

Basic mental health standardization framework for Slovakia

This document is based on key WHO documents: IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Crisis Situations (humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/content/products) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support - Minimum Services Package (mhpssmsp.org)

within the WHO TENENET project (2022): Basic MHPSS standardization framework for Slovakia in accordance with unlicensed and licensed services (health care, child protection, gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, human trafficking, war victimization, social services, inclusive education, supported employment services, etc.) inter-agency standing committee (IASC) MHPSS intervention pyramid and national priorities

Abbreviations:

GBV Gender Based Violence

LGBTIQA+ lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer/questioning identity, asexual

MHPSS Mental health and psychosocial support

MSP Package of minimum services

NGOs Non-Governmental Organizations

PTSD Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

RRP Refugee Response Plan (Refugee Support Plan)

UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF United Nations Children's Emergency Fund

WHO World Health Organization

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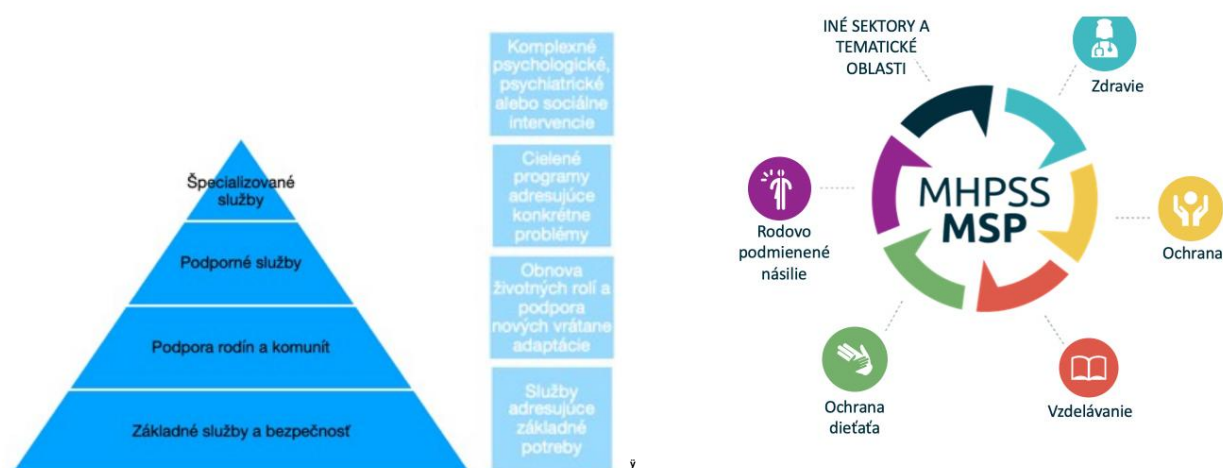
1) Basic definitions of mental health according to WHO

Mental health promotion and psychosocial support (hereafter 'MHPSS') is a composite term used in these guidelines to describe any type of local or external support aimed at protecting or promoting psychosocial well-being and/or preventing or treating a mental disorder. In the perception of many humanitarian workers, these closely related terms (mental health and psychosocial support) represent different but complementary approaches. Agencies outside the health sector tend to talk about promoting psychosocial well-being. People working in health care tend to talk about mental health, but in the past they have also used the terms psychosocial rehabilitation and psychosocial treatment to describe non-biological interventions for people with mental disorders. The precise definitions of these terms vary across humanitarian organizations, disciplines and countries.

The basic mental health standardization framework for Slovakia defines a unified multi-sectoral package of minimum mental health responses to be provided in all humanitarian emergencies and in the midst of crisis situations within the framework of coordination, mapping, monitoring and evaluation, prevention and human rights, human resources, mobilization and support communities, health care services, education, information dissemination, food security and nutrition, housing planning and siting, water and sanitation. By establishing the priorities of activities, the standards are intended to support the Government of the Slovak Republic, the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic and humanitarian actors in designing and implementing a timely, coordinated, predictable and evidence-based response in the field of mental health. This will help ensure that people in crisis in Slovakia have access to the minimum range and quality of MHPSS services.

