


“Internal migration during the war in Ukraine: Recent challenges and problems”

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INTERNAL MIGRATION DURING THE WAR IN UKRAINE: RECENT CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS

Abstract

Insecurity, chaotic extensive internal movement, and external migration, growing social vulnerability, and decreasing economic stability of internally displaced persons, characterize the migration crisis caused by the large-scale Russian war against Ukraine. The aim of this paper is to reveal the needs (tangible and intangible), challenges, and opportunities for the social integration of internally displaced persons in the host communities (on the example of the Pidberiztsivska territorial community of Lviv oblast). The paper presents the sociological survey through in-depth interviews based on questionnaires. The sample is based on five strata (four starostyn areas and the administrative center) and amounts to 4% of the statistical population (50 displaced persons). The paper specifies that the host society's lack of affordable housing (68.6% of respondents) and limited employment opportunities (39.9% of respondents) are the main challenges for internally displaced persons. The survey reveals a low level of integration of internally displaced persons and a lack of desire to assimilate into the host society caused by positive aspirations to emigrate abroad (13.5% of respondents) and intentions to return to their previous (permanent) place of residence (54% of respondents). Mapping the problems and needs of internally displaced persons can constitute the information-analytical basis for ensuring the communities' economic progress in times of war in terms of accumulation and efficient use of the capacity of internally displaced persons.

Keywords

war, internally displaced persons, Ukraine, needs,
interview, housing, host society, integration, assimilation

JEL Classification

I31, H56, R23

INTRODUCTION

The Russian-Ukrainian war, which began on February 24, 2022, with the large-scale invasion of the aggressor, has caused unprecedented consequences for the economic development of the communities, including insecurity, occupation of territories, the loss of human capital, the extensive redistribution of labor resources within the country, etc. Under these circumstances, the problem of forced displacement of people from their homes due to the intensification of the hot phase of the war, the loss of their homes, and security risks has gained a particular weight. During the year of the war, Lviv oblast of Ukraine, together with Dnipropetrovsk, Kyiv, Zaporizhzhia received the most significant number of internally displaced persons (49% of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the region are concentrated in Lviv oblast).

Local governments (in the early stages of the war) were not prepared for these challenges and the scale of migration. They were forced to adapt and react to the new reality from the moment it emerged, without planning and preparation, working to their limits, using all available resources, and activating the local population. The integration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has become a significant challenge for the host communities due to increasing financial, housing, social,

and security-related problems that require immediate solutions. On the other hand, they bring assets and opportunities for local development. Despite the support and positive attitude toward the displaced persons in the new communities, the internally displaced persons still face a number of challenges. They include weakened economic stability, increased conflicts, and rejection of internally displaced persons by the residents due to various social and cultural priorities, their worsened financial situation, competition in the labor market, etc.

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has caused a crisis of mass human displacement unprecedented in scale and speed since World War II (United Nations, 2022b). Furthermore, socio-economic instability in Ukraine in 2021–2022 has been aggravated by the overlapping large-scale crisis of the cost of living caused by Covid-19. It was then multiplied by the war in Ukraine and its manifestation not only in the course of the conflict but also in the energy, logistics, and food industries jointly the crisis of mass human displacement (United Nations, 2022a).

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are forced to leave their homes or places of permanent residence to escape the consequences of military conflicts, violence, human rights violations, or natural and artificial disasters, but they remain in the state borders (United Nations, 2004). The behavioral patterns of forcibly displaced persons and economic migrants are quite different. While economic migrants usually plan their move, prepare themselves financially, and rely on acquired communication links (Voznyak et al., 2021; Mulska et al., 2022), IDPs choose a place to move to combine the proximity, security, and personal relationship (Verme, 2016; Verme & Schuettler, 2021). Furthermore, the decision for forced displacement is made immediately after a sudden shock. Unlike economic integration, it is unplanned (Kondylis & Mueller, 2014), so it does not correlate with the financial situation.

The forced internal migration is considered from the viewpoint of the ongoing emergence of conflicts in various parts of the world. Humanitarian interventions in conflict situations usually focus on saving human lives, i.e., they are oriented toward overcoming the threats and solving the problem aspects for displaced persons in the short term rather than in the long term, which does not

contribute to the complete coverage of their needs (Shehu & Abba, 2020). Moreover, human displacements both within the country and abroad are becoming more and more durable in the current conditions (about 16 million IDPs stay away from their homes for an average of more than five years) (The World Bank, 2022). The efficiency of managerial decisions in meeting the urgent needs of the IDPs is low because these needs, their magnitude, views, and preferences are ignored (Long, 2014).

