

Social Work & Education

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UDC 364.4-054.73-056.266:352

DOI: 10.25128/2520-6230.26.2.7

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Article history:

Received: May 04, 2026

1st Revision: May 14, 2026

Accepted: May 30, 2026

Kolomiets, L., Shulga, H. (2026). Social work with internally displaced persons with disabilities in the host community. *Social Work and Education*, Vol. 13, No. 2 pp. 331-346. DOI: 10.25128/2520-6230.26.2.7

SOCIAL WORK WITH INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE HOST COMMUNITY

Abstract. The article provides a theoretical analysis of social work with internally displaced persons with disabilities in the host territorial community. A structural model of organising social work with this category is proposed, based on the principles of coordination, partnership, involvement, individualisation, complexity, and the implementation of adapted and effective social technologies, methods, and forms. It is substantiated that currently there is a high level of vulnerability of internally displaced persons with disabilities due to the complex of problems that are a consequence of the impact of war, forced displacement, loss of social ties, and existing health and life limitations. The needs of internally displaced persons with disabilities are outlined, which combine physical limitations and environmental inaccessibility, reduced access to medical and rehabilitation services, increased socio-economic vulnerability, an increase in the number and variety of requests for psychosocial support, and the presence of barriers. It was determined that the professional activities of social service specialists are complicated by the influence of a number of factors: the increase in the multidimensionality of needs due to the imposition of crisis factors; insufficient coordination of the activities of local governments, social services, public organisations, and socially active citizens; the peculiarities of the procedure for obtaining the necessary assistance; and the shortage of resources. An increase in psycho-emotional stress, the risk of secondary traumatisation, and professional burnout of social service specialists were noted, which makes the issue of establishing constant support and supervision relevant. A conclusion was drawn about the possibilities of using the proposed model in the activities of social subjects of host territorial communities in order to strengthen social cohesion and community resilience in crisis war conditions.

Keywords: social work, social service professionals, social services, internally displaced persons, persons with disabilities, host territorial community, focus group survey, structural model.

INTRODUCTION

The unprecedented scale of internal displacement caused by military aggression against Ukraine has highlighted the issues of social protection and support for internally displaced individuals (IDPs). Persons with disabilities hold a unique place in this group of social work clients, as they face a twofold vulnerability: limits in living activities and forced resettlement. Furthermore, the professional attention of social service specialists should include families of people with disabilities among IDPs, as they are also in a situation of higher social risk and require particularly planned social work and assistance in the host territory communities.

IDPs with disabilities frequently confront multiple challenges and problems, limiting their social adaptation and integration into the host territorial community while exacerbating the environment of negative emotional experiences and crisis situations. The problems of wartime, the overload of the social protection system, and the provision of social services greatly impede the implementation of the state's guarantees for this group of people, increasing their social vulnerability.

ANALYSIS OF LATEST RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

Certain aspects of the topic of the scientific article we have identified have been revealed by domestic and foreign scientists. The issues of organising social work with IDPs (in particular, in wartime conditions) have been reflected in the publications of A. Gots, O. Kinash, O. Kulinich, I. Melnyk, Yu. Pesotska, Yu. Sakharuk, T. Semigina, N. Husak and S. Trukhan, G. Shulga, etc.; aspects of social and legal protection of IDPs have been analysed by I. Galiakhmetov, M. Zhynchyn, O. Kapinus, I. Karpova and R. Yevdokymenko, V. Mykhailovsky, L. Nalyvayko and A. Korshun, etc. The features of social work and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities are in the focus of scientific attention of A. Duly, L. Kolomiets, G. Shulhy and Yu. Lebed, Yu. Sakharuk, M. Skochko and N. Salaty, M. Chichkan and others. Foreign scientists D. Zaviršek and J. Cox analysed the problems and challenges of psychosocial support and social assistance to persons with disabilities after internal displacement from dangerous areas of Ukraine.

Despite an increasing body of scholarly work on social work with internally displaced people and social support for people with disabilities, the issue of organising social assistance for IDPs with disabilities within host territorial communities under current conditions has received insufficient attention. The existing scientific discourse lacks systematic approaches to recognising this group's distinctive traits, needs, and challenges, as well as establishing effective social work technologies and practices that effectively respond to current social and humanitarian challenges.

