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LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES AS SUBJECTS OF PUBLIC POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN THE REINTEGRATION OF RELEASED DEFENDERS OF UKRAINE

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Abstract. Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine has caused a rapid increase in the number of repatriated prisoners of war and civilians returning from forced isolation and requiring long-term reintegration. The purpose of this publication is to determine the role of local self-government bodies as subjects in the implementation of public policy on the reintegration of released defenders of Ukraine and to outline the managerial implications of decentralisation for organising post-isolation support under martial law and during post-war recovery.

The empirical basis includes statistical data from state authorities and local self-government bodies, the results of sociological surveys, and an analysis of current regulatory and legal acts in the field of reintegration of veterans and persons released from captivity. Systemic, institutional, structural-functional, and comparative-legal approaches, as well as methods of analysis, synthesis, and generalisation, were applied. It is shown that a multi-level reintegration model is being formed in Ukraine, in which local self-government bodies perform an operational role as providers of public services and coordinators of intersectoral interaction (social, medical, psychological, legal, educational, and economic), ensuring the adaptation of national decisions to the local needs of communities. The managerial significance of by-laws institutionalising algorithms for restorative measures and post-isolation support is emphasised, while risks of regulatory fragmentation, staff shortages, and the absence of unified performance indicators are highlighted.

The expediency of an integrated reintegration model combining community-based reintegration with targeted specialised interventions is substantiated, ensuring personalised support without reinforcing social segregation. The practical significance of the findings lies in identifying managerial priorities for strengthening community capacity, clarifying the powers of policy actors, and developing local programmes for the reintegration of released defenders.

Key words: public administration, state policy, decentralisation, strategic planning, repatriated prisoners of war, healthcare sector, veterans, legal regulation, territorial communities, post-isolation support.

Introduction. Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine has led to a substantial increase in the number of released defenders returning from captivity, forced isolation, torture, and other forms of ill-treatment. According to the Report of the Coordination Headquarters for the Treatment of Prisoners of War as of December 2025, since 24 February 2022, 70 prisoner exchanges have been conducted, under which a total of 6,266 military personnel and civilians have been repatriated to Ukraine, including 5,863 military personnel (5,653 men and 210 women) (Zvit, 2025).

Expectations that persons released from captivity will reintegrate into their communities without obstacles are erroneous and unfounded. Therefore, Ukrainian society must clearly understand the

strategy, core objectives, principles, and forms of reintegration into civilian life, as well as post-isolation assistance and support for former prisoners of war. A community-oriented focus in addressing the challenges of successful reintegration can become an effective step in implementing state policy aimed at their recovery.

Reintegrating servicemembers released from Russian captivity into civilian life at the level of territorial communities is an important task that requires a comprehensive and integrated approach, as communities play a leading role in creating favourable conditions for their successful recovery (community support, resources, and attitudes). Active community support and interaction with other actors involved in implementing public policy in this area can significantly facilitate the reintegration process and contribute to the inclusive restoration of released defenders' functional capacity as they return home or continue performing their service duties.

A considerable share of existing scholarly research (covering former prisoners of war from the Second World War, the Korean Wars, the Vietnam War, the Gulf War, the Yom Kippur War, the First Lebanon War, the Yugoslav Wars, etc.) focuses exclusively on assessing the psychological and psychiatric consequences of military captivity. Modelling results of the long-term effects of captivity indicate that reintegration difficulties constitute a decisive factor in the development of internalising mental disorders, which necessitates the design and implementation of systemic, institutionally sustainable interventions within the framework of public reintegration policy.

The purpose of this publication is to substantiate the role of local self-government bodies as actors in the implementation of public policy on the reintegration of released defenders of Ukraine. Achieving this purpose entails the following tasks: (1) to determine the functional and managerial role of local self-government bodies in implementing public policy on the reintegration of released defenders of Ukraine; (2) to examine the impact of decentralisation on the governance of reintegration processes; (3) to clarify the role of local self-government bodies as the territorial level for implementing public policy on the reintegration of veterans and repatriated prisoners of war under martial law and during post-war reconstruction.

