

Annex A
Project Document



**VETERANS FROM UKRAINE AND THEIR FAMILIES:
 ANALYSIS OF AVAILABLE SERVICES, COORDINATION AND
 SUPPORT OF REFERRAL PATHWAYS, AND STRENGTHENING
 COOPERATION AMONG RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS**

Project Type:	FC
Secondary Project Type:	PX
Geographic Coverage:	14 Regions of the Czech Republic
Executing Agency:	International Organization for Migration (IOM), Czech Republic
Beneficiaries:	<p>Direct Beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Veterans from Ukraine and their families ✓ Frontline workers in contact with veterans and their families ✓ Non-governmental organizations and centers providing psychosocial support and crisis intervention ✓ State administration and local governments ✓ Relevant partners in the 14 regions of the Czech Republic <p>Indirect Beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Other non-profit organizations working with foreigners ✓ Diaspora organizations ✓ Local communities ✓ Faith-based organizations ✓ Academic and research institutions ✓ Private sector
Partner(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Government of the Czech Republic (Commissioner for Human Rights) • Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic • Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic • Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic • Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic • International Organization for Migration (IOM Czechia) • Centres for the Support of the Integration of Foreigners (CPIC) • National Institute of Mental Health (NUDZ) • Mental Health Centres (CDZ)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apostolic Exarchate of the Greek Catholic Church in the Czech Republic • SPONDEA • Paraple Centre • VLČÍ MÁKY Association
Project Code:	
Duration:	6 months (1 October 2025 – 31 March 2026)
Budget:	780,000 CZK

Summary

The full-scale invasion in Ukraine, which began in 2022, has had far-reaching impacts on security, humanitarian aid, and social stability. One of the most significant consequences of the war has been the forced displacement of millions of people who fled violence and instability to seek refuge in other European countries. As of 30 April 2025, according to data from the Ministry of the Interior, 369,705 Ukrainian nationals with temporary protection status were registered in the Czech Republic, the majority of whom are women and children.¹

It is anticipated that should a scenario unfold with a ceasefire or a sustainable peace, some of these individuals will return to Ukraine to resume their previous lives. However, for many, returning will not be feasible due to conditions in Ukraine, such as the loss of their homes or loved ones, and some will choose to remain in the Czech Republic, where they have already socio-economically adapted and begun building new lives. In 2024, on average 45% of refugees in Czechia expressed their intention to return to Ukraine when conditions are safe compared to 67% in 2023.² This percentage is expected to further decrease as the war prolongs. In its report, the Office of the Government estimates that between 258,000 and 280,000 might remain in the Czech Republic in the medium term.³

Many families were separated because of the general mobilization in response to the Russian invasion. While it is not entirely possible to predict the course of the conflict, it can generally be expected that some families will seek reunification in the Czech Republic, while others will return. Although the

¹ Ministry of the Interior of Czech Republic: Foreigners from third countries with registered residence in the Czech Republic and foreigners from EU countries and Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein with registered residence in the Czech Republic as of 30 April 2025 (xlsx): <https://mv.gov.cz/soubor/04-2025-tab-internet-stav-k-30-04-2025-xlsx.aspx>.

² IOM DTM: Ukraine Regional Response: Needs, Intentions, and Border Crossings: <https://dtm.iom.int/online-interactive-resources/ukraine-regional-response-dashboard/index.html?category=Demographic%20Profile&survey=intentions>.

³ Office of the Government of the Czech Republic: Temporary Protection 2022–2024: Chapters in the Adaptation and Integration of Persons Displaced Due to the Russian Invasion of Ukraine: https://migracnikonsorcium.cz/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Docasna-ochrana-ohlednuti_ZLP.pdf

number of veterans¹ arriving in the Czech Republic is expected to be relatively low and their stay will be governed by the residence regime in the Czech Republic and Ukrainian policies, it is necessary to prepare the system for their sustainable reintegration in advance.

Although the Czech Republic has developed a support system for individuals under the temporary protection regime, veterans face specific needs — they are confronted with possible physical and psychological distress of traumatic and other natures, social insecurity, unclear veteran status recognition as well as language and cultural barriers. It is therefore essential to establish an integrated system of mental health and psychosocial support and reintegration assistance. Family reunification also plays a crucial role in this process, contributing to stability and facilitating the inclusion of these individuals into society.