The article's **goal** is to provide a theoretical analysis of the features, problems, key concepts, and technologies of social work with IDPs with disabilities in the host territorial community, as well as to generalise these findings into a structural model.

MAIN RESULTS

In the current legislation of Ukraine, the regulatory legal documents for social service specialists regarding social work with IDPs with disabilities are the Constitution of Ukraine (1996); the Law of Ukraine «On the Fundamentals of Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Ukraine» (1991); the Law of Ukraine «On Ensuring the

Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons» (2015); the Law of Ukraine «On Social Services» (2019) etc.

The Ukrainian Statute «On the Fundamentals of Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Ukraine» defines the term disability as «a person with persistent physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may prevent their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others» (Law «On the Fundamentals of Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Ukraine», 1991, section 1). As a result, the efforts of state-authorised bodies and services should be directed toward observing and protecting persons with disabilities' civil rights and fundamental freedoms, creating conditions for the protection and maintenance of health, their social protection (pensions, state assistance, compensatory and other payments, benefits, social services), providing psychosocial support, carrying out rehabilitation, and so on. The Law of Ukraine «On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons» establishes guarantees for the protection of IDPs' rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests, as well as the prohibition of discrimination against them. According to this law, an IDP is a Ukrainian citizen or a person with the citizenship of another country who is legally present in Ukraine and was forced to leave their place of residence in order to avoid negative consequences as a result of an armed conflict, temporary occupation, emergency situations, mass violence, or human rights violations (Law «On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons» (2015), Art. 1, Clause 1). The Law of Ukraine «On Social Services» identifies damage caused by «hostilities, terrorist acts, armed conflict, temporary occupation» as one of the factors that can cause difficult life circumstances and determines IDPs' legal right to receive social and other services (Law «On Social Services», Art. 1, Clause 15).

Domestic researchers see the rise of IDPs as a major challenge to Ukraine's social policy, the activities of social services, and their professionals (Semygina, Husak, and Trukhan, 2015); a painful social challenge on a state-wide scale (Karpova and Yevdokymenko, 2016). O. Kapinus defined state policy on IDPs as the use of legal, organisational, socioeconomic, and informational methods by authorised bodies and services to provide quality services in order to create appropriate conditions for IDPs' lives, promote their legal and social protection, adapt to new living conditions, and realise their own potential. According to O. Kapinus, social service experts in host territory communities must pay special attention to the issues and needs of women and children, individuals with disabilities, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups (Kapinus, 2021). According to I. Melnyk, the social vulnerability of IDPs (particularly persons with disabilities and single citizens) necessitates ensuring social protection, implementing state guarantees, and facilitating adaptation in a new social environment with the assistance of local executive authorities and local self-government bodies, state and non-state social services, and organisations (Melnyk, 2017). O. Slozanska recognised persons with disabilities, IDPs, and those without housing and a permanent place of work as customers of territorial social service professionals who require assistance owing to their tough life circumstances (Slozanska, 2018).

We systematise the definitions of the IDP category found in Ukrainian researchers' papers (Table 1).

Table 1: The category of IDPs in the definitions of domestic researchers

Scientist's initials	Definition of the IDP category
M. Zhinchyn, 2024	one of the most vulnerable categories of the population facing security issues;
O. Kulinich, 2022	an individual – a citizen of Ukraine or a citizen of another state legally residing in Ukraine, who was forced to leave their place of permanent residence on the territory of Ukraine due to the impact or threat of mass armed aggression, various disasters;
V. Mykhaylovsky, 2018	persons with Ukrainian citizenship or foreigners legally residing in the territory of Ukraine who were forced to leave their own housing or permanent residence in order to avoid the consequences of an armed conflict, occupation by a foreign country, natural or man-made disasters, constant manifestations of violence, violations of rights and norms of international humanitarian law, or other circumstances resulting from the above situations;
L. Nalyvaiko, A. Korshun, 2023	persons who left their place of permanent residence and continue to reside in the country of their citizenship, using its protection;
Yu. Sakharuk, 2024	persons who were forced to leave their home due to military actions;
G. Shulga, I. Bugaychuk, 2025	one of the most vulnerable population groups in Ukraine, which requires comprehensive support from both the state and local communities.

