

# ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOCAL AND REGIONAL POLICY

2025

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# Abstract

This document is devoted to an analysis of the implementation of Ukraine’s public veteran policy at the regional and local levels. It examines existing practices, pilot projects and regional programmes, as well as devised recommendations addressed to public authorities to enhance the effectiveness of this policy.

Within the scope of the study, the authors conducted a desk-based analysis of the regulatory and legal framework, regional programmes and structural units responsible for veteran policy within oblast state (military) administrations, as well as a series of semi-structured interviews with officials at the regional and local levels.

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**Veteran Hub** is a sustainable support network for veterans and families of warriors. Established in 2018, the organisation provides legal advice, psychological support, career and vocational counselling, and personalised case management. The network comprises physical spaces in Kyiv and Vinnytsia, as well as mobile offices that provide home service delivery in Kyiv and Vinnytsia Oblasts, along with a national Support Line available by phone at 067 348 28 68.

Drawing on its daily experience of working with veterans and their families, the organisation conducts in-depth research, advocates for improving their well-being, develops information and media projects, and helps various stakeholders in the field better support warriors and their loved ones.

Website: [veteranhub.com.ua](http://veteranhub.com.ua)  
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The **Human Rights Centre for Military Personnel and Veterans “Pryncyp”** is a civil society organisation dedicated to human rights protection, advocacy, and analytics within the military and veteran sectors. Its priority goals include a human-centric approach to personnel policy within the army, strengthening the military justice system, establishing a framework for transitioning from military to civilian life, and ensuring protection of human rights. The organisation has a developed network of pro bono lawyers who advise warriors with injuries and runs training programmes for both service providers and military members/veterans themselves.

Website: [pryncyp.org](http://pryncyp.org)  
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**Legal Hundred** is a nationwide human rights organisation that has been supporting service members, veterans, and their families, including families of the fallen, prisoners of war, and those missing in action, since 2014. Its mission is to ensure systemic legal protection in the context of military service and to establish sustainable mechanisms for veterans to adapt to civilian life.

The organisation has initiated and contributed to the development of more than 20 adopted laws and state programmes in the fields of veteran policy, social protection and security. It co-founded the Project Office for the establishment of the Ministry of Veterans Affairs, developed the Handbook for Participants of the Russo-Ukrainian War, which provided comprehensive legal information for defenders, and implemented the Instruction on Countering Harassment in the Security and Defence Forces. Legal Hundred also operates a nationwide hotline that processes over 3,000 inquiries every month.

Website: [legal100.org.ua](http://legal100.org.ua)

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**Space of Opportunities** is an innovation lab in the field of veteran policies and an expert organisation involved in the development and localisation of veteran policy.

Its expert team partnered in launching the Veteran Support Specialist project by developing professional standards, primary and backup documentation, and a training course and preparing both trainers and support specialists.

The organisation also coordinates the Coalition of Veterans' Spaces – a network of 26 service organisations and veteran hubs across different regions of Ukraine. The Coalition includes 8 mobile teams, each staffed with a lawyer, a psychologist, and a social worker.

Website: [pm.in.ua](http://pm.in.ua)

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# Opening remarks

The armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, which has been ongoing since 2014 and assumed a full-scale nature in 2022, has generated unprecedented challenges for our country. According to official data, as of 2025, approximately 1.3 million people already have combat experience<sup>1</sup>, and this figure will continue to grow.

Service members of the Security and Defence Forces make an invaluable contribution to preserving statehood, protecting the population, and safeguarding Ukraine's future as a democratic and sovereign state. This contribution may often entail the loss of health, life prospects, prolonged absence from family life, and forced exclusion from the social, economic, and cultural environment.

As a result, upon returning to civilian life, many veterans face difficulties, including the loss of professional skills or the inability to continue in their previous profession, deterioration in physical or mental well-being, and changes in social status or material condition. At the same time, not all of their needs derive directly from combatant status – they are complex and often combined with other social statuses, which necessitates an individualised approach on the part of the state.

For decades, Ukrainian veteran policy remained fragmented and continued to rely on Soviet-era approaches. It focused primarily on symbolic commemoration of veterans of Soviet wars rather than on establishing an effective system of support. After 2014, these approaches began to change. However, it was only the full-scale war that made evident the need to develop a new public policy aligned with the realities of the time and contemporary challenges.

Today, our state needs to establish a modern, systemic, and multidimensional veteran policy that enables veterans to return to full civilian life. Such a policy should encompass

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<sup>1</sup> Porokhnia, Y. (7 October 2025). The number of people with combatant status in Ukraine has increased to over 1.3 million. Liga.net. [news.liga.net/ua/society/news/v-ukraini-killist-uchasnykiv-boyovykh-diy-zroslo-do-ponad-1-3-mln](https://news.liga.net/ua/society/news/v-ukraini-killist-uchasnykiv-boyovykh-diy-zroslo-do-ponad-1-3-mln)

the restoration of physical and mental well-being, economic self-sufficiency, integration into social life, and the involvement of veterans' families at all stages of this process.

The successful implementation of such a policy requires broad intersectoral cooperation at all levels of governance. Its implementation should involve public authorities, local governments at various levels, businesses, and the public.

This document analyses how veteran policy is implemented at the regional and local levels, identifies existing gaps, and highlights what is already functioning effectively. It provides a detailed examination of current approaches, programmes, and solutions, along with the practical experience of structural units, territorial communities, and participants in pilot projects.

Our objective is to offer public authorities recommendations to help ensure support for veterans and their families is coherent, accessible, and sustainable across all levels of governance.

We call on regions and communities to view veteran policy as a shared responsibility, encompassing education, healthcare, social services, economic development, culture, and everyday engagement.

# Table of Contents

Abstract.....	2
About the authors.....	3
Team of authors.....	5
Opening remarks.....	6
Table of Contents.....	8
Target audience.....	9
Glossary.....	10
List of abbreviations.....	12
Methodology.....	13
<b>SECTION 1 Powers for the implementation of veteran policy at the regional and local levels.....</b>	<b>15</b>
Conclusions and recommendations.....	22
<b>SECTION 2 Pilot projects in the field of veteran policy.....</b>	<b>23</b>
Conclusions and recommendations.....	30
<b>SECTION 3 Implementation of veteran policy at the regional level.....</b>	<b>31</b>
Structural units for veteran policy within OSA (OMA).....	32
Regional (oblast) programmes for supporting veterans and their families.....	37
Conclusions.....	52
<b>SECTION 4 Implementation of veteran policy at the local level.....</b>	<b>54</b>
Models for the implementation of veteran policy in territorial communities.....	55
Analysis of models for implementing veteran policy at the local level.....	60
Analysis of veteran policy measures at the level of territorial communities.....	64
Conclusions.....	69
<b>Key conclusions.....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Recommendations.....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Annexes.....</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Annex 1</b> List of independent structural units responsible for veteran policy within oblast state (military) administrations.....	74
<b>Annex 2</b> List of regional veteran support programmes.....	77
<b>Annex 3</b> List of current regional programmes in Dnipropetrovsk, Lviv, and Poltava Oblasts that provide support to veterans and their family members.....	82
<b>Annex 4</b> Mapping of measures under current regional programmes against well-being environments.....	85
<b>Annex 5</b> Mapping of measures under current national, regional and local programmes for the selected territorial communities, in accordance with the elements of well-being.....	99

# Target audience

**This document will be useful for those who design, shape, and implement veteran policy at the regional and local levels:**

- representatives of state institutions and local authorities at the national level;
- representatives of local authorities.

# Glossary

**Cross-sectoral approach** An approach that ensures veterans and their family members are represented across all spheres and have access to all programmes and services implemented by the state, non-governmental institutions, and businesses.

**Decentralisation** A reform that envisages the transfer of powers, resources, and responsibility from public authorities to local governments in order to enhance the effectiveness of governance.

**Local self-governance** The right and capacity of territorial communities to independently resolve issues of local significance, either directly by residents themselves or through representative local governments elected by them (village, settlement, and city councils), within the framework of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

**Local state administrations (LSAs)** Local executive authorities of general competence, which, within the scope of their powers, exercise executive authority in the territory of the relevant administrative and territorial unit (raion or oblast), and implement powers delegated to them by the relevant council.

**Oblast (Military) Administration (OSA/OMA)** A temporary local body of the state executive authority which exercises executive power in the territory of an oblast and provides leadership in the field of defence, public security, and public order.

**Pilot project** A temporary initiative implemented by the government or a ministry to test new approaches in the field of policy, governance, or service delivery (e.g., pilot projects in rehabilitation, education, or sport for veterans).

**Raion (Military) Administration (RSA/RMA)** A temporary local body of the state executive authority which exercises executive power in the territory of a raion and provides leadership in the field of defence, public security, and public order.

**Structural Veteran Policy Unit within an LSA** A department, division, or unit of an oblast or raion state administration responsible for implementing veteran policy measures in its relevant territory.

**Territorial community (TC)** Residents united by permanent residence within a village, settlement, or city that constitutes an independent administrative and territorial unit, or a voluntary association of residents of several villages, settlements, or cities with a single administrative centre. It is the primary level of local self-governance in Ukraine, with its own governing authorities (village, settlement, and city councils) and an elected head of the community.

**Veteran** A person who directly participated in combat operations to defend the Homeland or took part in combat operations on the territory of other states if such participation was part of Ukraine's international commitments.

**Veteran policy** The declared and described approach of the state to supporting veterans and their families, which sets out the purpose of such support, its target audience, implementation means and mechanisms, and the tools for measuring effectiveness.

**Veteran programme (regional or local)** A targeted or comprehensive programme at the regional or local level that defines the directions, measures, and funding for the support of veterans and their family members.

**Well-being** Categorisation of various needs, necessary for a comprehensive analysis of a person's condition, functionality and the level of satisfaction with various aspects of their life. We distinguish between **military** well-being (during service) and **civilian** well-being (in civilian life). Well-being consists of the following six components: health, relationships and recognition, vocation, material needs, housing and the physical environment, life skills and spirituality. In this Concept, we focus in detail on the first five components, as the sixth – life skills and spirituality (including resilience, long-term planning, and spirituality) – is a cross-cutting component that manifests within all the others.

# List of abbreviations

<b>ASC</b>	Administrative Service Centre
<b>IE</b>	Individual entrepreneur
<b>MI</b>	Municipal institution
<b>OMA</b>	Oblast Military Administration
<b>OSA</b>	Oblast State Administration
<b>PTSD</b>	Post-traumatic stress disorder
<b>RMA</b>	Raion Military Administration
<b>RSA</b>	Raion State Administration
<b>TC</b>	Territorial community

# Methodology

## Goal

To define the framework for implementing veteran policy at the regional and local levels by analysing existing practices, and to propose recommendations for public authorities to ensure its effective implementation.

## Methods

### 1. Desk research

#### We analysed:

- the regulatory and legal framework for implementing veteran policy at the regional and local levels;
- the specific features of implementing state pilot projects in the field of veteran policy that include a territorial component;
- the powers and tasks of structural units responsible for veteran policy within the oblast state (military) administrations;
- regional (oblast) programmes that include a veteran component.

In addition, we **conducted an in-depth review** of the current regional (oblast) programmes in three oblasts from different parts of the country – Dnipropetrovsk, Poltava, and Lviv – focusing, in particular, on elements related to veterans' well-being and support provided at the state level.

We also **reviewed** existing models for implementing veteran policy at the local level, using five territorial communities of one region with different characteristics as examples (an oblast centre, a raion centre, a former raion centre, settlement and village communities). We also **compared veteran policy measures** across these territorial communities, including well-being-related elements and support at the state and regional levels.

## 2. Semi-structured interviews

**We conducted interviews** with the following representatives of the five territorial communities selected for the desk research:

- heads of structural units responsible for veteran policy within the oblast state (military) administrations;
- representatives of territorial communities responsible for the implementation of veteran policy.

Their responses enabled us to clarify specific issues and to identify targeted problems in the implementation of veteran policy. The interview results are presented anonymously, without indicating specific regions or territorial communities.

### **Structure**

**The first section** analyses the current powers of executive authorities and local governments at the regional (oblast) level, as well as of territorial communities (basic-level local governments), in the field of veteran policy.

**The second section** is devoted to an overview of the main state pilot projects in the field of veteran policy that include a territorial component.

**The third section** focuses on the regional (oblast) level, while the **fourth section** considers existing models for implementing veteran policy at the local level.

The document concludes with a concise summary of the study's key findings, along with recommendations for various public authorities to effectively implement veteran policy at the regional and local levels.

# SECTION 1

**Powers for the  
implementation  
of veteran policy  
at the regional  
and local levels**

In 2020, Ukraine established a new administrative and territorial structure as part of a comprehensive decentralisation reform<sup>2</sup>. The reform envisaged a review and optimisation of the structure of territorial organisation of public administration to increase its effectiveness, ensure the financial capacity of local self-governance, and bring services closer to the population<sup>3</sup>.

**As a result of the changes, a three-tier administrative and territorial system was formed in Ukraine:**

<b>The first level</b>	<b>Oblasts</b>	Twenty-four oblasts were retained, along with the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city with special status – Kyiv
<b>The second level</b>	<b>Raions</b>	Instead of 490 raions, 136 enlarged raions were established, including 10 in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea
<b>The third level</b>	<b>Territorial communities</b>	A total of 1,469 capable territorial communities were established (instead of almost 11,000 village, settlement, and city councils), which became the basic level units of local self-governance

**Local governments** now function at every level of the administrative and territorial system. They represent the interests of territorial communities, possess specific powers, and have their own budgets. At the oblast and raion levels, local governments represent the common interests of territorial communities of the oblast and the raion.

During the first stage of the decentralisation reform (2014–2020), most powers and the financial resources required for their implementation were transferred from the raion to the territorial community levels.

<sup>2</sup> Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine “On the Establishment and Liquidation of Raions” No. 807-IX (17 July 2020). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/807-20#Text](http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/807-20#Text)

<sup>3</sup> Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approval of the Concept for Reforming Local Self-Government and the Territorial Organisation of Power in Ukraine” No. 333-r (1 April 2014). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/333-2014-p#Text](http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/333-2014-p#Text)

As a result, starting from 2021, raion-level local governments – raion councils – have de facto lacked both powers and financial resources.

There are no executive committees at the oblast and raion levels either; therefore, their functions are performed by relevant **local state administrations**, which are executive authorities of general competence. Within the scope of their powers, they exercise executive authority in the territory of the relevant administrative and territorial unit and implement powers delegated to them by the relevant council. Local state administrations are established at the oblast and raion levels, as well as in Kyiv and its districts. Following the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, corresponding military administrations were established on the basis of existing **oblast and raion state administrations**<sup>4</sup>.

In light of the full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and the growing number of people with combatant experience, the development and implementation of an effective veteran policy has acquired a systemic and strategic nature. It must cover a wide range of tasks, including benefits, material support, psychological rehabilitation, professional adaptation, employment, housing provision, the development of veteran entrepreneurship, and the recognition of the unique experience of veterans and their families. To ensure the accessibility and quality of these services, it is essential to effectively allocate powers and resources across the national, regional, and local levels.

Unfortunately, **the current legislative framework does not delineate the actual powers** in the field of veteran policy between local governments and executive authorities at different levels of the administrative and territorial system. At the same time, veteran policy constitutes a comprehensive, cross-cutting policy rather than being limited to a single element related solely to the social protection of veterans.

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<sup>4</sup> Decree of the President of Ukraine “On the Establishment of Military Administrations” No. 68/2022 (24 February 2022). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/68/2022#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/68/2022#Text)

For example, the Law of Ukraine “On Local State Administrations”<sup>5</sup> provides that **local state administrations**:

- ensure the implementation of legislation on benefits and assistance for war veterans, discharged service members, reservists, and their families;
- facilitate material and household support and health resort treatment for persons with disabilities and war veterans;
- facilitate the organisation of prosthetic and orthopaedic assistance and the provision of mobility and rehabilitation aids for persons with disabilities.

The Law of Ukraine “On Local Self-Government in Ukraine”<sup>6</sup> defines, inter alia, the following **powers of territorial communities with regard to veterans**:

**a) own (self-governing) powers:**

- assistance to war veterans and to the families of fallen service members in the construction of individual residential houses, the carrying out of major housing repairs, and the purchase of construction materials;
- priority allocation of land plots to them for individual construction, gardening, and horticulture;
- provision of funeral services for war veterans at the expense of local budgets;

**b) delegated powers:** ensuring measures aimed at improving the housing and material and household conditions of war veterans, service members discharged into the reserve or retirement, and families that have lost a breadwinner.

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<sup>5</sup> Law of Ukraine “On Local State Administrations” No. 586-XIV (9 April 1999).  
[zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/586-14](http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/586-14)

<sup>6</sup> Law of Ukraine “On Local Self-Government in Ukraine” No. 280/97-VR (21 May 1997).  
[zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/280/97-ep#Text](http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/280/97-ep#Text)

After completing the first stage of the decentralisation reform, powers were not delineated. Therefore, the actual powers and tasks of local governments and executive authorities at different levels of the administrative and territorial system in the field of sectoral policies are often determined by secondary legislation.

In 2023, the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine issued **a number of guidelines:**

- on the development of regulations concerning independent structural units responsible for veteran policy within local state administrations<sup>7</sup>;
- on the organisation and ensuring the implementation of veteran policy by territorial communities<sup>8</sup>.

Based on their analysis, as well as on the practical experience of the past three years, the following **powers and tasks related to the implementation of veteran policy** can be provisionally identified:

### **Oblast level**

#### **Oblast state (military) administrations:**

- ensure the implementation of legal acts, state programmes, and decisions of the Government and the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine within the territory of the oblast;
- organise interaction and coordination between territorial bodies of central executive authorities and local governments with regard to the introduction of veteran policy;
- develop and implement regional programmes to support veterans and their families.

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<sup>7</sup> Order of the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine “On Approving the Guidelines for the Development of Regulations on Independent Structural Units Responsible for Veteran Policy within Local State Administrations” No. 197 (14 August 2023).

