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INTEGRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE SOCIETY

The paper seeks to provide insights to the nature and problematic issues as well as to specify the institutes for adaptation and integration of internally displaced persons in modern Ukraine. Yet, a vast range of problems faced by IDPS in the process of their adaptation remains unresolved so far. Among the major challenges of IDP social integration are as follows: housing and employment problems, financial hardship, dissolution of family ties, the problem of adaptation, etc. The situation and problems of internally displaced persons have been analyzed along with providing a socio-demographic portrait of IDP in Ukraine, the key challenges for IDPS have been revealed. According to the survey, forced migrants maintain close relationships with charity organizations and government social services (respectively 69% and 44% of respondents, respectively). The problem of employment is the survival issue for IDPS in modern realia, since the government support fails to cover even the accommodation costs. Housing rent and utilities expenditures account for almost the entire income of IDPS. Apart from financial problems, a great number of IDPS worry about the ongoing war in Ukraine and strive for peace (84% of respondents) as well as the failure to be with their families (42% of respondents), which are important for the process of adaptation. The research findings offer the following recommendations to be undertaken: the government support must primarily be targeted to resolve the major problems that IDPS cannot overcome on their own, i. e. finding a place to live and employment. It is critical to create favourable environment and incentives for those employers who employ migrants. This will raise the level of IDPs competitiveness in the labour market, thus making their adaptation much easier. Since people have undergone through extremely traumatic experiences due to military actions and the process of resettlement, forced migrants need psychological assistance. Local communities should engage IDPS into social events to foster their integration. In conclusion, it is argued that internally displaced persons are a potential that will allow Ukraine to flourish, live in peace and consent in a single territory, for the sake of a bright future of the nation. The strategies and mechanisms for internally displaced persons adaptation and integration into the new social and cultural environment have been explored; the role of the government, volunteers and international organizations in promoting the adaptation and integration of internally displaced persons has been specified.

Keywords: *internally displaced persons; integration into society; reintegration; forced migration.*

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ІНТЕГРАЦІЯ ВИМУШЕНО ПЕРЕМІЩЕНИХ ОСІБ У СОЦІУМ

Визначено сутність, проблеми та інститути адаптації та інтеграції внутрішньо переміщених осіб у сучасній Україні. Доведено, що переважна частина проблем, з якими стикається ВПО в процесі адаптації, залишається невирішеною. Серед основних проблем інтеграції ВПО у соціум є: проблема житла, працевлаштування, фінансове становище, розірвання родинних зв'язків, проблема адаптації. Проаналізовано становище та проблеми внутрішньо переміщених осіб, складений соціально-демографічний портрет внутрішньо переміщених осіб в Україні, виділено ключові проблеми ВПО. За результатами опитування, вимушені переселенці підтримують найбільш тісні зв'язки з благодійними організаціями та державними соціальними службами (69% та 44% респондентів відповідно). Проблема

працевлаштування – це проблема виживання ВПО в нових умовах, адже державна підтримка не здатна покрити навіть витрати на житло. На оренду житла та комунальні послуги витрачається майже весь прибуток ВПО. Серед проблем нематеріального характеру найбільше переселенців турбують відсутність миру в Україні (84% опитаних) та неможливість бути разом із сім'єю (42%), що є важливими для процесу адаптації. Систематизуючи результати досліджень, пропонуються такі рекомендації: основні проблеми, які ВПО не в змозі подолати самотужки, – це житло та робота, тому на це повинна в першу чергу бути направлена державна підтримка. Необхідно створити умови саме для роботодавців, які беруть на роботу переселенців. Це підніме рівень конкурентоспроможності ВПО на ринку праці та зробить їх адаптацію значно легшою. Оскільки бойові дії, а також процес переселення є травматичним для людини, вимушені переселенці потребують психологічної допомоги. Для включення ВПО в місцеві громади потрібно залучати їх до суспільних подій. За результатами дослідження зроблено висновок про те, що внутрішньо переміщені особи – це потенціал, який дасть змогу процвітати Україні, мирно та злагоджено проживати на єдиній території, задля світлого майбутнього нашої держави. Розглянуто стратегії і механізми адаптації та інтеграції внутрішньо переміщених осіб до нового соціокультурного середовища, визначено роль держави, волонтерів та міжнародних організацій у сприянні адаптації та інтеграції внутрішньо переміщених осіб.