Based on the analysis of scientific sources.

Domestic academic publications (Karpova & Yevdokimenko, 2016; Hots, 2018; Kapinus, 2021; Actual Issues..., 2023, etc.) emphasize a variety of difficulties that internally displaced people (IDPs) encounter in host territory communities during times of conflict. These issues include the availability of housing and the lack of options for buying or renting a place to live; the underdevelopment of social infrastructure in the face of rising demand; limited access to social assistance and high-quality medical and social services; and trouble finding work and enrolling children and young people in school. Additionally, researchers highlight administrative and legal hurdles to IDP integration, challenges in planning rehabilitation programs, and sometimes dispersed or poorly coordinated local efforts to promote social and cultural integration in unfamiliar settings. Additional problems involve the need to enhance the professional competence of local government officials, service providers, and specialists working in complex crisis situations, as well as insufficient access to information about community resources and limited financial support.

Several important topics are the focus of domestic scholars who study the difficulties of social work with people with disabilities during times of conflict. According to «Actual Issues..., 2023», these include outlining the primary models and scientific approaches to social work and social rehabilitation for people with disabilities; putting into practice the main tenets of state social protection policy, which are meant to guarantee rights and equal opportunities, remove social, physical, and

informational obstacles, and enhance access to social, medical, educational, and other services (Chichkan & Bashtova, 2025). Researchers also stress the importance of determining the unique needs and traits of this population of social service recipients and choosing the right social work fields, forms, and techniques, including self-help groups, psychosocial support, social assistance, diagnostics and correction, leisure activities, and social adaptation and reintegration (Dulya, 2024). Additionally, efforts are made to serve people with disabilities during times of war by expanding social services, creating barrier-free locations, introducing electronic services, and focusing more on internally displaced people with disabilities (Actual Issues, 2023).

When combined, the presence of a disability, various limitations in daily activities, and forced displacement due to the war are some of the critical factors that IDPs with disabilities currently face, making their situation more complex and vulnerable. As a result, IDPs with disabilities encounter particular issues that are difficult for both the host territory communities and them selves to resolve.

Research methodology. We surveyed IDPs with disabilities in four focus groups, each consisting of twelve participants, in 2024–2025. Participants in the focus group survey were 18 men and 30 women, with an average age of 38,8. Of the respondents, 31 lived in the host territorial community of Vinnytsia following forcible relocation and/or relied on volunteers and public associations, while 17 were social service customers. Finding and summarising the issues that IDPs with disabilities faced in the host territory community and the solutions they felt were crucial were the goals of the focus group survey. The procedures for creating a scenario, gathering and analyzing focus group survey results, and abiding by ethical norms (confidentiality, voluntary participation) were all completed.

According to the findings of the focus group survey (Fig. 1) conducted with IDPs with disabilities, a variety of challenges arise and, in certain situations, continue at different phases of adaptation and integration into host territory communities. The main causes of these challenges are accessibility obstacles and the inadequate adaptation of the living space to the unique requirements of internally displaced people with disabilities, taking into consideration their functional limits and medical problems. Reduced access to medical and rehabilitation services was also mentioned by participants, which leads to declining health, less independence, and less social engagement. Furthermore, it was shown that financial difficulties enhanced socioeconomic vulnerability and that crises and traumatic events had a greater effect on mental health, as seen by higher anxiety, depressive symptoms, and a decreased desire to engage in social and professional activities. Significant obstacles to integration still exist, such as convoluted and drawn-out processes and poor coordination between different players in the host territorial community.

