

Evgeniya Kuvshynova

POLICY OF NGO'S INVOLVEMENT IN PUBLIC HEALTH IN UKRAINE: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

The research is devoted to the study of the policy of NGOs involvement in public health in Ukraine. Public health is a component of the national security of any state. A nation can only be strong and successful with a population that is physically, psychologically and emotionally healthy. The role of civil society in the development of the public health system cannot be overestimated. Non-governmental organizations in Ukraine have been able to demonstrate their readiness to quickly reformat their activities, relocate, and continue providing services to support vulnerable groups in extremely challenging times.

The research proves the steadfastness of Ukraine's course towards European integration and describes the main legislative changes and achievements that have taken place in the health care system over the past two years, despite the change in government priorities due to the outbreak of a full-scale war.

The author proves the important role of NGOs in the development of the public health system of Ukraine and describes successful cases of NGOs involvement in the provision of public health services.

Taking into account the new challenges caused by the war and changes in state priorities, the main problems and directions for their solution are identified, in particular, attention is paid to strengthening the coordination and involvement of NGOs in the provision of services to the population, increasing financial support for NGOs, improving the ability to respond to challenges and manage risks.

Keywords: *Non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, public health, public health system, health care.*

The public health system is an integral set of tools, procedures and activities carried out by governmental and non-governmental institutions to prevent diseases, improve public health, increase the duration of working life and increase the personal responsibility of citizens for maintaining their health. The main focus of public health is the interaction of different institutions and coordination of their efforts.

Threats to public health that cross national borders and threaten global security pose new challenges to public health administration and require cooperation with non-governmental organizations.

The systemic crisis in health care has a direct impact on the national security of the state, as most components of the system cannot effectively ensure the preservation and improvement of the health of the Ukrainian population.

Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine has had a devastating impact on all systems of our country. The national healthcare system has been under critical strain, not only due to the significant destruction of healthcare facilities, but also due to the increased demand of citizens for various types of medical care and services that were not prioritized before the war. The healthcare sector is one of the most affected by the war. As of February 2023, according to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, 1218 healthcare facilities were damaged, some of them completely destroyed. The social system has also faced serious challenges in terms of how much care is provided to vulnerable, underprivileged and disadvantaged groups of the population who have been forced to struggle for survival during the war.

The war has led to the largest migration movement in Europe since World War II: 35% of Ukrainians were evicted from their homes and became internally displaced persons or refugees.

In recent years, our country has made significant progress in the fight against socially significant diseases. In 2017, the transformation of the healthcare system was launched, and the Law of Ukraine «On State Financial Guarantees of Medical Care for the Population» was adopted. In April 2018, the National Health Service of Ukraine (NHSU), a single national customer for healthcare services, was established. At the same time, the process of autonomization of healthcare institutions began with a change in the principles of their management by transforming municipal budgetary institutions into municipal non-profit enterprises. The Center for Public Health was established under the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. In July 2018, after the establishment of the National Health Insurance Authority of the NHSU, the conclusion of contracts with primary healthcare providers began. According to the primary healthcare reform plan, every citizen has the right to freely choose primary healthcare providers and can sign a declaration with any primary healthcare provider. The primary healthcare providers had to change their legal status and become autonomous business entities. Over the past four years, Ukraine has taken a number of large-scale measures to digitalize the healthcare sector.

At the same time, our country has made a significant breakthrough in the treatment of TB, HIV, and viral hepatitis. Thanks to the support of international agencies and organizations, as well as a strong movement of civil society organizations, innovative approaches to prevention, diagnosis and treatment, as well as advanced models of care for vulnerable populations, have been introduced in the field of combating socially significant diseases.