Basic principles of the proposed interventions:

- Human rights as a basic starting point, principles of transparency, equal opportunities, inclusion and added value in MHPSS services (accountability) for the company as basic attributes of their provision.
- Development and integration of needs-oriented services, continuous development of national systems of mental health care and social support for the needs of expatriates as well as visiting communities and their members. • Emphasis on the coordination of services and cooperating entities and the context in which services are developed and provided. • Activation of local, community and national capacities for service provision, including active cooperation with municipalities, systematic capacity building for service provision, optimization of applied standards and methodologies for service provision and prevention of burnout of providers and support of MHPSS programs at the community level.
- Defining a safe path for the client to the available MHPSS services in the SR (referral pathway), active monitoring of needs, optimization of capacities for providing services based on needs and defined mechanisms for feedback and filing client complaints.
- Consolidated data collection and information management system through a unified information system for support purposes MHPSS services



Layer 1 Psychosocial approaches in basic services, basic goods and security – describe basic minimum standards

Layer 2 Support for families and communities - e.g. activities related to formal and informal education for children, youth or women's groups, various community activities. For example, football as a psychosocial measure: A youth football match would be a Layer 2 psychosocial measure if it was conceived, supported and designed to allow players to experience: empathy, fairness, cooperation, control,

empowerment, a sense of belonging and integration into the group, following the rules without feeling closed in, all with a priority intention, not winning the match as the primary goal.

Layer 3 Emotional and social support for individuals, families or groups - this is about providing relief to people who suffer greatly from experiences of violence, war or disaster and for whom interventions at layer 2 have little or no effect. Survivors, victims of violence are also often isolated and therefore do not participate in the activities of layer 2. This layer is primarily, but not exclusively, a place for psychological first aid, a support concept for stressed people who have recently been exposed to a potentially life-threatening event.

Layer 4 Provision of specialist and clinical treatment – i.e. specific psychotherapy according to the individual special needs of the client, but also includes good governance, media and breaking down prejudice, security and the rule of law.

These guidelines are **multi-sectoral**, meaning they cover sectors that do not fall within the traditional interest or expertise of mental health professionals. This is because there is a growing consensus among agencies that psychosocial issues affect all sectors of humanitarian work, as the way aid is delivered (eg with/without respect for human dignity) affects psychosocial well-being. A parallel can be drawn here with multisectoral efforts to control mortality. Mortality rates are influenced not only by vaccination campaigns and health care, but also by measures in the areas of water and sanitation, nutrition, food security and shelter.

Psychosocial well-being is similarly affected when emergency accommodation capacities are overcrowded and women are exposed to the risk of sexual violence in sanitary facilities.

Strengthening the preparation of providers (including the definition of reference mechanisms, standards for services) and coordination mechanisms, development of capacities for service provision and optimization of their availability, scope and quality (in accordance with international IASC Guideline standards), including conditions for the integration of mental health support services at the level of the national system of primary health care and the optimization of integration support systems is the intention of the following text.

2) Minimal reactions in the middle of crisis situations

Crisis situations result from armed conflicts and natural disasters (including food crises) in which large sections of the population are at acute risk of death, immense suffering and/or loss of dignity. **Minimum responses** are necessary responses with a high priority, which should be implemented as soon as possible in a crisis situation. They can be applied during an ongoing crisis situation, but also as part of a complex response. **Comprehensive responses** should be applied only after it is confirmed that the population has access to at least a minimal response. It is a potential additional response related to the stabilized phase and early reconstruction.

The standards are designed for use in emergency preparedness, response and recovery, and humanitarian advocacy. They are applicable in a wide variety of situations, including natural disasters and armed conflicts.

The **matrix of mental health interventions and psychosocial support in crisis situations** is comprehensive here on the following pages, explained in more detail in the next text and specified for the situation in Slovakia.

A. Common functions

Area: Coordination

Function area /	Preparedness for crisis situations	Minimal reaction	Complex reaction
1. Coordination	identification of qualified organizations, regional leaders and resource persons	1.1 Collateral coordination of intersectoral mental health support and psychosocial support	Developing sustainable coordination structures including government and civil society stakeholders
	Developing agency and inter-agency national policies and plans for responding to crisis situations in the area of MHPSS		Develop interagency strategic plans and support collaborative planning and fundraising for MHPSS
	Determination of coordination mechanisms, roles and responsibilities at local, regional, national and international levels		Increasing the rate of mutual exchange of information between humanitarian actors
	Identification of MHPSS contact points for crisis situations in each region and from different agencies		Linking activities in the field of MHPSS related to crisis situations and activities aimed at development
	Raising funds for MHPSS including MHPSS coordination		Integrating MHPSS activities into national policies, plans and programs and ensuring the use of existing policies, plans and capacities within the programs
	Incorporation of MHPSS concepts into all sectoral crisis preparedness plans		
	Enforcement of MHPSS in all stages of humanitarian activity		

The following attachments are a specific adaptation to the conditions in the Slovak Republic:

P1 - Basic terminology: Basic terminology for mental health and psychosocial support.