Ключові слова: вимушено переміщені особи; інтеграція в соціум; реінтеграція; вимушена міграція.

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ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ВЫНУЖДЕННО ПЕРЕМЕЩЕННЫХ ЛИЦ В СОЦИУМ

Определена сущность, проблемы и институты адаптации и интеграции внутренне перемещенных лиц в современной Украине. Доказано, что большая часть проблем, с которыми сталкивается ВПО в процессе адаптации, остается нерешенной. Среди ключевых проблем интеграции ВПО в социум: проблема жилья, трудоустройства, финансовое положение, расторжение семейных связей, проблема адаптации. Проанализированы положение и проблемы внутренне перемещенных лиц, составлен социально-демографический портрет внутренне перемещенных лиц в Украине, выделены основные проблемы ВПО. По результатам опроса, вынужденные переселенцы поддерживают наиболее тесные связи с благотворительными организациями и государственными социальными службами (соответственно 69% и 44% респондентов). По результатам исследования сделан вывод о том, что проблема трудоустройства – это проблема выживания ВПО в новых условиях, ведь государственная поддержка не способна покрыть даже расходы на жилье. На аренду жилья и коммунальные услуги тратится почти вся прибыль ВПО. Среди проблем нематериального характера больше всего переселенцев беспокоят отсутствие мира в Украине (84% опрошенных) и невозможность быть вместе с семьей (42%), которые являются важными для процесса адаптации. Систематизируя результаты исследований, предложены следующие рекомендации: основные проблемы, которые ВПО не в состоянии преодолеть самостоятельно, – жилье и работа, поэтому на это должна в первую очередь быть направлена государственная поддержка. Необходимо создать условия именно для работодателей, принимающих на работу переселенцев. Это поднимет уровень конкурентоспособности ВПО на рынке труда и значительно облегчит их адаптацию. Поскольку боевые действия, а также процесс переселения являются травматичными для человека, вынужденные переселенцы

нуждаются в психологической помощи. Для включения ВПО в местные общины нужно привлекать их к общественным событиям. По результатам исследования сделан вывод о том, что внутренне перемещенные лица – это потенциал, который позволит процветать Украине, мирно и слаженно проживать на единой территории, для светлого будущего нашего государства. Рассмотрены стратегии и механизмы адаптации и интеграции внутренне перемещенных лиц в новую социокультурную среду, определена роль государства, волонтеров и международных организаций в содействии адаптации и интеграции внутренне перемещенных лиц.

***Ключевые слова:** вынужденно перемещенные лица; интеграция в социум; реинтеграция; вынужденная миграция.*

Formulation of the problem. The magnitude and dynamism of the changes caused by the events in the East of Ukraine, the annexation of the Crimea, changes in value orientations and political priorities of the communities caused a surge of forced migration in 2014–2017. Under the influence of unfavorable political, military and social factors, the masses of people were displaced from the territory of residence and were have to integrate into other communities. The nature and consequences of the integration of forced migrants into the new society were particularly affected at the regional level, where the practical solution to the tasks related to the inclusion of forced displaced persons in the region, the development of intercultural relations, the awareness of values that unite people, the need for cooperation and solidarity. The influx of forced migrants, overcoming the difficulties of adapting to the new realities of settlers and old-timers makes an urgent study of the results of integration, which are mainly in the plane of socio-cultural connections of the community and its members.

The significance of comprehension of socio-cultural integration is aggravated by the expansion of opportunities for civil and political influence on modern local communities, the aggravation of the reasons that increase the probability of forced change of their communities by many people (unemployment, war, ecological disasters, etc.). Increasing migratory mobility under the influence of destructive phenomena and the demand for socio-cultural integrity of society make relevant knowledge about the formation of its value principles, the transformation of the properties of subjects that differ in socio-cultural qualities.

The importance of knowledge of subjects of socio-cultural integration, the bright representatives of which are forced migrants, is determined by the needs for regulation of migration and integration, taking into account the peculiarities of migrants and the environment of interaction of the region of entry. Without this, it is difficult to predict the impact of the integration of migrants on the socio-cultural environment, to establish ways to self-actualize migratory personality and, accordingly, to produce an optimal social policy. Due to the factors listed above, the study of the socio-cultural integration of forced displaced persons (FDP) in the local community represents an independent scientific significance.