1. Rationale

CONTEXT

Since 2022, the Czech office of the International Organization for Migration (IOM Czechia) has been mapping opportunities to support the reintegration of individuals, who were exposed to combat experiences in Ukraine, into civilian life in Czechia - whether they are reuniting with their families or whether they have left Ukraine for Czechia for other reasons. Although the current situation in Ukraine has not yet resulted in a systemic challenge with significant impact on the Czech Republic, the potential future developments raise important questions across national and subnational public administration regarding how to support these individuals and their families. Different government sectors naturally approach this issue from various perspectives, focusing on areas such as social welfare, security, healthcare, reintegration, and more.

The aim of the proposed project is to contribute to the establishment of a national and subnational support mechanism for veterans and their families through the mapping and training of key stakeholders.

IOM will play a key role in connecting stakeholders at both national and subnational levels. It will also contribute to the establishment of a so-called “tele-bridge” between veterans and psychosocial support specialists for war veterans operating either in Ukraine or abroad. Additionally, IOM will distribute information materials and provide training for key stakeholders from both the non-profit and public sectors on appropriate approaches to working with veterans and their families. The training will address the various impacts on mental health and social relationships, as well as options for stabilization and recovery. The basic training will be based on a psychosocially informed approach, which includes but is not limited to a trauma-informed methodology. The proposed project also includes interventions aimed at sensitization and prevention of domestic violence, exploitation,

¹ Note: Although the term (war) veteran can be used in international contexts and in Ukraine, in the Czech Republic this term is defined by law and refers to different categories of individuals. Therefore, in Czech we use term persons exposed to combat stress.

human trafficking, and general criminality. The tools, methodologies, and know-how developed within the project will also be applicable to Czech citizens affected by the armed conflict.

PROBLEM ANALYSIS

The armed conflict in Ukraine, which escalated into a full-scale invasion in February 2022, has led to significant systemic impacts in the areas of security, health, humanitarian, and social stability. One of the anticipated consequences of the war in Ukraine is the emergence of a significant group of veterans—currently estimated at 3% of the adult population, or approximately 936,000 individuals (excluding active-duty personnel, residents of non-government controlled areas and those without mobile phone access¹)—who have experienced extreme physical and psychological stress. While most remain in Ukraine, some may seek refuge or reunification with family members in Czechia. This group includes individuals with direct war experience, often marked by serious physical injuries, the loss of loved ones, and prolonged exposure to extreme stress. The proposed project aims to prepare, connect, and build the capacity of key national and subnational actors within the existing system so that it is ready to support the reintegration process of small groups – ranging from individuals to dozens of people – but also scalable in the event of sudden influxes.

There is a high prevalence of mental health conditions among veterans (52.6% e.g. suffer post-traumatic stress disorder and other conditions), which poses a major challenge to their reintegration into civilian life and society. Employment and retraining barriers are also significant (51.7% of veterans expect difficulties finding work due to the lack of adapted job opportunities and retraining programs).² While 35% of veterans experience symptoms of depression another 23% experience feelings of sadness or hopelessness. Veterans are more likely to engage in adverse coping strategies compared to non-veterans, such as reducing education expenditures, skipping debt payments or relying on high-risk informal income sources. Stigma and limited health-care infrastructure impede timely intervention. Moreover, male veterans tend to prefer therapists with frontline experience³.

The most common mental health disorders among war veterans and individuals affected by combat trauma include **depressive disorder** (ICD-11: 6A70/6A71, DSM-5-TR: Major Depressive Disorder), characterized by persistent sadness, loss of interest, and fatigue. **Anxiety disorders**, particularly Generalized Anxiety Disorder and Panic Disorder (DSM-5-TR: Generalized Anxiety Disorder, ICD-11: 6B00), are also frequent. In addition, **Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder** (PTSD – ICD-11: 6B40, DSM-5-TR: 309.81) is commonly diagnosed, often co-occurring with **Complex PTSD** (cPTSD – ICD-11: 6B41),

¹ IOM DTM Ukraine: Veteran profiles and reintegration challenges in Ukraine. Thematic Brief. March 2025: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/ukraine-veteran-profiles-and-reintegration-challenges-ukraine-march-2025?close=true>.

² Veteran Fund: Results of the sixth survey conducted by the Ukrainian Veterans Fund on the needs of male and female veterans (October-November 2024, 1,025 people participated in the survey). Ukrainian language: <https://veteranfund.com.ua/analitics/analiz-potreb-ta-problem-veteraniv-ta-veteranok-za-2024-rik/>.