P1 - Working group: There is already a working group for the situation of Ukrainian refugees / exiles in Slovakia, the information, structure and contacts of which are part of the attachment no.....

Area: Assessment, monitoring and evaluation

Function / area	Preparedness for crisis situations	Minimal reaction	A complex reaction
2. Assessment, monitoring and evaluation	Capacity building in assessment, monitoring and evaluation of MHPSS	2.1 Conducting mental health and psychosocial assessments	Carrying out regular assessments and, as necessary, further in-depth analyzes of the situation

Function / area	Preparedness for crisis situations	Minimal reaction	A complex reaction
	Review and generate information on the capacities and weaknesses of communities	2.2 Initiating participatory monitoring and evaluation systems	Monitoring and evaluation of programs in connection with planned activities with pre-defined indicators
	Assessment of the ability of organizations to respond to crisis situations in the field of MHPSS		Monitoring and evaluation of activities MHPSS in connection with these guidelines
	Developing interagency, culturally appropriate rapid assessment plans and tools for crisis situations		Dissemination of results and knowledge from assessment, monitoring and evaluation activities
	Collection and dissemination of information and assessment tools		Development of inter-agency work indicators in the field of MHPSS in the transitional phase
	Developing or adapting strategies, indicators and tools for monitoring and evaluation		
	Review of previous responses in the area MHPSS and identification of best practices, challenges and gaps		

P2 - Multisectoral response in survivors

P2 - Risk assessment and management for safe PSEA programs

Area: Standards of protection and human rights

Function / area	Preparedness for crisis situations	Minimal reaction	A complex reaction
3. Standards related to protection and human rights	Advocating for human rights, international humanitarian law and related best practices	3.1 Applying the human rights framework through mental health and psychosocial support	Strengthening national capacities for raising awareness of violations of human rights and humanitarian law and related monitoring, reporting, prevention and redress
	Review of existing policies and legislation related to the protection of human rights	3.2 Identification, monitoring, prevention and response to threats and protection failures through social protection	Strengthening accountability for human rights violations
	Developing mechanisms for monitoring, reporting and seeking redress of human rights violations	3.3 Identification, monitoring, prevention and response to threats and abuse of protection through legal protection	Capacity building in the field of social and legal protection
	Work with vulnerable people aimed at identifying priorities and developing capacities and strategies in the field of protection and security		Reviewing data and addressing service gaps for people with specific needs (vulnerable groups)
	Professional training of the armed forces, civil protection and rescue units focused on international protection standards		Institutionalization of worker protection training in all sectors, including the armed forces, emergency services and the justice system motivated by violence
	Implementation of a strategy to prevent violence, including gender-based violence		Promoting the safe reintegration of residents affected by all forms of violence into the community
	In case of political violence, support for the conclusion of externally monitored agreements for the protection of the civilian population between the contenders parties		Limiting easy access to alcohol in camps

Function / area	Preparedness for crisis situations	Minimal reaction	A complex reaction
	Advocating for ratification and supporting the application of international instruments in the field of human rights / humanitarian law		TAKING MEASURES TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS (e.g. COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL Protection of Migrant Children For example https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52017DC0211&from=sk)
	Advocating for the adoption and application of national legislation that supports human rights / humanitarian standards		Providing appropriate psychological, social, economic, educational and medical support to persons who have been victims of rights violations and their families, as well as to witnesses, including witnesses in court proceedings
			Assisting the judicial system in the implementation of legislation in accordance with international standards

P3 - Potential tool for identifying children/ persons at risk

P3 - MHPSS Bank of key references for people caring for children and adolescents

P3 - Identification and referral process for children at risk

P3 - Prioritization and sensitivity criteria

<https://tenenet.sk/metodicka-podpora/> in Slovak and <https://tenenet.sk/uk/yyyyyyyy-yyyyyyyyyy/> in Ukrainian

Information Help for children from

Ukraine Information about the situation when parents hand over their children to their relatives and loved ones based on their own decision and will to solve their children's situation in this way. And to the situation of the so-called Unaccompanied minors – in other words, children who are not citizens of the Slovak Republic and are in the territory of the Slovak Republic unaccompanied by a parent or other natural person of legal age to whom they could be entrusted with personal care. In this case, the Slovak Republic has set a standard procedure, resulting from valid Slovak and European legislation.

https://www.employment.gov.sk/files/sk/uvodna-stranka/informacie-odidencov-z-ukrajiny/zakladne-informacie_pomoc-detom-z-ukrajiny_sk.pdf

Lex Ukraine expanded the conditions for additional capacities for unaccompanied minors from Ukraine in accredited centers for children and families. Currently, the care of these children is handled by state centers for children and families. However, the consequences of a war conflict cannot be predicted, and it is therefore necessary to create a space to ensure the care of a higher number of unaccompanied minors in accredited entities as well.

