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PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Problem setting. Scope and challenges of citizens forced displacement from Donetsk, Lugansk regions and Crimea are considerable for Ukraine. By the estimates, approximately a third part of residents left occupied territories. Almost 1,6 mio of internally displaced persons (IDPs) changed the place of dwelling within the country, in certain regions of Ukraine the share of resettlers reaches 10 %. Half of displaced persons are incapacitated, 30 % of which are children, 20 % – persons with disabilities and elderly people. All of them need appropriate social protection – solving of accommodation issues, employment issues, providing different types of social assistance, provision of pensions, access to social, medical, educational services, provision of psychological help, etc.

The complexity of the indicated problem and its duration in time demands an establishment of complex and effective system of social protection for IDPs and citizens of Ukraine, that left temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine and regions of anti terrorist operation conduct.

Recent research and publications analysis. Among the first complex scientific works - monograph «Donbas and Crimea: the price of returning», 2015 (by the editors V.P.Gorbulin, O.S.Vlasiuk, E.M.Libanova, O.M.Liashenko) and National Report «Policy of integration of ukrainian society within the framework of challenges and threats of Donbass events», National Science Academy of Ukraine, 16.03.2016. Complexity of the outlined problem and underdevelopment of social protection system for IDPs testify the significance of scientific researches and the need to search for modern approaches in solving pressing and strategic issues.

The paper objective – to carry out analysis of current situation in social protection provision to IDPs and determine promising directions of social protection system for this population category.

The paper main body. Under conditions of military operations in eastern Ukraine, a need emerged to form an effective system of social protection for forcedly displaced people. The analysis allowed to systematize the strengths and weaknesses of the social protection of internally displaced persons and summarize existing problems in the area.

Numerous problems of displaced people (issues of accommodation allocation and decent work employment, incapability to provide social payments to residents of occupied territories etc) are settled in part by the state, NGOs, volunteers, international organizations, although a long-term single state program aimed at solving the problems of internally displaced persons has not been elaborated yet.

The process of social protection of internally displaced persons is multidimensional by nature that requires an in-depth scientific understanding and sound practical implementation.

Conclusions of the research. The proposed priority areas of social protection of displaced people (establishment and updating of the Unified information database; establishment of the loss amounts (property damage) register, collecting information on damages incurred to the IDPs aiming to return them property (compensate its cost); provision of social psychological support of internally displaced families etc) and measures of organizational, legal, financial, economic, social, medical and information mechanisms will contribute to the creation of an integrated system of social protection of internally displaced persons.