[mva.gov.ua/storage/app/sites/1/uploaded-files/Метод\\_рекомендації\\_підрозділ\\_OBA.pdf](https://mva.gov.ua/storage/app/sites/1/uploaded-files/Метод_рекомендації_підрозділ_OBA.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Order of the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine “On Approving the Guidelines on the Organisation and Ensuring the Implementation of Veteran Policy by Territorial Communities” No. 250 (11 October 2023).

[mva.gov.ua/storage/app/sites/1/uploaded-files/Положення\\_про\\_структурні\\_підрозділи\\_OTГ.pdf](https://mva.gov.ua/storage/app/sites/1/uploaded-files/Положення_про_структурні_підрозділи_OTГ.pdf)

## **Oblast councils:**

- approve regional programmes to support veterans and their families;
- approve oblast budgets;
- establish and maintain communal institutions.

Following the introduction of martial law and the establishment of the oblast state (military) administrations (OSA/OMA), the majority of OMAs have de facto assumed powers related to the approval and amendment of oblast budgets and oblast programmes.

## **Raion level**

### **Raion state (military) administrations:**

- ensure the implementation of legal acts, state programmes, and decisions of the Government and the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine within the territory of the raion;
- organise interaction and coordination between the raion structural units of the central executive authorities and local governments with regard to the implementation of veteran policy;
- perform other tasks delegated by OSA (OMA).

Due to a lack of powers, financial resources, and limited staffing capacity, raion councils, as a rule, do not currently participate in the implementation of veteran policy.

## **Local level**

### **Territorial communities:**

- conduct a needs analysis of veterans and their families (benefits, services, housing, and employment) within the relevant territory;

- develop and implement local programmes to support veterans and their families on the basis of this analysis;
- organise the provision of administrative, social, and other services for veterans and their families (through administrative service centres and social workers);
- facilitate the processing of statuses, benefits, and material assistance;
- support veteran business through access to municipal property, grants, and registers;
- create conditions for the successful transition of veterans to civilian life;
- develop local regulations and organise activities to commemorate the fallen.

# Conclusions and recommendations

The current legislation does not contain clear provisions defining the powers and tasks of local executive authorities and local governments in implementing veteran policy at the regional and local levels.

**The following steps are required for its effective implementation:**

- delineate powers within the system of local governments and executive authorities at different levels of the administrative and territorial system in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity – effectiveness of service delivery and proximity to the end user;
- ensure adequate material, financial, and organisational conditions enabling local governments to exercise their own and delegated powers. This may include, for example, revising the share of personal income tax allocated to local budgets or providing targeted subventions to local budgets.

# SECTION 2

## **Pilot projects in the field of veteran policy**

Despite its strategic importance, the system for implementing veteran policy is currently undergoing reform and the search for optimal instruments. Most often, this happens through piloting individual ideas and initiatives as pilot projects.

A **pilot project** is a temporary initiative implemented to test new approaches, governance models, or digital or social services before they are adopted on a permanent basis. The decision to implement such a project is taken by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The duration of such a project is up to two years.

Below is a brief overview of ongoing pilot projects that may be relevant to the subject of this study.

**1. Organisation of vocational training in vocational education institutions of the State Employment Service<sup>9</sup>**

<b>Target audience</b>	Persons with combatant status and persons with disabilities resulting from war
<b>Coordinators</b>	Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, State Employment Centre
<b>Goal</b>	Support the competitiveness of veterans through vocational training
<b>Source of funding</b>	Funds of the Compulsory State Social Insurance Fund of Ukraine in the event of unemployment

<sup>9</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Implementing a Pilot Project on the Organisation of Vocational Training for Persons with Combatant Status and Persons with Disabilities Resulting from War in Vocational Education Institutions of the State Employment Service” No. 984 (15 September 2023). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/984-2023-n#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/984-2023-n#Text)

**Interim implementation results** (as of early June 2025, according to information from the State Employment Centre)<sup>10</sup>:

Indicator	2024	2025
Number of participants	2,481 people	1,953 people
Project funding	UAH 8,649.6 thousand	UAH 4,882.1 thousand

- all eight vocational education centres of the State Employment Service participated in the project;
- among the 2024 participants, there were 807 unemployed persons, of whom:

246 – found employment	31 – registered as individual entrepreneurs
29 – are undergoing rehabilitation	18 – plan to apply for grant programmes

## 2. Assistance for engagement in physical culture and sports<sup>11</sup>

<b>Target audience</b>	Persons with combatant status and persons with disabilities resulting from war
<b>Coordinator</b>	Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine
<b>Goal</b>	Create conditions for the physical and psychological recovery of veterans and enhance their social integration through participation in sports events
<b>Source of funding</b>	Funds of the Compulsory State Social Insurance Fund of Ukraine in the event of unemployment

<sup>10</sup> Information from the State Employment Service in response to an information request.

<sup>11</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Implementing a Pilot Project on Providing Assistance to Persons with Combatant Status and Persons with Disabilities Resulting from War for Engagement in Physical Culture and Sports” No. 2 (3 January 2025).  
[zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2-2025-n#n21](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2-2025-n#n21)

Within the framework of the project, participants are provided with assistance in the amount of UAH 1500 once per quarter for the duration of the project (until the end of 2026). The funds may be used exclusively for the purchase of physical culture and sports services in Ukraine in cashless form.

**Interim results of implementation** (Q1 2025, according to information from the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine)<sup>12</sup>:

Number of project participants in Q1 2025	Funds used in Q1 2025	Average amount of assistance per person
21,073	UAH 18.1 million	UAH 904.2

The actual amount of funds transferred, corresponding to 24,817 successfully registered applications in Q1, amounted to UAH 37.2 million. However, due to the failure to utilise the funds, UAH 18.2 million was returned to the account of the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine. The service was utilised in 48.9 per cent of cases.

**3. Expanded primary healthcare services to certain categories**<sup>13</sup>

<b>Target audience</b>	Persons who defended the independence, sovereignty, and the territorial integrity of Ukraine
<b>Coordinator</b>	Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine
<b>Goal</b>	Determine the scope and procedure for the provision of expanded primary healthcare services to war veterans, taking into account their specific needs, and assess these services against quality, accessibility, and effectiveness indicators
<b>Authorised implementing bodies</b>	Ministry of Health of Ukraine and the National Health Service of Ukraine

<sup>12</sup> Information from the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine in response to an information request.

<sup>13</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “Certain Issues of the Implementation of a Pilot Project on the Provision of Expanded Primary Healthcare Services to Certain Categories of Persons Who Defended the Independence, Sovereignty, and Territorial Integrity of Ukraine” No. 140 (4 February 2025). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/140-2025-п#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/140-2025-п#Text)

### **The expanded services include:**

- 1) preparing an individual monitoring and support plan, taking into account the state of health, existing chronic conditions, medical history, and risk group classification;
- 2) extended screening for conditions related to the consequences of hostilities, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), hypertension, and chronic pain syndrome;
- 3) psychological support, including individual and group therapy, cognitive behavioural therapy sessions, and programmes for managing stress, anxiety, and depression;
- 4) treating chronic conditions and consequences of combat-related injuries, including consultations with professionals such as orthopaedists and neurologists;
- 5) participating in individual rehabilitation plans for recovery after injuries and illnesses;
- 6) participating in the treatment of diseases and injuries of the musculoskeletal system, including arthritis, arthrosis, and joint diseases.

### **Participants:**

- healthcare facilities, regardless of their form of ownership;
- individual entrepreneurs who have obtained a licence for medical practice and have concluded contracts with the National Health Service of Ukraine (NHSU) for the provision of expanded primary healthcare services.

During project implementation, healthcare facilities provide services funded by the state budget under contracts. An exception applies to services financed under other state budget programmes and local budgets.

## Interim results of implementation (March – April 2025)<sup>14</sup>:

The number of war veterans who utilised the services	Oblasts with the highest coverage	Number of healthcare facilities that joined the project
1,904	Poltava Oblast – 352 Lviv Oblast – 217	633

## 4. Assistance for children's education<sup>15</sup>

<b>Target audience</b>	Children of certain categories of persons who defended the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Ukraine – war veterans, prisoners of war, persons missing in action, fallen (deceased) Defenders, as well as Heroes of the Heavenly Hundred
<b>Coordinator</b>	Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine
<b>Goal</b>	Provide state assistance for obtaining professional pre-higher and higher education for the children of veterans
<b>Duration</b>	18 months

Participation in the pilot project is voluntary for education seekers and educational institutions. The project does not apply to persons studying under a state (regional) funded quota, including those simultaneously enrolled in two or more educational programmes.

As of 18 June 2025, 403 educational institutions had submitted applications to the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine to join the project<sup>16</sup>.

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<sup>14</sup> Information from the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine in response to an information request.

<sup>15</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Implementing a Pilot Project on the Provision of State Assistance for Education to Children of Certain Categories of Persons Who Defended the Independence, Sovereignty, and Territorial Integrity of Ukraine” No. 318 (14 March 2025).  
[zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/318-2025-n#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/318-2025-n#Text)

<sup>16</sup> Information from the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine in response to an information request.

## 5. Transition from military service to civilian life on the basis of educational institutions through education, sports, and rehabilitation<sup>17</sup>

<b>Target audience</b>	War veterans
<b>Coordinator</b>	Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine
<b>Goal</b>	Create an effective model for the integration of veterans into civilian life through specialised education, sports, and rehabilitation programmes delivered by educational institutions

### Key objectives:

- create an adapted educational infrastructure;
- provide support during education and vocational training;
- develop physical health through sports and rehabilitation.

### Participants in the pilot project<sup>18</sup>:

- 1) National University of Ukraine on Physical Education and Sport;
- 2) West Ukrainian National University;
- 3) Kyiv National University of Construction and Architecture;
- 4) National University “Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic”;
- 5) Vasyl Stefanyk Carpathian National University.

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<sup>17</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Implementing a Pilot Project on the Transition of War Veterans from Military Service to Civilian Life on the Basis of Educational Institutions through Education, Sports, and Rehabilitation” No. 104 (30 January 2024).  
[zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/104-2024-r#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/104-2024-r#Text)

<sup>18</sup> Information from the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine in response to an information request.

# Conclusions and recommendations

The implementation of pilot projects is an important tool for testing individual ideas and initiatives that are not currently regulated by legislation. In 2025, a number of projects in the field of veteran policy are being implemented, including those related to state assistance for the education of veterans' children, expanded primary healthcare services for service members and veterans, and assistance for engagement in physical culture and sports.

It is crucial that the results of these projects, including any negative ones, be taken into account when developing legislative and regulatory changes.

# SECTION 3

## **Implementation of veteran policy at the regional level**

# Structural units for veteran policy within OSA (OMA)

In July 2023, the Government adopted a resolution that, inter alia, provides for the establishment of independent structural units for veteran policy within the staffing limits of local state administrations<sup>19</sup>. In pursuance of this resolution (paragraph 3), the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine prepared **Guidelines for Developing Regulations on Independent Structural Units Responsible for Veteran Policy within Local State Administrations** (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines)<sup>20</sup>.

Heads of OSAs (OMAs) were instructed to ensure the establishment of independent structural units for veteran policy (hereinafter referred to as structural units) by 1 October 2023 (paragraph 4). Similar units were to be established within RSAs (RMAs). In 2023, only 12 OSAs (OMAs) established such structural units. As of early July 2025, structural units have been established in all 24 OSAs (OMAs) and 76 RSAs (RMAs)<sup>21</sup>.

The Guidelines stipulate that the type of structural unit (department, division, or unit) and its status as a legal entity of public law are to be determined by the head of the OSA (OMA). Based on the scope of tasks and the authority of the structural unit, it is recommended to establish units with the status and functions of at least a division (paragraph 1.3).

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<sup>19</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "Certain Issues of the Activities of Territorial Authorities of the Ministry of Veterans Affairs and Units For Veteran Policy of the Oblast, Kyiv and Sevastopol City, Raion, and District State Administrations in Kyiv and Sevastopol" No. 702 (11 July 2023). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/702-2023-n#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/702-2023-n#Text)

<sup>20</sup> Guidelines for Developing Regulations on Independent Structural Units Responsible for Veteran Policy within Local State Administrations. Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine. [mva.gov.ua/storage/app/sites/1/uploaded-files/Метод\\_рекомендації\\_підрозділ\\_OBA.pdf](https://mva.gov.ua/storage/app/sites/1/uploaded-files/Метод_рекомендації_підрозділ_OBA.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> Veterans and their families can directly reach out to the structural units responsible for veteran policy in their place of residence for support. Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine. [mva.gov.ua/presenter/category/86-novini/veterani-veteranki-ta-ihni-rodini-mozhut-napryamu-zvernutis-ya-za-pidtrimkou-do-strukturnih-pidrozdiliv-z-pitan-veteranskoi-politiki-za-mistsem-prozhivannya](https://mva.gov.ua/presenter/category/86-novini/veterani-veteranki-ta-ihni-rodini-mozhut-napryamu-zvernutis-ya-za-pidtrimkou-do-strukturnih-pidrozdiliv-z-pitan-veteranskoi-politiki-za-mistsem-prozhivannya)

Among the 24 structural units within OSA (OMA) ([Annex 1](#)):

1 department	18 divisions	4 units
In Vinnytsia OSA (OMA)	In Poltava OSA (OMA) – the Division for Reintegration, Social Protection of Veterans and Internally Displaced Persons	In Zhytomyr, Mykolaiv, Odesa, and Chernihiv OSAs (OMAs)

The type of structural unit affects the number of staff positions. As a rule, a unit employs up to 10 staff members. At the same time, there is no clear correlation between the population size of a region (and, accordingly, the number of veterans) and the type of structural unit established.

The structural unit reports to the head of the OSA (OMA) and is accountable to and overseen by the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine (paragraph 3.2). It implements and coordinates programmes and measures for the social protection of veterans and their families and safeguards their rights and freedoms, including during the transition from military service to civilian life. Support is based on a multidimensional, comprehensive approach aimed at preventing social and economic exclusion and at supporting and facilitating reintegration into communities and families (paragraph 3.5).

**When forming the staff, it is recommended to take into account the following statuses of candidates for positions within the structural unit:**

- war veteran;
- family member of a veteran;
- family member of a fallen (deceased) war veteran;
- family member of a fallen (deceased) Defender of Ukraine.

“In our division, in practice, only I come from the veteran community, as I am the wife of a veteran and an active service member. I cannot say that other staff members approach their work formally. However, feeling veterans’ problems from the inside and understanding their specific nature is very important,”  
said the head of an OMA structural unit from central Ukraine.

“At the oblast level, much communication takes place through informal networks. As a former service member, I am present in most of these networks, which allows me to track current needs and respond quickly. These networks include entrepreneurs and civil society actors, and everyone expresses their views on events that have affected them,” **said the head of an OMA structural unit from western Ukraine.**

Most OSAs (OMAs) have already approved regulations on the structural unit based on the model proposed in the Guidelines, with some adopting them with minor differences.

At the same time, the Guidelines do not define tasks (paragraph 3.7) and powers (paragraph 3.9) of the structural unit that would ensure, in the implementation of public veteran policy at the regional level, compliance with one of its core principles – cross-sectoral approach. This is particularly important given the diversity of statuses and needs of veterans and their family members, as well as the need to ensure access to all programmes and services implemented and provided at the regional and local levels.

In other words, the structural unit **lacks coordinating (horizontal) powers that would ensure the cross-cutting nature of veteran policy**, rather than merely “encapsulating” it within social and other issues envisaged by the relevant regional veteran programme.

**In particular, it is important that the Guidelines grant structural units the following powers:**

- prepare proposals for draft state target, sectoral, and regional programmes related to state veteran policy, as well as social protection, education, health care, culture and spirituality, physical culture and sports, support for entrepreneurship, employment, and regional and local development;
- monitor and evaluate regional programmes with regard to their accessibility for veterans and their family members, and prepare proposals for amendments to such programmes where necessary;

- ensure inter-agency and cross-sectoral engagement in the implementation of public veteran policy, and take into account the statuses and needs of veterans and their family members in the implementation of other sectoral policies at the regional level.

In turn, such additional powers require appropriate staffing and organisational resources within the structural unit – more than 10 staff members on the payroll, as well as a certain level of institutional capacity, including well-established processes and continuous staff training.

“I mean, of course, we have areas such as sports, rehabilitation, memorialisation, and commemoration. In practice, we deal with them only on paper when we receive requests. But in the way I would like, as it should be, as the Ministry sets the tasks, unfortunately, we simply do not have the physical capacity. At present, we still have two vacancies,” **said the head of an OMA structural unit from central Ukraine.**

No less important is the coordination of the work of RSA (RMA) units responsible for implementing veteran policy, as well as engagement with territorial communities, that is, **vertical coordination**. During the interviews, we did not identify a single model of such coordination and observed differing roles of RSA (RMA) units within it.

For example, according to respondents from OSA (OMA) structural units across different parts of Ukraine, raion units sometimes coordinate territorial communities. In another oblast, however, coordination and direct work with territorial communities are ensured by the oblast-level unit.

“At the initial stages, everyone communicated with me. I engaged directly with all the executors of the veteran policy. We created rapid response channels for this purpose. And to this day, I have almost entirely transferred community coordination to the raions, namely the corresponding structural units. They have all been established, are fully functioning, and all functions have been transferred to them,” **said the head of an OMA structural unit from eastern Ukraine.**

“As a department, we are currently working directly with territorial communities. It is difficult, time-consuming, and resource-intensive. I really would not want to lose the component of the raion state administrations. Recently, we held a large meeting (with over 120 people: community representatives, officials responsible for veteran policy, raion administrations, and specialists in support services) to discuss common issues in veteran policy and to align everyone into a unified team. Then, there was a separate meeting with raion state administrations to discuss which issues we are forwarding to RSAs. Then, they control them with the communities and report back to us. We are currently searching for this model,” said the head of an OMA structural unit from central Ukraine.