Another publication on the topic of child protection in Ukraine regarding the care and placement of abandoned and neglected children in parental care: <https://euaa.europa.eu/publications/practical-tool-guardians-temporary-protection-unaccompanied-children-fleeing-ukraine>

Area: Human Resources

Function / area	Preparedness for crisis situations	Minimal reaction	A complex reaction
4. Human resources	Mapping existing human resource capacities and training resources, including within the local population	4.1 Identification and recruitment of staff and engagement of volunteers who understand the local culture	Elaboration of a description of the basic competences of workers that are relevant at the local level

Function / area	Preparedness for crisis situations	Minimal reaction	A complex reaction
	Building awareness of the need to find workers who understand the local culture and language	4.2 Enforcement of employee codes of conduct and ethical guidelines	Institutionalizing, monitoring and enforcing codes of conduct and ethical standards, as well as strengthening them as needed
	Professional training of all workers focused on international standards and codes of conduct in the field of protection	4.3 Organizing training and professional training of humanitarian workers in the field of mental health and psychosocial support	Mapping the distribution and extent of training and supervision
	Professional training of workers in various sectors focused on methods of inclusion MHPSS to work in case of a crisis situation according to these guidelines	4.4 Prevention and resolution of problems related to mental health and psychosocial well-being among staff and volunteers	Deepening training and supervision and building sustainable capacity through institutionalization of training
	Expansion of the group of available rescuers with professional training in the field of MHPSS		Assessment of staff response to MHPSS issues and adherence to organizational MHPSS policies for employees and volunteers
	Encouraging educational institutions to incorporate MHPSS-focused training into educational programs		
	Expansion of MHPSS within the framework of crisis preparation courses all over the world		
	Developing organizational policies and plans for the prevention and management of problems in the field of MHPSS among humanitarian workers		
	Developing organizational policies to maximize the security and safety of field workers		

P4 - PSEA training program

<https://tenenet.sk/metodicka-podpora/> in Slovak and <https://tenenet.sk/uk/yyyyyyyyy-yyyyyyyyyyyy/> in Ukrainian

B. Basic forms of mental health support and psychosocial support

Area: Community mobilization and support

Function / area	Preparedness for crisis situations	Minimal reaction	A complex reaction
5. Community mobilization and support	Carrying out participatory mapping and analysis of the context of local communities (current situation, resources, distribution, services and practices)	5.1 Facilitating conditions for community mobilization, ownership and control of crisis response in all sectors	Support for strengthening community accountability for response
	Conduct risk analysis, develop a community response plan including an early warning system and strengthen local capacity to implement such plans	5.2 Facilitating self-help and community social support	Strengthening livelihoods and supporting the implementation of community and economic development initiatives
	Development of mechanisms for mobilization of internal and integration of external resources in the field of MHPSS	5.3 Facilitation of conditions for suitable joint cultural, spiritual and religious healing procedures	Providing a space for discussion for victims and survivors, focusing on issues of redress (economic, judicial, symbolic) to be addressed by responsible parties

Function / area	Preparedness for crisis situations	Minimal reaction	A complex reaction
	Professional training and control of existing community workers in the field of providing appropriate support to the MHPSS in a crisis situation	5.4 Facilitating support for young children (0-8 years) and adults entrusted with upbringing	Support for historical memory retention of how the community dealt with a specific crisis situation
	Developing social support activities that are responsible for and managed by the community		Reviewing the mobilization of community resources and facilitating the expansion and improvement of the quality of social support and community self-help
	Development of community plans to protect and support the development of children in early childhood in crisis situations		Strengthening the MHPSS system, including referral mechanisms
			Exploring the possibilities of deinstitutionalizing children's homes and nursing homes and facilitating alternative care within the community
			Developing programs for conflict resolution and peace building
			Facilitating the reintegration of children who have been recruited or used by armed forces or groups into the community
			Exhumation of mass graves in a culturally appropriate manner, support of relatives and friends
			Organizing discussions about useful and harmful traditional practices
		Building capacities to provide quality care for minors and their guardians	

P5 - MHPSS One-pager strategy**P5 - UIKC+UAPC****P5 - Community engagement****Area: Health services**