³ IOM Ukraine: Life After Conflict Survey on the Sociodemographic Profile of Veterans of the Conflict in Eastern Ukraine. January 2020 – https://ukraine.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1861/files/documents/veterans_reintegration_survey_2020_eng.pdf.

which additionally involves persistent difficulties with emotions, identity, and relationships. **Sleep disorders** (ICD-11: 7A), manifesting as insomnia, nightmares, or disrupted sleep patterns, are also prevalent. **Substance use disorders**—especially involving alcohol, opioids, and sedatives (ICD-11: 6C40–6C4Z, DSM-5-TR: Substance Use Disorders)—frequently appear as a form of self-medication for psychological distress. Some individuals also suffer from **somatization disorders** (ICD-11: 6B60), where psychological issues manifest as physical symptoms without an identifiable medical cause. A particularly burdensome symptom is **tinnitus** (ICD-11: AB51.0), or ringing in the ears, which may be linked to noise exposure and psychological stress. An additional, clinically significant concept is moral injury, which is not an official diagnosis but refers to deep internal conflict and value disruption, often following ethically challenging wartime experiences.

Once active participation in combat operations winds down, the return of veterans to civilian life is expected. The Czech Republic is likely to be one of the destinations for some of them, particularly due to the presence of family members who have received temporary protection, found employment, and established support networks, as well as the existence of a large Ukrainian diaspora and geographic proximity. This is supported by median estimates from the Office of the Government, which project that between 258,000 and 280,000 Ukrainian nationals may remain in the country in the medium term. Many of these newly arriving veterans will not be isolated individuals but part of family units, whose stability and support will be crucial for successful reintegration.

Although the Czech Republic has developed an integration support system for individuals with temporary protection in recent years, the needs of veterans are specific. This target group faces a range of health and psychological needs, social insecurities, and often unclear legal status of veterans in Ukraine, which raises questions about whether they would be eligible for any reintegration benefits in Czechia (even if officially recognized as veterans in Ukraine). Their situation may be further complicated by language and cultural barriers. These factors increase their vulnerability to manipulative, exploitative, and criminal practices. The presence of family in the Czech Republic can be a significant stabilizing factor, but in some cases, it may also be a source of additional stress, especially if services focused on comprehensive family support, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), or crisis intervention are not available.

Through the development of a resilient safety and protection network, the proposed project contributes to reduce risk of psychosocial vulnerabilities and contribute to violence prevention. To ensure the successful and safe reintegration of veterans, it is necessary to develop a comprehensive and regionally grounded support system at the individual, family, community, levels with a systemic approach. Such an approach should include not only the veterans themselves but also their family members, the broader community, local governments, public administration, and the social and healthcare systems. One of the key steps is therefore the mapping of available services in the various regions of the Czech Republic, analysis of capacities and gaps, and the development of measures that will enable the identification and systematic reintegration of veterans and their families into Czech society.

2. Project Description

Objective

To enhance coordinated support for veterans and their families through strengthened institutional and civil society engagement.

The initiative aims to enhance coordinated support for veterans and their families by fostering stronger collaboration between public institutions and civil society organizations. By aligning efforts and resources, it seeks to ensure more effective service delivery, improved access to reintegration services, and long-term well-being for the veteran community.

- 1. OUTCOME:** Government and civil society actors are prepared to respond to the specific needs of veterans and their families, based on comprehensive mapping of needs, capacities, and actors, and development of coordinated referral pathways

Government and civil society actors are equipped to effectively address the specific needs of veterans and their families. This readiness is based on a mapping of needs, available services, and key stakeholders, which informs the development of coordinated referral pathways. These pathways ensure that support is timely, targeted, and aligned with the unique circumstances of each individual or family.

Time Frame: 1 October 2025 – 31 March 2026

Output 1.1:

Stakeholder coordination and referral pathways for the identification and protection of veterans and their families are created

of referral mechanisms established or strengthened to uphold veterans and their families' rights to access to protection

ACTIVITIES

1.1.1. Organisation of National Coordination Platform Meetings

As part of this activity, at least two meetings of the national coordination platform will be organized. The aim is to share up-to-date information from individual regions, coordinate potential activities, exchange best practices from abroad, communicate with Ukrainian counterparts, monitor the current situation, identify gaps, and propose potential systemic and/or legislative changes.