“We are in the process of identifying responsible persons for the veteran area within the territorial communities to ensure clarity in this matter. Sometimes people would say, ‘Sorry, I am not responsible for this; it is not my area of responsibility.’ Clearly, this needs to be a local government official, not a veteran support specialist. We will then involve RSAs in this process and define which issues we will handle directly and which ones we will address through the RSAs,” said the head of an OMA structural unit from western Ukraine.

“From the raion, we are just receiving a duplicate of what comes from the oblast. Moreover, if you want to clarify or find out something, they will 99% not be able to help you in the raion, you have to call the oblast office,” said a representative of one of the territorial communities.

As of today, there are dedicated structural units for the implementation of veteran policy in all oblast and most raion state (military) administrations. At the oblast level, these structural units are usually established as divisions, and occasionally as units. According to the Guidelines, the current tasks of the oblast structural units do not yet ensure the cross-sectoral approach and cross-cutting nature of veteran policy at the regional level – horizontal coordination. Other limiting factors include the staffing capacity of certain structural units and their roles within RSAs (RMAs).

# Regional (oblast) programmes for supporting veterans and their families

**Regional target programmes** have been a standard tool for implementing public policy across various sectors of the economy or the socio-cultural sphere at the regional level over the past 20 years. It consists of a set of interconnected tasks and measures, coordinated by timelines and resource provision with all involved executors<sup>22</sup>. Such programmes are components of the annual development programme of the relevant region.

A programme is considered comprehensive if it integrates several related areas within the corresponding sector. For example, a comprehensive rural development programme covers agribusiness development, rural economy, and improving transportation accessibility for remote rural settlements.

The programme development initiator may be a local executive authority – OSA (OMA) or its structural unit, or a local government – the oblast council.

Since 2015, after the adoption of the **Law of Ukraine “On the Principles of Public Regional Policy,”** **regional development programmes must also be developed at the regional level.** These programmes include long-term tasks and actions aimed at achieving the objectives of the regional development strategy. Programmes are also an integral part of the Action Plan for implementing this strategy and are introduced through relevant projects.

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<sup>22</sup> Order of the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine “On Approving the Guidelines on the Procedure for Developing Regional Target Programmes, Monitoring, and Reporting on Their Implementation” No. 367 (4 December 2006). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v0367665-06#Text](http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v0367665-06#Text)

However, in practice, both documents are still used, and the adjectives “target” and “comprehensive” are also applied to regional development programmes designed to achieve the goals of the regional development strategy.

As of early July 2025, almost all regions of Ukraine have relevant **regional (oblast) programmes for supporting veterans** (hereinafter referred to as veteran programmes). However, there is no information about such programmes on the official websites of Donetsk and Luhansk OSAs (OMAs). In Zaporizhzhia Oblast, the Target Programme for Public Social Support in Zaporizhzhia Oblast for 2025–2029<sup>23</sup> is in effect, which, among other things, includes several areas of support for veterans and their families.

The analysis of veteran programmes revealed significant **unevenness** across all possible comparison parameters, including areas and measures, sources of funding, implementation timelines, co-executors, and functional and structural features. As a result, it is not possible to functionally compare or contrast them, and it is difficult to analyse how they address various aspects of well-being. More details on veteran programmes can be found in [Annex 2](#).

Most regions use a toolkit of comprehensive programmes to implement veteran support policies, covering several interconnected areas and target groups, integrating social, economic, medical, educational, and other components. The developer of a comprehensive programme may include local governments, territorial units of central executive authorities, and public organisations as co-executors and provide for funding sources not only from the oblast budget but also from local budgets, such as those of territorial communities.

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<sup>23</sup> Order of the Head of the Oblast State Administration, Head of Zaporizhzhia OMA “Target Programme for Public Social Support in Zaporizhzhia Oblast for 2025–2029” No. 1004 (20 November 2024). [dszn-zoda.gov.ua/sites/default/files/loadfiles/201124n1004d\\_2.pdf](https://dszn-zoda.gov.ua/sites/default/files/loadfiles/201124n1004d_2.pdf)

## Peculiarities of regional programmes

Advantages	Disadvantages
Avoidance of duplication, especially between levels of government	Complexity in the administration and coordination of co-executors, requiring high capacity from the responsible executor
Using the advantages of multi-level governance (co-financing of activities or projects from different levels of budgets)	
Possibility of attracting non-budgetary funds	

It is worth noting that in 10 regions, the responsible executor of veteran programmes is the Social Protection Department, not the structural unit for veteran policy. In some cases, this can be explained by the fact that the veteran programme was approved before the establishment of such a unit, or by insufficient staffing and organisational capacity within the structural unit.

Another risk in developing and implementing the veteran programme by the Social Protection Department is its **focus primarily on addressing the social issues** of veterans and their families. This approach potentially contradicts the declared principles of the cross-sectoral approach and human-centricity in veteran policy and does not contribute to the tasks of reintegrating veterans into active civilian life, restoring their economic and social capacity, physical and mental health, and involving their families in all of these processes.

The broad toolkit of comprehensive regional (oblast) programmes does not always cover the full range of needs and problems faced by veterans and their families. As a result, these needs must be addressed in other **(sectoral) oblast programmes** (hereinafter referred to as sectoral programmes). For example, support for entrepreneurial initiatives of veterans and their families is typically part of regional small and medium-sized business development programmes or competitiveness programmes, while providing subsidised loans for the purchase, construction, or renovation of housing (in rural areas) is part of the “Vlasnyi Dim” oblast programme.

In each oblast, there are usually several regional programmes (at least three) that include measures to support veterans and/or their families. We will now look at similar programmes operating in 2025 across three oblasts from different parts of the country – Dnipropetrovsk, Poltava, and Lviv ([Annex 3](#)) – with elements of veteran well-being ([Annex 4](#)).

Areas covered by regional veteran support programmes

1. Material assistance	2. Housing	3. Housing and utility services
4. Transportation	5. Education	6. Employment
7. Commemoration	8. Health	9. Leisure

**1. Material assistance**

Various forms of material assistance are provided to veterans and their families. This assistance is included in the regional programmes of all the oblasts analysed. The amount and intervals (one-time, annual, or monthly) depend on the specific features of the veteran’s status (disability, death, or captivity). The list of types and other features (beneficiaries, amount, and intervals) of material assistance within each region is unique, which makes it impossible to compare them.

Material assistance is included in both veteran programmes (e.g., in Lviv Oblast) and in the measures of targeted social protection programmes (Dnipropetrovsk and Poltava Oblasts). The payment amount and procedure may be determined by the relevant programme or by an internal document of the structural unit that administers it.

The presence of material assistance in the oblast programme **implies the involvement of a centre for the accrual and distribution of social payments** – an institution subordinate to the relevant Social Protection Department. Therefore, among the analysed regions, all programmes that include material assistance are administered by the social protection departments.

**Two factors are crucial for the effectiveness of material assistance within oblast programmes:**

- the allocation and payment of assistance only when there are no funds for these purposes in the territorial community programmes (which helps avoid duplication and concentrate oblast budget resources on residents of financially insolvent communities);
- the establishment of the amount of material assistance based on the individual needs of the veteran, their family, and not just their veteran status (this primarily concerns the amount of periodic – monthly and annual – payments).

**Example 1 from the Procedure for Providing Targeted Assistance for Rehabilitation or Health Resort Treatment for Persons with Disabilities Resulting from War<sup>24</sup>**

Assistance is provided and paid to persons with disabilities resulting from war who are registered or actually reside in Lviv Oblast, provided that there are no approved local programmes for rehabilitation, health resort treatment, or funds for these purposes, and that there is no monetary compensation available for the applicant or recipient to use.

**Example 2 from the Procedure for Using Funds for Social Support of Families of Fallen (Deceased) Defenders of Ukraine<sup>25</sup>**

Assistance is provided to each family member of a fallen (deceased) Defender of Ukraine if the average monthly total income of such a family per member over the three-month period, during which the income is considered at the date of assistance allocation, does not exceed four times the minimum subsistence level.

<sup>24</sup> Order of the Head of Lviv OMA “On Amending the Procedures for Implementing Measures of the Comprehensive Social Support Programme for ATO (JFO) Participants and Their Families, ATO Volunteer Fighters, and Families of Heroes of the Heavenly Hundred for 2021–2025” No. 200/0/5-22VA (20 July 2022). [hloda.gov.ua/documents/35536](https://hloda.gov.ua/documents/35536)

<sup>25</sup> Order of the Head of Dnipropetrovsk OMA “Procedure for Using Funds to Provide Social Support for Families of Fallen (Deceased) Defenders of Ukraine” No. R-89/03-25 (26 February 2025). [adm.dp.gov.ua/storage/app/media/Administratsiya/Strukturni20pidrozdily/DSZN/Poriadok20nadannia20materialnoi20dopomohy20chlenam20simei20tsyvilnykh20hromadian\\_\\_\\_/24.03.2025/89-26.03.2025.pdf](https://adm.dp.gov.ua/storage/app/media/Administratsiya/Strukturni20pidrozdily/DSZN/Poriadok20nadannia20materialnoi20dopomohy20chlenam20simei20tsyvilnykh20hromadian___/24.03.2025/89-26.03.2025.pdf)

## 2. Housing

The state has envisaged various programmes for veterans and their family members who require improved housing conditions. These programmes may be accessed subject to registration on the housing waiting list. As a rule, such programmes are co-financed to varying degrees at the regional and local levels.

### State housing programmes for veterans

Programme “Vlasnyi Dim”	Affordable mortgage programme “eOselia”	Preferential youth housing loans
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#### Programme “Vlasnyi Dim”<sup>26</sup>

Provides long-term preferential loans (3%) for individual developers in rural areas. For service members during the special period, the interest rate is 0%. Veterans have priority entitlement to receive the loan.

To co-finance the loan at the regional level, relevant programmes are adopted, which are currently in effect in Lviv and Poltava oblasts. In Lviv Oblast, in particular, persons with combatant status may receive interest-free loans under such a programme. Dnipropetrovsk Oblast currently has no regional programme for co-financing loans for individual developers in rural areas (the previous programme<sup>27</sup> ended in 2020).

#### Affordable mortgage programme “eOselia”<sup>28</sup>

Under its terms, a veteran may purchase housing with a minimum down payment of 20 per cent and obtain a mortgage for up to 20 years at an annual interest rate of 7%.

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<sup>26</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approving the Rules for Providing Long-Term Loans to Individual Housing Developers in Rural Areas” No. 1597 (5 October 1998). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1597-98-n#Text](http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1597-98-n#Text)

<sup>27</sup> Decision of the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Council “On the Regional Programme for the Development of Housing Construction in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast for 2015–2020” No. 609-29/VI (23 January 2015). [oblrada.dp.ua/official-records/decisions/45/1175](http://oblrada.dp.ua/official-records/decisions/45/1175)

<sup>28</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “Certain Issues of Ensuring Affordable Mortgage Lending for Citizens of Ukraine by Private Joint Stock Company ‘Ukrainian Financial Housing Company’” No. 856 (2 August 2022). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/856-2022-n#Text](http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/856-2022-n#Text)

The conditions of this programme have caused dissatisfaction within the veteran community, primarily due to the size of the down payment (20%), which often constitutes the main barrier to participation<sup>29</sup>, as well as the interest rate, which is higher than that applied to contract service members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (3%). According to information provided by Deputy Minister of Veterans Affairs Ruslan Prykhodko, only 270 veterans made use of the programme over a two-year period<sup>30</sup>.

In some cases, veterans and service members may benefit from **partial compensation for the interest rate** as part of the regional programmes<sup>31</sup>:

- **Zakarpattia Oblast** – 3% for service members, contract service members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, wounded persons, persons with disabilities resulting from war, and internally displaced persons;
- **Lviv Oblast** – 3% for service members, contract service members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and law enforcement personnel, war veterans, persons with combatant status, persons with disabilities resulting from war, and internally displaced persons;
- **Odesa Oblast** – 3% for service members, contract service members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and law enforcement personnel;
- **Poltava Oblast** – 3% for service members, contract service members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and law enforcement personnel, war veterans, persons with combatant status, persons with disabilities resulting from war, and internally displaced persons;
- **Sumy Oblast** – 3% for Defenders of Ukraine and family members of fallen Defenders;

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<sup>29</sup> Problematic Aspects of the “eOselia” Programme: Why Preferential Lending Is Not Accessible to War Veterans (5 November 2024). BezBrekhnii. [without-lie.info/kontrol-vidnovlennia/problemni-aspekty-prohramy-ieoselia-chomu-veteranam-viynny-ne-dostupne-pilhove-kredytuvannia](https://without-lie.info/kontrol-vidnovlennia/problemni-aspekty-prohramy-ieoselia-chomu-veteranam-viynny-ne-dostupne-pilhove-kredytuvannia)

<sup>30</sup> Ruslan Prykhodko on veteran policy, veteran support programmes, housing, benefits, and professionals. Presentation at the applied workshop “New Instruments of Veteran Policy for Relocated Communities” (21 January 2025). Space of Opportunities. [youtu.be/lok4E4hsKck?si=zQJEcXFzUnRy2EMP](https://youtu.be/lok4E4hsKck?si=zQJEcXFzUnRy2EMP)

<sup>31</sup> Ukrainian Financial Housing Company: Current compensation programmes. [ukrfinzhytlo.in.ua/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/MB-prohramy-dlia-saytu\\_06.2025.pdf](https://ukrfinzhytlo.in.ua/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/MB-prohramy-dlia-saytu_06.2025.pdf)

- **Kharkiv Oblast:**
  - 3% for service members, contract service members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
  - 6% for war veterans, persons with combatant status, persons with disabilities resulting from war, and families of fallen (deceased) veterans and Defenders of Ukraine;
- **Chernivtsi Oblast** – 3% for service members, contract service members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and law enforcement personnel, war veterans, persons with combatant status, persons with disabilities resulting from war, and internally displaced persons.

### **Preferential youth housing loans**

The responsible implementing body of the programme is the State Specialised Financial Institution “State Fund for the Promotion of Youth Housing Construction”<sup>32</sup>.

Regional programmes promoting youth housing lending operate in most oblasts, including Lviv and Poltava Oblasts, and co-finance the provision of long-term housing loans to young people or young families (up to 35 years of age). **Loan conditions are as follows:**

- the interest rate is 3% per annum (paid by the borrower who has no children);
- a borrower with one child is exempt from paying interest on the loan;
- for a borrower with two children, public budget funds additionally reimburse 25% of the outstanding loan obligations at the time the benefit is applied;
- for a borrower with three or more children, public budget funds additionally reimburse 50% of the outstanding loan obligations at the time the benefit is applied.

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<sup>32</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On the Procedure for Granting Preferential Long-Term Loans to Young Families and Single Young Citizens for the Construction (Reconstruction) and Purchase of Housing” No. 584 (29 May 2001). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/584-2001-п#Text](http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/584-2001-п#Text)

In Poltava Oblast, under amendments to the regional youth housing lending programme, persons with combatant status aged 35 or younger are entitled to priority access to loans.

In Lviv Oblast, under the Comprehensive Veteran Support Programme<sup>33</sup>, certain groups of Defenders may purchase housing under co-financing arrangements with the budgets of territorial communities, with the level of co-financing depending on the fiscal capacity of the budget of the relevant territorial community.

At the regional level, programmes are in place to support veterans and their families in improving their housing conditions. At the same time, a detailed analysis of these programmes confirms the existence of significant interregional differences. In particular, interest rate compensation under the affordable mortgage programme “eOselia” is available in only six regions. At the same time, the key barrier to participation remains the size of the initial down payment on the loan, the abolition or reduction of which requires a corresponding decision by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Improving the housing conditions of veterans and their families is a complex, long-term task that requires substantial resources. For this reason, it is important to combine the efforts of the state, regions, territorial communities and veterans and their families. This can be achieved, inter alia, through the instruments of regional programmes, which enables to mobilise funding from budgets at different levels, as well as extrabudgetary sources.

### 3. Housing and utility services

Benefits for housing and utility services for veterans and their families are envisaged by the Law of Ukraine “On the Status of War Veterans and Guarantees of Their Social Protection”<sup>34</sup>. Certain benefits are also

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<sup>33</sup> Decision of the Lviv Oblast Council “Comprehensive Programme of Social Support in Lviv Oblast for ATO (JFO) Participants, ATO Volunteer Fighters, Defenders of Ukraine, Members of Their Families, as well as Families of the Heroes of the Heavenly Hundred for 2021–2025” No. 53 (18 February 2021). [loda.gov.ua/documents/51533](https://loda.gov.ua/documents/51533)

<sup>34</sup> Law of Ukraine “On the Status of War Veterans and Guarantees of Their Social Protection” No. 3551-XII (22 October 1993). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3551-12#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3551-12#Text)

established by individual decisions of local governments at the basic level (territorial communities). As a result, this area of well-being is largely unavailable in regional programmes, or its implementation is entrusted to the respective village, settlement, and city councils.

#### 4. Transportation

The Law of Ukraine “On the Status of War Veterans and Guarantees of Their Social Protection” [Article 12(7)]<sup>35</sup> guarantees the following types of free travel:

- on all types of urban passenger transport and public road transport in rural areas;
- on suburban rail and water transport;
- on suburban and intercity bus routes, including intra-raion, intra-oblast and inter-oblast routes, regardless of distance and place of residence.

To take advantage of this opportunity, a standard-form certificate is required and, where an automated fare accounting system has been introduced, an electronic free travel ticket is also required.

Pursuant to Article 92 of the Budget Code of Ukraine, preferential travel for certain categories of citizens constitutes an expenditure item of local budgets and may be financed from all local budgets<sup>36</sup>. At the same time, local governments effectively have no right to independently determine the method and scope of granting benefits in line with the needs of the territorial community and the local budget’s capacity, while an obligation to finance them already arises.

Some oblast administrations have initiated the provision of appropriate free electronic cards to beneficiaries to enable them to be accounted for through territorial communities. At the same time, representatives of territorial communities themselves treat this initiative with caution,

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<sup>35</sup> Law of Ukraine “On the Status of War Veterans and Guarantees of Their Social Protection” No. 3551-XII (22 October 1993). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3551-12#Text](http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3551-12#Text)

<sup>36</sup> Budget Code of Ukraine No. 2456-VI (8 July 2010). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2456-17#Text](http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2456-17#Text)

as they expect that funding will eventually be fully shifted to their local budgets.