The empirical basis of the study comprised statistical data from state authorities (the Coordination Headquarters for the Treatment of Prisoners of War, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Policy, and the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine) and local self-government, the results of sociological surveys, and an analysis of regulatory and legal acts in the field of reintegration of veterans and persons released from captivity. The study employed systemic, institutional, comparative-legal, and structural-functional approaches, as well as methods of analysis, synthesis, and generalisation.

Main part. The steadily increasing number of repatriated former prisoners of war has led to the emergence in Ukraine of a qualitatively new group of addressees of public policy – released defenders. The experience of forced isolation generates a different risk profile (chronic psychotraumatic and somatic consequences, legal and socio-economic complications), which places on the state the requirement to pursue a differentiated and balanced policy with regard to this specific category. The focus of the study precisely on the public policy of reintegrating military personnel released from captivity is not accidental, as this group requires substantially greater attention to ensure optimal adaptation, adequate social support, professional psychological assistance, and a longer reintegration trajectory. The research therefore centres on the reintegration of repatriated former prisoners of war either into civilian life or into the restoration of their physical and mental health, optimal work capacity, and social activity, enabling them to return home or to continue fulfilling their official duties.

Ukraine's contemporary experience in the release and reintegration of prisoners of war and civilians who were held in Russian captivity is unique due to the combination of the scale and duration of armed aggression and the systemic nature of violations of international humanitarian law. Ukraine carries out reintegration measures during the active phase of the war, which significantly distinguishes this process from the classic post-conflict models typical of most other states. This uniqueness is also

driven by the simultaneous development of the regulatory framework, institutional mechanisms of interagency coordination, a system of medical and psychological, social, and legal assistance, and the integration of international standards and practices (NATO, the UN, the ICRC). In addition, the Ukrainian case is characterised by the involvement of a wide range of governance actors—central executive authorities, local self-government bodies, civil society, and international partners—thus forming a comprehensive multi-level model of reintegration under conditions of wartime and post-war recovery.

Despite the absence in Ukraine of a comprehensive framework law that would systematically define the principles, priorities, and mechanisms of state policy in the veteran sector, 2024–2025 witnessed an intensification of rule-making activity and institutional development within the public administration system in the field of veteran support. During this period, strategic documents and operational plans aimed at building a multi-level system for the transition from military service to civilian life were adopted, in particular the Veterans Policy Strategy for the up to 2030 (hereinafter—the Veteran Strategy) (Veteran Policy Strategy, 2024) and the Strategy for Building a System of Return from Military Service to Civilian Life for the period up to 2033 (hereinafter—the Return Strategy) (Reintegration Strategy, 2024). These documents define the range of policy-making and implementation actors (central executive authorities, security and defence sector bodies, local self-government bodies, and civil society institutions) and lay the foundation for interagency coordination of reintegration measures, including for persons released from captivity. At the same time, the fragmented nature of regulatory governance creates risks of inconsistent managerial decisions, duplication of powers among public administration actors, and the emergence of legal conflicts, which negatively affects the effectiveness of the reintegration policy for released defenders. In this context, a significant step was the adoption of the Law of Ukraine «On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine «On the Principles of Domestic and Foreign Policy» regarding the formation of a comprehensive approach to domestic policy in the veteran sector» (Act, 2025), which institutionalises the principles, goals, and instruments of state veteran policy and defines mechanisms for interagency interaction, coordination, and monitoring of the effectiveness of public decisions. Further normative consolidation of the basic principles of veteran policy is envisaged by the Draft Law of Ukraine «On the Basic Principles of State Veteran Policy Regarding Veterans Who Participated in Repelling the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine» (Draft Law, 2025), which is under consideration by the relevant parliamentary committee.

Thus, the national vision of public veteran policy is being shaped on the basis of two strategic documents that define the architecture of policy implementation actors, multi-level coordination mechanisms, and key managerial instruments of reintegration, including medical and psychological, socio-economic, and legal support for released defenders of Ukraine.

The effective implementation of state policy aimed at ensuring the social and legal protection of persons released from captivity and their families was directly facilitated by the adoption of the special Law of Ukraine «On social and legal protection of persons who have been found to be deprived of their personal freedom as a result of armed aggression against Ukraine, and their family members» (hereinafter—the Law) (Act, 2022).