The psychological issues that make IDPs with disabilities even more vulnerable in the context of recurrent armed conflicts should be highlighted separately within this range of difficulties. These issues include the psycho-emotional state becoming unstable, a chronic loss of security, stability, and control, and a continual sense of being in danger of dying. Along with specific—often traumatic—experiences associated with coping with and overcoming crisis circumstances, respondents also experience considerable material and non-material losses. The development of intrapersonal disputes, fatalistic views, loss of trust, and uncertainty and worry about the future are

further psychological challenges. Communication with previous social networks is broken, social isolation occurs in a new social and cultural setting, and possibilities to access social resources necessary to acquire new capabilities are limited for many IDPs with disabilities. These elements lead to fewer opportunities for self-realisation and a lack of will to overcome obstacles already in place. The empirical data obtained through social diagnostics supports our generalizations regarding psychological indicators of difficulties experienced by IDPs in host communities. The majority (60%) of the IDPs studied are in a state of maladjustment; 48,4% report a high level of psychological stress; 59% report psychological stress related to forced displacement (Shulga & Bugaychuk, 2025).

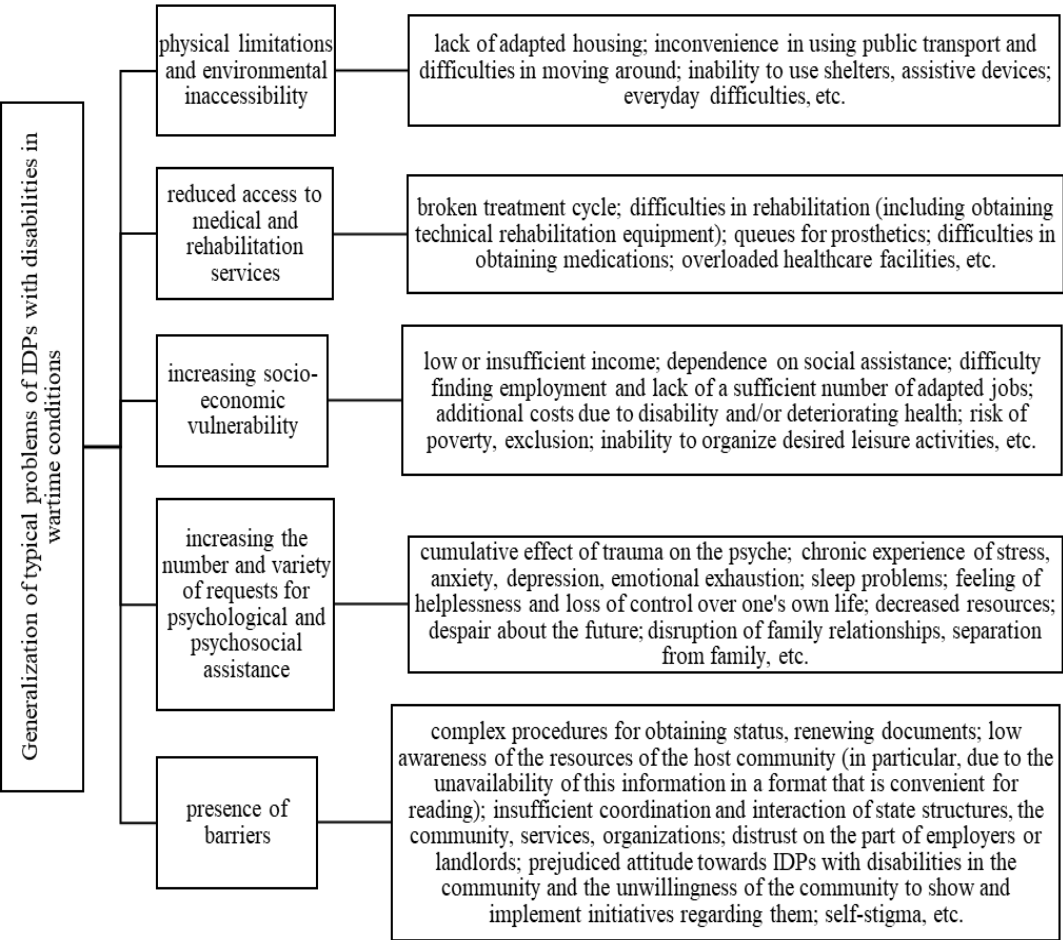


Figure 1. Typical problems of IDPs with disabilities in wartime conditions (summarized by the authors based on the results of a focus group survey).