During the war, the maintenance of our country's achievements in the field of public health was threatened. For example, there was a risk of interrupting programs to combat HIV/AIDS, TB and hepatitis, diseases that cause the greatest negative socio-demographic and economic impact, and the combined

pathologies form the main burden of infectious diseases in Ukraine. However, thanks to the strong support of international organizations and the activity of government agencies and national civil society institutions, programs to combat these infectious diseases in Ukraine continue to be implemented in wartime. This once again demonstrates the strong potential of NGOs to ensure the sustainability of vital services and play a leading role in ensuring their accessibility. In the context of external threats, in order to preserve the achievements of the past years and to curb new waves of epidemics and morbidity, there is a need to identify successful practices of CSOs' involvement in the implementation of public healthcare programs, identify problem areas and find ways to eliminate them.

Reducing the effects of war, pandemics and epidemics, protecting health and developing a preventive component to increase life expectancy can only be achieved through coordinated action within Ukraine and internationally, with the cooperation of governments, civil society, the media and professionals.

The involvement of CSOs in the development of the public health system in the modern world is proving to be an extremely important component of social progress. Progressive states actively promote and practice openness and transparency in their interaction with civil society, developing special legislation aimed at promoting the development of this sector.

A strong civil society is characterized by the presence of active and influential organizations that are able to effectively interact with government agencies and influence decision-making in the public health sector. This helps to improve the accessibility and quality of healthcare services, raise public awareness of healthy lifestyles and reduce the risk of disease.

In general, the joint work of the state and CSOs in the field of public health plays an important role in ensuring the harmonious development of society and improving the quality of life of citizens.

The problems of development and reform of public administration mechanisms in various fields, including health care, are considered by modern scholars, including M. Bilynska, O. Bayeva, Z. Hladun, D. Karamyshev, V. Lazoryshynets, V. Luhovyi, V. Lobas, Z. Nadiuk, N. Nyzhnyk, A. Piltiai, M. Tkach, I. Furtak, O. Chernysh, V. Shafranskyi, N. Yarosh and others.

A significant contribution to the study of the issues of reforming the public administration of the healthcare system of Ukraine is made by scholars Yu. Voronenko, N. Herasymenko, L. Hrytsenko, V. Moskalenko, K. Naishtetik, F. Radysh, H. Slabkyi, M. Solonenko, M. Shutov and others.

Among the recent studies, the work of O. Korniiievskyi is of particular interest, in which the author reveals the issue of rethinking the basic principles of interaction between the state and civil society. The researcher has come to con-

clusions regarding the relevance for Ukraine of creating clear organizational algorithms for state-public interaction [1, p. 132].

The state policy of promoting the development of civil society is studied by T. Andriichuk, focusing primarily on its organizational and functional support, highlighting problematic issues that require finding optimal ways to solve them. The researcher justifies that Ukraine is striving to quickly catch up with countries where democratic processes, institutions and values have been formed over centuries. From a regulatory point of view, it may seem that we have already introduced the same democratic procedures as in European countries (for example, public consultations or financial support for public associations). However, these procedures are problematic to implement, because other components of the system of interaction between the state and civil society are immature and ineffective [2, p. 91].

A. Berzina in her article «On the issue of the public health system in Ukraine» motivates the need for regulatory control of the relevant problem [3, p. 216].

The role of NGOs during the Russia-Ukraine war is the subject of a recent article by I. Tkachuk. The author states that the civil society of Ukraine once again plays a decisive role in the processes of both the national and local levels, accumulating record human and financial resources to ensure the vital activity of the army and law enforcement agencies, support for internally displaced persons, preventing a humanitarian crisis, etc. [4, p. 236].

Despite the attention of scientists to the problems of forming and implementing the state policy of promoting the development of civil society in Ukraine, there is still no thorough research on the aspects of CSO involvement in public health in the postwar period.

NGOs in Ukraine are notable for covering almost all aspects of society. Among the most common types of such organizations are charitable institutions, religious groups, political parties, youth organizations, children's and women's groups, associations of veterans and disabled people and professional organizations.

In their activities, NGOs are governed by the Law of Ukraine «On Public Associations» (2012) or the Law of Ukraine «On Charitable Activities and Charitable Organizations» (2012), depending on the chosen legal form. NGOs are regulated by the Civil and Commercial Codes.