Activity Outcome: At least 2 meetings of the national coordination platform.

1.1.2. Mapping and Engagement of Platforms and Other Stakeholders for Reintegration and Psychosocial Support for Veterans and Their Families

This activity will involve an analysis focused on mapping national and regional (and possibly lower-level) platforms. Selected platforms will be approached for collaboration and introduced to the topic of reintegration and psychosocial support of veterans and their families.

Activity Outcome: 1 analysis focused on mapping national and regional platforms and presenting the project on at least two platforms.

1.1.3. Organisation of Stakeholder Meetings and Project Introduction

In at least four selected regions, IOM will organize meetings with key stakeholders to present the project's objectives. Participants will include providers of psychosocial support, representatives of local governments, and other relevant actors from the non-profit sector.

Activity Outcome: At least 4 meetings of key stakeholders in the regions.

1.1.4. Mapping of Available Services Essential for Supporting Veterans and Their Families in Each Region

As part of this activity, a comprehensive mapping of all 14 regions will be carried out (currently, preliminary mapping has already been completed in 5 regions – Ústí nad Labem, South Bohemian, Liberec, Vysočina, and South Moravian Regions). The focus will shift to the following regions: Karlovy Vary, Hradec Králové, Moravian-Silesian, Olomouc, Pardubice, Plzeň, Central Bohemian, Zlín, and the Capital City of Prague, to provide an overview of services essential for the reintegration and psychosocial support of veterans and their families.

This includes mapping the actors providing relevant services for war veterans and their families, including those they can obtain based on their legal status from the state and other stakeholders, such as non-profit organizations working with refugees in each region, local governments, psychotherapeutic and psychosocial support centres, and counselling services, key employers, etc. The outcome of this regional-level analysis will reveal which services are sufficiently available, which need to be strengthened, and which are entirely lacking and must be introduced to ensure successful integration. Special attention will be given to the availability of MHPSS and crisis assistance for veterans and their families, which is crucial due to serious psychological consequences and related social and security risks. Additionally, the mapping will include the capacities for emergency accommodation.

Activity Outcome: A comprehensive analysis of services in all 14 regions.

Output 1.2.

Government and civil society stakeholders have access to tools and resources to protect the rights of veterans and their families

of government officials or civil society stakeholder who have capacities, resources or tools to protect the rights of veterans and their families

ACTIVITIES

1.2.1. Mapping of Training Needs for the Provision of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

As part of this activity, IOM will contact selected centres and frontline workers providing MHPSS and crisis intervention to introduce them to the topics of reintegration of veterans and support to their families as well as peer support methodology. Through local outreach and/or surveys or focus groups, IOM will assess what training needs related to MHPSS element of reintegration, including treatment of common depressive, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorders, they require to provide timely and quality MHPSS to veterans and their families.

Activity Outcome: An overview of needs in individual regions for the provision of MHPSS.

1.2.2. Training Sessions in Selected Regions for Key Stakeholders

As part of this activity, IOM will organize training sessions for key stakeholders focused on MHPSS and the integration of veterans and their families into the host community in the Czech Republic. Representatives of non-profit and other organizations providing crisis intervention and MHPSS and other support (e.g., Spondea, Paraple, Vlčí máky regarding their expertise and the REVECA program, etc.) as well as representatives of state and local governments, will be invited to the training.

This activity will also include basic professional training in a psychosocially-informed approach, which includes but is not limited to a trauma-informed approach for all those who come into contact with people who have had possibly traumatic experiences – doctors, healthcare workers, Labor Office staff, NGO workers, HR personnel in companies, or CPIC staff (frontliners) – so they know how to communicate sensitively and appropriately. The training will also include information on how to communicate this topic to the public.

Based on the training, practical materials will be developed for recognizing the psychological consequences of combatting, based on a draft used for the training, intended for so-called frontliners, employers, accommodation providers, as well as partners, roommates, or family members. The manuals will offer a clear guide on how to recognise signs of distress early and how to respond sensitively in everyday communication, including how to de-escalate potential tensions.

Activity Outcome: At least 5 training sessions conducted with focus on selected regions for key stakeholders (45 trained individuals) and 2 manuals developed for recognising the psychological consequences of war experience (intended for so-called frontliners and family members).