“This is a complex issue for us. On the one hand, the state guarantees veterans the right to free travel on public transport, including all types of public transport available in settlements, as well as suburban public transport and intercity buses. On the other hand, the oblast military administration proposes that territorial communities provide each veteran with a plastic “eVeteran” card for accounting purposes. This raises concerns, as it will likely mean that funding for this benefit will be “shifted” to territorial communities over time,” said a representative of one of the territorial communities (a similar view was expressed by almost all representatives of territorial communities during the interviews).

## 5. Education

At the national level, state targeted support is provided for obtaining vocational and higher education for war veterans and their children<sup>37</sup>, along with the launch of a corresponding pilot project offering state assistance for tuition to children (for obtaining professional pre-higher and higher education)<sup>38</sup>. As a result, oblast programmes typically focus on non-formal education for veterans and their families.

In this context, a logical example is the Comprehensive Programme for Supporting War Veterans, Their Families, Families of Fallen (Deceased) War Veterans, and Families of Fallen (Deceased) Defenders of Ukraine in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast for 2024–2028.

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<sup>37</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On the Provision of State Targeted Support to Certain Categories of Citizens for Obtaining Vocational and Higher Education” No. 975 (23 November 2016). [kmu.gov.ua/npas/249614440](https://kmu.gov.ua/npas/249614440)

<sup>38</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Implementing a Pilot Project on the Provision of State Assistance for Education to Children of Certain Categories of Persons Who Defended the Independence, Sovereignty, and Territorial Integrity of Ukraine” No. 318 (4 February 2025). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/318-2025-п#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/318-2025-п#Text)

The organisation of education for war veterans, family members of such individuals, family members of fallen (deceased) war veterans, and family members of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine to obtain a Master's degree based on their previously obtained Bachelor's degree in higher education institutions in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast.

**Responsible for the implementation of the measure:** Veteran Policy Division of the Oblast State Administration, Department of Education and Science of the Oblast State Administration, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Council (by agreement), raion state administrations, executive authorities of village, settlement, and city councils (by agreement), and higher education institutions (by agreement).

**Total funding (2024–2028):** UAH 17,860 thousand (source – oblast budget).

## 6. Employment

Regional programmes provide a range of measures for the **employment** of veterans and their families, as well as support for their entrepreneurial initiatives.

As a rule, the relevant oblast employment centre is responsible for implementing employment measures within its functional duties and at the expense of the State Social Unemployment Insurance Fund.

**These measures include the following tasks:**

- help increase the competitiveness of Defenders of Ukraine, in particular, by providing a training voucher (voucher amount not exceeding UAH 30,280)<sup>39</sup>;
- assist in the employment of Defenders of Ukraine, including involving consultants for this purpose;

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<sup>39</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approving the Procedure for Issuing Vouchers to Support the Competitiveness of Certain Categories of Citizens in the Labour Market" No. 207 (20 March 2013). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/207-2013-n#Text](http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/207-2013-n#Text)

- implement tools for stimulating employment of Defenders of Ukraine through compensating employers for part of the salary<sup>40</sup> or a single social contribution<sup>41</sup>.

Measures to **support the entrepreneurial initiatives** of veterans and their families are typically included in regional programmes that support small and medium-sized enterprises. These can be implemented by the relevant oblast employment centres through the state programme “eRobota” – “Grant for Starting a Business”<sup>42</sup>.

In addition, in Lviv and Poltava Oblasts, within the relevant programmes in the sector of agro-industrial development, veterans and their families are offered support in starting (developing) farming or agricultural businesses.

Initiatives for collaboration with private employers and their associations have been launched in almost every region. The goal is to support veterans in mastering new specialities and securing further employment. One such example is the collaboration between Dnipropetrovsk OSA (OMA) and EPAM Campus<sup>43</sup>, which offers free IT training with subsequent employment. This course has been running for the second year in a row, and the number of participants has tripled during the programme’s implementation.

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<sup>40</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approving the Procedure for Providing Compensation to Employers for Employing Registered Unemployed” No. 124 (10 February 2023). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/124-2023-n#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/124-2023-n#Text)

<sup>41</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “Certain Issues of Compensating Employers for the Single Contribution for Compulsory State Social Insurance for Employment to New Jobs” No. 338 (18 April 2023). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/338-2023-n#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/338-2023-n#Text)

<sup>42</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “Certain Issues of Providing Grants to Businesses” No. 738 (21 June 2022). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/738-2022-n#n19](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/738-2022-n#n19)

<sup>43</sup> Veterans of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast are invited to master an IT profession for free (5 March 2025). Dnipropetrovsk Oblast State Administration. [adm.dp.gov.ua/news/veteraniv-dnipropetrovshchyny-zaproshuiut-bezkoshtovno-opanuvaty-it-profesiiu](https://adm.dp.gov.ua/news/veteraniv-dnipropetrovshchyny-zaproshuiut-bezkoshtovno-opanuvaty-it-profesiiu)

## 7. Commemoration

The implementation of commemoration activities is usually a component of veteran programmes.

**These activities may include:**

- the arrangement and improvement of memorial complexes, memorials, and avenues of living memory (Dnipropetrovsk Oblast);
- the construction of memorial markers on the graves of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine (Lviv Oblast).

At the same time, the main commemoration activities and related expenditures are typically provided at the local level.

## 8. Health

Most healthcare facilities at the tertiary (highly specialised) level are municipally owned by oblast councils. Therefore, their development is always part of the relevant regional programmes. However, without in-depth professional examination, it is difficult to understand the specific measures intended to ensure quality, specialised treatment for veterans.

**At the regional level, veterans are usually provided with:**

- specialised multi-disciplinary health care;
- rehabilitation services during the acute rehabilitation period in specialised departments of municipal healthcare facilities at the secondary and tertiary levels of medical assistance (cardiology, neurosurgery, neurology, and psychiatric care).

Oblast budgets often fund the provision of dental prosthetics for complex cases using expensive, modern materials and technologies, along with additional treatment not covered by the National Health Service of Ukraine.

## 9. Leisure

At the regional level, general oblast-wide sporting and mass events are organised for veterans and their families. Regional funding also typically covers the participation of veterans' sports teams in national and international tournaments.

Oblast councils are often the founders of large cultural institutions (such as theatres and museums), which allows veterans and their families to visit these institutions free of charge and participate in special events.

At the regional level, active leisure and emotional recovery tourism events are also organised, including hikes and eco-trail excursions.

# Conclusions

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**1** As of today, there are dedicated structural units for the implementation of veteran policy in all oblast and most raion state (military) administrations. At the oblast level, these structural units are usually established as divisions, and occasionally as units. According to the Guidelines, current tasks of the oblast structural units do not yet completely ensure the cross-sectoral approach and cross-cutting nature of veteran policy at the regional level, due to horizontal coordination.

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**2** Nearly all regions of Ukraine have corresponding regional (oblast) programmes to support veterans, which vary significantly across a range of comparison parameters, including directions and measures, funding sources, implementation timelines, (co)executors, and functional and structural characteristics. As a result, it is not possible to functionally compare or contrast them, and it is difficult to analyse how they address various aspects of well-being.

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**3** In 10 regions, the responsible executor of the veteran support programme is the Social Protection Department, rather than the structural unit responsible for veteran policy. This may indicate insufficient personnel and organisational capacity within the structural unit. A potential threat to the development and implementation of such programmes by the social protection unit (department) is the focus on addressing primarily the social problems of veterans and their families. This approach potentially contradicts the declared principles of the cross-sectoral approach and human-centricity

in veteran policy and does not contribute to the tasks of reintegrating veterans into active civilian life, restoring their economic and social capacity, physical and mental health, and involving their families in all of these processes.

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**4** The analysis of measures within regional programmes providing support to veterans and their families in Dnipropetrovsk, Lviv, and Poltava Oblasts, namely in the field of well-being (mapping), did not reveal any systemic duplications with the tools offered at the national level. However, it further confirmed significant differences in the functional and structural elements of regional programmes across regions. These differences may potentially lead to certain spheres of well-being not being considered in regional programmes.

# SECTION 4

## **Implementation of veteran policy at the local level**

# Models for the implementation of veteran policy in territorial communities

The European Charter of Local Self-Government<sup>44</sup> became a binding legislative instrument for Ukraine effective 1 January 1998. It establishes a number of fundamental principles that shape how local authorities operate. In particular, Article 6 provides that “local authorities shall be able to determine their own internal administrative structures in order to adapt them to local needs and ensure effective management.”

In October 2023, the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine issued **Guidelines on the Organisation and Ensuring the Implementation of the Veteran Policy by Territorial Communities**<sup>45</sup>, which recommended that territorial communities:

- establish a structural unit for veteran policy within the approved organisational structure and staffing levels;
- designate a deputy head of the local council responsible for veteran policy;
- include a representative of a local veterans’ civil society organisation in the executive committee of the local council;
- establish direct communication between local veterans’ civil society organisations and the head of the community through an advisory mechanism (with one of the advisers appointed on a pro bono basis from among representatives of a local veterans’ public organisation).

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<sup>44</sup> European Charter of Local Self-Government (15 October 1985). Ratified by the Law of Ukraine No. 452/97-VR of 15 July 1997. [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994\\_036#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_036#Text)

<sup>45</sup> Guidelines on the Organisation and Ensuring the Implementation of the Veteran Policy by Territorial Communities. Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine. [mva.gov.ua/storage/app/sites/1/uploaded-files/.pdf](https://mva.gov.ua/storage/app/sites/1/uploaded-files/.pdf)

In June 2024, the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine updated the Guidelines for the Establishment and Functioning of Veteran Spaces<sup>46</sup>, proposing unified approaches to organising the activities of such spaces and recommendations on the provision of certain services to ensure their standardisation.

A **Veteran Space** is a multifunctional facility, the purpose of which is the reintegration of veterans and their families. In these spaces, they receive informational and consulting support, as well as rehabilitation and adaptation services. The founders of such spaces can be business entities of various forms of ownership. **The main areas of activity may include the following:**

Informational and consulting support for visitors to the space	Psychological assistance for visitors to the space	Legal assistance
Physical and sports rehabilitation	Professional adaptation of visitors to the space, including the development of digital literacy skills	Organisation of leisure and active recreation

According to the information provided by the Space of Opportunities NGO, as of mid-2025, approximately 50 veteran spaces are operating in Ukraine, most of which have the legal form of a municipal institution. Specifically, 8 are at the oblast level and 37 at the level of territorial communities<sup>47</sup>.

<sup>46</sup> Order of the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine “On Approving the Guidelines for the Establishment and Functioning of Veteran Spaces” No. 168 (5 June 2024). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v0168923-24#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v0168923-24#Text)

<sup>47</sup> Space of Opportunities (2025). Ukrainian Experience in Shaping Veteran Policy (Study). [pm.in.ua/project/ukrayinskyi-dosvid-formuvannya-veteranskoyi-polityky-aktualni-pytannya-reintegratsiyi-adaptatsiyi-reabilitatsiyi-veteraniv](https://pm.in.ua/project/ukrayinskyi-dosvid-formuvannya-veteranskoyi-polityky-aktualni-pytannya-reintegratsiyi-adaptatsiyi-reabilitatsiyi-veteraniv)

For the creation of six veteran spaces in 2025, an appropriate subvention to local budgets has been allocated, amounting to UAH 450 million<sup>48</sup>.

**The funds from the subvention are intended for:**

- constructing new facilities based on an approved reuse project;
- preparatory and construction works, connection to utility networks;
- preparing design documentation and its expert examination.

**Conditions for receiving the subvention:**

- co-funding from local budgets in an amount no less than 40% of the total construction cost;
- availability of land that is not included in the list of territories where hostilities are taking place or are temporarily occupied;
- commissioning of the facility no later than 1 December 2025, etc.

In August 2024, the **Procedure for Ensuring the Activities of Specialists Supporting War Veterans and Persons Discharged from Service**<sup>49</sup> was approved, which, inter alia, determined the places of employment of such specialists, addressing one of the problematic issues of the pilot project for veteran assistants<sup>50</sup>.

A Support Specialist is an employee of a municipal budget-sustained institution (facility) or a municipal non-commercial enterprise, including those from among healthcare facilities, founded by a village, settlement, city, raion, or district (if established) council. A Support Specialist may also be employed by a municipal institution (facility or non-profit municipal enterprise) founded by the relevant oblast council.

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<sup>48</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approving the Procedure and Conditions for Providing Subventions from the State Budget to Local Budgets in 2025 for Ensuring the Activities of Specialists Supporting War Veterans and Persons Discharged from Service and Certain Measures for Supporting Persons Who Defended the Independence, Sovereignty, and Territorial Integrity of Ukraine" No. 779 (5 July 2024). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/779-2024-n#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/779-2024-n#Text)

<sup>49</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "Certain Issues of Ensuring the Activities of Specialists Supporting War Veterans and Persons Discharged from Service" No. 881(2 August 2024). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/881-2024-n#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/881-2024-n#Text)

<sup>50</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Implementing the Pilot Project for Introducing the Veteran Assistant Framework into the System of Transition from Military Service to Civil Life" No. 652 (19 June 2023). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/652-2023-n#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/652-2023-n#Text)

## The main duties of the Support Specialist include:

- supporting veterans in areas of possible assistance and services prescribed by law;
- informing war veterans, persons discharged from service, and their family members about statuses, services, social guarantees, housing, rehabilitation, employment, and legal support;
- monitoring the needs of veterans and collecting analytics;
- reporting on the results of services provided;
- providing crisis psychological support.

To ensure access to support, remote workplaces for support specialists may be established in other territorial communities.

To ensure remuneration for support specialists' activities, a subvention from the state budget to local budgets is allocated for 2024–2025.

The subvention amount for 2025 is UAH 2.93 billion.

According to Deputy Minister of Veterans Affairs Farkhad Farkhadov, as of early June 2025, support specialists have been included in the staff lists of relevant municipal institutions in 972 territorial communities (68%). A total of 2,098 such positions were created, including 355 in healthcare facilities. In practice, 1,367 people have been employed, of whom 304 have undergone advanced training<sup>51</sup>.

<sup>51</sup> Space of Opportunities (2025). The 4th All-Ukrainian Dialogue "Communities for Veterans 2025." [youtube.com/live/9XgbRgak8mU?si=pCzVEdPdJnDXFzyG](https://youtube.com/live/9XgbRgak8mU?si=pCzVEdPdJnDXFzyG)

## Heads of regional structural units comment on the current situation regarding the introduction of the war veteran support specialist framework in the territorial communities of their regions:

“33 war veteran support specialists are currently employed in our oblast. Approximately 20 communities have employed them. In some communities, there are only 3–4 specialists because they are large communities, like cities. Today, we plan to create 167 full-time positions by 1 September, with 21 remote positions. If there is no municipal institution in a community where a war veteran support specialist can be employed, particularly in small communities, they create such positions based on a memorandum with neighbouring communities. We have created 26 full-time positions in the healthcare facilities of the cluster and super-cluster types. General healthcare facilities are also introducing [such positions] because they have a very large share of veterans seeking care.

Why so few? Well, during the selection process, candidates for the war veteran support specialist positions simply did not understand the scope of the work. We had 37 employed, and today 33 remain working. There is a lot of emotional and psychological stress, and a large amount of information that specialists need to navigate. People come in thinking they will just get the 20 or 25 thousand Ukrainian hryvnias promised by the President. At the same time, they do not realise that working with veterans requires communication, providing help, and working with them,” **said the head of the Veterans’ Affairs Department of an OMA from eastern Ukraine.**

“In our oblast, full-time positions have already been created in the structure of municipal institutions in 54 communities. Four communities will work through cooperation agreements or memorandums because they do not have municipal institutions to create these positions. These are small rural communities. Therefore, neighbouring communities will provide the premises. Two communities are still problematic. In one, since its establishment, no sessions have been held, and local council members have failed to elect a head. But we are taking a person through a competition, hold a reserve, and then we will figure it out. So, creating a municipal institution based on the oblast council might be necessary, but it will be done essentially for just two communities,” – **Head of the Veterans’ Affairs Department of an OMA from central Ukraine.**

# Analysis of models for implementing veteran policy at the local level

To examine the actual models for implementing veteran policy at the local level, we:

- selected five territorial communities from one region that differ in key parameters (population size and financial capacity) and status (oblast, raion or former raion centre);
- analysed official documents relating to the organisation of public service delivery to veterans and their families;
- conducted semi-structured interviews with officials responsible for veteran policy and representatives of relevant municipal institutions in order to clarify specific details (interview findings are presented in anonymised form, without identifying specific territorial communities).

The list and main parameters of the analysed territorial communities are presented in the table below:

Status	Population, thousand people		Territorial structure	
	TC	Administrative centre	Settlements	Heads
Oblast centre	800+	780+	20	—
Raion centre	50+	12+	52	17
Former raion centre	15+	10+	10	2
Settlement community	12+	5+	17	4
Village community (suburban)	15+	7+	21	5

Below, we present an analysis of actual models for implementing veteran policy at the local level: which structural units are responsible

**for its implementation, how it is carried out across different territorial communities within the same region, and the forms of support provided to veterans and their families.**

**Oblast centre** The main organisational element for implementing veteran policy at the oblast centre is the Municipal Institution “Service Delivery Centre for Combatants” (name changed to protect anonymity), established in early 2016. The authorised structural unit is the City Social Protection Department. This year, the city council plans to establish a relevant Department for Veterans’ Affairs and subordinate the institution to it.

“Here, veterans can receive legal and psychological support, information services, and consultations on benefits and social guarantees. We currently also have two additional offices in different districts of the city: one houses an employment centre, and the other a support centre for families of prisoners of war and persons missing in action. Relevant specialists work there. We also have veteran support specialists within our institution, and I believe this is a very appropriate decision,” said the **Director of the municipal institution**.