There is a mismatch between the skills and other characteristics of the IDPs and the needs of the labor market, local customs, and lifestyle (Ruiz & Vargas-Silva, 2013; Lehrer, 2010; Uzoma et al., 2020). Falk et al. (2011) argued that the movement of many IDPs to West Germany after World War II led to significant labor market distortions and the failure of displaced persons to adapt in the short term. This required the development of a legal framework at the state level to meet the needs of the IDPs for employment. The study presents its current consequences.

Sarvimäki et al. (2009) examined the movement of the Finnish population caused by the occupation of part of the country's territory by the Soviet Union after World War II. They also analyze the impact of this movement on IDPs 50 years after the event. The study revealed an increase in the income of IDPs compared to the residents. The researchers explain this by two factors: successful public policies to support forcibly displaced persons and protect their rights and freedoms and the high mobility of IDPs (these people were more inclined to change their place of residence to achieve certain goals).

Schuettler and Caron (2020) examined the living conditions of residents, IDPs, and labor migrants in different countries (Vasylytsiv et al., 2022). They emphasized that IDPs find themselves in more tough conditions (living conditions, employment,

income, and psychological state). However, in the long term (6-10 years), their results are better than that of labor migrants.

The analysis reveals quite different conditions of movement, accommodation, and coverage with social services of the displaced persons, which is caused by the developmental features of countries, traditions of societies, and peculiarities of conflicts (Lischer, 2017; Aburas et al., 2018; Ilyash et al., 2021). It is impossible to implement all the best practices of the countries facing the mass internal displacement of the population in Ukraine. Therefore, authorities must develop innovative approaches considering the conditions of the public administration system, the peculiarities of the human lifestyle, and other factors relevant to the Ukrainian realities.

In 2022, Ukraine faced the mass movement of the population for the second time since 2014. The total number of IDPs in the first wave of displacement was 1.8 million (Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, n.d.). There are differences in the behavior of IDPs from relatively “peaceful” areas (their behavior corresponds to the “normal” economic behavior of migrants) and IDPs from areas of intense hostilities. As for IDPs from “peaceful” areas, in most cases, they consciously choose host communities/regions, understanding their needs and considering their financial situation and ideological, linguistic, political, and other prerogatives. On the other hand, IDPs from hotspots are less predictable, and their migration decision depend solely on the safety factor. This indicates the different needs of these groups and the conditions for meeting these needs in the long term (since less than 20% of IDPs returned to their native settlements from the beginning of the forced migration in 2014 until February 24, 2022) (Mykhnenko et al., 2022; Kuppenko et al., 2023).

In 2022, the IDPs faced the violence of the Russian army, and their behavior was mainly based on the safety factor, ignoring the financial and other aspects. IDPs and emigrants abroad had similar problems: the need to adapt to new conditions and a lack of financial resources, housing, and non-food items (EUAA, OECD, 2022). Most studies on the needs and living conditions of the IDPs in Ukraine are conducted at the national level, which

provides an opportunity to observe the overall picture. Yet, the level of interaction between the host community and IDPs is not sufficiently explored.

The decentralization reform in Ukraine established strong local governance (Voznyak et al., 2022), which plays a vital role in maintaining the resilience of Ukraine. Although the migration crisis of 2022 caused the emergence of existential challenges to the economic resilience of Ukraine in general and territorial communities in particular, the responsible and patriotic local governments became full-fledged participants in the organization of reception and accommodation of IDPs alongside regional authorities. According to IOM (2022b), the number of IDPs in October 2022 was about 6.5 million; in January 2023, it decreased to 5.3 million (IOM, 2023). Lviv oblast accounts for over 0.5 million IDPs, and about 1,000 IDPs are registered in the Pidberiztsivska territorial community. The main areas of origin of IDPs in the community include Kyiv and Kyiv oblast (26%), Donetsk (19%), Kharkiv (16%), and Dnipropetrovsk oblasts (8%). 61% of the IDPs in the community are women, and 39% are men. As for the age, the share of working people (18-65) is high – 65%. The share of people older than working age (over 65) is lower – only 17%, and children (under 18) account for 18% (IOM, 2022a).