Analysis of recent research and unresolved part of the problem. Different aspects of the development of social and labor relations, the role of reintegration as a process of adaptation of the population to new conditions developed and researched by scientists and specialists. These problems are described in the writings of classics of economic thought by A. Smith, D. Ricardo, T. Malthus, K. Marx, D. Keynes, M. Friedman, J. Galbraith, D. Massy. The problems of international labor migration and the international labor movement are viewed from different perspectives in the writings of such foreign scientists as E. Ravenstein, E. Anderson, H. Barnett, G. Goodwin Hill, H. Keck, J. Lucini, L. Morris, J. Picto, P. Fisher, D. Harris, M. Todaro, K. Taylor and others.

In the domestic economic literature, theoretical and practical issues of labor migration and reintegration of refugees, its impact on the labor economy and socio-labor relations are researched in the writings of many authors, but these researchers focus on only certain aspects of this issue.

Known scientists: V. Antonyuk [1], M. Zakirov [2], O. Nifatov, M. Shkoda [3] have been involved with problems of the labor market, social labor relations, labor migration and reintegration as an element of the labor market and policies of employment in Ukraine. K. Ivashchenko, O. Stegnyy [4], V. Gorbulin, S. Pyrozhekov [5], M. Paraschevin [6], I. Pribitkova [7], V. Shcherbak [13], V. Horbulin [14], B. Zakharov [16], I. Stunder [17], V. Smal, A. Poznyak [18]. Despite the large number of recent publications on forced migration issues, the issue of social protection of refugees and internally displaced people, their reintegration into new living conditions and peaceful life has not been practically investigated. Thus, the theoretical substantiation of the problems of social legal protection of refugees and internally displaced persons, their integration into society caused by gaps in the Ukrainian legislation, significantly lags behind the needs of practice.

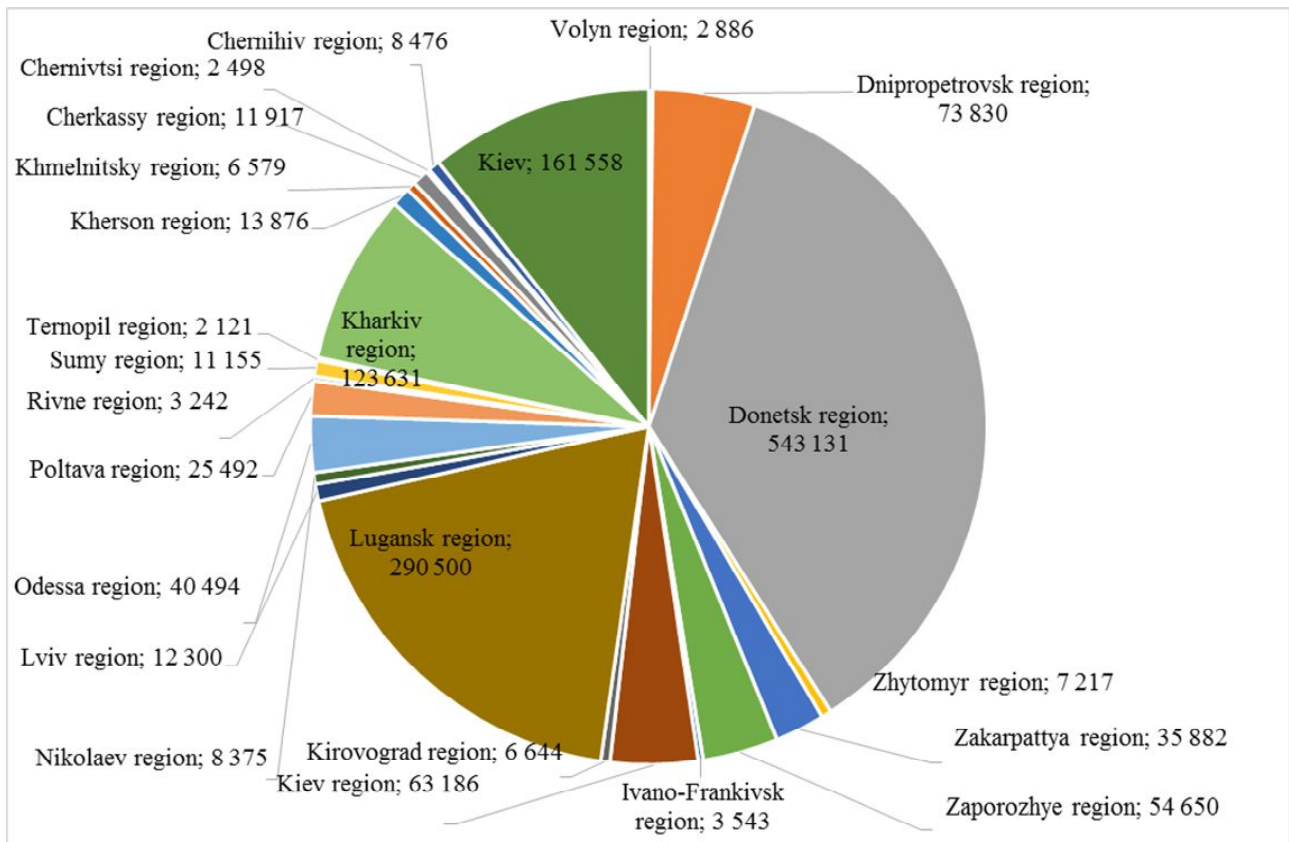
The aim of the study is to deepen theoretical and methodological foundations of the interaction of labor migration and the labor market, to develop recommendations for improving the system of regulation of labor migration from the point of view of ensuring the stability of the functioning and development of the regional labor market, integration into the society of refugees and internally displaced persons.