The delineation of the category «released defenders of Ukraine» and the legally defined legal status has been further specified by a number of acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and ministerial regulatory legal acts, which institutionalise expedited managerial pathways for reintegration and post-isolation follow-up, and define protocols and schedules for the reintegration of released defenders. It is also advisable to note that these subordinate acts expressly establish the following: participation in reintegration measures by released defenders of Ukraine is mandatory.

The approval by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of the Procedure for conducting restorative (post-isolation, reintegration) measures, adaptation measures, and support (follow-up) measures for persons in respect of whom the fact of deprivation of personal liberty as a result of the armed aggres-

sion against Ukraine has been established, after their release (Procedure, 2024), is of fundamental importance for the institutionalisation of the state policy on the reintegration of released defenders. This regulatory legal act establishes a basic organisational and legal model for managing recovery processes, identifies the actors responsible for policy implementation, sets out procedural algorithms of action, and provides mechanisms for interagency coordination.

Despite the significance of this Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers, it should be noted that the effectiveness of its implementation will depend on interagency coordination, financial provision, and the introduction of a performance monitoring system, since the absence of unified KPIs and a shortage of human resources may reduce the managerial capacity of the reintegration system.

Subsequently, a more detailed procedure for the implementation of reintegration measures and post-isolation follow-up for released defenders within the systems of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine is regulated by the orders of these ministries, which stipulate that reintegration measures are carried out in specialised departmental reintegration centres. Accordingly, the mission of local self-government bodies in reintegration processes is traced at the stage of post-isolation follow-up («...post-isolation follow-up is a set of measures aimed at consolidating the results of reintegration or post-isolation measures, ensuring full post-isolation adaptation, restoring the physical and mental health of released persons, and providing necessary assistance to their family members...» (Procedure, 2024)).

In order to organise social and professional adaptation of released defenders of Ukraine after discharge, reintegration centres cooperate with social service providers. On issues related to limitations in daily functioning and rehabilitation, cooperation is carried out with local executive authorities and local self-government bodies, social protection agencies, expert teams for assessing an individual's daily functioning, medical advisory commissions, public associations of rehabilitation professionals, and authorised professional self-governing bodies.

The determination of the place of local self-government bodies within the system of actors ensuring the implementation of public policy in the veteran sector, including the reintegration of veterans and, in particular, released defenders, should be examined both through the prism of the decentralisation reform and through the reform of veteran support in Ukraine, which is an integral component of decentralisation.

The important mission of local self-government bodies and the delegation of governmental powers is scientifically substantiated by Z. Hladun as follows: «...although local self-government does not belong to the system of state authorities, being an independent form of public power, within certain limits defined by law, through the delegation of powers of executive authorities, it performs functions of management and regulation of communal property. Acting as authorised public authorities, they govern the socio-cultural life of the respective territorial community, organising and regulating relations in various spheres of life. The executive bodies of local self-government carry out regulatory activities which, depending on their content, acquire the character of either state regulation or local (municipal) regulation» (Hladun, 2006: 441).

In the regulatory domain, the general legal status of local self-government bodies is defined by the Constitution of Ukraine (Constitution, 1996) and the Law of Ukraine «On Local Self-Government in Ukraine» (Draft Law, 1997).

As regards the powers of local self-government bodies in the reintegration of persons released from captivity, following the adoption of the special Law (Act, 2022), paragraph 6 of part 1 of Article 34 of the Law of Ukraine «On Local Self-Government in Ukraine» (Draft Law, 1997), in addition to own (self-governing) powers, was supplemented with delegated powers in this sector: provision of financial assistance to repatriated prisoners of war; facilitation of their employment; organisation of vocational training, retraining, and professional development; and provision of temporary housing.

The problem of delineating and differentiating the powers of local self-government depending on the sphere of state policy implementation is actively discussed by leading experts in the fields of public administration and law. Contemporary decentralisation processes in Ukraine take place under extremely complex conditions of ongoing hostilities and, in our view, should initially be directed at strengthening local self-government institutions through the expansion of the powers of representative bodies of territorial communities.