The issue of IDPs’ integration and assimilation in the host communities is relevant in the current conditions. It requires further analysis, especially concerning the needs and problems and ways of their satisfaction by the local authorities.

This study aims to identify problems faced by the IDPs and the local governments hosting them to reveal the peculiarities of the behavior and attitudes of the IDPs toward a particular community, to elaborate efficient instruments, and to achieve a significant effect of the IDPs’ integration into the new community.

2. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The sociological survey is used to identify the challenges IDPs face in the host community (in the example of the Pidberiztsivska community of Lviv oblast). The study chose an interview (direct

communication) between the researcher and the respondent, which implies the voluntary nature of the respondent's participation in the survey and registration of the answers to the formulated questions by the interviewer.

The sociological survey aimed to identify (1) financial-material conditions of IDPs and their ability to secure their basic needs; (2) the impact of forced internal migration on the components of human development of IDPs; (3) the level of IDPs coverage with social services in the community and satisfaction with the work of local authorities; (4) the causes of conflicts of IDPs with residents and local government; (5) social pressure (including self-perception) on IDPs in the host community; (6) plans of IDPs regarding further stay in the community (desire to emigrate abroad, stay in the community, or return home).

The sample size for the target groups of IDPs in the community is 50 persons (4% of the total statistical population). The distribution of IDPs is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. The distribution the target groups of IDPs: the sociological survey

| Criteria by | Characteristic | Amount |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Age | From 22 to 35 years old | 10 persons |
| | From 36 to 50 years old | 35 persons |
| | 50 years old and older | 5 persons |
| Education | Complete secondary (11 school years) | 16.2 % |
| | Complete secondary (9 school years) | 13.5 % |
| | Vocational | 18.9 % |
| | Incomplete higher (1–4-year students) | 5.5 % |
| | Basic higher (bachelor) | 10.8 % |
| Gender | Complete higher (specialist, master) | 35.1 % |
| | Men | 22.9 % |
| | Women | 77.1 % |

The statistical population of the respondents was stratified based on the requirement of the representativeness of the sample estimates results across the starostyn areas and the administrative center of the community. Considering these requirements, their stratification follows these features: territorial – the number of strata is equal to the number of areas (4 areas of 10 people each) and the administrative center (10 people); socio-economic status of respondents – able-bodied persons.

The field stage of the research lasted from October to November 2022. The coefficient of variation of the sample relative standard error not exceeding 10% with a 95% probability rate is selected as the main feature of the survey reliability.

The sociological results are processed based on the weighted harmonic mean, which helps to transform the output values of the obtained sociological estimates into empirical ones.

3. RESULTS

When leaving their places of permanent residence, a significant share of IDPs lost all or part of their property, so their financial security decreased. Therefore, its level in the host community depends largely on social and other types of assistance. The in-depth interviews show that after the forced migration, the income level of more than one-third of the IDPs is up to UAH 5,000, 25.0 percentage points more than before the war (Figure 1). The group of people with an income between UAH 5,000 and 10,000 is the largest. The increase in the number of people with income from UAH 5,000 to 10,000 after the forced migration is 36.1 percentage points. Before the forced migration, the average monthly income was UAH 10,000 to 20,000 for 41.7% of the IDPs and from UAH 20,000 to 30,000 for 33.3%. Interestingly, the income level before the large-scale war was above average for most of the IDPs; namely, the income was more than UAH 40,000 for 2.8%.

A significant number of IDPs forced to leave their previous places of residence face a change in their source of income and growing dependence on various types of social assistance. The main sources of income include social benefits (83.8%), wages (37.8%), assistance from relatives (18.9%), pension (8.1%), and assistance from volunteers (2.7%). It is worth mentioning that 5.4% of the respondents state that they do not receive income.