Research results. Social adaptation is complex, determined by a number of objective (natural environment, socioeconomic structure, well-established way of managing) and subjective (qualitative cultural characteristics, mentality, behavior) factors of the process: 1) adjustment of immigrants from other ethnic communities, usually newcomers, to social conditions of existence in a new environment. In this context, social adaptation involves such important components as social inclusion, especially immigrants, in the community of residence, adoption of the norms and values of this society (at least not creating conflictual situations); 2) adaptive human activity in relation to the environment, which is due to the dynamics of social reality, in which the person is. The main indicators of the success of socio-cultural adaptation of migrants are: 1) establishing positive connections with the new environment, solving everyday life problems (school, family, life, work); 2) participation in the social and cultural life of the host society; 3) satisfactory mental state and physical health; 4) adequacy in communication and in intercultural relations; 5) integrity is the integrity of the individual.

As of the end of 2018, according to the data of the structural units of the social protection of the population of the oblast and Kyiv city state administrations, about 1.5 mln internally displaced persons from certain districts of Donetsk and Lugansk oblasts and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (about 30 thousand people) were registered. Some of them left their place of residence as a result of the armed conflict in the eastern part of the country, which began in April 2014, the other part departed from the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, which was temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation in March 2014 (Fig. 1).

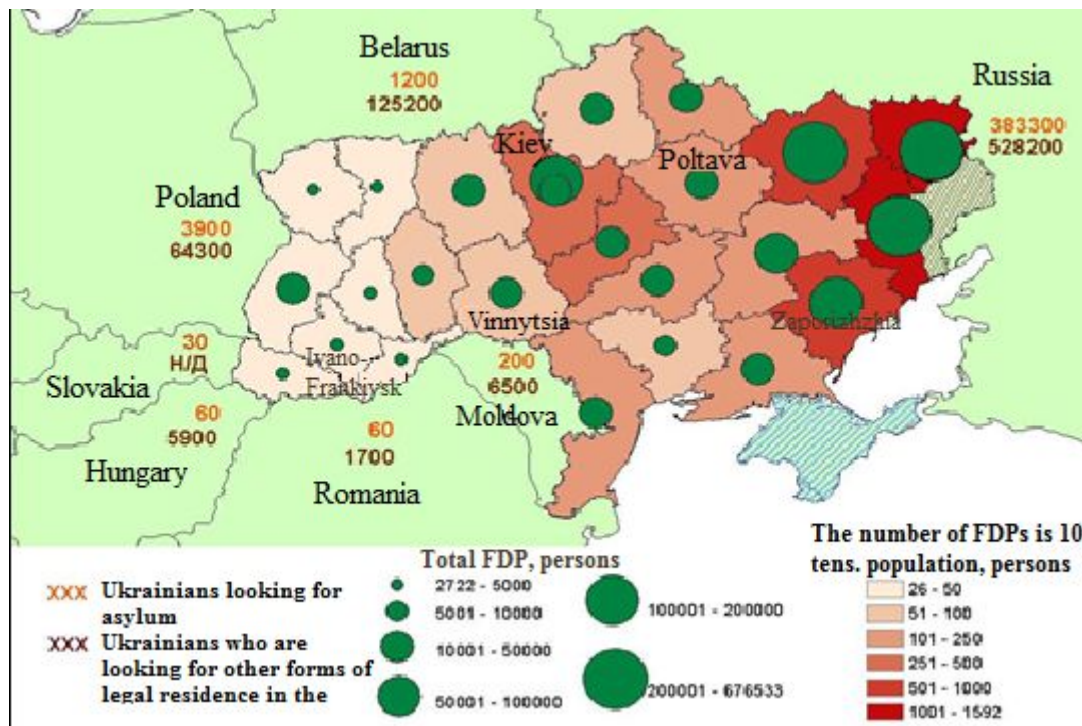
The main challenges associated with forced displacement of citizens are the growing burden on local labor markets, the problems of placement, employment, medical care, psychological rehabilitation, access to education, cultural and social reintegration, etc. The Government of Ukraine is taking individual measures to address the problem of internally displaced people, with international organizations, volunteers, charitable organizations and individual citizens making a lot of effort (Fig. 2).