Function / area	Preparedness for crisis situations	Minimum reaction	A complex reaction
6. Medical services	Strengthening the national capacity of health systems to provide MHPSS in crisis situations	6.1 Inclusion of specific psychological and social aspects in the provision of general health care	Initiating the updating of national mental health policy and legislation as appropriate
	Mapping existing formal and informal resources and practices	6.2 Providing access to care for people with serious mental disorders	Developing the availability of mental health care, focusing on a wide range of mental disorders, whether existing or associated with crisis situations, through general health care and services in the field of mental health within the community
	Support for sex- and age-disaggregated health information systems that include basic mental health data	6.3 Ensuring protection and care for persons with serious mental disorders and other mental and neurological disabilities living in institutional care facilities	Working to ensure the sustainability of newly established mental health services
	Professional training of personnel in the field of culturally appropriate clinical care for survivors of gender-motivated and other violence	6.4 Acquaintance and possibly cooperation with local, local and traditional healing systems	Continued support of collaboration with local treatment delivery systems as appropriate
	Training of health workers to provide psychological first aid	6.5 Minimization of damages related to the consumption of alcohol and other addictive substances	Facilitating community care and creating suitable alternative living conditions for people in psychiatric hospitals, treatment centers

Function / area	Preparedness for crisis situations	Minimum reaction	A complex reaction
	Creation of a national list of essential medicines according to the WHO model list of essential medicines and preparation of emergency stocks of essential psychotropic medicines		Carrying out regular assessments of the availability and quality of mental health care
	Development of crisis preparedness plans for institutions		Expanding efforts to prevent impacts related to the use of alcohol and other addictive substances
	Implementation of strategies to reduce discrimination and stigma of people with mental illness and/ or intellectual disability		
	Developing the ability to prevent and deal with harm related to the use of alcohol and other addictive substances		

P6 - Primary care clinic for refugees**P6 – Dental care for refugees****P6 – Outpatient emergency dental service****Field: Education**

Function / area	Preparedness for crisis situations	Minimal reaction	A complex reaction
7. Education	Mapping existing resources for formal, informal and formal learning practices	7.1	Expanding educational opportunities for teenage girls and boys, including vocational training and introducing adult literacy courses
	Determining levels of education and training opportunities for girls, boys and adults who may have missed out on education	Strengthening access to safe a supportive education	Ensuring sensitive treatment of issues of culture, diversity and gender in the curriculum
	Professional training and supervision of teachers using participatory methods focused on basic psychosocial support, children's rights, participatory methods, positive discipline and codes of conduct		Monitoring and improving the quality of education
	Strengthening the capacity of national education systems for school MHPSS in crisis situations		Expanding educational opportunities for girls and boys and introducing adult literacy courses
	Establishing general and psychosocial crisis plans for schools		Provision of livelihood and other needs to enable participation in education and prevent early school leaving
	Strengthening capacities in the field of education in crisis situations and solving important issues of prevention in the curriculum		Expanding the possibilities of psychosocial support within formal and informal education
Strengthening prevention and response to and other forms of abuse and exploitation in schools			
	Integrating peace education and life skills into the educational process		

Children's Resilience

Program The Children's Resilience Program aims to: improve cooperation and peaceful interaction between children; improve motivation to play, problem solving and positive relationships with others; increase positive expectations for the future; improve impulse control; and increase capacity and awareness of self-defense and peer protection. It uses a non-clinical psychosocial and protective methodology that focuses on positive coping and resilience of children. Includes 8-16 structured workshops for children aged 10-16. The program can be implemented for children in and out of school, during or after disasters, in situations of armed conflict, for children affected by HIV or as part of preventive social work. It is designed so that it

implemented by one or two facilitators once or twice a week with the same group of children. (Resources can also be found here: <https://www.mhpss.net/toolkit/children-and-families-mhpss-resource-collection/resource/the-childrens-resilience-program>)

Coping with Change: Social-Emotional Learning through Play

This is an online training course from the LEGO Foundation on how to provide children with playful and engaging support for Social Emotional Learning (SEL). It was developed due to the disruption to children's lives due to COVID-19, but can be used in any setting where children are experiencing high stress. Course participants explore the practical and emotional challenges children face and explore the concept of 'learning through play' and stress management strategies that can help them. The course also considers the potential long-term effects of crises on a child's social, emotional and cognitive development. This is an interactive course and at every step of the course students can meet other students, share their ideas and engage in active discussion in the comments. This course is primarily intended for primary teachers and youth teachers. The course is also instructive for cultural and social workers, artists and humanitarian workers. <https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/coping-with-changes>