Given the concerns of IDPs with disabilities and how they have changed as a result of a lengthy war, the primary duties of social service professionals are to identify strategies to optimise social work with this group of clients while also addressing current challenges. The complexity of social service specialists' professional activities

when working with IDPs with disabilities is due to the influence of a number of subjective and objective factors (Fig. 2). Such consequences highlight the importance of conducting a thorough assessment of the situation of IDPs with disabilities and their families through systematic social diagnostics; providing an individualised approach at various stages of psychosocial support; and delivering high-quality social services, particularly rehabilitation services. They also emphasise the importance of extending the timeframe for the implementation of specific initiatives and direct interventions, striking a balance between the immediate needs of IDPs with disabilities and the limited resources of host communities and institutions, and addressing ethical quandaries related to assistance prioritisation, autonomy, and IDPs' rights protection. Furthermore, there is an obvious need to address the challenges of improving the system of professional training and continuous professional development for social workers and other social service specialists in the fields of inclusion, crisis intervention, trauma-informed approach, case management, and so on.

Ukrainian experts and practitioners shared their perspectives on how to improve social work with IDPs, especially those with disabilities, in order to help them adapt and integrate into host territory communities. Thus, T. Semigina, N. Husak, and S. Trukhan demonstrated the feasibility of using short-term (crisis intervention, outreach work, problem solving) and long-term intervention strategies for this category, with an emphasis on the ecological model of social work (Semigina, Husak, & Trukhan, 2015). As support techniques, information techniques are mentioned (providing information, instructing, addressing volunteer and humanitarian assistance, developing booklets and brochures, etc.); discussion and identification of possible ways of support from the environment; consulting on determining the sequence of actions and behavioural strategies in new conditions; promoting the development of skills in verbalising emotional states, reflective skills, and working through. In general, the application of such strategies will assist IDPs in progressively establishing social links, integrating into the host territorial community, and understanding and using the existing potential of internal and external resources.

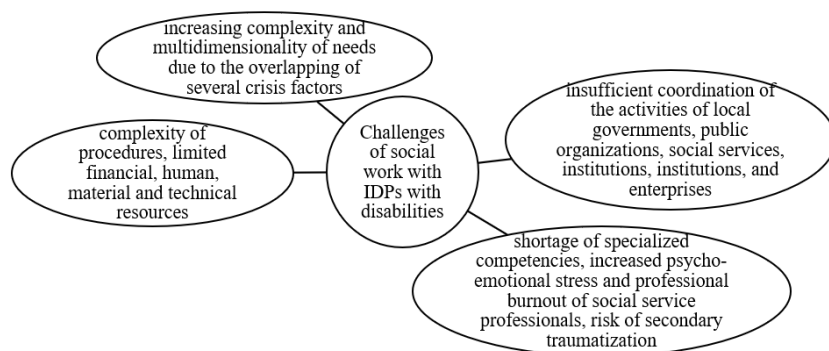


Figure 2. Challenges of social work with IDPs with disabilities in the host community. Source: compiled by the authors.

We agree with T. Semigina, N. Husak, and S. Trukhan on the importance of implementing large-scale and long-term support for IDPs with disabilities in aspects of their integration into the host territorial community, based on stimulating the activity of

IDPs with disabilities and their family members (Semigina, Husak, & Trukhan, 2015). We believe that members of the host territorial community have ample chances to encourage the integration and adaptation of IDPs with disabilities into the social society, as well as participation in the social rehabilitation processes (Kolomiets, Shulga, & Lebed, 2024). Under such circumstances, the host territorial community will be more willing to solve the problems of IDPs with disabilities, and the dialogue established will contribute to taking in to account their diverse interests and realising opportunities to ensure the inclusion of IDPs with disabilities in various aspects of the host territorial community's life. Joint initiatives supported by the community will increase participation processes, contribute to the establishment of a tolerant atmosphere, and aid in the development and execution of support programmes.

G. Shulga and I. Bugaychuk stated that special emphasis should now be placed on the creation and implementation of comprehensive methods for social work with IDPs that include not only social assistance but also psychosocial support, social bond strengthening, and resilience promotion. It is vital to develop inclusive models of IDP integration that aim to stabilise both individuals and host communities over time, employing both traditional (social support, social services) and non-traditional approaches (psychological rehabilitation, adaptability, and work with the microenvironment). The effectiveness of such initiatives is dependent on integrating tailored support for IDPs with interventions aimed at their social context (Shulga & Bugaychuk, 2025).