**Raion centre** A dedicated unit has been established within the Social Protection Department of the executive body of the city council, employing two specialists. These specialists have completed training as case managers. Some functions related to document collection and initial information provision are assigned to the heads. Overall coordination is the responsibility of a deputy head, whose remit includes this area.

“We have a skilled team working with veterans. In particular, the head of the unit has worked for more than 10 years at the Territorial Recruitment and Social Support Centre (TRSSC), personally knows many veterans, understands the specifics of the work, and communicates very effectively with everyone... Community heads are also actively involved in the work. At present, we do not have veteran support specialists. We may introduce this position within a municipal institution if we find suitable candidates. At the moment, we do not feel an acute need for this,” said the **Deputy Mayor**.

**Former raion centre** The unit responsible for implementing veteran policy is the Social Protection Unit within the executive body’s structure.

A Municipal Institution, “Social Service Delivery Centre,” also operates in the territorial community. Heads are actively involved in work with veterans. Overall coordination is the responsibility of a deputy head, whose remit includes this area. At present, the issue of establishing a Department for Veteran Policy and Social Protection is under consideration.

“As we are a former raion centre, we essentially inherited a raion social service delivery centre that had been working with persons with combatant status since 2014. Following the start of the full-scale invasion, the focus shifted to this municipal institution, as at that time the community had only one social protection employee, a chief specialist on the city council’s staff list. Subsequently, we were forced to establish a social protection unit, as a municipal institution cannot implement state programmes.

We also have a veteran support specialist employed within the municipal institution.

We considered various models of administrative service delivery to veterans. As of today, we do not have a “one-stop shop” for veterans within the Administrative Service Centre, but the veteran support specialist works at the Administrative Service Centre two days a week according to a schedule,” said the [Deputy Mayor](#).

**Settlement community** The unit responsible for implementing veteran policy is the Public Social Protection Department. A Municipal Institution, “Social Service Delivery Centre” also operates in the community, with specialists assigned to specific territories. Heads are actively involved in work with veterans. Overall coordination is the responsibility of a deputy head, whose remit includes this area.

“At present, there is no veteran support specialist in the community, but we are looking for such a person to work in a municipal institution.”

“I understand that we can offer very little to our veterans. When people return during rotations, they ask about massage and rehabilitation services. We are considering a veteran space, but we simply do not have the capacity to establish and operate it in a high-quality, meaningful way on our own. We are looking for examples of inter-municipal cooperation for opening and maintaining such spaces. It would be entirely realistic to do this jointly for two or three communities of the former raion, and in a way that we would not be ashamed of,” said the [Deputy Settlement Head](#).

**Village community (suburban)** The unit responsible for implementing veteran policy is the Department for Veterans' Affairs and Social Protection. Heads are involved in work with veterans. There is no separate municipal institution providing social services. Overall coordination is the responsibility of a deputy head, whose remit includes this area.

"We have experienced specialists who know the work well and have a strong contact network in the field. When a person has worked on social issues in a community for more than ten years, they know everyone..."

"At present, we do not have a veteran support specialist. We do not see a need for this and therefore are not considering such an option."

"As we are close to the city, our veterans can travel there to receive rehabilitation services. At the moment, there is no need for a separate space because most are still deployed. When demobilisation takes place, we will find an opportunity to create a space in line with the needs of our people. We will not do this without them simply because the Ministry said so," said the **Deputy Village Head**.

As can be seen, there is no single model for implementing veteran policy at the local level. Most territorial communities currently tend to assign responsibilities for supporting veterans to the social protection structural unit and starostas. At the local level, the availability or lack of skilled personnel (including situations where a position is created "for a specific individual"), as well as established practices of working with veterans since 2014, play a significant role in determining the chosen governance model. At the same time, communities are seeking an optimal model and are prepared to expand their structures as more veterans return.

A separate issue concerns the establishment of veteran spaces. For communities, a common instrument is inter-municipal cooperation, which allows resources to be consolidated for the establishment and maintenance of shared facilities<sup>52</sup>. Such cases are widespread, e.g., the creation of inclusive resource centres.

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<sup>52</sup> Law of Ukraine "On Cooperation of Territorial Communities" No. 1508-VII (17 June 2014). [zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1508-18#Text](http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1508-18#Text)

# Analysis of veteran policy measures at the level of territorial communities

Using a similar methodology and sample, we analysed specific veteran policy measures at the level of territorial communities. Territorial communities implement and finance measures within local programmes. Such programmes may be comprehensive or targeted, depending on the number of related areas they bring together. As a rule, local programmes are adopted for a medium-term period of 2–5 years and are updated annually when the relevant budget is approved.

Implementing veteran policy requires a comprehensive approach. Therefore, support activities for veterans within each territorial community form part of several local programmes. At the same time, each community has specific features shaped by various factors.

**Oblast centre** The main programme is the Comprehensive Programme for Supporting War Veterans, Families of Fallen (Deceased) Defenders of Ukraine and Certain Other Categories of Persons for 2024–2026 (title amended to protect anonymity). **The programme includes several areas:**

- improving financial and material well-being;
- providing integrated psychological, social, and legal services;
- providing health services and health care;
- ensuring leisure as an element of social rehabilitation;
- employment support, counselling, and training delivery;
- support for starting and developing one's own business;
- improving veterans' living conditions and household arrangements;

- support for and organisation of leisure and travel for the children of service members, as well as national-patriotic education;
- commemoration and heroisation.

The programme has been updated seven times to reflect changes in legislation and national-level instruments, to avoid duplication.

**In addition, several sector-specific programmes for veterans are in place, including:**

- a programme for training veterans and their families in vocational education institutions, funded from the budget of the city territorial community;
- a comprehensive programme for the development of sport for service members, war veterans, and adaptive sports.

Under the comprehensive programme for the development of sports for service members, provision is made to reimburse costs for gym and fitness centre memberships (UAH 1,000 per month), which may duplicate measures under the relevant pilot project<sup>53</sup>.

**Veterans and, in some cases, their families may also make use of instruments under other city programmes for preferential categories of residents, for example:**

- a city programme for providing residents of the territorial community with joint endoprosthesis devices;
- a city programme for dental prosthetics and therapeutic and surgical preparation for dental prosthetics for preferential categories of residents of the territorial community;
- a programme for the provision of medicines for outpatient treatment for certain populations of the territorial community.

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<sup>53</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Implementing a Pilot Project on Providing Assistance to Persons with Combatant Status and Persons with Disabilities Resulting from War for Engagement in Physical Culture and Sports” No. 2 (3 January 2025).  
[zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2-2025-n#n21](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2-2025-n#n21)

At the same time, some measures are targeted not only at veterans residing in the city, but also at veterans who are undergoing treatment and rehabilitation in the oblast centre, as well as, in most cases, at their family members.

**Raion centre** The territorial community does not have a dedicated local veteran programme. The main activities are funded under the Comprehensive Programme for Public Social Protection and Support in the Territorial Community, which expires in 2025. A separate programme to support veterans will be developed for the subsequent period.

At municipal healthcare facilities, veterans are provided with a range of services that are not covered by, or are not provided under, the National Health Service of Ukraine's service packages. These include, for example, services provided by the inpatient department of restorative medicine of the district hospital, as well as therapeutic dental services and dental prosthetics. Such services are financed from the city budget under the programme for financial support to healthcare facilities and institutions.

The leadership of the territorial community has a so-called "gentlemen's agreement" with the owners of local fitness centres to allow veterans free access. At present, this may duplicate a service provided under the relevant pilot project<sup>54</sup>.

**Former raion centre** Since 2025, a Comprehensive Programme of Social Support for War Veterans, Service Members, and Their Families has been in place in the territorial community. The programme envisages, inter alia:

- improving financial and property status (benefits and material assistance);
- medical provision and health care;
- organising leisure and recreation;

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<sup>54</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Implementing a Pilot Project on Providing Assistance to Persons with Combatant Status and Persons with Disabilities Resulting from War for Engagement in Physical Culture and Sports" No. 2 (3 January 2025).  
[zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2-2025-r#n21](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2-2025-r#n21)

- preferential access to transport services;
- education and patriotic education;
- physical and sports rehabilitation;
- social support and social service delivery.

In addition, a Programme for Supporting Families of Fallen Service Members and Wounded Service Members (title amended) is in operation, under which various types of material assistance and compensation are provided.

Healthcare facilities in the community do not have a relevant service package of the National Health Service of Ukraine for dental prosthetics; therefore, such services are funded under the programme for dental prosthetics for preferential categories of citizens.

**Settlement community** Local programmes are adopted for a one-year term, together with the approval of the territorial community's budget. The core instrument for implementing veteran policy is the Material Assistance Programme. Veterans and their family members also benefit from local education programmes, which provide free meals in schools and pre-school institutions, as well as access for veterans' children to extracurricular clubs and sports sections.

Under the relevant programme, funding is provided for the free-of-charge and preferential dispensing of medicines prescribed by physicians for outpatient treatment. As regards preferential dental prosthetics, no dedicated programme is in place, as there were no requests for such services in the previous year.

**Village community (suburban)** The main programme for implementing veteran policy is the Programme for Public Social Protection and Support, adopted annually alongside the local budget. Within this programme, material assistance is provided without a cap (the amount is determined by a commission). The frequency of assistance is also only minimally restricted (no more than once per month).

This assistance covers most treatment, rehabilitation, and health resort services, as well as the current needs of veterans.

An annual National Resistance Action Programme (title changed) is also in place in the community. Under this programme, each active service member who is a resident of the community receives, on a quarterly basis (as a rule, timed to religious and national holidays), a so-called “warrior’s package” delivered to their place of service – in-kind assistance (hygiene items, groceries, and clothing).

In addition, all analysed territorial communities have the possibility to co-fund measures under the relevant oblast comprehensive programme for supporting veterans for their residents (depending on the tax capacity of the territorial community budget), in particular:

- the purchase of housing for certain categories of veterans;
- the installation of memorial markers on the graves of fallen (deceased) veterans.

A detailed analysis of the measures under local programmes of selected territorial communities, including by well-being domains, is provided in [Annex 5](#).

# Conclusions

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**1** Territorial communities enjoy significant autonomy in determining their own administrative structures. Decisions on whether to establish a dedicated veteran policy unit within a specific territorial community are influenced by various factors, which are not always objective.

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**2** Initiatives of the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine aimed at organising veteran policy at the local level, in particular, the establishment of veteran spaces and the introduction of veteran support specialists, are generally well received by territorial communities and are becoming increasingly widespread. At the same time, during the implementation of these initiatives, territorial communities themselves require methodological support, particularly regarding the use of the instrument of inter-municipal cooperation.

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**3** The analysis of measures under local support programmes for veterans shows that the lower a territorial community's capacity to provide public services (in a broad sense), the greater its reliance on material assistance and benefits to compensate for this gap. For example, there are almost no initiatives aimed at supporting entrepreneurship or improving housing conditions, including through co-funding national programmes.

# Key conclusions

Over recent years, adopted strategic documents have defined state veteran policy as comprehensive and cross-cutting, rather than merely a component of social policy, as was previously the case. An implementation architecture for veteran policy has also been established at the regional and local levels: in each region, dedicated structural units are in place, and specific programmes to support veterans are being implemented. At the local level, state initiatives related to veteran spaces and veteran support specialists are gaining traction, and territorial communities are incorporating them into their own models.

**At the same time, a number of factors constrain this development:**

- 1) the lack of a clear delineation of powers between the system of local governments and executive authorities at different levels of the administrative and territorial structure, which potentially affects the financial provision for the exercise of these powers by local governments;
- 2) independent structural units responsible for veteran policy at the regional level have virtually no powers necessary for horizontal coordination with due regard to the needs of veterans and their family members, and ensuring the cross-sectoral nature of veteran policy;
- 3) oblast programmes to support veterans in different regions cover differing ranges of veteran needs, while some important needs may remain unmet in certain regions (e.g., housing acquisition);
- 4) in almost half of the existing regional programmes to support veterans, the Social Protection Department of the OSA (OMA) is designated as the responsible implementing body, which tends to orient these programmes primarily towards addressing social needs rather than applying a comprehensive approach;

- 5) in most regions, oblast programmes to support veterans do not include measures that reflect the principles of multi-level governance and provide for the participation of different actors (e.g., co-financing certain regional programme measures from local budgets);
- 6) the conditions of the state mortgage programme “eOselia” do not provide sufficient preferences (in terms of interest rates and initial down payments) for veterans and their family members compared with other groups of potential borrowers, resulting in limited uptake of the programme by veterans;
- 7) to date, there are no detailed and publicly disseminated cases of the use of inter-municipal cooperation in the establishment and maintenance of remote workplaces for veteran support specialists, in the creation and operation of veteran spaces, or in the application of other instruments for implementing veteran policy at the local level. The availability of such materials would enable significantly expanding the use of these initiatives in territorial communities, particularly in veteran spaces.

# Recommendations

## To the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

- When delineating powers between the system of local governments and executive authorities at different levels of the administrative and territorial structure, take into account the importance of veteran policy as a dedicated, comprehensive public policy implemented at all levels of the administrative and territorial system. When calculating the cost of these powers, consider their universal nature and provide for the allocation of a share of earmarked national taxes to support their implementation in the budgets of local governments at the regional and local levels.
- Amend Resolution No. 856 of 2 August 2022 “Certain Issues of Ensuring Affordable Mortgage Lending for Citizens of Ukraine by Private Joint Stock Company ‘Ukrainian Financial Housing Company’” in order to provide more accessible conditions for veterans and their family members to obtain mortgage loans (the interest rate and the share of the initial down payment should be determined following consultations with the veteran community).

## To the Ministry of Veterans Affairs of Ukraine

- Amend Order No. 197, “On Approving the Guidelines for the Development of Regulations on Independent Structural Units Responsible for Veteran Policy within Local State Administrations,” dated 14 August 2023, to provide independent structural units for veteran policy within local state administrations with the powers necessary for horizontal coordination of sectoral policies at the regional level. This is essential to ensure that the needs of veterans and their family members are taken into account during implementation.

- Based on an analysis of existing regional programmes to support veterans, prepare proposals for OSAs (OMAs) on priority areas and measures for such programmes for the next medium-term period (2–3 years), taking into account:
  - the comprehensive nature of veteran policy;
  - support measures and instruments provided at the national level, in order to reinforce them and avoid duplication;
  - the use of the advantages and principles of multi-level governance (co-funding measures from budgets at different levels);
  - the need for such comprehensive programmes to be implemented by an independent structural unit for veteran policy (rather than a social protection department).
- In cooperation with associations of local governments, prepare packages of standard documents to enable the use of inter-municipal cooperation in the implementation of public initiatives – veteran support specialists and veteran spaces.

### **To the oblast state (military) administrations**

- Amend the Regulations on Independent Structural Units Responsible for Veteran Policy of the relevant OSA (OMA) to provide these units with the powers necessary for horizontal coordination of sectoral policies at the regional level and to ensure that the needs of veterans and their family members are taken into account during implementation.

# Annexes

## Annex 1

### List of independent structural units responsible for veteran policy within oblast state (military) administrations

Oblast	Structural unit	Number and date of the approved document
Vinnytsia	Veteran Policy Department	<a href="#">No. 102r of 16.10.2024</a>
Volyn	Veteran Policy Division	<a href="#">No. 460 of 21.11.2024</a>
Dnipropetrovsk	Veteran Policy Division	<a href="#">No. R-495/0/3-23 of 22.11.2023</a>
Donetsk	Veteran Policy Division	Not publicly available
Zhytomyr	Veteran Policy Unit	<a href="#">No. 472 of 03.10.2023</a>
Zakarpattia	Veteran Policy Division	Not publicly available
Zaporizhzhia	Veteran Policy Division	<a href="#">No. 649 of 15.08.2024</a> Revised: <a href="#">No. 404 of 07.04.2025</a>
Ivano-Frankivsk	Veteran Policy Division	<a href="#">No. 495 of 29.11.2023</a>

Oblast	Structural unit	Number and date of the approved document
Kyiv	Veteran Policy Division	Not publicly available
Kirovohrad	Division for Veterans Affairs	Not publicly available
Luhansk	Veteran Policy Division	<a href="#">No. 243 of 02.11.2023</a>
Lviv	Veteran Policy Division	<a href="#">No. 41/0/5-25VA of 17.01.2025</a>
Mykolaiv	Veteran Policy Unit	Not publicly available
Odesa	Veteran Policy Unit	Not publicly available
Poltava	Division for Reintegration, Social Protection of Veterans and Internally Displaced Persons	<a href="#">No. 530 of 07.08.2023</a>
Rivne	Veteran Policy Division	<a href="#">No. 402 of 01.08.2024</a>
Sumy	Veteran Policy Division	<a href="#">No. 249-OD of 13.06.2024</a>
Ternopil	Veteran Policy Division	<a href="#">No. 696/01.02-01 of 06.12.2023</a>
Kharkiv	Division for Veterans Affairs	<a href="#">No. 188 of 02.04.2021</a>
Kherson	Division for Veterans Affairs	<a href="#">No. 487 of 29.08.2024</a>

Oblast	Structural unit	Number and date of the approved document
<b>Khmelnyskyi</b>	Veteran Policy Division	<a href="#">No. 728/2024-r of 26.07.2024</a>
<b>Cherkasy</b>	Veteran Policy Division	Not publicly available
<b>Chernivtsi</b>	Veteran Policy Division	<a href="#">No. 1304-r of 18.12.2023</a>
<b>Chernihiv</b>	Veteran Policy Unit	<a href="#">No. 66 of 06.02.2024</a>