Due to the long-term support of international organizations and donor funding, Ukraine has been receiving significant assistance over the past 18 years to respond to epidemics and socially significant diseases and to reform the healthcare sector. For example, due to long-term funding from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USAID and PEPFAR, Ukraine has developed a powerful sys-

tem of diagnosis and treatment of these diseases and has grown a strong pool of NGOs and patient communities in this area. HIV service organizations have become equal partners with government agencies in implementing prevention, treatment, care and support measures for vulnerable groups. Patient communities are the driving force behind reforms, advocating at the national level to ensure adequate funding for the public health sector and implementing campaigns to combat stigma and discrimination against key populations.

The objective of the public health reform launched by the Government of Ukraine in 2015 is to completely reorient the system from a policy of treatment to a policy of health promotion and disease prevention [5]. From now on, the focus is on the patient, as well as on ensuring the principle of social justice, according to which everyone is guaranteed to receive a minimum amount of medical care.

The new public health system is based on the principles of decentralization and subsidiarity and an important component of it is a qualitative change in approaches to financing [6; 7]. This is one of the requirements of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union [8]. The WHO and the World Bank also support this strategy of healthcare financing reform in Ukraine.

The COVID-19 pandemic has made significant adjustments to the healthcare reform process, forcing a shift in focus to immediate needs, distracting it from a long-term plan of change. The pandemic has also revealed weaknesses in the public health and emergency response systems, and in some cases, the lack of national, regional and local emergency preparedness plans and procedures. Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine has put a critical strain on the system and jeopardized the achievements of previous years. But despite the war, our country has not changed its course in reform.

Thus, in September 2022, the long-awaited Law «On the Public Health System» was adopted, which defines the legal, organizational, economic and social principles of the public health system in Ukraine in order to promote public health, prevent diseases, improve the quality of life and increase its duration, regulates public relations in the field of public health and sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population, defines the relevant rights and obligations of state and local governments, legal entities and individuals in this sphere, establishes the legal and organizational framework for state supervision (control) in the areas of economic activity that may pose a risk to the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population [9]. This law entered into force on October 01, 2023.

On February 12, 2022, a law on HIV was also adopted, which entered into force on August 05, 2023 [10]. It is the result of joint efforts by a wide range of stakeholders and amended HIV testing procedures, as well as simplified access

to medicines for patients. These are the first legislative changes in the fight against HIV infection in more than 12 years.

An equally important step in responding to socially significant diseases was the Law of Ukraine «On Overcoming Tuberculosis in Ukraine» dated July 14, 2023 [11]. It defines the legal, organizational and financial framework for activities aimed at overcoming TB, ensuring medical care for patients with TB and equal access to it, and establishes the rights, duties and responsibilities of legal entities and individuals in the field of TB control, taking into account the provisions of the Global Strategy and Targets for TB Prevention, Treatment and Control beyond 2015, approved by the 67th World Health Assembly in May 2014.

Immunization is considered the most effective and cost-effective measure in the world to combat infectious diseases. This is recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO), among others. Immunoprophylaxis is a key tool to reduce morbidity and mortality from infectious diseases, as well as a tool to counteract the emergence of outbreaks and epidemics.

During 2018-2021, the indicators of the spread of infections identified as priorities by the WHO Regional Office for Europe in the program document «European Work Programme of Work 2020-2025. United Action for Better Health», decreased, in particular, pertussis - from 5.22 to 0.22, measles - from 125.5 to 0.04, rubella - from 0.55 to 0.05, mumps - from 0.92 to 0.42, diphtheria - from 0.02 to 0 (no cases registered), tetanus - from 0.04 to 0.017 per 100 thousand people. The anti-epidemic measures introduced in the country in response to the COVID-19 pandemic also contributed to a decrease in the intensity of infectious diseases in 2020 and 2021. However, the current epidemic situation with regard to the most common infectious diseases remains tense, which negatively affects public health [12; 13]. Therefore, the Strategy was developed and approved taking into account the WHO recommendations «European Immunization Agenda 2030», which define the directions for achieving the goals and objectives in the field of immunization.