Free Reader App Free

Reader app for Ukrainian-speaking children contains a diverse library of books for Ukrainian children anywhere. It contains 75 books in Ukrainian (and more to come) that have been selected to be culturally relevant, age appropriate and beautifully illustrated for the target audience. Most of this collection of books is tailored to support the social and emotional learning of children ages 4-10 (based on the CASEL framework), helping them manage distress and trauma and improving their overall readiness for learning and success, civic engagement, and good health . being. https://libraryforall.org/ukraine/?mc_phishing_protection_id=28047-cd3u2l2du814mm0q1obg

STL video on **peer bullying**: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wuff5IVTt6Y> STL video on **positive parenting**: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B2xv6yxltEc>

Area: Dissemination of information

Function / area	Preparedness for crisis situations	Minimal reaction	A complex reaction
8. Dissemination of information	Mapping existing information resources and resource gaps	8.1 Informing the affected population about the crisis situation, humanitarian efforts and legal rights	Promoting reliable and accessible accurate information dissemination systems
	Employee training focused on the ethical aspects of information collection	8.2 Providing access to information on positive coping methods	Strengthening community participation in verification and dissemination of information
	Making information available to different target audiences		Providing continuous access to information about the availability of help
	Preparation of a "risk communication" strategy for the dissemination of basic information in crisis situations		Implementation of information campaigns to support people with mental and psychosocial problems
	Disseminating information on how to prevent problems such as separation from family in crisis situations		Monitoring and evaluating the use of communication materials
	Advocating against the use of harmful images in the media and the spread of inappropriate information		
	Engaging key stakeholders in the development, piloting and dissemination of positive coping information		

<https://korona.gov.sk/>
<https://pomocpreukrajinu.sk/>
<https://tenenet.sk/metodicka-podpora/> in Slovak and <https://tenenet.sk/uk/yyyyyyyy-yyyyyyyyyy/> in Ukrainian

C. Social aspects in sectors

Area: Food safety and nutrition

Function / area	Preparedness for crisis situations	Minimal reaction	A complex reaction
9. Food safety and nutrition	Assessment of existing habits regarding food preparation and main ingredients	9.1 Inclusion of specific social and psychological aspects (safe assistance for all while maintaining dignity while taking into account cultural practices and household roles) in the provision of food and nutrition support	Review and organization of regular assessments of social and psychological aspects in ensuring food safety and nutrition
	Monitoring access to key micronutrients known to influence children's psychological development		Encouraging and supporting food self-sufficiency
	Planning and developing fair sharing according to needs		
	Mapping the possibilities of providing hot food, non-perishable food and water	List of food, food and water outlets	Set up a system of unified warehouse management, supply and location of warehouses

A food subsidy can be provided to a child who attends kindergarten or primary school, if this child is from a household whose income is no more than the subsistence minimum in the month before applying for a food subsidy.

In such a case, the child's legal representative submits a form for income assessment to the office in the territorial district in which the household resides in the SR.

In order to provide a subsidy for meals, it is necessary to inquire when enrolling a child in a kindergarten or elementary school, while the founder of the school or the office will direct the parent to the next procedure.

Area: Shelter and site planning

Function / area	Preparedness for crisis situations	Minimal reaction	A complex reaction
10. Shelter and site planning	Mapping the social dimensions of existing resources, gaps, practices and risk groups in shelter and site planning	10.1 Coordinated inclusion of special social aspects (safe, dignified, culturally and socially appropriate assistance) in site planning and shelter provision	Review and organization of regular assessments of social aspects in shelter and site planning
	Conducting a participatory assessment of the safety and adequacy of potential sites		Dealing with equity issues in land distribution and land rights legislation
	Planning to provide emergency shelter to all people (with an appropriate focus on those at risk) in a way that promotes safety, dignity, privacy and empowerment		
	Planning the prevention of long-term placement of people in crisis camps		
	Planning the heating or cooling of the shelter (in crisis situations in the cold or warm season)		

Area: Water and sanitation

Function / area	Preparedness for crisis situations	Minimal reaction	A complex reaction
11. Water and sanitation	Mapping the social dimensions of existing water and sanitation resources, gaps and risk groups	11.1 Inclusion of special social aspects (safe and culturally appropriate access for all with preservation of dignity) in the provision of water and sanitation	Review and organization of regular assessments of social aspects in the provision of water and sanitation
	Planning for water and sanitation for all people (with an appropriate focus on those at risk) in a way that promotes safety, dignity, privacy and non-violent problem solving		Building community and government capacity to integrate social dimensions into long-term water and sanitation support

Recommendations for further continuation:

Due to the current situation in the deteriorated level of mental health caused by COVID 19 or the Ukrainian conflict, Slovakia should use the experience of international organizations from other crisis interventions in the world and prepare, modify or supplement key methodologies in national, regional or local documents and guidelines. The goal should be to explain and incorporate the definition or basic principles of mental health into these standards, laws or scenarios.