**Source:** official websites of oblast state (military) administrations.

## Annex 2

### List of regional veteran support programmes

Oblast	Programme title	Date and number of approval	Term	Responsible implementing body
Vinnytsia	<a href="#">Oblast Target Programme for Supporting Persons with Combatant Status, Their Family Members, Family Members of Fallen (Deceased) War Veterans, Defenders of Ukraine</a>	Oblast council decision No. 298 of 24.12.2021	2022–2026	Veteran Policy Department
Volyn	<a href="#">Regional Programme for Supporting Persons Who Took Part in the Defence of the Homeland and Their Family Members</a>	Order of the Head of OMA No. 385 of 16.10.2023	2024–2028	Veteran Policy Division
Dnipropetrovsk	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme for Supporting War Veterans, Their Family Members, Family Members of Fallen (Deceased) War Veterans, and Family Members of Fallen (Deceased) Defenders of Ukraine</a>	Oblast council decision No. 394-20/VIII of 21.06.2024	2024–2028	Veteran Policy Division
Donetsk	Not publicly available			
Zhytomyr	<a href="#">Oblast Comprehensive Programme for Supporting War Veterans, Defenders of Ukraine, Their Family Members, and Family Members of Fallen (Deceased) Service Members and Defenders of Ukraine</a>	Order of the Head of OMA No. 603 of 14.12.2023	2024–2025	Veteran Policy Unit

Oblast	Programme title	Date and number of approval	Term	Responsible implementing body
Zakarpattia	<a href="#">Regional Programme "Protection" on Social Support and Rehabilitation of War Veterans, Service Members, and Their Family Members</a>	Order of the Head of OMA No. 877 of 17.09.2024	2025–2027	Social Protection Department
Zaporizhzhia	<a href="#">Target Programme for Public Social Support</a>	Order of the Head of OMA No. 1004 of 20.11.2024	2025–2029	Social Protection Department
Ivano-Frankivsk	<a href="#">Oblast Programme for Supporting Families of the Fallen, Affected Participants of the Revolution of Dignity, Persons Who Were and Are Members of Volunteer Formations, Persons with Combatant Status, and Other Citizens Who Were and Are Directly Involved in Hostilities, the Implementation of National Security and Defence Measures, and the Repulsion and Deterrence of the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, Starting from 20 February 2014</a>	Oblast council decision No. 417-14/2022 of 11.05.2022	2022–2026	Social Policy Department
Kyiv	<a href="#">Oblast Target Programme for Social Support in Kyiv Oblast for Defenders of Ukraine, Family Members of Fallen (Deceased) Defenders of Ukraine, as well as Families of the Heroes of the Heavenly Hundred</a>	Oblast council decision No. 761-22-VIII of 07.12.2023	2024–2025	Veteran Policy Division

Oblast	Programme title	Date and number of approval	Term	Responsible implementing body
Kirovohrad	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme for Supporting War Veterans, Their Family Members, Family Members of Fallen (Deceased) War Veterans, Fallen (Deceased) Defenders of Ukraine, Prisoners of War of Ukraine, and Persons Missing under Special Circumstances</a>	Order of the Head of OMA No. 1244-r of 17.12.2024	2025–2027	Division for Veterans Affairs
Luhansk	Not publicly available			
Lviv	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme of Social Support in Lviv Oblast for ATO (JFO) Participants, ATO Volunteer Fighters, Defenders of Ukraine, Their Family Members, and Families of the Heroes of the Heavenly Hundred</a>	Oblast council decision No. 53 of 18.02.2021	2021–2025	Social Protection Department
Mykolaiv	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme of Social Support for War Veterans and Their Family Members</a>	Oblast council decision No. 2 of 13.02.2025	2025–2027	Social Protection Department
Odesa	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme of Rehabilitation, Integration, and Social Protection for Defenders of Ukraine and Family Members of Fallen Defenders of Ukraine</a>	Order of the Head of OMA No. 1711/A-2023 of 25.12.2023	2024–2025	Department for Social and Family Policy
Poltava	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme of Rehabilitation, Integration, and Social Protection for Defenders of Ukraine and Family Members of the Fallen</a>	Oblast council decision No. 665 of 28.07.2023	2023–2025	Division for Reintegration, Social Protection of Veterans and IDPs

Oblast	Programme title	Date and number of approval	Term	Responsible implementing body
Rivne	<a href="#">Oblast Comprehensive Programme of Social Support for Defenders of Ukraine</a>	Order of the Head of OMA No. 259 of 23.05.2024	2023–2025	Social Policy Department
Sumy	<a href="#">Oblast Comprehensive Programme for the Protection and Support of Veterans and Their Family Members</a>	Order of the Head of OMA No. 728-OD of 19.12.2023	2024–2027	Veteran Policy Division
Ternopil	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme for Supporting War Veterans, Their Family Members, Family Members of Fallen (Deceased) War Veterans, and Family Members of Fallen (Deceased) Defenders of Ukraine and Those Missing in Action under Special Circumstances</a>	Order of the Head of OMA No. 753/01.02-01 of 18.12.2024	2025–2027	Veteran Policy Division
Kharkiv	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme for Supporting Defenders of Ukraine and Their Family Members</a>	Oblast council decision No. 728-VIII of 23.12.2023	2024–2028	Division for Veterans Affairs
Kherson	<a href="#">Oblast Programme of Social Support for War Veterans, Service Members and Their Family Members, and Family Members of Fallen (Deceased) War Veterans and Defenders of Ukraine</a>	Order of the Head of OMA No. 877 of 19.12.2023	2024–2026	Social Development Department
Khmelnytskyi	<a href="#">Oblast Comprehensive Programme of Social Support for War Veterans and Their Family Members, Family Members of Fallen (Deceased) War Veterans, and Family Members of Fallen (Deceased) Defenders of Ukraine</a>	Order of the Head of OMA No. 268/2024-n of 10.12.2024	2025–2026	Veteran Policy Division

Oblast	Programme title	Date and number of approval	Term	Responsible implementing body
<b>Cherkasy</b>	<a href="#">Oblast Comprehensive Programme for Medical and Social Support, Adaptation, Psychological Rehabilitation, and Vocational Training (Retraining) of Persons Involved in the Defence and Protection of the Territorial Integrity, Independence, and Sovereignty of Ukraine Starting from 2014, and Their Family Members</a>	Oblast council decision No. 17-14/VIII of 03.03.2023	2023–2027	Social Protection Department
<b>Chernivtsi</b>	<a href="#">Regional Programme of Social Support for Defenders of Ukraine and Their Family Members</a>	Order of the Head of OMA No. 364-r of 09.12.2024	2025	Veteran Policy Division
<b>Chernihiv</b>	<a href="#">Programme of Social Support for Defenders of Ukraine, Their Family Members, and Persons Affected by the Military Aggression of the Russian Federation in Chernihiv Oblast</a>	Order of the Head of OMA No. 807 of 08.12.2023	2024–2026	Social Protection Department

**Source:** official websites of oblast state (military) administrations and oblast councils.

### Annex 3

#### List of current regional programmes in Dnipropetrovsk, Lviv, and Poltava Oblasts that provide support to veterans and their family members

Oblast	Programme title	Term	Veteran well-being environments
Dnipropetrovsk	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme for Supporting War Veterans, Their Family Members, Family Members of Fallen (Deceased) War Veterans, and Family Members of Fallen (Deceased) Defenders of Ukraine</a>	2024–2028	Education Employment Commemoration Leisure
	<a href="#">SME Development Programme</a>	2025–2026	Employment
	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme of Public Social Protection</a>	2025–2029	Material assistance
Lviv	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme of Social Support in Lviv Oblast for ATO (JFO) Participants, ATO Volunteer Fighters, Defenders of Ukraine, Their Family Members, and Families of the Heroes of the Heavenly Hundred</a>	2021–2025	Material assistance Housing Commemoration
	<a href="#">Programme for Enhancing the Competitiveness of Lviv Oblast</a>	2021–2025	Employment
	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme for the Support and Development of Agriculture</a>	2021–2025	Employment
	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme for Providing Housing Loans to Certain Categories of Citizens</a>	2021–2025	Housing

Oblast	Programme title	Term	Veteran well-being environments
Lviv	<a href="#">Programme for the Development of Tourism and Resorts</a>	2021–2025	Leisure
	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports in Lviv Oblast</a>	2021–2025	Leisure
	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme for Supporting the Healthcare Sector</a>	2021–2025	Health
	<a href="#">Programme for Compensating the Interest Rate on Mortgage Loans for Certain Categories of Citizens</a>	2024–2027	Housing
	<a href="#">Programme for Providing the Social Service of Rehabilitation (Habilitation) to Residents of Lviv Oblast Who Have Directly Participated (or Are Participating) in Measures Necessary to Ensure the Defence of Ukraine, the Protection of Public Security, and the Interests of the State</a>	2024–2027	Health
Poltava	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme of Rehabilitation, Integration, and Social Protection for Defenders of Ukraine and Family Members of the Fallen</a>	2023–2025	Housing Health Leisure
	<a href="#">Programme for the Development and Support of the Agrarian Sector of Poltava Region in Priority Areas up to 2027</a>	2021–2027	Employment
	<a href="#">Targeted Oblast Programme “Vlasnyi Dim”</a>	2022–2026	Housing
	<a href="#">Oblast Programme for Providing Housing for Young People</a>	2023–2027	Housing
	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme for SME Development in Poltava Oblast</a>	2024–2027	Employment

Oblast	Programme title	Term	Veteran well-being environments
Poltava	<a href="#">Programme for the Development and Support of Municipal Healthcare Facilities of the Poltava Oblast Council</a>	2025	Health
	<a href="#">Comprehensive Programme of Public Social Protection</a>	2021–2027	Material assistance Transportation Health

Source: official websites of oblast state (military) administrations and oblast councils.

## Annex 4

### Mapping of measures under current regional programmes against well-being environments

**List of abbreviations:**

OCB – one-off cash benefit

SM – subsistence minimum

IDP – internally displaced person

1. Material assistance				
Recipient group	State support	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Poltava Oblast
All veterans	<p><b>OCB upon discharge from military service:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 50% of monetary remuneration – in the case of discharge on health grounds;</li> <li>■ 50% of monetary remuneration for each year of service – in the case of discharge due to contract expiry or upon reaching the statutory age (with at least 10 years of service);</li> <li>■ 25% of monetary remuneration for each year of service – in the case of discharge at one's own request or due to family circumstances (subject to at least 10 years of service).</li> </ul> <p>Annual Independence Day payment. For combatants – 5 minimum pensions. The Government sets this amount annually.</p>			
Veterans who were injured				<p><b>OCB</b> for persons who sustained injuries, concussions, or disabilities while defending the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Ukraine, the security of the population, and the interests of the state in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine (up to UAH 20,000).</p>

## 1. Material assistance

Recipient group	State support	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Poltava Oblast
<b>Veterans with disabilities</b>	<p><b>OCB in the event of disability established</b> as a result of injury, acoustic barotrauma, disability, or illness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ during military service or reserve:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group I – 120 SMs;</li> <li>Group II – 90 SMs;</li> <li>Group III – 70 SMs;</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ during martial law:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group I – 400 SMs;</li> <li>Group II – 300 SMs;</li> <li>Group III – 250 SMs;</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Partial loss of work capacity without the establishment of a disability group – depending on the percentage of loss (0.7 SMs for each percentage point of loss of work capacity in combat-related cases; 0.5 SM for military service and reserve).</li> </ul> <p><b>Annual payment on Independence Day:</b>            Group I – 10 minimum pensions;            Group II – 8 minimum pensions;            Group III – 7 minimum pensions.            The Government sets this amount annually.</p>		<p><b>OCB for rehabilitation or health resort treatment</b> for veterans with disabilities resulting from war:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Group I – UAH 50,000;</li> <li>■ Group II – UAH 35,000;</li> <li>■ Group III – UAH 20,000</li> </ul> <p>(in the absence of approved local programmes for rehabilitation or health resort treatment, or in the absence of allocated funds for these purposes, to grant monetary compensation that the applicant/beneficiary may use).            The OCB may be granted repeatedly, but no more than once per year.</p>	<p><b>Additional material assistance for health improvement</b> (UAH 4,000 once every two years).</p>

## 1. Material assistance

Recipient group	State support	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Poltava Oblast
<b>Families of fallen veterans</b>	<p><b>OCB</b> to family members of a fallen or deceased service member (including cases where death occurred within one year after discharge from military service due to duty-related causes) – 750 SMs.</p> <p><b>During martial law, while defending the Homeland</b> (or within one year after discharge from military service due to duty-related causes) – UAH 15 million.</p>	<p><b>Monthly cash assistance</b> to each family member of a fallen Defender (1 SM), provided that the family's per capita income does not exceed 4 subsistence minimums.</p>	<p><b>Monthly social payment</b> to children (stepchildren) of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine, war veterans, and participants of the Revolution of Dignity (1.5 subsistence minimums).</p> <p><b>OCB</b> to families of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine (UAH 5,000 to the spouse and UAH 5,000 to parents).</p>	<p><b>Monthly payment</b> to families with children of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine for each child under the age of 18 (or up to 23 years of age if enrolled in full-time education) – 1 SM per person.</p> <p><b>OCB</b> to family members of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine (UAH 50,000).</p> <p><b>Additional material assistance for health improvement</b> for family members of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine (UAH 4,000 once every 2 years).</p>
<b>Veterans held in captivity and the families of prisoners of war</b>	<p><b>OCB</b> of UAH 100,000 per year – paid to the veteran or family members for the period of captivity.</p>			<p><b>Quarterly cash assistance</b> to family members of veterans who are held in captivity or missing (2 SMs per person).</p>

## 2. Housing

Recipient group	State support	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Poltava Oblast
All veterans	<p><b>Affordable mortgage programme “eOselia”</b> Down payment – 20%; term – up to 20 years at 6% per annum (3% for contract service members).</p> <p><b>Programme “Vlasnyi Dim” (loans for individual rural developers)</b> Term – up to 20 years (up to 35 years for young people). Veterans and their families have priority access. Preferential loan (3%) for service members during a special period (0%) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ housing construction – up to UAH 600,000;</li> <li>■ housing purchase – UAH 500,000;</li> <li>■ repair and reconstruction of housing (including extensions) – UAH 350,000;</li> <li>■ construction of utility networks and connection – UAH 150,000.</li> </ul> <p><b>State Programme for the Provision of Affordable Housing</b> 50% of the cost of construction (purchase) of affordable housing and/or a preferential mortgage loan for veterans.</p>		<p><b>Compensation of a 3% interest rate</b> on mortgage loans obtained under the state programme “eOselia” for 2025 for war veterans, persons with combatant status, persons with disabilities resulting from war, families of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine, and contract service members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU).</p> <p><b>Co-funding of the state programme “Vlasnyi Dim”</b> Envisages an interest-free loan for combatants.</p> <p><b>Co-funding the state programme for preferential youth housing loans.</b> Loans for combatants (up to 35 years of age) and their families are provided as a priority from the oblast budget. Term – up to 30 years. Down payment – 6%. Interest rate – 3%, payable by a borrower without children. A borrower with one child is exempt from interest payments. For a borrower with two children, 25% of the outstanding loan amount is repaid at the time the benefit is applied. For a borrower with three or more children, 50% of the outstanding loan amount is repaid at the time the benefit is applied.</p> <p>Purchase of housing for certain categories of Defenders of Ukraine (on a co-funding basis with local budgets).</p>	<p><b>Compensation of a 3% interest rate</b> on mortgage loans obtained under the state programme “eOselia” for 2025 for war veterans, persons with combatant status, persons with disabilities resulting from war, families of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine, and contract service members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU).</p> <p><b>Co-funding of the “Vlasnyi Dim” state programme.</b> An additional category has been introduced: “For the arrangement of utilities and thermal insulation of housing” (UAH 20,000, up to four years).</p> <p><b>Co-funding the state programme for preferential youth housing loans.</b> Loans for combatants (up to 35 years of age) and their families are provided as a priority from the oblast budget. Term – up to 30 years. Down payment – 6%. Interest rate – 3%, payable by a borrower without children. A borrower with one child is exempt from interest payments. For a borrower with two children, 25% of the outstanding loan amount is repaid at the time the benefit is applied. For a borrower with three or more children, 50% of the outstanding loan amount is repaid at the time the benefit is applied.</p>

## 2. Housing

Recipient group	State support	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Poltava Oblast
<b>Veterans with disabilities</b>	<b>Compensation for housing not received</b> for persons with disabilities resulting from war (Groups I and II), as well as IDPs who are combatants or persons with disabilities resulting from war (Group III).			