Amendments were made to existing laws that strengthened and expanded state guarantees of medical care for various categories of the population:

- to the Law of Ukraine «On State Financial Guarantees of Medical Care for the Population» as of October 19, 2017 [14];

- to the Law of Ukraine No. 1645-III “On Protection of the Population from Infectious Diseases” as of April 06, 2000 [15].

On 21.07.2022, the Government presented the Plan for the Recovery of the Healthcare System of Ukraine from the Consequences of War for 2022-2032 [16]. The document identifies nine priorities, including strengthening the public health system and preparedness for health emergencies.

On 07.10.2022, the Ministry of Health issued an order defining the prospects and priorities for the development of the healthcare sector [17]. These 17 priorities for the development of the healthcare sector for 2023-2025 include a wide range of measures aimed at improving healthcare, preventing diseases and ensuring the availability of quality healthcare services for the entire population, taking into account mental health, rehabilitation and quality control of healthcare services. These areas of development take into account current public health challenges and needs, and emphasize the importance of cooperation between different sectors to achieve the best results in improving the quality and accessibility of health services.

We conclude that despite the war, changing priorities, and the economic crisis, Ukraine continues to actively reform its health care sector, paying attention to improving the availability, quality and efficiency of medical services for the population, their quality and efficiency, as well as the fulfillment of European standards and Ukraine's commitments.

The involvement of civil society organizations in the implementation of public health functions is another key component of the formation of the public health system. In addition to the public administration area, it also covers international and national non-governmental organizations, legal entities and citizens who are active participants in the implementation of policies to improve public health. All of these parties, to varying degrees, are aimed at improving the health of the nation, reducing morbidity, including chronic diseases, and increasing the overall quality and length of life.

Increasing involvement of CSOs in the processes of building the public health system in Ukraine and in the provision of public health services has been actively taking place in recent years. The 20-50-80 Transition Plan implemented in Ukraine in 2018-2020 can be cited as a successful case for ensuring the sustainability of such services, advocating the allocation of state funding and institutionalizing these services in the state system. According to it, the Government of Ukraine had to ensure the transition from funding by the Global Fund of programs to combat tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS to ensuring the implementation of these programs at the expense of the state budget and state management of these programs. From the middle of 2019, the active phase of this process began - the procurement by the state of a basic package of HIV prevention services and care and support services for people living with HIV. For Ukraine, this is an unprecedented success in ensuring the sustainability of HIV/AIDS programs, a demonstration of the state's readiness to invest in supporting the results achieved during international aid. An important component of this process was the preservation of non-governmental organizations as the main providers of such services. The mechanism by which the Transition Plan was implemented was the public procurement of services in the field of public health, announced by the Center

for Public Health in the manner prescribed by law. Electronic procurement is a new model of NGO relations with the state, therefore adaptation to this model took place gradually and under the expert support of the Strategic Working Group at the Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. Thus, during 2019–2020, 63 unique participants took part in the procurement of services within the framework of the Transition Plan. In 2019, about 4 million US dollars were allocated, which is equivalent to 50% of the funding that covered 25 regions of Ukraine. In 2020, appropriate funding equivalent to 80% of the amount of such programs was allocated [18].

Therefore, the implementation of the Transition Plan created an opportunity to establish sustainable partnerships between the government and civil society organizations to provide quality services to people living with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis on an ongoing basis; made it possible to change the perception of NGOs: established the role of professional organizations that can work with state funds to be an equal partner of state institutions, carry out quality work, taking responsibility for its results.

Almost from the first day of the Russian-Ukrainian war, all active non-profit organizations of Ukraine reoriented their activities, focusing on the country's most important tasks: on supporting the Armed Forces; on assistance in evacuating fellow citizens who have found themselves in "hot" zones of Ukraine to safe places and providing them with temporary shelter; on the organization of food for internally displaced persons; on the provision of psychological, legal, medical, humanitarian aid, etc.

