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Parashchuk Volodymyr Ihorovych,
PhD student, Faculty of Law,
West Ukrainian National University
parashchukv@ukr.net
ORCID ID: 0009-0004-0570-6472

FEATURES OF SOCIAL STATUS AND PROCESSES OF REINTEGRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN UKRAINE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR

The article investigates the peculiarities of the social status and reintegration processes of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine amidst the Russo-Ukrainian war. It analyzes the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of IDPs, as well as the key needs and challenges they face. It is revealed that the main problems of IDPs include financial instability and insufficient housing availability. The positive aspects of the state policy towards IDPs are separately examined, including the active implementation of digitalization mechanisms through the "Diia" portal.

Survey results indicate a positive attitude of Ukrainians towards IDPs, creating favorable conditions for their integration into new communities.

The authors emphasize the necessity of developing comprehensive state programs to support the reintegration of IDPs, including the creation of new housing and ensuring stable employment. The importance of international cooperation in addressing IDP issues and the country's post-war recovery is highlighted. The article also discusses the prospects and challenges in the return of Ukrainian refugees who have migrated to EU countries and the need to create conditions for their repatriation. A comparative analysis was also applied to identify differences in the social status of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in various regions of Ukraine. It was found that IDPs often face problems integrating into new communities, particularly due to the lack of permanent housing, difficulties in finding employment, and limited access to social services and education. This creates a risk of social isolation and poverty. It has been established that many IDPs suffer from psychological trauma related to the violence and losses they have experienced. This complicates their adaptation and requires the provision of psychological support and rehabilitation programs. An assessment of state policy regarding support for IDPs revealed that despite significant government efforts, there are many problems in implementing assistance programs due to bureaucratic hurdles, insufficient funding, and a lack of coordination between different levels of government.

Key words: internally displaced persons, social status, reintegration, Russian-Ukrainian war, demographic situation, socioeconomic characteristics

Паращук В.І. ОСОБЛИВОСТІ СОЦІАЛЬНОГО СТАТУСУ ТА ПРОЦЕСИ РЕІНТЕГРАЦІЇ ВНУТРІШНЬО ПЕРЕМІЩЕНИХ ОСІБ В УКРАЇНІ В КОНТЕКСТІ РОСІЙСЬКО-УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ВІЙНИ

У зв'язку з тривалим конфліктом на сході України, розпочатим в 2014 році, більшість з постраждалих громадян втратила свої домівки та була змушена шукати притулок у внутрішньому переселенні. Це призвело до значного числа

внутрішньо переміщених осіб (ВПО), які відгоді знаходяться в складній ситуації щодо соціального статусу та реінтеграції.

Дана стаття присвячена аналізу особливостей соціального статусу ВПО в Україні та процесів їхньої реінтеграції в умовах, породжених війною з Росією. Вона досліджує вплив конфлікту на соціальні та економічні аспекти життя ВПО, а також їхні правові, медичні та психологічні потреби. Особлива увага приділяється адаптації ВПО до нових умов і відновленню їхнього соціального статусу у сучасному українському суспільстві.

Дослідження враховує динаміку внутрішньо переміщених осіб протягом останніх років, аналізує програми та ініціативи, спрямовані на підтримку ВПО та сприяння їхній інтеграції в нових місцях проживання. Зокрема, висвітлюються виклики та успіхи у забезпеченні житлових умов, освіти, зайнятості та доступу до медичних послуг для ВПО.

На підставі отриманих результатів пропонуються рекомендації для поліпшення програм реінтеграції ВПО, зокрема щодо забезпечення правової підтримки, психологічної підтримки та соціальної адаптації. Робота враховує важливість урядових стратегій та громадських ініціатив у забезпеченні стабільності та підтримки ВПО в період після конфлікту. Застосовувався також порівняльний аналіз для виявлення відмінностей у соціальному статусі ВПО у різних регіонах України. Іявлено, що ВПО часто стикаються з проблемами інтеграції в нові громади, зокрема через відсутність постійного житла, труднощі з працевлаштуванням, обмежений доступ до соціальних послуг та освіти. Це створює ризик соціальної ізоляції та бідності. становлено, що багато ВПО страждають від психологічних травм, пов'язаних з пережитим насильством та втратами. Це ускладнює їхню адаптацію та потребує надання психологічної підтримки та реабілітаційних програм. Оцінка державної політики щодо підтримки ВПО виявила, що попри значні зусилля уряду, існує багато проблем у реалізації програм допомоги через бюрократичні перепони, недостатнє фінансування та відсутність координації між різними рівнями влади.