### 3. Housing and utility services

Recipient group	State	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Poltava Oblast
<b>All veterans</b>	<p><b>75% discount</b> on utility services within the limits established by applicable law.</p> <p><b>Exemption from payment of land tax</b> within the maximum norms set for each type of land use.</p>			
<b>Veterans with disabilities</b>	<p><b>100% discount</b> on utility services within the limits established by applicable law.</p> <p><b>Exemption from payment of land tax</b> within the maximum norms set for each type of land use.</p>			
<b>Families of fallen veterans</b>	<p><b>50% discount</b> on utility services for the family of a fallen (deceased) veteran, within the limits established by applicable law.</p> <p><b>Exemption from payment of land tax</b> within the maximum norms set for each type of land use.</p>			

#### 4. Transportation

Recipient group	State support	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Poltava Oblast
<p><b>All veterans</b></p>	<p><b>Free travel:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ on all types of urban passenger transport;</li> <li>■ on public road transport in rural areas;</li> <li>■ on suburban rail and water transport;</li> <li>■ on suburban and intercity bus routes, including inter-oblast, intra-raion, and local routes regardless of distance or place of residence</li> <li>■ subject to possession of a standard-issue certificate.</li> </ul> <p>Where an automated fare collection system is in place, free travel also requires an e-ticket, which is issued free of charge.</p> <p>Operators of minibus (route taxi) services provide free travel where a contract is in place with local governments to compensate the carrier's costs.</p>			<p><b>Compensation for travel by road transport on intercity and inter-oblast public bus routes</b> (with a distance of over 50 km) – 120 trips per year for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ combatants;</li> <li>■ persons with disabilities resulting from war;</li> <li>■ persons accompanying veterans with Group I disabilities resulting from war;</li> <li>■ parents of fallen service members;</li> <li>■ persons who acquired a disability during military service;</li> <li>■ family members of fallen (deceased) war veterans;</li> <li>■ family members of service members who are held in captivity or missing.</li> </ul>

## 5. Education

Recipient group	State support	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Poltava Oblast
All veterans	<p><b>State targeted support for obtaining vocational and higher education</b> in state and municipal educational institutions at any age for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ persons with combatant status;</li> <li>■ persons with disabilities resulting from war;</li> <li>■ affected participants of the Revolution of Dignity.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Organisation of training courses</b> for veterans, their family members, and family members of fallen (deceased) veterans.</p> <p><b>Organisation of education</b> for veterans and their family members to obtain a master's degree on the basis of a previously obtained bachelor's degree at higher education institutions in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast.</p>		
Families of veterans	<p><b>State targeted support for obtaining professional pre-higher and higher education</b> in state and municipal educational institutions for children of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ persons with combatant status;</li> <li>■ persons with disabilities resulting from war;</li> <li>■ affected participants of the Revolution of Dignity;</li> <li>■ as well as those whose parent was killed or died as a result of participation in the ATO/JFO or the Revolution of Dignity. But not beyond the age of 23.</li> </ul> <p><b>Pilot project</b> on providing state assistance for education in the 2024/25 or 2025/26 academic year to children of certain categories of persons who defended the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Ukraine, for students of local professional pre-higher and higher education who study at educational institutions of all forms of ownership, funded by individuals, regardless of any previously obtained level of education.</p>	<p><b>Organisation of training courses</b> for veterans, their family members, and family members of fallen (deceased) veterans.</p> <p><b>Organisation of education</b> for veterans and their family members to obtain a master's degree on the basis of a previously obtained bachelor's degree at higher education institutions in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast.</p>		

## 6. Employment

Recipient group	State	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Poltava Oblast
All veterans	<p><b>Pilot project</b> on organising vocational training (up to six months) for persons with combatant status and persons with disabilities resulting from war at vocational education institutions of the State Employment Service (September 2023 – September 2025).</p> <p><b>Training voucher</b> from the State Employment Service (up to UAH 30,280).</p> <p><b>Grant for starting a business (“eRobota”)</b> from the State Employment Service:</p> <p>1) for a family member (spouse):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ up to UAH 250,000 – creation of one job;</li> <li>■ UAH 250,000–500,000 – creation of two jobs;</li> </ul> <p>2) for a person with combatant status and/or a person with disability resulting from war, registered as an individual entrepreneur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ up to UAH 250,000 – creation of one job;</li> <li>■ UAH 250,000 and more – creation of two jobs;</li> <li>■ UAH 500,000–1,000,000 – creation of four jobs; the recipient must be registered as an individual entrepreneur for at least 12 months</li> </ul>	<p><b>Organisation of training courses</b> on social projects within own business activities and support for the development of social entrepreneurship (funded from other sources).</p> <p><b>Financial support</b> for business entities – veterans and their family members (individual entrepreneurs and legal entities founded by veterans and their family members) – through partial reimbursement of 50% of their own contribution when obtaining a loan to purchase a franchise (for both existing and newly established enterprises).</p>	<p><b>Support for entrepreneurial initiatives</b> of war veterans and their families:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ a grant of UAH 250,000 to war veterans and ATO/JFO participants to start or develop a business, subject to employing at least one veteran within six months of receiving the grant;</li> <li>■ an additional grant amounting to 30% of the assistance received under the state programme “Grant for Starting a Business” (“eRobota”).</li> </ul> <p><b>Vouchers for veteran-owned businesses</b> for consulting and marketing services, product certification, and participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions (up to UAH 100,000, once during the period of martial law; own contribution – at least 15%).</p> <p><b>Financial support for business entities</b> whose founders (for farms – members) are war participants and/or veterans, their family members, as well as family members of fallen warriors, through partial reimbursement of the cost of fixed assets (up to UAH 500,000).</p>	<p><b>Restoration and enhancement of professional skills and competencies</b> of veterans who are being discharged or have been discharged from military service, through retraining and professional development in skilled trades.</p> <p>Individual and group <b>sessions with a career counsellor</b></p> <p><b>Provision of training, mentoring, and consultancy support for grant writing</b> within the framework of the project “From an Idea to Your Own Business.”</p> <p><b>Reimbursement of 50% of the cost of materials and equipment for setting up an apiary</b>, but no more than UAH 200,000 per business entity, subject to maintaining at least 10 bee colonies, for combatants, Defenders of Ukraine, their family members, who have completed the relevant training.</p> <p><b>Compensation for tractor equipment purchased in the current year, domestically manufactured (and/or assembled) with a capacity of up to 100 kW</b>, for business entities established by combatants or their family members, in the amount of 30% of the cost (excluding VAT), but no more than UAH 200,000 per business entity (provided that the main activity is the supply of agricultural products).</p> <p><b>Loans for the implementation of business plans</b> for newly established and/or family</p>

## 6. Employment

Recipient group	State	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Poltava Oblast
<b>All veterans</b>	prior to submitting the grant application, and provide co-funding from their own or credit funds (30% of the project cost).			<p>farms (without acquiring legal entity status), and for business entities founded by persons with combatant status or their family members, <b>to develop economic activity in crop production and livestock farming</b> for the entire loan period (the loan amount may not exceed 50% of the total cost of the business plan, up to UAH 1 million, 5% per annum, term up to 5 years).</p> <p><b>Reimbursement of 75% of expenses for the purchase of equipment</b> (after 24 February 2022) for business entities – war veterans (individual entrepreneurs and legal entities founded by veterans), their family members, and family members of fallen combatants (on a co-funding basis from the oblast budget and the budgets of territorial communities).</p>

## 7. Commemoration

Recipient group	State	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Poltava Oblast
All veterans	OCB for burial and erection of a gravestone – 5 tax-exempt minimums.	<p><b>Establishment, maintenance, landscaping, and renewal</b> of memorial complexes, memorials, and alleys of living memory.</p> <p><b>Coverage of burial expenses or reimbursement</b> of burial costs for deceased (fallen) persons with combatant status and persons with disabilities resulting from war.</p>	<p><b>Construction of memorial markers on the graves</b> of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine and war veterans (co-funded from local budgets).</p> <p><b>OCB for the installation of memorial markers</b> on the graves of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine, and war veterans (co-funded from local budgets; total amount – UAH 81.7 thousand).</p>	

## 8. Health

Recipient group	State support	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Poltava Oblast
All veterans	<p><b>Free medicines</b>, medicinal products, immunobiological preparations and medical devices on doctors' prescriptions.</p> <p><b>Free dental prosthetic services</b> (excluding prosthetics made of precious metals).</p> <p><b>Free health resort treatment</b> or compensation for independently arranged health resort treatment (once every two years; currently suspended).</p> <p><b>Annual health examination and dispensary follow-up</b> with the involvement of the required specialists</p> <p><b>A pilot project</b> on the provision of extended primary healthcare services to certain categories of persons who defended Ukraine's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ development of an individual monitoring and support plan;</li> <li>■ expanded health screening;</li> <li>■ psychological support;</li> <li>■ treatment of chronic conditions and the consequences of combat-related injuries, including specialist consultations (orthopaedist, neurologist);</li> <li>■ participation in individual rehabilitation plans for recovery after injuries and illnesses;</li> <li>■ treatment of musculoskeletal disorders and injuries, including arthritis, arthrosis and joint diseases.</li> </ul>		<p><b>Targeted provision of medicines, medical supplies and additional (enhanced) nutrition</b> during the delivery of specialised health care to service members of the AFU and other military formations who require prolonged and high-cost treatment and rehabilitation measures, in the following spheres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ traumatology, treatment and restorative orthopaedics, rehabilitation of spinal patients, prosthetics, etc. (in accordance with the clinical profile and established diagnoses);</li> <li>■ surgery, including maxillofacial surgery, ophthalmology (ocular prosthetics), otorhinolaryngology, etc. (in accordance with the clinical profile and established diagnoses);</li> <li>■ oncology;</li> <li>■ cardiology;</li> <li>■ psychiatric care.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Provision of specialised multidisciplinary healthcare</b> to veterans.</p> <p><b>Provision of rehabilitation services</b> during the acute rehabilitation period at specialised departments of municipal healthcare facilities at the secondary and tertiary levels of healthcare delivery (cardiology, neurosurgery, neurology, orthopaedics and traumatology).</p> <p><b>Provision of complex dental prosthetics services</b> to Defenders of Ukraine using high-cost modern materials and technologies, with accompanying treatment.</p> <p><b>Health resort rehabilitation</b> at facilities located in Poltava Oblast (once every two years, for no less than 18 days) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ family members of fallen (deceased) veterans, and family members of veterans who are in captivity or missing in action;</li> <li>■ persons with disabilities resulting from war.</li> </ul>

## 8. Health

Recipient group	State support	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Poltava Oblast
<b>Veterans with disabilities</b>	<b>Rehabilitation and provision of assistive rehabilitation devices</b> (including prosthetics).		<b>Provision of a social rehabilitation (habilitation) service</b> to persons with temporary limitations in life activities and to persons with disabilities, a service of <b>restoring and compensating</b> for impaired or lost capacity for daily living, professional and social activities (maximum value – UAH 50,000).	<b>Social support</b> for persons with disabilities resulting from the war of Groups I and II, as well as persons with disabilities resulting from war who have lost functional capacity of the lower limbs and use wheelchairs.

## 9. Leisure

Recipient group	State support	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	Lviv Oblast	Poltava Oblast
All veterans	<p><b>Pilot project</b> to provide assistance to persons with combatant status and persons with disabilities resulting from war for engagement in physical culture and sports (UAH 1,500 once per relevant quarter for the duration of the pilot project – 2025–2026).</p>	<p><b>Organisation of sports events and active leisure activities</b> for veterans, members of their families, and family members of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine.</p> <p><b>Ensuring the organisation and conduct of training camps for members of national teams of Ukraine</b> who are residents of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, for participation in international sporting competitions, including the Invictus Games and the multisport Warrior Games. Delegation of the national team to participate in the Invictus Games and the Warrior Games.</p> <p><b>Conduct of cultural, artistic, recreational and tourism activities</b> for veterans and members of their families.</p>	<p><b>Organisation of active leisure</b> and emotional recovery activities for service members, veterans, members of their families, as well as family members of missing and fallen Defenders of Ukraine (the Journey Therapy project).</p> <p><b>Conduct of oblast-level information and awareness campaigns and activities</b> aimed at physical culture and sports rehabilitation of veterans and service members, in particular persons with disabilities.</p> <p><b>Ensuring the organisation and implementation of activities</b> within the framework of the Invictus League, Warriors Cup and Invictus Games projects.</p>	<p><b>Provision of municipal sports infrastructure facilities</b> for training sessions and competitions.</p> <p><b>Establishment of designated social hours</b> for free access to the Municipal Institution of the Poltava Oblast Council “Centre for Sports Training.”</p> <p><b>Ensuring the participation</b> of veterans in physical culture and health-promoting activities at various levels.</p> <p><b>Free access</b> for veterans and members of their families to facilities owned jointly by territorial communities of villages, settlements and cities of Poltava Oblast.</p> <p><b>Organisation of excursions along ecological trails</b> of the nature reserve fund and regional landscape parks owned jointly by territorial communities of villages, settlements and cities of Poltava Oblast.</p>

## Annex 5

### Mapping of measures under current national, regional and local programmes for the selected territorial communities, in accordance with the elements of well-being

1. Material assistance							
Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
All veterans	<p><b>OCB upon discharge from military service:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 50% of monetary remuneration – in the case of discharge on health grounds;</li> <li>■ 50% of monetary remuneration for each year of service;</li> <li>■ in the case of discharge due to the expiry of a contract or upon reaching the statutory age (with at least 10 years of service);</li> <li>■ 25% of monetary remuneration for each year of service;</li> <li>■ in the case of discharge at one's own request or due to family circumstances (with at least 10 years of service).</li> </ul> <p><b>Annual Independence Day payment.</b> For combatants – 5 minimum pensions. The Government sets this amount annually.</p>				<p><b>OCB</b> at the commencement of service during the period of martial law in Ukraine – UAH 10,000.</p>	<p><b>OCB</b> at the commencement of service during the period of martial law in Ukraine – UAH 5,000.</p> <p><b>Annual material assistance for combatants</b> – UAH 5,000.</p>	<p><b>Material assistance</b> granted by the decision of the commission (no more than once per month; average amount – UAH 10,000; maximum – UAH 100,000).</p> <p><b>“Warrior’s Box”</b> (a set of food products, basic clothing and personal hygiene items, sent quarterly to Defenders of Ukraine serving on active duty).</p>

## 1. Material assistance

Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
Veterans who were injured			<p><b>Material assistance</b> (in pursuance of local council members' representative mandates) for service members requiring health treatment.</p>	<p><b>OCB</b> to veterans who sustained injury, trauma, mutilation or concussion while defending the Homeland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ UAH 15,000 – where treatment lasted up to 30 days;</li> <li>■ UAH 50,000 – where treatment lasted more than 30 days.</li> </ul>		<p><b>OCB</b> to veterans who sustained injury, trauma, mutilation or concussion while defending the Homeland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ UAH 20,000 – severe injury (trauma);</li> <li>■ UAH 15,000 – moderate injury (trauma);</li> <li>■ UAH 10,000 – minor injury (trauma).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Material assistance</b> granted by the decision of the commission (no more than once per month; average amount – UAH 10,000; maximum – UAH 100,000).</p>

## 1. Material assistance

Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
<b>Veterans with disabilities</b>	<p><b>OCB in the event of disability</b> resulting from injury, concussion, mutilation or illness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ during military service or reserve: Group I – 120 SMs; Group II – 90 SMs; Group III – 70 SMs.</li> <li>■ during martial law: Group I – 400 SMs; Group II – 300 SMs; Group III – 250 SMs.</li> <li>■ Partial loss of work capacity without the establishment of a disability group – depending on the percentage of loss (0.7 SMs for each percentage point of loss of work capacity in combat-related cases; 0.5 SM for military service and reserve).</li> </ul> <p><b>Annual payment on Independence Day:</b> Group I – 10 minimum pensions; Group II – 8 minimum pensions; Group III – 7 minimum pensions. The Government sets this amount annually.</p>	<p><b>OCB for rehabilitation or health resort treatment for persons</b> with disabilities resulting from war: Group I – UAH 50,000; Group II – UAH 35,000; Group III – UAH 20,000.</p> <p>In the absence of approved local programmes for rehabilitation or health resort treatment, or of funds allocated for these purposes, to provide monetary compensation available to the applicant or recipient. The OCB may be granted repeatedly, but no more than once per year.</p>	<p><b>Annual targeted assistance for education and health improvement for the children</b> of persons with Group I disabilities resulting from war (UAH 50,000).</p>	<p><b>Targeted assistance for the rehabilitation</b> of persons with disabilities resulting from war – Groups I, II and III.</p>		<p><b>Annual material assistance</b> for persons with disabilities resulting from war – UAH 5,000.</p>	<p><b>Material assistance</b> granted by the decision of the commission (no more than once per month; average amount – UAH 10,000; maximum – UAH 100,000).</p> <p><b>Material assistance</b> on the Day of Defenders of Ukraine.</p>

## 1. Material assistance

Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
<b>Families of fallen veterans</b>	<p><b>OCB</b> to family members of a fallen or deceased service member (including cases where death occurred within one year after discharge from military service due to duty-related causes) – 750 SMs.</p> <p><b>During martial law, while defending the Homeland</b> (or within one year after discharge from military service due to duty-related causes) – UAH 15 million.</p>	<p><b>Monthly social payment</b> to children (stepchildren) of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine, war veterans, and participants of the Revolution of Dignity (1.5 subsistence minimums).</p> <p><b>OCB</b> to families of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine (UAH 5,000 to the spouse and UAH 5,000 to parents).</p>	<p><b>OCB</b> to the children of fallen veterans (UAH 10,000).</p> <p><b>Annual targeted assistance for education and health improvement</b> for children of deceased veterans (UAH 50,000).</p> <p><b>Annual material assistance to parents of deceased veterans on Mother's Day and Father's Day.</b></p>	<p><b>Annual material assistance</b> to families of deceased Defenders of Ukraine who do not receive assistance under the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 168 (UAH 8,000 per each family member of the deceased).</p>	<p><b>OCB</b> to families of fallen warriors during martial law in Ukraine – UAH 10,000.</p> <p><b>Annual material assistance to mothers of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine on Mother's Day</b> – UAH 5,000.</p>	<p><b>OCB</b> to families of fallen warriors during martial law in Ukraine – UAH 30,000.</p> <p><b>Annual assistance to mothers of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine on Mother's Day</b> (a valuable gift).</p> <p><b>Annual material assistance</b> to families of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine on commemorative dates.</p>	<p><b>Material assistance</b> granted by the decision of the commission (no more than once per month; average amount – UAH 10,000; maximum – UAH 100,000).</p>
<b>Veterans held in captivity and the families of prisoners of war</b>	<p><b>OCB</b> of UAH 100,000 per year – paid to the veteran or to their family members for the period of captivity.</p>		<p><b>OCB</b> for persons released from captivity – UAH 50,000.</p>		<p><b>Annual material assistance</b> to families of the Defenders of Ukraine missing in action or held in captivity on commemorative dates.</p>	<p><b>OCB</b> for persons released from captivity – UAH 50,000.</p>	<p><b>Material assistance</b> granted by decision of the commission (no more than once per month; average amount – UAH 10,000; maximum – UAH 100,000).</p>

## 2. Housing

Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
All veterans	<p><b>Affordable mortgage programme “eOselia.”</b> Down payment – 20%; term – up to 20 years at 6% per annum (3% for contract service members).</p> <p><b>Programme “Vlasnyi Dim” (loans for individual rural developers).</b> Term – up to 20 years (up to 35 years for young people). Veterans and their families have priority access. Preferential loan (3%) for service members during a special period (0%) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ housing construction – up to UAH 600,000;</li> <li>■ housing purchase – UAH 500,000;</li> <li>■ repair and reconstruction of housing (including extensions) – UAH 350,000;</li> <li>■ construction of utility networks and connection – UAH 150,000.</li> </ul> <p><b>State Programme for the Provision of Affordable Housing.</b> 50% of the cost of the construction (purchase) of affordable</p>	<p><b>Compensation of a 3% interest rate</b> on mortgage loans obtained under the state programme “eOselia” for 2025 for war veterans, persons with combatant status, persons with disabilities resulting from war, families of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine, and contract service members of the AFU.</p> <p><b>Co-funding of the state programme “Vlasnyi Dim”</b> Envisages an interest-free loan for combatants.</p> <p><b>Co-funding the state programme for preferential youth housing loans.</b> Loans for combatants (up to 35 years of age) and their families are provided as a priority from the oblast budget. Term – up to 30 years. Down payment – 6%. Interest rate – 3%, payable</p>	<p><b>Targeted assistance for the purchase of housing</b> under co-funding conditions as part of an oblast programme.</p> <p><b>Coverage of 5%</b> of the apartment price, which constitutes ¼ of the mandatory 20% down payment, under the eOselia programme.</p> <p><b>Temporary free accommodation</b> for Defenders of Ukraine and their family members who are not registered in the relevant territorial community and who have come to the city temporarily for health treatment, care for a person with an injury, or to visit the grave of a fallen Defender.</p>	<p><b>Targeted assistance for the purchase of housing</b> under co-funding conditions as part of an oblast programme.</p>	<p><b>Targeted assistance for the purchase of housing</b> under co-funding conditions as part of an oblast programme.</p>	<p><b>Targeted assistance for the purchase of housing</b> under co-funding conditions as part of an oblast programme.</p>	

## 2. Housing

Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
<b>All veterans</b>	housing and/or a preferential mortgage loan for veterans.	<p>by a borrower without children. A borrower with one child is exempt from interest payments. For a borrower with two children, 25% of the outstanding loan amount is repaid at the time the benefit is applied. For a borrower with three or more children, 50% of the outstanding loan amount is repaid at the time the benefit is applied.</p> <p><b>Purchase of housing</b> for certain categories of Defenders of Ukraine (on a co-funding basis with local budgets).</p>					
<b>Veterans with disabilities</b>	<b>Compensation for housing not received</b> for persons with disabilities resulting from war (Groups I and II), as well as IDPs who are combatants or persons with disabilities resulting from war (Group III).						