However, the implementation of urgent measures and private initiatives does not have the necessary capacity for comprehensive support in the medium-term perspective of the internal migration of the population of temporarily uncontrolled territories of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.



Source: [8–11; 18].

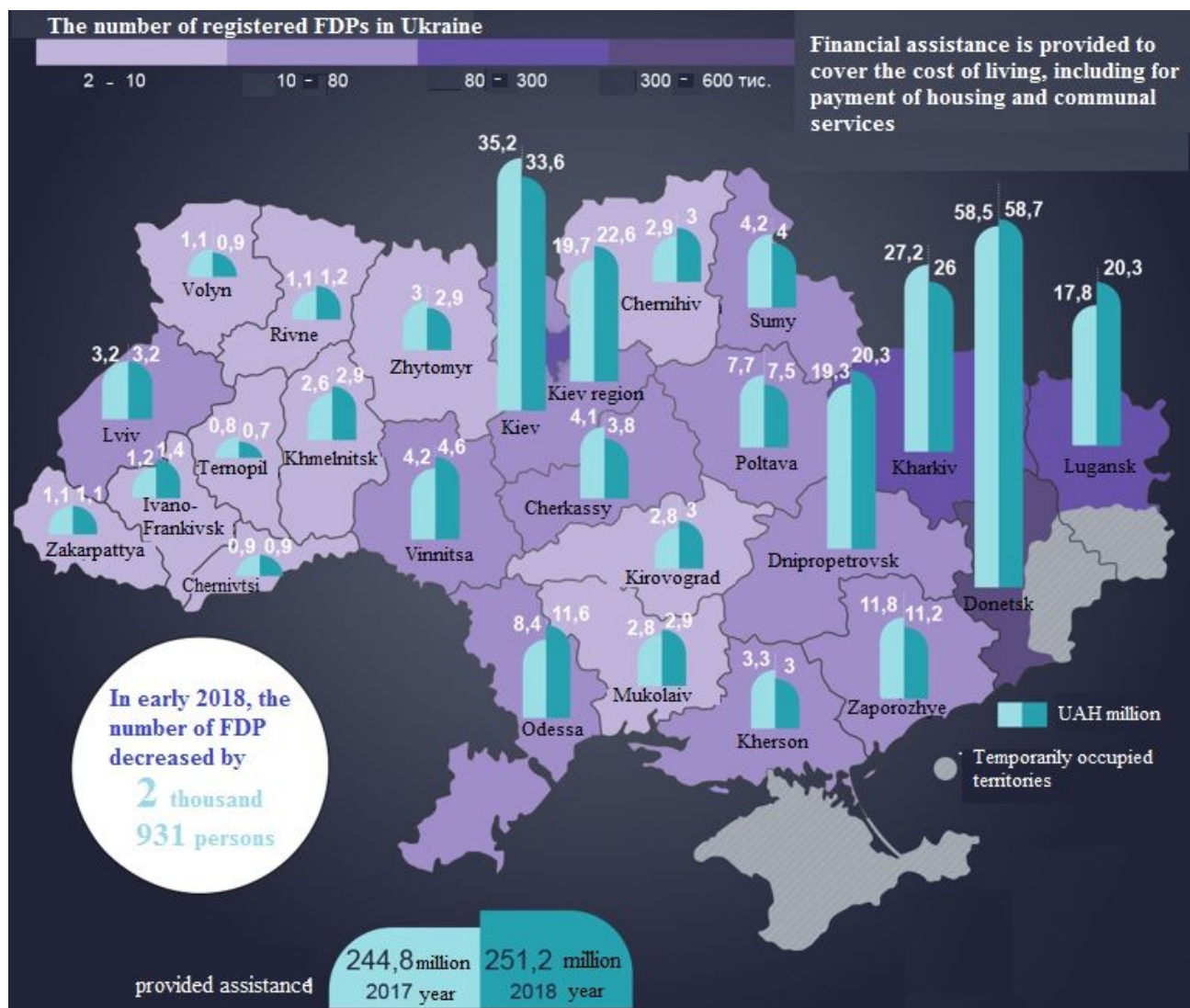
Figure 1. The number of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories in Ukraine