It appears that a more scientifically substantiated and well-argued approach is the one proposed by the working group led by Ya. Kaziuk in the Concept for delineating and distributing the powers of local self-government and executive authorities (hereinafter -the Concept), according to which all powers are proposed to be normatively differentiated into subtypes, namely: «...Delegated powers aimed at addressing issues of a socio-humanitarian nature, which are divided into subtypes:

- assigned–functions of exercising certain state powers entrusted to executive bodies of local self-government (e.g., social protection programmes);
- transferred–powers to provide mandatory services to relevant groups of the population of Ukraine at the level guaranteed by social standards (e.g., remuneration of teaching staff in general secondary education);
- secured -powers to provide socio-humanitarian services to citizens upon their requests (e.g., preschool and extracurricular education, culture, physical culture and sport);

Own powers aimed at creating and ensuring the living environment of community residents (e.g., local programmes for the development of housing and communal services and settlement благоустрой, local cultural and artistic programmes)...» (Draft Concept, 2023).

In our opinion, the subdivision proposed by the Concept's authors contributes to a better understanding of the content of local self-government powers when designing municipal targeted programmes related to veteran reintegration, in which veterans are recognised both as an important potential resource in community recovery efforts and as a group that needs support and services.

Veterans' livelihoods, including those of defenders released from captivity, are largely determined by the functioning of community support systems, the availability of social resources, and the quality of interpersonal relationships. While some repatriated prisoners of war return to a familiar social environment, others must build life strategies in new socio-economic and psychological conditions, which complicates their transition to civilian life. A significant barrier to reintegration is the experiential gap between military personnel who directly participated in hostilities, experienced captivity, and the civilian population that adapted to wartime conditions in the rear. This asymmetry of lived experience produces social distance and fragmentation of social ties, which negatively affects the effectiveness of social and psychological reintegration processes. Reintegration at the community level promotes social cohesion by integrating veteran support into local development efforts and strengthening institutional capacity.

A similar position is expressed by S. Sivkov, who notes that «...it is precisely local self-government, exercising governance at the territorial level, that has the best opportunities to understand the specific needs of war veterans, analyse the real problems of this category of citizens, and find the most effective ways of their reintegration. Due to their proximity to the community and everyday interaction with the population, local self-government bodies are able to respond promptly to challenges and provide effective social, psychological, and economic support to veterans, facilitating their full return to peaceful life and active participation in the development of local communities...» (Sivkov, 2025: 36).

One of the prerequisites for the effective implementation of public administration functions in the field of veteran reintegration at the municipal level, in our view, is strategic planning developed not only with consideration of the global Sustainable Development Goals up to 2030, but, first and foremost, with consideration of the specifics of the relevant region (a place-based approach). In this regard, we focus on analysing such a competence of local self-government bodies—specifically in the

sphere of reintegration of veterans and released defenders—as the approval of targeted programmes for the development of the relevant administrative-territorial unit (using the example of the Vinnytsia City Territorial Community—hereinafter VCTC).

In our opinion, the development and implementation of an effective community development strategy, sectoral strategies, concepts, programmes, and plans can not only mobilise the entire community's potential to implement specific and clear plans, but also serve as an effective instrument within the mechanism of public administration adapted to contemporary challenges and threats, including full-scale ongoing hostilities. Undoubtedly, public administration in the veteran sector of the VCTC has its own specificity and a certain degree of autonomy at the local level.

The scholarly-theoretical understanding of strategies, concepts, and programmes as regulatory legal acts adopted by state authorities at various levels is doctrinally established in legal science. The authors of the collective monograph «Economic Activity and the Latest Technologies: Current Problems of Regulation under Martial Law» substantiate the thesis that: «...a strategy is based on the foundational principles contained in legal doctrine and on the general purpose embodied in a concept approved as a legal act; it is a document of a strategic nature, limited in time, as it has clearly defined goals and objectives. In essence, it rather resembles a declaration of the state's intentions to achieve desired indicators in a particular sphere of social relations and contains a general plan of action (in certain directions of state development) for a defined period, with a delineation of responsibility zones and functional workload between various state authorities and local self-government bodies...» (Dmytryk & Tokarieva, 2022: 190).

There are different scholarly approaches regarding the theoretical-methodological nature and applied value of strategies, concepts, and programmes adopted within the scope of local self-government powers. The authors of the research «Strategic Planning for the Development of an Amalgamated Territorial Community» define the primary mission of strategic documents adopted by local self-government bodies as achieving qualitative transformations in the economy and social sphere: «...in modern conditions, when opportunities for territorial development based on past achievements have been virtually exhausted, it is important to develop precisely long-term strategic programmes and to implement them consistently...» (Berdanova & Vakulenko, 2017: 17).