The Council of the Slovak Government for Mental Health was established on February 24, 2021 by the Government of the Slovak Republic as its permanent advisory body, which performs coordination, consultative and professional tasks in the field of mental health protection and support, prevention of mental disorders, psychodiagnostics, treatment of mental disorders, follow-up care about patients with mental disorders, mental health research, education of professionals providing mental health care and services, mental health policy making and quality monitoring in the mentioned areas. (https://www.minv.sk/swift_data/source/verejna_sprava/documents/statna_sprava/obvodne_urady/dalsie_smernice/SM_VSR_kriz_situacie_KU.pdf)

These are mainly documents that are intended as methodologies, procedures and plans as scenarios for resolving crisis situations, humanitarian disasters or other events at the national level.

Among the most important are:

P12 - Directive of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic, which unifies the procedure of regional authorities in preparing for crisis situations outside of wartime and martial law and in their resolution - Directive of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic no. KMCO-424-10/KM-2007 of December 27, 2007, which amends the directive of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic no. ZU-252-15/2005 of June 15, 2005, which unifies the procedure of regional authorities in preparing for crisis situations outside of wartime and martial law and in their resolution P12 - Crisis status of the municipality - Crisis staff of the municipality is established according to § 10 par . 1 letter a) of Act no. 387/2002 Coll. on managing the state in crisis situations outside of wartime and martial law. The Statute of the Village Crisis Staff unifies the municipality's procedure in preparing for and resolving crisis situations outside of wartime and martial law - P12 - Directive on the procedure for preventing, creating and resolving a crisis situation at school - school crisis intervention plan - P12 - Economic mobilization according to law on economic mobilization and on amendments to Act no. 387/2002 Coll. on managing the state in crisis situations outside of wartime and martial law, as amended

- P12 - Hospital crisis preparedness plan P12 - Statutes

of crisis management bodies - E.g. The crisis management authorities include the regional security council, district office, district security council, village - P12 - DSS crisis plan - According to the provisions of § 9 par. 8 of Act No. 448/2008 Coll. on social services, the social service provider is obliged to fulfill the quality conditions, within which he is obliged to develop procedures and rules for resolving crisis situations in accordance with Annex no. 2 letters A. In the current situation, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of the Slovak Republic imposes on the social service provider, who operates social services, the obligation to develop procedures, rules and conditions for solving the crisis situation caused by the pandemic, as well as the obligation to inform employees and recipients of social services about these procedures and rules in accordance with § 9 par. 9 of the Act.

- During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the SR SR developed procedures for the development of crisis plans in social service homes. - **Contains e.g. Proposals of topics for the processing of the crisis plan and examples in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, 2. Proposal of a form for the list of workers to ensure the service within the declared state of quarantine, 3. Summary package of information on measures for ZSS**

- **Guidelines for social service providers in the field of providing social services to persons arriving from Ukraine (as of March 3, 2022).** Social service based on a contract for the provision of social services (written or oral) can only be provided to a person arriving from Ukraine who complies with the Social to the services, the conditions of the unfavorable social situation of a natural person from the target group of natural persons for a specific type of social service; If the social service provider has therefore created the conditions, he will provide accommodation to the out-of-towner (with a contribution for the out-of-towner's accommodation according to § 36a of Act No. 480/2002 Coll. as amended by Act No. 55/2022 Coll.) who does not comply with the Act on Social Services established conditions for the provision of a specific type of social service, or social service in a specific type of facility (e.g. dependence on the help of another person, victim of violence) is not the provision of a social service - a contract for the provision of accommodation (not a contract for the provision of social service) is concluded.

Provision of social services to emigrants from Ukraine, according to which in accordance with the provisions of § 3, par. 2 of Act no. 448/2008 on social services and on amendments to Act no. 455/1991 Coll. on trades (Trades Act), as amended (hereinafter referred to as the "Social Services Act"), a recipient of social services is also a natural person who is:

- a foreigner who was granted asylum according to a special regulation, - a foreigner who was granted supplementary protection according to a special regulation,

- a foreigner who was granted temporary refuge according to a special regulation.