O. Kinash identified the appropriate implementation of social work technologies such as healthcare, education and employment technologies, legal aid, conflict resolution, and information, which will help IDPs overcome difficult life situations and solve specific problems (Kinash, 2024). Y. Pesotska, on the other hand, emphasised that the processes of social adaptation and social integration of IDPs have certain stages: from stabilising the psychological state to making necessary decisions in the integration environment in order to find the resources to maintain their own vital activity (Pesotska, 2022). As a result, social rehabilitation aims to restore IDPs' social functions, whereas social adaptation aims to help them adjust to the new conditions of the host territorial community. Improving the effectiveness of IDP integration and adaptation, particularly for IDPs with disabilities, is more achievable through the work of interdisciplinary teams comprised of representatives from various bodies and services, centres, foundations, and public associations. Specialists of such teams should regularly study current needs and take them into account when developing special programmes and events; regularly carry out information and educational work on the rights of IDPs and the possibilities of their implementation; assist in solving socioeconomic problems and requests for medical care; create conditions for implementing access to high-quality and targeted social services; and pay special attention to working with IDPs with disabilities. Furthermore, Yu. Pesotska believes that participating in socio-cultural activities is a rather effective technique for encouraging IDP integration into the host territorial society.

Yu. Sakharuk social work with IDPs during wartime should take a holistic approach, incorporating social, psychological, economic, and legal support (Sakharuk, 2024). Social work should include social prevention (preventing problems, eliminating causes, and promoting well-being); social diagnostics (identifying the causes and

consequences of problems, developing a social diagnosis, and devising solutions); and social support and patronage. It is also appropriate to create economic integration programmes. Yu. Sakharuk also emphasises the need for understanding IDPs' psychological states, which are shaped by challenging life conditions and have a direct impact on their social adaptation and integration into the host territorial community. Cognitive-behavioural therapy, art therapy, life skill training, and psychoeducation can help IDPs improve stress resistance skills, reduce anxiety, and stimulate their adaptive mechanisms. Social work with IDPs in the host territorial community can be optimised by introducing modern technology and digital services, as well as hosting joint activities for IDPs and local inhabitants.

M. Zhynchyn focuses on the introduction of security audits as an effective tool for the activities of local governments, social services of state and non-state forms of ownership, and socially active and caring citizens in terms of forming a safe environment and a sense of involvement of each territorial community representative in the necessary changes (Zhynchyn, 2024). M. Zhynchyn believes that providing psychological, economical, social, informational, and legal security is an essential requirement for IDPs to adapt and integrate into host territory communities. This includes providing IDPs with maximal access to psychological support, secure means of income, social services, and legal counsel, as well as safeguarding their personal information and combating discrimination. According to I. Galiakhmetov, the provision of a legal mechanism for employment (including vocational training and vocational rehabilitation) strengthens IDPs' opportunities to obtain sufficient means of subsistence and material independence, which is one of the important conditions for integration into the host territorial community (Galiakhmetov, 2022).

Scientific articles are currently devoted to proving the potential of digital technologies for improving social work with vulnerable populations (particularly IDPs, people with impairments, and so on). M. Skochko and N. Salata believe that the use of digital technologies will have a direct impact on the inclusivity and accessibility of social services, as well as the speed with which they are provided, and will be able to decrease obstacles to receiving the essential social help and support. However, it is important to remember that the ability to use digital technologies is determined by their usability and the level of digital literacy of IDPs with disabilities. Otherwise, IDPs with impairments will be unable to access mobile applications, chatbots, receive online consultation, join an online community, and use other features, thus exacerbating their marginalisation. As a result, we believe that digital technologies should be adaptively integrated into the realm of social services in the host territorial community, so ensuring a complete approach to issue solving and satisfying the demands of IDPs with disabilities in current settings.