After the forced migration, social assistance has become one of the primary sources of income for most IDPs in the country. At the same time, the financial security of the IDPs is determined by its amount and timely payment. Social assistance remains the only source of family income for 32.4% of IDPs in the Pidberiztsivska community (Figure 2). For 43.2% of

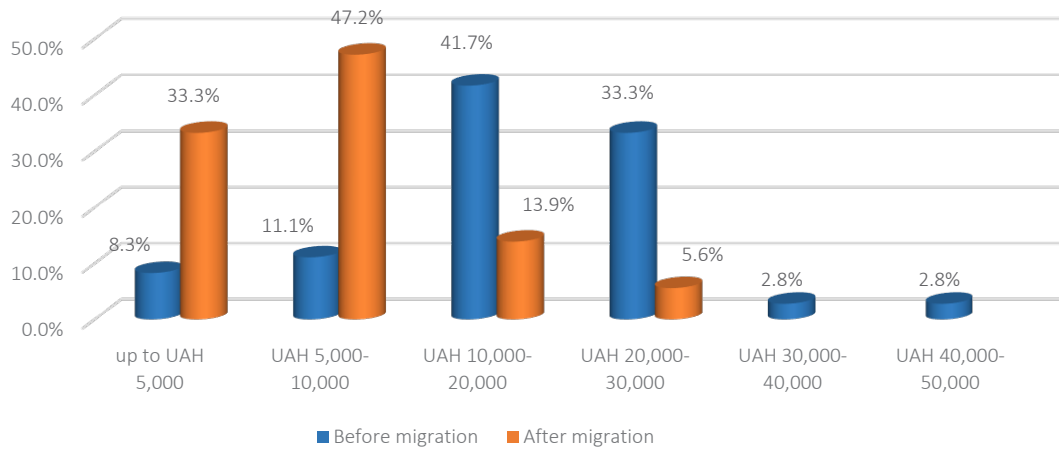


Figure 1. Average monthly income of an IDP family before and after a forced migration, % of respondents

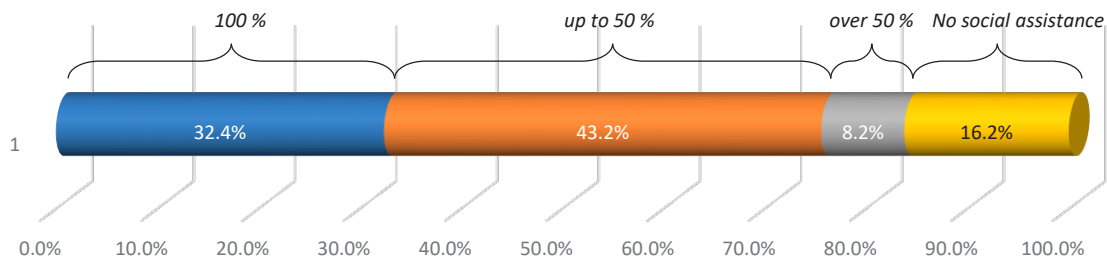


Figure 2. Share of social assistance in the total income of the IDPs, % of respondents

IDPs, social assistance accounts for 50% of total income, and for 8.2% of IDPs, it accounts for more than 50% of income. Interestingly, 16.2% of IDPs mention that they do not receive any financial assistance.

The financial-material condition of the IDPs is highly dependent on the status of their current

occupation. 59.1% of the IDPs indicate that they do not have a job, 11.1% did not have a job before the war, 16.2% care for their children and 31.8% are looking for a job (Figure 3). Only one-third of the IDPs in the Pidberiztsivska community are employed. It is worth mentioning that 39.9% of IDPs covered by the survey are unemployed; 18%