The guideline further determines the financing of the social service provided to a person arriving from Ukraine, the procedure for the purpose of assessing the dependency of a person arriving from Ukraine on a social service conditional on dependency and the initiation of the provision of social service and the provision of accommodation (on the basis of the allowance for the accommodation of a migrant according to § 36a of Act No. 480/2002 Coll. as amended by Act No. 55/2022 Coll.). https://www.employment.gov.sk/files/sk/uvodna-stranka/informacie-odidencov-z-ukrajiny/poskytovanie_sos_ubytovania-ukrajincov_usmernenie_030322.pdf

On the basis of Lex Ukraina 2 (No. 92/2022 Coll.) with effect from 30.3.2022, the disabled are entitled to the amendment to the Act on Cash Contributions for Compensation of Severe Disabilities (Coll. No. 447/2008 Coll.) the range of persons is expanded, to whom it is possible to provide returned aids and lifting equipment for persons to whom the Slovak Republic provides temporary refuge. Thus, the user of the returned aid or lifting device can be a physical person with a disability if he is granted temporary shelter or is an applicant for asylum or supplementary protection and the provision of temporary refuge has ceased due to the application for the granting of asylum or the provision of supplementary protection.

The legal regulation enables the provision of a service to support the reconciliation of family and working life, with the nature of this service only as basic child care provided by a natural person, without the provision or provision of other professional activities by this natural person within the framework of this service, which are mainly formalized education and education.

Care - a social service in a children's group can be performed by a natural person based on the authorization to provide a service to support the reconciliation of family and work life, by registration in the register of social service providers.

Care in a children's group cannot be provided by a legal entity or a natural person through its employees, but exclusively by a natural person in a specific children's group, at a specific place where this service is provided, to a maximum of four children. The number of children to whom a natural person provides care also includes her own children in personal care, or children if she provides them with continuous personal care (not occasional one-off, but repeated) on the basis of neighborly help, friendship, or a family-law relationship, i.e. not for retribution.

A person who has a permanent or temporary residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic and the child has a permanent or temporary residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic is entitled to financial support for the care of a child in a children's group, in the case of a person coming from Ukraine due to a crisis situation, it is the place of accommodation / where he usually stays if he is a person with special protection. More **info**: <https://www.employment.gov.sk/files/sk/rodina-socialna-pomoc/detske-skupiny/detska-skupina-manual-16-6-2022.pdf>.

PROVISION OF SUBSIDIES

The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic by Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 416/2022 Coll., dated November 30, 2022, in cooperation with the Center for Labour, Social Affairs and Family, from December 2022 provides a subsidy to support humanitarian aid for persons with special protection with severe disabilities. The grant is intended for persons with serious disabilities who left Ukraine in connection with the armed conflict and are staying on the territory of our country, while the Slovak Republic provides temporary refuge to these persons either for the reason of submitting an application for asylum or for supplementary protection or for the purpose of obtaining of temporary residence. The total amount is 300 euros per month, if the result of the assessment is the degree of severity of the applicant's disability from 40 to 59%, - 508 euros per month, if the result of the assessment is the degree of severity of the applicant's disability 60% or more <https://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2022-93>, <https://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2022-131>).

The application for subsidies is submitted at the relevant labor office, more information at <https://www.upsvr.gov.sk/social-affairs-and-family/socialne-veci/dotacia-na-podporu-humanitarnej-pomoci-osobe-s-special-protection-in-connection-with-her-mandatory-health-disability.=1231210>.

Important lines:

<https://www.minv.sk/?okr>

https://www.minv.sk/?Civilna_ochrana

https://www.minv.sk/?Organy_krizoveho_riadenia

https://www.minv.sk/swift_data/source/verejna_sprava/obu_trencin/informacie_pre_obcanov/okr/2015/co/info_pre_ver_ejnost/Methodika_cinnosti_KS_obce.pdf

WHO - MHPSS - https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-02/dg_echo_guidance_note_-_disaster_preparedness_en.pdf

LAW no. 387/2002 Coll. of June 21, 2002 on managing the state in crisis situations outside of wartime and martial law <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2002/387/>

210/2022 Z. GOVERNMENT REGULATION supplementing Slovak Government Regulation No. 109/2022 Coll. on certain measures in the field of social services during a state of emergency, state of emergency or state of emergency declared in connection with the mass influx of foreigners to the territory of the Slovak Republic caused by the armed conflict on the territory of Ukraine, as amended by Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic no. 130/2022 Coll. <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2022/210/>