

system. Services to members of society are therefore a reflection of its integration, development and maturity.

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SOCIAL SERVICES FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN IN TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES

At the local level in Ukraine, the process of transformation of the social services system continues, paying special attention to services aimed at the prevention of vulnerability, early detection and intervention for effective assistance to children and their families, as well as youth in need. The decentralization reform strengthens the role of territorial communities in this process, local self-government bodies are responsible for ensuring the provision of basic social services, taking into account the needs of community residents.

The concept of social services is defined in the Law of Ukraine "On Social Services": "actions aimed at preventing difficult life circumstances, overcoming such circumstances or minimizing their negative consequences for individuals/families who are in them."

The importance of security development social services at the community level is emphasized next:

1. The powers of local municipality authority bodies to grant social services to the population are fixed legally. The inaction of implementation of these powers entails disciplinary, administrative, and in some cases criminal responsibility.

2. The provision of social support for persons/families who are in difficult circumstances, and protection of their rights increase confidence in the local municipality authority bodies. The above measures directly affect the quality of every community resident's life, increasing social well-being and safety.

3. The contribution to the development of social services has positive economic effects. A person/family receiving social support in solving difficult circumstances, may work and bring income to the community budget through paying taxes, minimising the number of community residents who are in difficult circumstances by granting them on-time support helps reduce manifestations of negative social phenomenon and prevents illegal behaviour of the population.

What are the main problems of communities regarding the development of social services?

- The new local government does not have experience in forming social policy priorities, and the employees do not have experience in working in social services;

- Rural territorial communities did not receive the "inherited" service infrastructure and have to start work from scratch.

- Difficulties in re-establishing relations with other state authorities;

- Only some newly created communities in the provision of services are guided by specific local needs, most of them took into account the previous experience of the district and are guided by budget restrictions.

A package of social services for families with children in territorial communities may include: daycare; early intervention service; support for families raising a child with developmental disabilities; support for families affected by domestic violence; training and support for the activities of foster carers; development of responsible parenting skills etc.

How do parents rate social services? Let's start with the problems: the level of provision of services from the need is 10-20%; lack of information for parents on how to get this or that service; geographical inaccessibility; administrative unavailability (by registration); a small number of qualified specialists, few specialists in general and drudgery on those who provide services; lack of interaction between structures, many references in different instances; impossibility of getting the service for free; advice on sending a child to a boarding school.

To solve the problems, parents make the following suggestions: create services closest to the place of residence, train specialists; complex centres in communities where there will be various services; train parents to provide care and support them; the possibility of leaving the child for a day or a certain time under the supervision of

specialists; psychological support in maternity hospitals; mobile teams of palliative care for children; social specialists in each settlement and social assistants for families raising children with severe disabilities, social transport.

Therefore, for the successful implementation of social services for families with children in territorial communities, it is necessary to take into account two components.

Firstly, it is educational and methodical support: training of specialists in case management; establishment of interdepartmental cooperation between structures/units in the community; assistance in the development and budgeting of social services; learning communication tools for social changes and forming demand for social services; documenting the best practices, developing recommendations for inclusive social services at the community level.

Secondly, it is material and technical support: the creation of a multi-functional centre for providing integrated social services; the purchase of the necessary equipment for the centre.

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ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ НАДАННЯ СОЦІАЛЬНИХ ПОСЛУГ В РЕЛОКОВАНИХ З МІСЦЬ ТИМЧАСОВОЇ ОКУПАЦІЇ ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНИХ ГРОМАДАХ

Окупація частини територій Херсонської, Луганської, Донецької, Запорізької та Харківської областей призвела до часткового або повного блокування роботи органів місцевого самоврядування (далі - ОМС). Частка ОМС залишилась на окупованих територіях та в різних форматах намагається співпрацювати з населенням. Інша частка в терміновому порядку, не завжди організовано, покинула окуповані території. При цьому в частині випадків ОМС вдалось евакуювати певну кількість персоналу своїх установ та підприємств, а головне частку цивільного населення.

Ті ОМС, яким вдалось більш менш організовано вивести працівників та цивільне населення, розташувались в так званих «приймаючих громадах» та здійснюють спроби відновити надання послуг для мешканців своїх територіальних громад, які виїхали з тимчасово окупованих територій. Як правило, є приклади відновлення надання освітніх, медичних та соціальних