Ukrainian civil society plays a key role at various levels in important processes, providing significant human and financial resources to support the army, law enforcement agencies, IDPs, and humanitarian crisis prevention. To further enhance the contribution of civil society organizations, funding opportunities, institutional support and the development of an enabling legal framework, including benefits and privileges, need to be expanded.

As noted by I. Tkachuk in the article «The role of non-governmental organizations in the Russian-Ukrainian war: the financial aspect», the significant increase in the income of NGOs in the studied period also indicates the increased public demand for the functioning of such organizations: by its content, the activity of NGOs is aimed at meeting the needs of the population, and therefore, the increase of income from any source, according to the scientist, is evidence of the social efficiency of these organizations [4].

Analyzing the results of a study on the activities of NGOs in wartime, which was carried out by the Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine [19], we identified the main problems that have arisen in Ukraine and have a strong impact on the activities of NGOs. Since NGOs are facing such problems for the first time, in order to continue their activities, they need to

learn to respond quickly to these challenges, to reorient their activities or work approaches, and to be flexible in terms of advocacy activities and sources of funding. This requires the understanding and assistance of the state, at least to maintain the pre-war level of quality and volume of services provided. As a result of the survey of 59 NGOs from 24 regions of Ukraine and the city of Kyiv, it became possible to assess the general situation of the non-governmental sector at the national and regional levels from February 24 to June 2022 (the acute phase of the war) and to identify gaps and barriers that prevent NGOs from working on pre-war level. Among the main problems faced by NGOs are damage to premises and property, the impossibility of using buildings in the front-line areas where goods and material values were stored; lack of staff in connection with the departure of some people abroad, emotional exhaustion and deterioration of physical condition; problems with logistics and insufficient financing of institutional support.

In general, it can be noted that the problems and needs faced by various organizations are common to various spheres of service provision in Ukraine. And they differ depending on the geographical location of the region and the consequences of military operations in it. After a change in the territory of hostilities, organizations aimed at serving the population begin to adapt to the new conditions, look for ways to provide assistance and restore their work so as not to leave people without support, and restore and develop their pre-war potential.

The effective work of non-governmental organizations, as well as other economic entities, depends on the amount of financial resources available to them and which are aimed at achieving their statutory goals. Taking into account modern realities, the deployment of projects to strengthen the organizational capacity of NGOs becomes important. This activity will help to increase their institutional capacity, develop skills of flexible response, risk management and other important aspects.

Thanks to the coordinated work of state institutions with non-governmental organizations, an active position, and a flexible response to the needs caused by the war, it was possible to maintain the uninterrupted provision of services in the field of public health, and to attract additional resources to meet the urgent needs of Ukrainians. In coordination with medical facilities both throughout the country and beyond, it was possible to provide life-saving treatment and support services in the places where they were relocated.

Among the key factors that contributed to the success of NGOs in responding to the crisis caused by the war, it is worth noting the following ones: a deep understanding of the needs and characteristics of the main groups, a high level of trust and loyalty of clients to organizations working in the field of HIV and community organizations; a significant level of motivation, mobilization and self-organization of NGOs and community organizations at the local and

national levels, as well as the presence of experience in effective project management and implementation of operational processes in NGOs [20].

Conclusions

Since the beginning of reforming the healthcare sector and developing a public health system, Ukraine has adopted modern legislation and demonstrated an inevitable vector for European integration. Despite the full-scale war, destruction, victims, and economic crisis, the Law "On the Public Health System" was adopted. From October 1, regulations within the framework of the public health system at the level of regions come into force. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCs), which are responsible for preventing and responding to disease outbreaks and emergencies, will fully comply with all European Union preparedness, response and prevention standards and requirements. However, the further effectiveness of the implementation of regulations depends on the coordinated work of all stakeholders, adequate funding, and the parallel implementation of the industry recovery plan.

There are a number of systemic problems that need to be addressed immediately. In particular, sustainable partnerships at the local level between military administrations, coordination councils and NGOs need to be developed to synchronize efforts, combine resources and reinforce each other. Local authorities can delegate their powers to NGOs, purchase services from NGOs from the local budget to ensure the provision of requested services to the community.