The significance of a strategic vision for the development of territorial communities should not be underestimated. Even during the war in Ukraine, new Methodological Recommendations «On the procedure for drafting, approving, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of territorial community development strategies» were approved, which formulate the regulatory definition of a territorial community development strategy as: «...a strategic planning document of state regional policy that defines strategic and operational goals and objectives for the sustainable development of a territorial community; it is developed for the period of implementation of the State Strategy for Regional Development and the relevant regional development strategy, taking into account the provisions of the Law of Ukraine «On the Principles of State Regional Policy» (Recommendations, 2020).

I. Boryshkevych and V. Yakubiv assess the territorial community development strategy as one of the most important documents adopted within the competence of local self-government bodies: «...a territorial community development strategy is a long-term plan that outlines the overall vector of actions of local authorities, their partners, representatives of business, education, residents and other stakeholders towards the phased achievement of the set goals, the core vision, and the justification of the existence of the established community mission...» (Boryshkevych & Yakubiv, 2022).

It appears that regional programmes in the field of veteran reintegration, by their orientation, should be qualified as social targeted programmes. The development and purpose of any targeted programme should, first of all, correspond to the priority directions of development of the relevant territorial community as formulated in that community's development strategy.

Since we examine the role of local self-government using the example of the Vinnytsia community, such a document is the Vinnytsia Urban Territorial Community Development Strategy until 2030–Strategy 3.0 (Strategy, 2021) (hereinafter–the Strategy). More detailed sectoral planning, with strategic measures, projects, and changes for the city of Vinnytsia, is presented in the Concept of integrated development of Vinnytsia 2030 (Concept, 2019), which was developed with regard to international sustainable development standards and is linked to regional and state development programmes.

To implement strategic documents, municipal targeted sectoral development programmes are being developed in the Vinnytsia region. Thus, in fulfilment of the Strategy, targeted sectoral development programmes are prepared that include measures facilitating the realisation of veterans' rights and social guarantees, ensuring their ресоціалізація and re-adaptation to civilian life, and supporting their physical, spiritual, and cultural development. Among such programme documents of the Vinnytsia City Council, it is necessary to mention the Comprehensive Programme «Main Directions of Social Policy of the Vinnytsia City Territorial Community for 2022–2026» (Comprehensive Program, 2021) and the Programme for Supporting Defenders of Ukraine, their family members, and families of fallen (deceased) defenders, as well as defenders missing under special circumstances, for 2023–2026 (hereinafter–the Support Programme) (Program, 2023). The Programme defines two priority goals:

1. Support for Defenders of Ukraine that will facilitate their reintegration and return from military service to peaceful life, the maximum realisation of their labour and entrepreneurial potential, as well as support for their family members, families of fallen (deceased) defenders and those missing under special circumstances, and the activation of their participation in the life of the Vinnytsia City Territorial Community, which understands and values the contribution of Defenders of Ukraine to the defence of Ukraine's sovereignty during the Russia–Ukraine war.

2. Consolidation of efforts of executive authorities, local self-government, enterprises, institutions and organisations of various forms of ownership, and civil society institutions aimed at deepening social protection and re-adaptation, and at the joint coordination of available resources to ensure social guarantees for Defenders of Ukraine, their family members, and families of fallen (deceased) defenders and those missing under special circumstances; and creating in society an atmosphere of support and respectful attitudes towards them (Program, 2023).

At the first stage (2025–2027) of implementing the Return Strategy, among a number of state-level tasks, it is also envisaged to develop rehabilitation and reintegration programmes in territorial communities, territorial development programmes for economic recovery and the regional labour market, and to introduce the activities of specialists providing support to war veterans and demobilised persons. Currently, the Vinnytsia community lacks a special programme specifically dedicated to reintegration in the VCTC approved by the City Council; however, the Support Programme contains separate provisions outlining key directions of the City Council's activities for successful reintegration into the local community, including:

- monitoring the level of access to benefits and social guarantees by Defenders of Ukraine and identifying urgent problems and ways to address them;
- ensuring comprehensive social support through vocational retraining, education, employment, and support for starting a business;
- maintaining a favourable moral and psychological state by assisting in the realisation of benefits and social guarantees, resolving social and basic living issues, ensuring quality psychological and legal assistance, and engaging in cultural initiatives held in the community;
- supporting the maintenance of proper health status and a healthy lifestyle;
- forming positive attitudes towards Defenders of Ukraine and conducting national-patriotic events with their participation;
- financial support for civil society institutions whose activities are aimed at improving social protection, rehabilitation, and adaptation of Defenders of Ukraine (Program, 2023).

