

Agency	The mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Ukraine and the Red Cross Society of Ukraine (ICRC and URCS)
MOU	Memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, the Mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Ukraine and the Red Cross Society of Ukraine regarding the provision of financial assistance to vulnerable categories of the population of Ukraine who suffered as a result of hostilities.
Targeted Category:	<p>ICRC target criteria (260'000 ind.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Low- income families registered in Donetsk, Luhanska, Zaporizka, Zhytomyrska, Kyivska, Mykolaivska, Kyivska, Mykolaivska, Sumska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Chernihivska oblast » People with disabilities of 2nd category registered in Donetsk, Luhanska, Zaporizka, Zhytomyrska, Kyivska, Mykolaivska, Kyivska, Mykolaivska, Sumska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Chernihivska oblast » People without social vulnerability category from temporary occupied territories, who registered through eDopomoga Platform. <p>URCS target criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » People that are officially registered as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) since 24 February 2022 and people that are already registered as IDPs since 2014 but have changed their address of temporary residence after 24 February 2022 » IDPs who belong to socially vulnerable categories of population » IDPs who lived in the conflict-affected districts until 24 February 2022, which are prioritised by the ICRC and URC » IDPs who are temporarily residing in the priority areas defined by the ICRC and URCS.

Targeted Territory:	Donetska, Luhanska, Zaporizka, Zhytomyrska, Kyivska, Mykolaivska, Kyivska, Mykolaivska, Sumska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Chernihivska oblast.
Transfer amount:	UAH 2,500 for each family member per month.
Length of assistance:	3 month (with possibility of extension for another 3-6 months).
Targeted population:	330,000 people
Payment channel:	Privatbank

Agency	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Targeted Category:	Persons with disabilities, including IDPs, are defined as a priority category. The following categories are defined for further coordination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vulnerable IDP communities - Single mothers/fathers - Low-income families - Persons with disabilities - Families with two or more children - Pensioners over 65 years old
Targeted Territory:	The entire territory of Ukraine primarily focusing on Eastern oblasts including both GCAs and NGCAs.
Transfer amount:	UAH 2,220 for each family member up to (no more than 5 people) a maximum of UAH 33,300 per month.
Length of assistance:	One lump sum transfer to cover three months support.
Targeted population:	IOM is starting with 25,000 people with a target of 100,000 people depending on future funding.
Payment channel:	Authorised banks as defined by the International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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