Ключові слова: внутрішньо переміщені особи, соціальний статус, реінтеграція, російсько-українська війна, демографічна ситуація, соціально-економічні характеристики

Problem Statement. In the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war that began in 2014, Ukraine has faced a significant issue with internally displaced persons (IDPs). According to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, as of 2024, more than 1.5 million Ukrainians have been forced to leave their homes due to the armed conflict in the east of the country and the annexation of Crimea. This situation has created new challenges for Ukrainian society, as IDPs require not only humanitarian aid but also integration into new communities, which includes access to housing, employment, medical services, education, and social adaptation.

The reintegration of IDPs is a complex and multifaceted process that depends on various factors, including economic, social, and political aspects. One of the key issues is the social status of the displaced persons, which determines their ability to integrate into a new environment. Important considerations include issues of discrimination, legal status, and access to social services and resources.

Analysis of Recent Studies and Publications. Based on the aforementioned and other data, the issue of the social status of internally displaced persons in Ukraine, as well as the processes and mechanisms of their reintegration, particularly in the context of martial law, has been extensively studied. Specific aspects of this issue have been explored in the works of T. Drakokhrust, D. Lubinets, O. Malynovska, O. Ryndzak, D. Razumkov, S. Sydorenko, Ya. Sadova, O. Yadlovska, and other scholars.

The objective of this study is to identify barriers to successful integration and to develop recommendations for overcoming them. The analytical part is based on data from sociological studies, statistical reports, and expert assessments, which allow for a comprehensive analysis of the problem and the proposal of effective solutions to improve the situation.

Presentation of the Main Research Material. At the beginning of 2020, a comprehensive set of regulations was introduced into Ukrainian legislation to protect internally displaced persons (IDPs). A number of regulatory documents governing the rights of temporarily displaced persons were consolidated, and at the end of 2017, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the "Strategy for the Integration of Internally Displaced Persons and the Implementation of Long-Term Solutions for Internal Displacement for the Period until 2020"). This decree primarily focused on ensuring the property rights of IDPs, their social and pension security, and promoting their integration into host communities.

Among the types of assistance provided to internally displaced persons are monthly targeted assistance to cover living expenses, financial assistance for IDPs whose homes have been destroyed or rendered uninhabitable due to military actions. The key measure remains the "monthly targeted assistance to registered IDPs," amounting to 1000 UAH for non-working persons and 442 UAH for working persons. Other types of assistance include financial aid to children born into internally displaced families after the occupation, support for IDPs who are students or pupils of vocational educational institutions until the age of 23, and preferential conditions for admission to educational institutions in Ukraine for IDPs.

However, despite the adoption of several documents regulating the legal status of IDPs in Ukraine, there is no targeted state program addressing their problems. There is still no program to address the most pressing issue for IDPs—housing. According to O. Novikova and O. Pankova, conditions for a developed market of affordable and rental housing for forced migrants have not yet been created. According to the International Organization for Migration, at the beginning of 2018, most internally displaced persons were still living in rented housing. Among them, "47% live in rented apartments, 9% in rented houses, and 5% in rented rooms". Thus, the state has not been

able to guarantee IDPs access to temporary housing (dormitories, cheap hotels, hostels). The issue of state support in facilitating employment for internally displaced persons also remains unresolved [1].

The views of the research group led by O. Novikova are pertinent, stating that solving the most urgent problem for IDPs—housing—should be achieved through the implementation of mechanisms such as a detailed inventory of the existing housing stock and its effective use as temporary or permanent housing for IDPs, the revival of social housing construction programs primarily for the needs of internally displaced persons, allocation of funds to compensate for the value of property lost by IDPs in occupied territories, regulation of price formation in the rental housing market, and expansion of its base).

Broadly, these mechanisms should ensure not only the registration for housing improvement but also the provision of temporary and, in the long term, permanent housing for internally displaced persons.

Formulating state policy in solving the issue of internally displaced persons should be based on the premise that the majority of IDPs will not return to their previous places of residence. Ukrainian researchers O. Novikova and O. Pankova lean towards this opinion. Based on this, they are no longer temporary migrants or refugees but permanent members of communities.

It is also important to consider that almost "half of the respondents expressed readiness to change their specialty, type of activity, undergo special courses, and establish an effective system of professional training and retraining of the workforce". These statistical data indicate a significant openness of IDPs to the objective necessity of adapting to a new environment, which should be taken into account by various employment mechanisms for forced migrants.