### 3. Housing and utility services

Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
All veterans	<p><b>75% discount</b> on utility services within the limits established by applicable law.</p> <p><b>Exemption from payment of land tax</b> within the maximum norms set for each type of land use.</p>		<p><b>Exemption from the payment of immovable property tax</b> for combatants, their family members, and family members of fallen Defenders of Ukraine.</p>				
Veterans with disabilities	<p><b>100% discount</b> on utility services within the limits established by current legislation.</p> <p><b>Exemption from payment of land tax</b> within the statutory maximum limits for each type of land use.</p>						
Families of fallen veterans	<p><b>50% discount</b> on utility services for the family of a fallen (deceased) veteran, within the limits established by applicable law.</p> <p><b>Exemption from payment of land tax</b> within the maximum norms set for each type of land use.</p>		<p><b>Targeted cash assistance to partially compensate housing and utility expenses</b> for family members of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine (0.4 SM per month).</p>	<p><b>50% compensation</b> for housing and utility services for families of fallen warriors, within the limits established by current legislation.</p>	<p><b>Targeted cash assistance to partially compensate housing and utility expenses</b> for family members of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine (UAH 5,000 per year).</p>		<p><b>Targeted material assistance</b> on Independence Day (for the partial compensation of housing and utility expenses).</p>

#### 4. Transportation

Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
All veterans	<p><b>Free travel:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ on all types of urban passenger transport;</li> <li>■ on public road transport in rural areas;</li> <li>■ on suburban rail and water transport;</li> <li>■ on suburban and intercity bus routes, including inter-oblast, intra-raion, and local routes regardless of distance or place of residence – subject to possession of a standard-issue certificate.</li> </ul> <p>Where an automated fare collection system is in place, free travel also requires an e-ticket, which is issued free of charge.</p> <p>Operators of minibus (route taxi) services provide free travel where a contract is in place with local governments to compensate the carrier's costs.</p>		<p><b>Free travel</b> for combatants on urban passenger road transport.</p>		<p><b>Free travel</b> for combatants on intercity passenger road transport (on routes between the community centre and the oblast centre).</p>		

## 5. Education

Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
All veterans	<p><b>State targeted support for obtaining vocational and higher education in the state and municipal educational institutions at any age for:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ persons with combatant status;</li> <li>■ persons with disabilities resulting from war;</li> <li>■ affected participants of the Revolution of Dignity.</li> </ul>		<p><b>Training</b> for veterans (including those undergoing treatment within the territorial community) at vocational education institutions, funded from the budget of the city territorial community.</p>				
Families of veterans	<p><b>State targeted support for obtaining professional pre-higher and higher education in state and municipal educational institutions for children of:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ persons with combatant status;</li> <li>■ persons with disabilities resulting from war;</li> <li>■ affected participants of the Revolution of Dignity;</li> <li>■ children whose parent was killed or died as a result of participation in the ATO/JFO or the Revolution of Dignity. But not beyond the age of 23.</li> </ul> <p><b>Pilot project</b> on providing state assistance for education in the 2024/25 or 2025/26 academic year to children of certain categories of persons</p>		<p><b>Training</b> for family members of veterans and family members of fallen (deceased) veterans at vocational education institutions, funded from the budget of the city territorial community.</p> <p><b>Priority enrolment</b> of veterans' children in kindergartens.</p> <p><b>Free meals</b> for the children of veterans attending secondary education institutions and for pupils of pre-school education institutions.</p>	<p><b>Priority enrolment</b> of veterans' children in kindergartens.</p> <p><b>Free meals</b> for children of veterans attending general secondary education institutions and pupils of pre-school education institutions.</p> <p><b>A certificate for the purchase of stationery</b> for school-age children of veterans.</p>	<p><b>Priority enrolment</b> of veterans' children in kindergartens.</p> <p><b>Free meals</b> for the children of veterans attending secondary education institutions and pupils of pre-school education institutions.</p> <p><b>A certificate for the purchase of stationery</b> for school-age children of veterans.</p>	<p><b>Priority enrolment</b> of veterans' children in kindergartens.</p> <p><b>Free meals</b> for children of veterans attending general secondary education institutions and pupils of pre-school education institutions.</p>	<p><b>Priority enrolment</b> of veterans' children in kindergartens.</p> <p><b>Free meals</b> for children of veterans attending general secondary education institutions and pupils of pre-school education institutions.</p>

## 5. Education

Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
<b>Families of veterans</b>	who defended the independence, sovereignty, and the territorial integrity of Ukraine, for students of professional pre-higher and higher education who study at educational institutions of all forms of ownership at their place of study, funded by individuals, regardless of any previously obtained level of education.						

## 6. Employment

Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
All veterans	<p><b>Pilot project</b> on organising vocational training (up to six months) for persons with combatant status and persons with disabilities resulting from war at vocational education institutions of the State Employment Service (September 2023 – September 2025).</p> <p><b>Training voucher</b> from the State Employment Service (up to UAH 30,280).</p> <p><b>Grant for starting a business (“eRobota”)</b> from the State Employment Service: for a family member (spouse):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ up to UAH 250,000 – creation of one job;</li> <li>■ UAH 250,000–500,000 – creation of two jobs;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Support for entrepreneurial initiatives</b> of war veterans and their families:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ provision of a grant of UAH 250,000 to war veterans and ATO/JFO participants to start or develop a business, subject to employing at least one veteran within six months of receiving the grant;</li> <li>■ provision of an additional grant amounting to 30% of the assistance received under the state programme “Grant for Starting a Business” (“eRobota”).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Municipal human resources services:</b> professional training, courses and workshops, career counselling (career guidance), and employment support.</p> <p><b>Employment in national-patriotic education centres</b> of secondary education institutions</p> <p><b>Vouchers for veteran-owned businesses</b> (up to UAH 300,000) For those who have not received a grant under the oblast programme.</p>	<p><b>Employment counselling,</b> including placement with enterprises within the community, as well as support in preparing grant applications.</p>	<p><b>Employment counselling,</b> including placement with enterprises within the community, as well as support in preparing grant applications.</p>	<p><b>Employment counselling,</b> including placement with enterprises within the community, as well as support in preparing grant applications.</p>	<p><b>Employment counselling,</b> including placement with enterprises within the community, as well as support in preparing grant applications.</p>

## 6. Employment

Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
All veterans	<p>2) for a person with combatant status and/or a person with disabilities resulting from war, registered as an individual entrepreneur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ up to UAH 250,000 – creation of one job;</li> <li>■ UAH 250,000 and more – creation of two jobs;</li> <li>■ UAH 500,000–1,000,000 – creation of four jobs;</li> </ul> <p>the recipient must have been registered as an individual entrepreneur for at least 12 months prior to submitting the grant application and provide co-funding from own or credit funds (30% of the project cost).</p>	<p><b>Vouchers for veteran-owned businesses</b> for consulting and marketing services, product certification, and participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions (up to UAH 100,000, once during the period of martial law; own contribution – at least 15%).</p> <p><b>Financial support for business entities</b> whose founders (for farms – members) are war participants and/or veterans, their family members, as well as family members of fallen warriors, through partial reimbursement of the cost of fixed assets (up to UAH 500,000).</p>					

## 7. Commemoration

Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
All veterans	OCB for burial and the erection of a gravestone – 5 tax-exempt minimums.	<p><b>Construction of memorial markers on the graves of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine and war veterans (co-funded with local budgets).</b></p> <p><b>OCB for the installation of memorial markers</b> on the graves of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine, and war veterans (co-funded with local budgets; total amount – UAH 81,700).</p>	<p><b>Burial and commemoration of fallen Defenders of Ukraine (the city fully covers the material costs of burial).</b></p> <p><b>Memorialisation</b> (commemorative plaques on schools and buildings, funded by the initiator).</p>	<p><b>Burial and commemoration of fallen Defenders of Ukraine (the city fully covers the material costs of burial).</b></p> <p><b>Co-funding</b> of the oblast programme for the installation of memorial markers.</p> <p><b>Memorialisation</b> (commemorative plaques on schools and buildings funded by the initiator, a Memory Alley, and banners in settlements of the territorial community).</p>	<p><b>Burial and commemoration of fallen Defenders of Ukraine (the city fully covers the material costs of burial).</b></p> <p><b>Co-funding</b> of the oblast programme for the installation of memorial markers.</p> <p><b>Memorialisation</b> (commemorative plaques on schools and buildings funded by the initiator, a Memory Alley, and banners in settlements of the territorial community).</p>	<p><b>Burial and commemoration of fallen Defenders of Ukraine (the city fully covers the material costs of burial).</b></p> <p><b>Co-funding</b> of the oblast programme for the installation of memorial markers.</p> <p><b>Memorialisation</b> (commemorative plaques on schools and buildings funded by the initiator, a Memory Alley, and banners in settlements of the territorial community).</p>	<p><b>Burial and commemoration of fallen Defenders of Ukraine (the city fully covers the material costs of burial).</b></p> <p><b>Co-funding</b> of the oblast programme for the installation of memorial markers.</p> <p><b>Memorialisation</b> (commemorative plaques on schools and buildings funded by the initiator, a Memory Alley, and banners in settlements of the territorial community).</p>

## 8. Health

Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
All veterans	<p><b>Free medicines</b>, medicinal products, immunobiological preparations and medical devices on doctors' prescriptions.</p> <p><b>Free dental prosthetic services</b> (excluding prosthetics made of precious metals).</p> <p><b>Free health resort treatment</b> or compensation for independently arranged health resort treatment (once every two years; <b>currently suspended</b>).</p> <p><b>Annual health examination and dispensary follow-up</b> with the involvement of the required specialists.</p> <p><b>Pilot project</b> on the provision of extended primary healthcare services to certain categories of persons who defended Ukraine's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>including development of an individual</li> </ul> </p>	<p><b>Targeted provision of medicines, medical supplies and additional (enhanced) nutrition</b> during the delivery of specialised health care to service members of the AFU and other military formations who require prolonged and high-cost treatment and rehabilitation measures, in the following spheres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>traumatology, treatment and restorative orthopaedics, rehabilitation of spinal patients, prosthetics, etc. (in accordance with the clinical profile and established diagnoses);</li> <li>surgery, including maxillofacial surgery, ophthalmology (ocular prosthetics), otorhinolaryngology, etc. (in accordance with the clinical profile and established diagnoses);</li> <li>oncology;</li> <li>cardiology;</li> <li>psychiatric care.</li> </ul> </p>	<p><b>Provision of rehabilitation services by the "Unbroken" National Rehabilitation Centre.</b></p> <p><b>Free dental prosthetic services</b> for combatants, persons with disabilities resulting from war and family members of fallen (deceased) Defenders</p> <p><b>Provision of enhanced nutrition</b> for service members undergoing treatment (rehabilitation) in healthcare facilities</p> <p>Provision <b>of medicines for outpatient treatment.</b></p>	<p><b>Therapeutic dental services and dental prosthetics</b> provided by a self-financing dental unit for service members (no NHSU package).</p> <p><b>Services of the inpatient department of restorative medicine of the raion hospital</b> (shockwave therapy, massage, therapeutic exercise, hydrogen sulphide baths, ozokerite therapy) (partially not covered by the NHSU).</p> <p><b>Speech therapist services</b> for children of veterans with combatant status after 24 February 2022, from among the families of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine (without a physician's referral).</p>	<p><b>Free dental prosthetic services</b> (no NHSU package, thus, combatants use a city programme for privileged categories).</p> <p><b>Free dental services</b> for the children of combatants and deceased (fallen) Defenders of Ukraine.</p>	<p><b>Free and preferential dispensing</b> of medicines on doctors' prescriptions for the outpatient treatment of persons with combatant status.</p> <p><b>Compensation</b> for dental prosthetic services for family members of fallen veterans (1 SM).</p> <p><b>Free health resort treatment</b> for family members of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine.</p>	<p><b>Material assistance</b> for reimbursement of high-cost dental services.</p> <p><b>Material assistance</b> to compensate for medical services not covered by the NHSU package.</p>

## 8. Health

Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
All veterans	<p>monitoring and support plan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ expanded health screening;</li> <li>■ psychological support;</li> <li>■ treatment of chronic conditions and the consequences of combat-related injuries, including specialist consultations (orthopaedist, neurologist);</li> <li>■ participation in the individual rehabilitation plans for recovery after injuries and illnesses;</li> <li>■ treatment of musculoskeletal disorders and injuries, including arthritis, arthrosis and joint diseases.</li> </ul>						

## 8. Health

Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
Veterans with disabilities	Rehabilitation and provision of assistive rehabilitation devices (including prosthetics).	Provision of a social rehabilitation (habilitation) service to persons with temporary limitations in life activities and to persons with disabilities, a service of restoring and compensating for impaired or lost capacity for daily living, professional and social activities (maximum value – UAH 50,000).	Provision of joint endoprosthetic devices for veterans with disabilities resulting from war and for members of the families of fallen (deceased) Defenders of Ukraine.			Free and referential dispensing of medicines on doctors' prescriptions for outpatient treatment of veterans with disabilities resulting from war (Groups I-III).	

## 9. Leisure

Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
All veterans	<p><b>Pilot project</b> to provide assistance to persons with combatant status and persons with disabilities resulting from war for engagement in physical culture and sports (UAH 1,500 once per relevant quarter for the duration of the pilot project – 2025–2026).</p>	<p><b>Organisation of active leisure</b> and emotional recovery activities for service members, veterans, members of their families, as well as family members of missing and fallen Defenders of Ukraine (<b>the Journey Therapy project</b>).</p> <p><b>Conduct of oblast-level information and awareness campaigns and activities</b> aimed at physical culture and sports rehabilitation of veterans and service members, in particular persons with disabilities.</p> <p><b>Ensuring the organisation and conduct of activities</b> within the framework of the Invictus League, Warriors Cup and Invictus Games projects, etc.</p>	<p><b>Socio-cultural project “The City That Heals”</b> – familiarising service members undergoing treatment in healthcare facilities with the city.</p> <p><b>Free admission tickets, subject to prior booking</b>, to municipal cultural institutions of the territorial community for theatre performances, film screenings and concerts, as well as free entry to museums, including guided tours.</p> <p><b>Provision of premises of municipal cultural institutions</b> for the organisation of artistic events, as well as motivational and educational meetings.</p>	<p><b>Free access to sports and fitness facilities</b> within the community.</p> <p><b>Organisation of sports and recreational events</b> for veterans and their family members.</p> <p><b>Purchase of tickets for events</b> funded from the local budget.</p> <p><b>Free health improvement and recreation for the children of veterans</b> in camps in Ukraine and abroad (funded by partners).</p>	<p><b>Free access to sports and fitness facilities</b> within the community.</p> <p><b>Organisation of sports and recreational events</b> for veterans and their family members.</p> <p><b>Purchase of tickets for events</b> funded from the local budget.</p> <p><b>Free health improvement and recreation for the children of veterans</b> in camps in Ukraine and abroad (funded by partners).</p>	<p><b>Organisation of sports and recreational events</b> for veterans and their family members.</p> <p><b>Purchase of tickets for events</b> funded from the local budget.</p> <p><b>Free health improvement and recreation</b> for the children of veterans in the camps in Ukraine.</p>	<p><b>Organisation of sports and recreational events</b> for veterans and their family members.</p> <p><b>Purchase of tickets for events</b> funded from the local budget.</p> <p><b>Free health improvement and recreation for the children of veterans</b> in camps in Ukraine and abroad (funded by partners).</p>

## 9. Leisure

Recipient group	State	Region	Oblast centre	Raion centre	Former raion centre	Settlement TC	Village TC (suburban)
All veterans			<p><b>Free access</b> for the children of service members and veterans to sports sections, clubs, arts schools and similar activities.</p> <p><b>Free health improvement and recreation for the children of veterans in the camps in Ukraine and abroad.</b></p> <p><b>Reimbursement of expenses for gym and fitness centre memberships</b> (UAH 1,000 per month).</p> <p><b>Adaptive sports for veterans.</b></p>				