1.2.3. Establishment of Helpline on Referral Pathways and MHPSS Tele-Bridge

This activity involves establishment of a dedicated helpline on available services and provision of referrals for veterans and their families and information for stakeholders as well as developing cooperation with Ukrainian experts to build capacity for implementing tele-bridges. IOM will facilitate connections between veterans or their family members who are based in Czechia and relevant experts or centres in Ukraine providing MHPSS and crisis support. This helpline will be established as part of an immediate emotional support system. This is particularly important due to the limited number of specialists in the Czech Republic with expertise in this area, as well as the need for cultural and linguistic familiarity. It will be established as part of the project; however, MHPSS tele-bridge will be fully funded from other sources.

Activity Outcome: Establishment of an IOM Helpline to provide information to veterans and their families and other relevant stakeholders. The hotline will serve as a contact point for veterans and their families regarding social and healthcare support.

1.2.4. Destigmatization Information Campaign on the Psychological and Socio-relational Impacts of War Experience and Available Support Options for the Expert and the Ukrainian Community

In cooperation with the representatives of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the National Institute of Mental Health, informational materials for the expert community will be developed focusing on how to recognise signs of distress early and how to respond sensitively in everyday communication, including how to de-escalate potential tensions, available support options,

and accessible forms of assistance. These materials will be distributed among relevant stakeholders and frontline workers, as well as representatives of local and national governments.

For the Ukrainian community, online information campaign to destigmatize mental health issues, raise awareness of signs of distress and prevalence of mental health conditions, including of common disorders such as depression, anxiety or PTSD, and provide practical guidance on how and where to seek professional help. Referrals to services will be provided whenever deemed necessary during interactions with Ukrainian community members.

Activity Outcome: Creation of informational materials focused on signs of distress and prevalence of mental health conditions and their distribution among relevant stakeholders, and frontline workers. Creation of online destigmatization campaign for the Ukrainian community.

3. Partnerships and Coordination

- **Office of the Government of the Czech Republic (Commissioner for Human Rights)**

Coordinates inter-ministerial cooperation. Ensures that the project respects human rights and the needs of vulnerable groups. Participates in the formulation of systemic recommendations. Actively engages in the national coordination platform.

- **Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic**

Collaborates on the destigmatization information campaign and contributes to the creation of informational materials. Supports the prevention of criminogenic phenomena in the integration process of veterans, in accordance with the government-approved Crime Prevention Strategy. Promotes coordination opportunities among regional platforms.

- **Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic**

Provides expert guidance in the field of healthcare and psychosocial support. Supports the involvement of healthcare facilities in mapping and training.

- **Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic**

Provides expert insight into the specific needs of veterans with military experience. Can assist in identifying suitable services and programs for veterans. Participates in the formulation of recommendations for long-term support.

- **Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic**

Ensures the connection of the project with integration and social services. Supports retraining and employment of veterans. Collaborates on mapping available services in the regions.

- **International Organization for Migration (IOM Czechia)**

Main implementing partner of the project, coordinating activities at both national and regional levels. Organizes training, service mapping, and creates a tele-bridge with Ukraine. Ensures the distribution of informational materials and the establishment of helpline.

- **Centres for the Support of the Integration of Foreigners (CPIC)**

Regional partners for service mapping and support provision. Participate in training and disseminate information among migrants. Collaborate on identifying needs in individual regions. Support the establishment of cooperation between regional platforms and other stakeholders.

- **National Institute of Mental Health (NUDZ)**

Collaborates on the development of informational materials and the destigmatization campaign. Provides expert insights in the field of mental health. May participate in the training of key stakeholders.

- **Mental Health Centres (CDZ)**

Involved in providing direct MHPSS to veterans. Are envisioned to participate in training and share best practices. Assist in mapping regional capacities.

- **Apostolic Exarchate of the Greek Catholic Church in the Czech Republic**

Provides spiritual support and community background for veterans and their families. Helps destigmatize mental health issues. Can serve as a contact point for crisis intervention.

- **SPONDEA**

A non-profit organization providing crisis intervention and psychosocial support. May be involved in training and needs mapping. Collaborates on referring clients to appropriate services.

- **Centrum Paraple**

Provides expert services to people with spinal cord injuries and their families, including social rehabilitation, psychological support, and counselling. Contribute to the project with its experience working with people with disabilities, who are also among veterans. Participate in training, sharing best practices, and supporting reintegration into active life.

- **VLČÍ MÁKY Association**

Specializes in supporting modern war veterans and their families, including psychosocial assistance, legal counselling, and help with civilian reintegration. May contribute to the project with its experience working with Czech veterans and veterans for Ukraine and will participate in training and awareness-raising.