D. Završek and J. Cox's studies analysed the situation of IDPs with disabilities in Ukraine and proposed solutions, focusing on the elderly, women raising disabled children, single people, and those in special institutions. Foreign academics refer to the issue of IDPs with disabilities as "global" owing to the multiple difficulties and hazards they face, particularly during the conflict in Ukraine (Završek & Cox, 2024). Increasing the effectiveness of social workers, as well as other officials and stakeholders in the host community, is regarded as a critical aspect in resolving these issues. Social workers' roles include not only identifying and assisting in meeting needs,

obtaining social benefits, and providing psychosocial support, but also taking action to reunite family members of a person with a disability, a person with a disability and carers, and protecting people with disabilities from threats of violence, human trafficking, and other real risks. An important aspect of social work is to position IDPs with disabilities and their family members as "agents" of social change, active members of the new community who can act as advisors and carriers of important knowledge and practical skills for other people with disabilities (and even as trainers alongside social service specialists). Priorities in the host territorial community should include partnership, interaction, participation of IDPs with disabilities in discussions about important issues, action coordination, advocacy, empowerment of IDPs with disabilities, and assistance in developing skills to overcome crisis situations and adapt and integrate into the environment.

We believe it is possible to provide a model of social work with IDPs with disabilities in the host territorial community under the current wartime situations (Fig. 3).

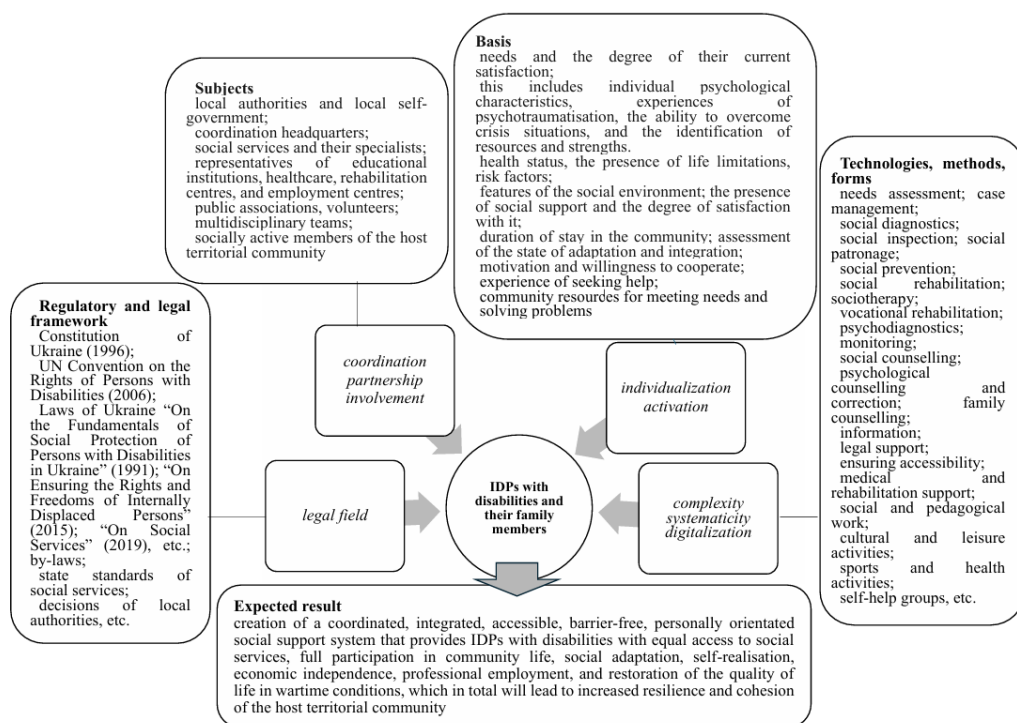


Figure 3. Structural model of social work with IDPs with disabilities in the receiving territorial community. Source: compiled by the authors.