In our view, given the objectives of the publication, in the context of strengthening community capacity and developing long-term cooperation between civilians and service members returning to the community, the principles of decentralisation and subsidiarity become particularly significant. Delegating powers to local self-government bodies not only brings decision-making closer to citizens, but also directly increases the effectiveness of policy implementation in the sphere of reintegration of defenders of Ukraine, ensuring its adaptability at the local level.

At present, the VCTC has successful experience working with veteran service members who have returned to the community. Having studied advanced national and international experience in the reintegration of former service members, civil society institutions are actively developing in the Vinnytsia region. It is believed that the rehabilitation and return to peaceful life of combatants proceeds best when they gather together in a comfortable, well-equipped space (hub) with a full range of services delivered through a «one-stop shop» model. In the Vinnytsia community, a number of institutions operate effectively in this direction: the Vinnytsia structural unit of the Charitable Organisation «Charitable Foundation «Veteran Hub++»», the NGO «Vinnytsia Analytical and Educational Centre «Veteran Space»», the Vinnytsia Municipal Veteran Space «Pobratyn»; the NGO «Flame of Hope», the NGO «Association of Families «Unbreakable»», the NGO «Svitla-UKRAINE», etc., where Defenders of Ukraine (in addition to state institutions) can also receive social and legal, legal and psychological consultations, physical fitness and wellness services, and services facilitating employment and business start-up.

As a result of the study, it was established that coordinated actions at both the state and municipal levels of governance, with a clear delineation of the powers of local self-government bodies and the strengthening of their functional capacity, will contribute to building communities' ability to integrate veterans alongside such a specific category as repatriated prisoners of war. Existing models of reintegration include:

- reintegration at the community level, which presupposes the leading role of local communities and the involvement of their members, including veterans, in decision-making processes. Integrating veteran support into broader local development strategies strengthens social cohesion, increases local accountability, and enhances the institutional resilience of communities, ensuring their adaptability under conditions of ongoing war and security instability;

- targeted support for veterans, aimed at meeting veterans' specific needs without direct integration into the community. The return of service members to civilian life is accompanied by a wide range of challenges, dominated by psychological difficulties, social maladaptation, economic instability, and problems of professional reorientation and employment. This approach ensures the satisfaction of specific needs and the creation of a comprehensive psychosocial support system, since the need for psychosocial intervention and service provision is of the highest priority.

Each of the proposed reintegration approaches has managerial advantages and challenges. In our opinion, an integrated model combining community-based reintegration of veterans with targeted specialised support can become an optimal format for implementing public policy in the studied area.

Conclusion. Within a multi-level system of public administration, local self-government bodies function as the operational link in implementing the public policy of reintegration of released defenders of Ukraine, acting as key providers of public services and coordinators of intersectoral interaction in the psychological, social, medical, legal, educational, and economic spheres. Their activities ensure the translation of national strategic priorities into local managerial decisions, increase the effectiveness of policy mechanisms, and contribute to achieving sustainable effects of social recovery.

An integrated approach to the reintegration of former service members into civilian life—combining community integration with targeted assistance and ensuring personalised support—can prevent social segregation and the growth of social tensions in society. Combining measures to strengthen community capacity with targeted interventions for veterans creates synergy between approaches and establishes prerequisites for sustainable outcomes at the national level.

To enhance reintegration effectiveness, it is advisable to institutionally implement a community-based approach at the national and local levels of public administration with a clear delineation of the roles of central authorities, local self-government, and civil society. Key elements include integrating reintegration into recovery strategies, systematically engaging communities and veteran organisations, and ensuring financial and technical support from international partners to increase sustainability and social cohesion.

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