4. Monitoring

Monitoring will be conducted throughout the project to ensure timely implementation, quality delivery, and alignment with objectives. It will cover activities, outputs, outcomes, budget, and risks. Monitoring activities will ensure that project outputs are delivered effectively and on schedule. Regular site visits and progress review meetings will verify implementation status and validate activities such as coordination meetings, trainings, and service mapping. Data will be collected and analysed monthly using attendance sheets, photo documentation, surveys or focus groups to track progress and inform decision-making. Risk monitoring will focus on delays, stakeholder engagement, and budget utilisation, with mitigation strategies reviewed during monthly coordination meetings.

5. Evaluation

As the main impact on the final beneficiaries is expected to occur after the project implementation period has ended, IOM does not currently plan to conduct an evaluation of this intervention within the scope of the project. IOM will submit a narrative and financial report upon project completion, including lessons learned, in accordance with IOM templates.

6. Results Matrix

	Indicators	Data Source and Collection Method	Baseline	Target	Assumptions
Objective To enhance coordinated support for veterans and their families through strengthened institutional and civil society engagement	An institutional coordination mechanism to address the needs of veterans and their families is in place and operational	Local/national authorities, project records	No	Yes	NOT APPLICABLE
Outcome 1 Government and civil society actors are prepared to respond to the specific needs of veterans and their families, based on mapping of needs, capacities, and actors, and development of coordinated referral pathways	# of government-led initiatives to provide protection assistance and reintegration support to the specific needs of veterans and their families 3d.3b	Project evidence	0	1	Priorities of the Government remain the same
Short-Term Outcome 3d.3.					

	Indicators	Data Source and Collection Method	Baseline	Target	Assumptions
Output 1.1 Stakeholder coordination established or and referral pathways for strengthened to uphold the identification and protection of veterans and their families are created to uphold the identification and protection of veterans and their families to access families' rights to access their families are created to protection	# of referral mechanisms	Attendance sheets, photo documentation and database of services and stakeholders	0	14	Stakeholders are willing and able to coordinate and maintain referral mechanisms for refugees in vulnerable situation
Activities that lead to Output 1.1: 1.1.1. Organisation of National Coordination Platform Meetings 1.1.2. Mapping and Engagement of Platforms and Other Stakeholders for Reintegration and Psychological Support for Veterans and Their Families 1.1.3. Organisation of Stakeholder Meetings and Project Introduction 1.1.4. Mapping of Available Services Essential for Supporting Veterans and Their Families in Each Region					NOT APPLICABLE
Output 1.2 Government and civil society stakeholders have access to tools and resources to protect the rights of veterans and their families	# of government officials or civil society stakeholders who have capacities, resources or tools to protect the rights of veterans and their families	Attendance sheets, photo documentation	0	45	Interest and capacity of professionals and key stakeholders to participate in the offered trainings
Activities that lead to Output 1.2: 1.2.1 Mapping of Training Needs for the Provision of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support 1.2.2 Training Sessions in Selected Regions for Key Stakeholders 1.2.3 Establishment of Helpline on Referral Pathways and MHPSS Tele-Bridge 1.2.4 Destigmatization Information Campaign on the Psychological and Socio-relational Impacts of War Experience and Available Support Options for the Expert and the Ukrainian Community					NOT APPLICABLE

7. Work Plan

Activity	Responsible Party	Time Frame - Months					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1.1.1 Organisation of National Coordination Platform Meetings	IOM						
1.1.2 Mapping and Engagement of Platforms and Other Stakeholders for Reintegration and Psychosocial Support for Veterans and Their Families	IOM						
1.1.3 Organisation of Stakeholder Meetings and Project Introduction	IOM						
1.1.4 Mapping of Available Services Essential for Supporting Veterans and Their Families in Each Region	IOM						
1.2.1 Mapping of Training Needs for the Provision of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	IOM						
1.2.2 Training Sessions in Selected Regions for Key Stakeholders	IOM						
1.2.3 Establishment of Helpline on Referral Pathways and MHPSS Tele-Bridge	IOM						
1.2.4 Destigmatization Information Campaign on the Psychological and Relational Impacts of War Experience and Available Support Options for the Expert and the Ukrainian Community	IOM						

8. Budget

A detailed budget is attached to the project proposal.