We see the central, system-forming component of this model as comprehensive, individualised, and interdisciplinary support for IDPs with disabilities, with the goal of addressing their challenges and meeting their needs through interagency collaboration and the use of inclusive and trauma-informed approaches. Within this approach, IDPs with disabilities and their families are viewed as active participants in the interaction

and support process rather than as passive beneficiaries of help. Along with local governments and social services, additional actors in the host territorial community should be involved in assisting IDPs with disabilities, such as public associations, volunteers, representatives of socially responsible corporations, and socially engaged individuals. Such involvement helps to broaden the resource base, strengthen intersectoral connections, and foster an inclusive atmosphere based on reciprocal social support.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Social work with IDPs with disabilities in modern times is extremely complex due to the multidimensionality of requests, insufficient coordination of the activities of community social subjects, the complexity of procedures for obtaining assistance, resource constraints, and increased psycho-emotional workload of specialists. IDPs with disabilities remain one of the most vulnerable groups of the population in the current wartime situation, as their demands are shaped by the cumulative impact of traumas caused by conflict, forced displacement, loss of social ties, and existing limitations in life.

The structural model of social work with IDPs with disabilities in the host territorial community is founded on the principles of coordination, partnership, involvement, individualisation and activation of IDPs' resources, comprehensiveness, systematicity, and digitalisation of social support. Comprehensive interdisciplinary support will be implemented through interagency engagement and inclusive and trauma-informed techniques. Using this model will help to increase the accessibility and targeting of social services, improve the quality of life of IDPs with disabilities by taking into account their needs, problems, and interests, and strengthen the resilience and cohesion of host territorial communities in the face of crisis challenges. We see potential for future study in empirically verifying the suggested structural model by developing explicit criteria and indicators of its success. Future research may also look into how different kinds of coordinated interaction among community social actors affect the successful adaptation and integration of IDPs with disabilities over time. Furthermore, comparative study among host territory communities could aid in identifying effective practices and experiences for engaging public organisations, volunteers, socially engaged citizens, IDPs with disabilities, and their family members in collaborative activities.

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СОЦІАЛЬНА РОБОТА З ВНУТРІШНЬО ПЕРЕМІЩЕНИМИ ОСОБАМИ З ІНВАЛІДНІСТЮ В ПРИЙМАЮЧІЙ ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНІЙ ГРОМАДІ

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Анотація. У статті проведено теоретичний аналіз соціальної роботи з внутрішньо переміщеними особами з інвалідністю в приймаючій територіальній громаді. Запропоновано структурну модель організації соціальної роботи з цією категорією, що ґрунтується на засадах координації, партнерства, залученості, індивідуалізації, комплексності, впровадження адаптованих й ефективних соціальних технологій, методів і форм. Обґрунтовано, що нині зберігається високий рівень вразливості внутрішньо переміщених осіб з інвалідністю внаслідок дії комплексу проблем, які є наслідком впливу війни, вимушеного переміщення, втрати соціальних зв'язків, наявних обмежень стану здоров'я і життєдіяльності. Окреслено потреби внутрішньо переміщених осіб з інвалідністю, що поєднують фізичні обмеження й середовищну недоступність, зменшення доступу до медичних і реабілітаційних послуг, зростання соціально-економічної вразливості, збільшення кількості й різноманітності запитів на психосоціальну підтримку, наявність бар'єрів. Визначено, що професійна діяльність фахівців соціальних служб ускладнюється впливом низки чинників: зростанням багатомірності потреб унаслідок накладання кризових факторів; недостатньою узгодженістю діяльності органів місцевого самоврядування, соціальних служб, громадських організацій, соціально активних громадян; особливостями процедури отримання необхідної допомоги; дефіцитом ресурсів. Констатовано зростання психоемоційного навантаження, ризику вторинної травматизації, професійного вигорання фахівців соціальних служб, що актуалізує питання налагодження постійної підтримки й супервізії. Зроблено висновки про можливість використання запропонованої моделі в діяльності соціальних суб'єктів приймаючих територіальних громад задля зміцнення соціальної згуртованості й стійкості громади в кризових воєнних умовах.

Ключові слова: соціальна робота, фахівці соціальних служб, соціальні послуги, внутрішньо переміщені особи, особи з інвалідністю, приймаюча територіальна громада, фокус-групове опитування, структурна модель.

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Статус статті:

Отримано: травень 04, 2026

1-ше рецензування: травень 14, 2026

Прийнято: травень 30, 2026