Source: [8].

Figure 2. Number of FDPs by regions of Ukraine and the number of Ukrainians seeking asylum or other forms of legal residence in neighboring countries

At the same time, the large-scale forced internal migration of the population has a significant positive potential of the socio-economic and humanitarian development of Ukraine in the medium and long term, connected with structural changes in the economy, changes in the schemes of resettlement and infrastructure development, the formation of qualitatively new human potential, social, cultural and national integration of Ukrainian society. Achievement of these goals in general corresponds to the chosen trajectory of European integration, as defined by the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU. The main problems faced by most internally displaced persons are the lack of sufficient livelihoods and the uncertainty of housing prospects. As a result of the movement, internally displaced persons face difficulties in implementing their rights to register as a migrant, reinstatement of lost identity documents, access to habitable housing, property rights protection, restoration of livelihoods, exercise of electoral rights, access to information etc. (Fig. 3).



Source: [8–11; 18].

Figure 3. Providing material assistance to migrants in Ukraine in 2017–2018

Overcoming the negative effects and realizing the positive potential of forced domestic migration requires the concentration of all national resources and international donor assistance in order to achieve the ambitious goal of Ukraine to meet the criteria for applying for EU membership by 2020. The involvement of international donor assistance involves providing government

guarantees for the stability of legislation on the protection of foreign investment and taxation, establishing mechanisms for obtaining this assistance through all available channels at the state and regional levels, levels of local communities and non-governmental organizations, and introduction of social reporting on their use with the participation of civilians of society.

According to the report of the National Monitoring System on Internally Displaced Persons, as of June 2017, which was established by the International Organization for Migration with the support of the Ministry for Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons of Ukraine and the Ministry of Social Policy, the share of employed persons among internally displaced persons is 46%. Respondents were least satisfied with the availability of employment services (69%). The main sources of income for respondents are state aids for internally displaced persons (61%) and wages (61%). This suggests that most internally displaced persons still largely depend on government support. At the same time, 10% of those polled felt discrimination through the status of internally displaced persons. Internally displaced persons reported that cases of discrimination due to their status relate to life spans such as housing (46%), employment (31%), medicine (22%), and relations with local populations (19%). These circumstances demonstrated the weakness of the mechanism for the implementation of the rights and freedoms of citizens in the country, as well as the lack of resources necessary to meet the needs of such a category of citizens. Despite the fact that some settlements received certain privileges as a result of the integration of internally displaced persons, especially those areas where institutions and enterprises from uncontrolled Ukrainian government were transferred to territories, but many territories with a large number of internally displaced persons (Donetsk, Luhansk and Kharkiv regions) felt an additional burden on a limited local infrastructure, as well as a significant increase in house prices and food prices, which were compounded by low wages and complexity employment. This state of affairs constrains the process of combating poverty and reforming the outdated pension system at the national and local levels. Also, the problem of continuing displacement should be addressed in view of the fair demands of both internally displaced persons and their host communities in order to avoid harming social cohesion between internally displaced persons and host communities, which can only complicate the achievement of peace and stability in Ukraine.

The issue of employment is one of the main issues for internally displaced persons. Experts are advised before undertaking their retraining and training, conducting trainings and counseling aimed at adapting in a new environment, in particular psychological, with a focus on the need for job search and making their own efforts to change the situation for the better. Internally displaced persons often lack the skills of effective job search. Many people have been working in one place for a long time or have no need to work at all for forced relocation. Women who, after prolonged maternity leave, have decided to find work in a new place, also do not have the necessary skills. They lack the practice of finding vacancies, writing a resume, presenting themselves at the interview. It is worth starting with professional orientation, self-presentation skills and effective job search. These practical skills should also be taught in re-training or in-service training (Table 1).