Today, access of key population groups to vital services and treatment is becoming critical. The priorities of the public sector are completely reoriented to military needs, which lead to a significant risk of reduction or cessation of public funding for the provision of medical and social services. To attract additional aid to Ukraine, it is important to clearly identify needs at the community level, create systems for their routine collection and attract funding for their satisfaction. Raising the awareness of local self-government bodies in writing grant applications for funding, collaboration in writing applications with NGOs can increase the chances of attracting funding.

Due to the displacement of people in connection with the war, the work of healthcare facilities, government institutions and non-governmental organizations has undergone changes. There is a noticeable shortage of personnel. The workload of those specialists who remained in their workplaces increased critically. Therefore, there is a need to create a comprehensive system of personnel support, which will include decent salaries, measures to prevent burnout, support for specialists who have lost loved ones, housing and work. It is also necessary to ensure training of service providers on issues of planning in crisis situations, dealing with crisis states of clients and post-traumatic stress disorder.

There is a need to create a digital information platform for organizations working in the field of public health, with the aim of exchanging information

about available services and their providers, coordinating the provision of humanitarian aid and volunteer initiatives, referrals of clients from one region to another.

It is also necessary to strengthen existing coordination mechanisms at the national level to ensure effective cross-sectoral interaction.

The war revealed some legislative gaps in Ukraine, which need to be worked on in the near future in order to provide key population groups with access to services and protect their rights. These are the legalization of civil partnerships, the legalization of non-medical service providers, and the revision of stigmatizing wording and definitions in legislation.

In the conditions of socio-economic crisis, humanitarian disaster, and instability, the strengthening of cooperation between state and non-governmental organizations to respond to the needs of the population is of critical importance. Given last year's experience of involving NGOs in the provision of public health services, the strong potential of NGOs working in the field of combating socially significant diseases, there is an opportunity to use NGOs as a resource to strengthen the system.

Prospects for further research are related to the study of the mechanisms of involvement of NGOs in the provision of public health in Ukraine, the description of effective tools of appropriate interaction.

References

1. Корнієвський О. Українське громадянське суспільство: до оцінки нинішніх спроможностей та перспектив розвитку. *Political science, philosophy, history and sociology: development areas and trends in Ukraine and EU* : Int. scientific and practical conf. (Wloclawek, October 30–31, 2020). Wloclawek : Baltija Publishing, 2020. P. 128–132.

2. Андрійчук Т. Державна політика сприяння розвитку громадянського суспільства: проблеми організаційно-функціонального забезпечення. *Політичні дослідження*. 2021. № 2. С. 80–96. URL: <https://ipiend.gov.ua/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Andriichuk.pdf>

3. Берзіна А. Б. До питання системи громадського здоров'я в Україні. *Наук. вісн. Ужгородського нац. ун-ту. Сер.: Право*. 2022. № 69. С. 212–217. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24144/2307-3322.2021.69.36>

4. Ткачук І. Я. Роль неурядових організацій в російсько-українській війні: фінансовий аспект. *Причорноморські економічні студії*. 2022. № 74. С. 76–33. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32782/bses.76-33>

5. Громадські організації у дискурсі демократизації суспільства: монографія / за наук. ред. В. П. Беха. Київ : Вид-во НПУ імені М. П. Драгоманова, 2011. 680 с.

