

PROVA ORALE

Diritto Amministrativo

La partecipazione al procedimento amministrativo

Differenza fra annullamento e revoca del provvedimento

I vizi dell'atto amministrativo

Accesso agli atti, accesso civico e rilascio certificazioni anagrafiche

Il responsabile del procedimento e le fasi del procedimento amministrativo

Gli organi di governo e di gestione dei comuni e le loro competenze

I piani anticorruzione ed il codice di comportamento del dipendente pubblico

Il sistema elettorale dei comuni

I documenti di programmazione dell'ente locale

Il trattamento dei dati personali nei comuni

Demografici/elettorale

Le autocertificazioni, in particolare nei procedimenti anagrafici. Differenza fra certificati e autocertificazioni

Le autenticazioni di firma e quali documenti possono essere autenticati e da chi, in particolare il caso di chi non sa o non può firmare

La pubblicazione di matrimonio, in particolare quando interessa un cittadino straniero

Differenza fra annotazioni e trascrizioni sugli atti di stato civile

La procedura dell'accordo di separazione/divorzio concluso innanzi all'Ufficiale dello Stato Civile

La differenza fra convivenza di fatto e unione civile

La denuncia per morte avvenuta in abitazione e la richiesta di cremazione della salma

Le liste elettorali e le loro revisioni

Gli ufficiali di anagrafe, stato civile ed elettorale

Il rilascio della carta di identità elettronica e la sua validità

Soft skills

Quali doti pensa di possedere adatte al contatto con il cittadino?

Come ha gestito il rapporto con i colleghi nelle sue esperienze lavorative

Di fronte ad un bivio: come fa la scelta?

Ha fatto un errore: come si comporta

Racconti un episodio in cui ha avuto difficoltà con un cittadino, un collega o un cliente come l'ha risolto?

Perché ha scelto di partecipare ad un concorso pubblico

Quali sono i lavori che ha svolto o svolge con maggiore soddisfazione

Nota un grave errore del suo responsabile: come si comporta?

Parli del miglior superiore che ha avuto, perché pensa sia stato il migliore?

Si accorge di un errore di un collega: come si comporta?

Inglese

“I want us to live like humans again” – Families in Temporary accommodations in London Uk - Human Rights Watch Report, January 17 2022

Over the last decade, there has been a 65 percent increase in the number of families living in temporary accommodation in England, from 36,640 households in 2011 to 60,490 households in 2021. The majority of these families live in London. Official data from October 2021 estimated that there were 42,290 households with children in temporary accommodation in London, including 86,450 children. This means that approximately 70 percent of all families in temporary accommodation are living in the capital.

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One other major contributing factor to the overall problem is the lack of affordable homes, and in particular social housing (housing provided for people on low incomes, or with particular needs, by government agencies or non-profit organizations). Local authorities highlighted in correspondence with Human Rights Watch that inadequate levels of social housing, or affordable permanent housing, in their boroughs made it difficult to move people out of temporary accommodation. The problem is most acute in London.

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Temporary accommodation is often unfit for children to play and enjoy recreational time. This can affect children of any age. The Convention on the Rights of the Child guarantees “the right of the child to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child.”

Play and recreation is essential to the health and well-being of children and helps promote the development of physical, social, cognitive, and emotional skills.

Play is crucial for healthy brain development.

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The lack of safe and uncrowded areas for children to play can also be dangerous. Caroline B., a mother of two boys, ages 5 and 7, lives in a single room in a hotel in Croydon. She is concerned because the kitchen facilities are located in the bedroom with them. She said her youngest once accidentally knocked into the stove while playing, causing a pot of boiling water to fall on him. He suffered injuries as a result of this but has fully recovered now.

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All those interviewed by Human Rights Watch mentioned the lack of support they received from the local authorities after being placed in temporary accommodation. They said that they either received no response to complaints, or that the response was unhelpful and lacking empathy. People also told Human Rights Watch that they found the whole process confusing and were often unsure whom to direct problems to.

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The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) places the right to housing within the broader concept of a “right to an adequate standard of living”: Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

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The Convention on the Rights of the Child guarantees that all children should be protected from discrimination of any kind. All children also have a right to a standard of living adequate for the child’s physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development. Parents have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child’s development. But states shall also take appropriate measures to assist families, and in case of need, provide material assistance and support programs.

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Under English law, local councils (elected government bodies which manage local areas) are obliged to provide people like Patricia and her son, who have recently become homeless, with temporary accommodation. Families have little control, and if they reject the offer, the council can say that it has “discharged its duty” and no longer needs to help the family. In October 2021, 42,290 households with children were living in temporary accommodation in London, which is 70 percent of all families in temporary accommodation in the UK.

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The right to housing is a fundamental human right set out in several international treaties that the UK is party to and which are binding on it. Successive UK governments, however, have failed to implement this right. The right to adequate housing remains denied for an increasing number of people, many of whom are families with children, living in unsuitable temporary accommodation. The UK government should ensure that the best interests of the child are always its primary consideration when making decisions.

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Human Rights Watch interviewed several families who highlighted that lack of adequate space is a major problem in their homes. “Amaka N.,” a pregnant mother of three boys, ages 4, 7, and 9, lived for six months in a temporary accommodation studio flat in Lambeth from February 2020. The room was so small that the four of them had to share one double bed. She said it made daily activities very difficult, and without space for a table, they ate all their meals on the floor. She said the situation deteriorated when the pandemic started.

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This report also documents how temporary accommodation can interfere with children’s right to education. Every child needs a stable and decent home as the foundation to succeed in their education. The effects of inadequate housing were even more pronounced during the Covid-19 pandemic school closures. The lack of physical space means it is difficult for children to concentrate or find a quiet environment to do their work. Learning also requires accessible internet—however, most people interviewed said their temporary accommodation lacked Wi-Fi.

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For varied reasons, women, and in particular women of color, are overrepresented within temporary accommodation. Interviewees indicated they had entered temporary accommodation for multiple reasons, including eviction, unaffordable rent, relationship breakdown, or fleeing domestic violence. Research has shown the interplay between domestic abuse and financial dependence has a specific impact on women and their housing situation, and that women are also disproportionately likely to be the primary caregiver for children.