The issue of improving the system for registering, registering, organizing FDP data collection and assessing the needs for employment or self-employment is one of the key issues. FDP is a non-homogeneous community in terms of age, education, ethnicity, and profession, which should be taken into account at the various stages of employment as much as possible. The accounting system is recommended to take into account: data on the educational and qualification characteristics of FDP, their professional skills and needs; about entrepreneurs, which it is expedient to allocate to a separate target group dedicated to small and medium business; medical status; intentions regarding employment or start-up of own business; monitoring data after employment. Equally relevant is the organization of effective dissemination of information to FDP about rights and obligations, opportunities, in particular those related to real-life self-promotion

projects, and their access to government information resources, including a nationwide updated vacancy database. This will expand employment opportunities, and a clear registration and accounting system will, among other things, allow you to calculate the possible impact of FDP on the labor market in the medium and long term.

Table 1

**Information on the provision of services by the State Employment Service
 to internally displaced persons in the regions of Ukraine**

Region name	The total number of FDP (as of 04.02.2016)	Received services from the State Employment Service	
		Number	Percentage of total FDP
Vinnitsya region	13 251	1 361	10.3%
Volyn region	4 033	746	18.5%
Dnipropetrovsk region	76 457	6 074	7.9%
Donetsk region	676 533	10 844	1.6%
Zhytomyr region	10 496	1 362	13.0%
Zakarpattia region	3 462	563	16.3%
Zaporizhzhya region	118 878	4 968	4.2%
Ivano-Frankivsk region	4 116	809	19.7%
Kyiv region	48 318	2 666	5.5%
Kirovograd region	12 268	1 283	10.5%
Lugansk region	251 231	3 553	1.4%
Lviv region	11 337	2 106	18.6%
Mykolayiv region	8 612	1 289	15.0%
Odesa region	35 703	2 145	6.0%
Poltava region	30 684	3 417	11.1%
Rivne region	3 204	887	27.7%
Sumy region	15 283	1 730	11.3%
Ternopil region	2 722	500	18.4%
Kharkiv region	212 557	5 974	2.8%
Kherson region	14 226	1 254	8.8%
Khmelnitsky region	6 793	1 172	17.3%
Cherkasy region	14 369	2 011	14.0%
Chernivtsi region	3 149	488	15.5%
Chernihiv region	10 011	1 601	16.0%
Kyiv	127 026	5 494	4.3%
Ukraine	1 714 719	64 297	3.75%

Source: according to the State Employment Service for the period from March 1, 2014 to January 31, 2016.

According to [18, p. 137], the priority needs of the FDP are: financial (employment need) – 69.5%; humanitarian (food and clothing) – 65.7%; residential – 62.8%; medical – 49.8%; social – 13.5%; psychological – 11%; legal – 11%; cultural – 7.3%; political – 6.2%. The responses of internally displaced persons regarding their needs, which are satisfied at low or insufficient level, were distributed as follows: financial (employment) – 45%; residential – 41.2%; humanitarian (food, clothing) – 34.5%; medical – 28.3%; social (participation in community life, tolerant attitude of citizens, equal access to benefits and opportunities in society) – 17%; political (participation in political life of the state, decision-making, legislative activity) – 14.2%; legal (protection of rights, representation of interests in court, legal advice) – 13.4%; psychological and cultural – by 9.7%. In a situation of uncertainty and ambiguity, even with regard to the near future, for the internally

displaced persons, the most pressing problem is finding a peculiar optimum between the adaptive survival strategy and the individual's installation of active actions to fully participate in work. It is precisely this work that serves not only as a source of material wealth necessary for the maintenance of life, but also as a means of satisfying the social need for self-expression. However, the tension in local labor markets due to a substantial increase in labor supply due to forced migrants does not provide opportunities to meet this need.

Conclusions and suggestions. Most of the FDP's integration into the society up to this time were immediate response measures that were unsystematic and did not aim to provide long-term solutions for internal displacement. At the same time, the priority direction in the policy on internally displaced persons for the near future should be the adaptation and socio-economic integration of them into receiving communities in the territory of Ukraine. At present, it is necessary to seek long-term solutions aimed at providing housing, employment, social integration of internally displaced persons, realization of the positive potential of forced domestic migration, taking into account the specifics of individual regions and international experience.

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