6. Взаємодія держави та інститутів громадянського суспільства. URL: https://minjust.gov.ua/m/str_33679

7. World Health Organization. European Bureau. URL: <https://www.euro.who.int/ru/health-topics/Health-systems/public-health-services/policy/the-10-essential-public-health-operations>

8. Угода про асоціацію між Україною, з однієї сторони, та Європейським Союзом, Європейським співтовариством з атомної енергії і їхніми державами-членами, з іншої сторони. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/984_011#Text

9. Про систему громадського здоров'я : Закон України від 06.09.2022 № 2573-IX. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2573-20#Text>

10. Про внесення змін до Закону України «Про протидію поширенню хвороб, зумовлених вірусом імунодефіциту людини (ВІЛ), та правовий і соціальний захист людей, які живуть з ВІЛ» щодо застосування сучасних підходів до профілактики, тестування і лікування ВІЛ-інфекції відповідно до керівних документів Всесвітньої організації охорони здоров'я : Закон України від 12.01.2023 № 2869-IX. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2869-20#Text>

11. Про подолання туберкульозу в Україні: Закон України від 14.07.2023 № 3269-IX. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3269-20#Text>

12. Про Цілі сталого розвитку України на період до 2030 року. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/722/2019#Text>

13. Про схвалення Стратегії розвитку імунопрофілактики та захисту населення від інфекційних хвороб, яким можна запобігти шляхом проведення імунопрофілактики, на період до 2030 року та затвердження операційного плану її реалізації у 2023-2025 роках : розпорядження Кабінету Міністрів України від 01.06.2023 № 562-р. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/562-2023-%D1%80#Text>

14. Про державні фінансові гарантії медичного обслуговування населення : Закон України від 19.10.2017 № 2168-VIII. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2168-19#Text>

15. Про захист населення від інфекційних хвороб : Закон України від 06.04.2000 № 1645-III. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1645-14#Text>

16. План відновлення системи охорони здоров'я України від наслідків війни на 2022–2032 роки. URL: https://moz.gov.ua/uploads/skeditor/Новини/21-07-2022-Draft-Ukraine%20НС%20System%20Recovery%20Plan-2022-2032_UKR.pdf

17. Про затвердження пріоритетних напрямів розвитку сфери охорони здоров'я на 2023-2025 роки : наказ МОЗ України від 07.10.2022 № 1832. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v1832282-22#n1>

18. План переходу : аналітичний звіт. URL: <https://iaa.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/zakupivlya-poslug-v-ramkah-planu-perehodu.-zvit.pdf>

19. Як ВІЛ-сервісні НУО працюють в умовах війни? Результати опитування. 02.09.2022. URL: <https://phc.org.ua/news/yak-vil-servisni-nuo-pracuyut-v-umovakh-viyuni-rezultati-opituvannya>

20. Форум громадських ініціатив: будемо сталість ВІЛ послуг під час війни : резолюція. URL: https://www.uiphp.org.ua/media/k2/attachments/Resolution_Forum_2022_ukr.pdf

21. Кравченко С. В. Громадське здоров'я: поняття і сутність, роль інформаційно-аналітичного супроводу. *Вісник соціальної гігієни та організації охорони здоров'я України*. 2022. № 1. С. 70-74.

Василь Гнатків

ОСНОВНІ НАПРЯМИ ВДОСКОНАЛЕННЯ МІЖНАРОДНОЇ БЕЗПЕКОВОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ В КОНТЕКСТІ РОСІЙСЬКО-УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ВІЙНИ

Зосереджуючись на причинах і наслідках російсько-української війни та його впливі на безпеку в регіоні, дослідження визначає ключові аспекти, які потребують уваги задля забезпечення майбутньої стабільності та безпеки в Європі.

Ключові слова: міжнародна безпекова політика, Європа, російсько-українська війна, зміцнення обороноздатності, співпраця міжнародних організацій, санкції, кібербезпека, гібридна війна, Організація з безпеки і співробітництва в Європі, Європейський Союз, НАТО, ООН.

Міжнародна безпекова політика у Європі була піддана серйозним випробуванням до і під час російсько-української війни, яка почалася у 2014 році. Цей конфлікт мав глибокі наслідки для безпеки і стабільності на континенті, а також викликав необхідність переглянути стратегії та підходи до забезпечення безпеки в Європі.

До російсько-української війни, міжнародна безпекова політика у Європі характеризувалась прагненням до зміцнення миру, стабільності та співробітництва між країнами. Європейські країни сприяли розвитку безпекових інституцій, таких як Організація з безпеки і співробітництва в Єв-