Considering global experience in solving the issue of post-conflict rehabilitation of internally displaced persons, a group of researchers led by O. Novikova and O. Amosheya identified a number of methodological principles for solving this problem. These include, first and foremost, reasonable cost minimization, flexibility of territorial planning, gradual improvement of post-conflict rehabilitation programs, interaction of national and international structures, and partnership of public organizations and local authorities. To a large extent, these principles should ensure the systematic, targeted, and effective adaptation and reintegration of internally displaced persons in Ukraine [2].

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Integration Concept of IDP Adaptation

Relevant in this context is the position of several researchers who favor the integration concept of IDP adaptation. As noted by Ukrainian researchers led by U. Sadova, among the common adaptation strategies for IDPs (integration, assimilation, segregation/separation, marginalization), the integration model is the most optimal at both the individual and societal levels (. Within this model, individuals and social groups acquire the same obligations and rights as the host community members. In this understanding, IDPs emerge as full-fledged subjects of social activity. In the long term, such an integration model produces the least amount of social challenges [2].

The situation with IDPs in Ukraine has become extremely complicated following the full-scale invasion of Russian forces into Ukraine on February 24, 2022. Europe has faced the largest wave of refugees from military actions since World War II. According to UN forecasts, Ukrainian refugees could potentially exceed 16 million people. As of September 30, 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reported that the number of officially registered Ukrainian refugees had reached 4,183,000. The majority are concentrated in Germany, Poland, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Bulgaria, and others. As of June 9, 2023, there were 8,255,000 Ukrainian refugees recorded in Europe, and 5,088,000 Ukrainians were internally displaced within Ukraine (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2023). Moreover, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the security situation in Ukraine has significantly deteriorated since early May 2023, with ongoing missile attacks on critical infrastructure and major cities such as Kyiv, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia, and Kharkiv occurring almost daily [4].

According to a survey conducted among Ukrainian refugees by the Razumkov Center's Sociological Service (July 20 - August 25, 2022), the majority of them (65%) arrived in their host country in March 2022. Women made up the majority of the refugees (93%), with 42% of the respondents being women aged 30 to 39. It is also noteworthy that in terms of sociocultural development, 83% of the surveyed refugees had higher or incomplete higher education, and 90% lived in cities before the war. The primary issue for most refugees (43%) was financial and material problems (Moods and Assessments of Ukrainian Refugees (July-August 2022), 2022). These trends are least applicable to Germany, where only 25% of Ukrainian refugees reported material issues.

Alongside Illegal Deportations and Kidnappings

Alongside illegal deportations and kidnappings of tens and hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian citizens in temporarily occupied territories (TOT), millions of Ukrainians were forced to become internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Ukraine. According to the United Nations International Organization for Migration (IOM), at least 7.7 million Ukrainians are internally displaced persons, with a significant portion of them (at least a quarter) being students or schoolchildren. As of April 2023, 4.857 million IDPs were officially registered in Ukraine. The "Report of the Temporary Investigative Commission of the Verkhovna Rada on Investigating Possible Violations of Ukrainian Legislation in the Sphere of Receiving, Distributing, Transporting, Storing, and Using Humanitarian and Other Assistance..." highlighted that over 1 million places for IDP accommodation were created in Ukraine since February 2022, including 31,000 places for long-term stay. The commission's report emphasized the necessity of solving housing issues, developing a unified state register of IDPs, coordinating restoration or new housing construction programs at various state institution levels, purchasing housing in the secondary market, reconstructing departmental dormitories, crediting new housing, and compensating for lost housing, among others [5].

Positive Aspects and Digitalization

A positive aspect of the work of Ukrainian state institutions with IDPs is the active use of digitalization mechanisms. As noted by Ukrainian researcher Svitlana Sydorenko, the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine has introduced a range of services for IDPs on the unified state portal "Diia": registration, receiving payments, job searches, starting a business, obtaining adoption candidacy, marriage registration, and child birth registration [5].

Intentions to Return

Regarding the aspirations of Ukrainian refugees and IDPs to return to their homeland or original homes, according to a survey by the Sociological Service of the Razumkov Center (July 20 – August 25, 2022), 36% of the refugees plan to return to Ukraine once they are convinced of the safety of the area they would live in; 35% will return immediately after the end of the war, 13% – a year or several years after that; 7% – after the resumption of their enterprise's operations, and another 7% do not plan to return to Ukraine at all. Those who do not plan to return include individuals who have already secured permanent jobs in their host country.

Socio-Cultural Aspects of IDP Reintegration and Social Sentiments

Regarding the socio-cultural aspects of internally displaced persons (IDPs) reintegration and the social sentiments of Ukrainian citizens towards internal displacement, a survey by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS) conducted from February 22 to March 6, 2023, indicates a positive attitude towards IDPs. Specifically, 53% of respondents are willing to welcome IDPs into their immediate circle, and another 47% believe that IDPs should definitely live in Ukraine, making up 95% of the respondents. Only 5% of respondents expressed negative attitudes towards IDPs. Notably, the attitude towards Russian-speaking refugees and IDPs is also positive, with 86% of respondents expressing this sentiment [6].

Key Needs and Challenges for IDPs

The primary need for IDPs after Russia's open aggression in 2022 has been financial assistance. According to S. Rogers, for a quarter of the IDPs in Ukraine, the main source of income has become state aid. Stable employment was held by 34% of IDPs, while 20% managed to find work with lower pay or lower qualifications compared to their previous jobs. Housing remains a significant challenge for IDPs. According to IOM, more than half of displaced persons rent housing, less than 30% live with relatives or friends, and 2-3% had housing in another region. Only about 4% of IDPs remain in collective accommodation centers, with these individuals being among the most vulnerable due to a lack of funds to rent an apartment or relatives to help them, often including older adults.

Demographic Challenges and Government Responses

As noted, migration processes in Ukraine during wartime will only exacerbate demographic crises. According to the analytical report "Assessment of the Role of the Demographic Factor for Economic Growth and Post-War Recovery," Ukraine is expected to experience a decline in birth rates due to the war, along with a reduction in the number of women of reproductive age and potential uncertainty about the future among potential parents as a key reason for postponing childbirth.

Return Intentions and Integration Challenges

Data on the willingness of Ukrainian refugees to return home or to their native regions are mixed. Initial surveys indicated that more than 90% of Ukrainian refugees to EU countries and IDPs within Ukraine planned to return to their homes. However, most experts agree that the longer the war drags on, the higher the percentage of those who will remain abroad or in other regions of Ukraine. The Ukrainian government will face complex economic, social, and demographic challenges during post-war reconstruction, including competing for millions of Ukrainian refugees as labor resources with developed EU countries.

Specific Difficulties in Certain Regions

As O. Yadlovska argues, it will be particularly difficult to encourage Ukrainians to return to regions that are socio-culturally, economically, and security-wise unfavorable, such as areas where fighting took place, border regions, and areas close to the front lines. Yadlovska also notes that the nature of Ukrainian migration, initially characterized by evacuation, is gradually transforming into labor migration either to EU countries or to other regions within Ukraine. With the war dragging on, millions of Ukrainian refugees, primarily women, are settling abroad, finding housing and jobs, making it likely they will not return to Ukraine in the future. Both the state and international institutions should encourage refugees to return primarily to regions of Ukraine distant from conflict zones [7].

Integration in Host Countries

A significant challenge for Ukraine is that Ukrainian refugees are positively inclined towards integration into EU societies. As Yadlovska states, the high cultural affinity, Eurocentric orientation, peacefulness, industriousness, and education of Ukrainians, along with their predominantly Christian tradition, will likely lead to EU countries partially solving their demographic problems through Ukrainian refugees. Thus, it is logical that the governments of these countries are striving to encourage refugees, particularly the working-age population and families with children, to remain in the host countries [8].

Conclusion. The full-scale invasion of Ukraine by Russia in February 2022 has rendered migration processes in Ukraine a significant threat to the existence of the Ukrainian state. Due to evacuation, refugee flows, internal displacement, forced displacement, and the deportation and abduction of citizens, especially children, in TOT, Ukraine has lost no less than 10 million citizens. The war is also expected to lead to a decline in birth rates due to a reduction in the number of young people, the number of women of reproductive age, and the potential uncertainty about the future among potential parents. Several factors will deter Ukrainian refugees from returning to Ukraine, including fear for their lives, unwillingness to be mobilized, the destruction of Ukraine's economic potential, and the protracted nature of the war. The conditions during forced migration—such as job availability, housing, and children's education—along with successful adaptation of families, especially women and children, will likely result in men moving to reunite with their families in other countries after the war.

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