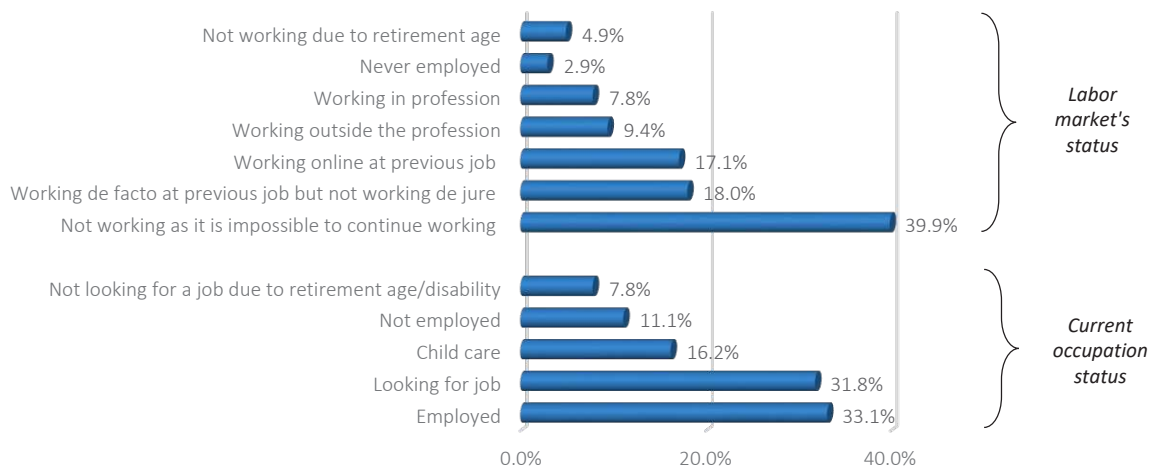


Figure 3. Current occupation status of IDPs and in the local labor market, % of respondents

of IDPs work at their previous jobs de facto, but do not have a job de jure, so they receive no salaries. Over 30% of the IDPs in the community have a job, 17.1% work online at their previous job, and 9.4% do not work according to their occupation.

Most respondents state that their work experience is 10 to 20 years (37.8 %), 24.3 % of IDPs – more than 20 years, and 27.0 % – 5 to 10 years. The IDPs actively participated in the local labor market before their forced migration. These results are interesting in studying the willingness of IDPs to change occupations and work in the host community. In particular, 40.5% of IDPs are partially considering various job offers and are willing to work outside their profession. In comparison, 24.4 % are not willing to change their occupation and are still looking for a job in their profession.

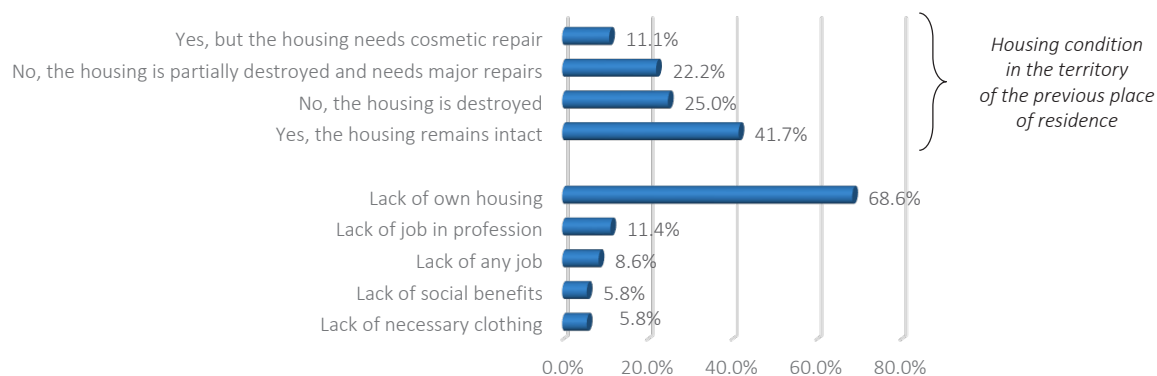
The lack of their own accommodation is the most relevant problem for 68.6% of the IDPs today, and the lack of a job according to their profession – for 11.4% of the respondents. Interestingly, 5.8% of respondents experience a shortage of necessary clothing and social benefits. Household and security problems of the present day also actualize the lack of work for a significant share of IDPs (8.6%) (Figure 4).

The housing problem is an existential challenge for both the IDPs and the local government of the Pidberiztsivska community. The problem of completely or partially destroyed housing in the last place of residence of the IDPs is especially crucially aggravated by the problem of the lack of accommodation in the host community. In particular,

25.0% of IDPs mentioned in their in-depth interviews that their housing had been destroyed, and 22.2% of respondents stressed the need for significant repairs.

Assessing the impact of forced migration on the physical and emotional condition of IDPs and their sense of dignity and respect in society was one of the tasks of the in-depth interviews. Internal forced migration affected the health of IDPs, as 33.3% and 30.6% of respondents indicated that their physical health was below moderate and moderate – 3 and 4 points on the scale, respectively (Table 1). Interestingly, 3.3% of respondents experienced a significant deterioration in their health after the migration (2 points). Three times fewer respondents (2.8%) estimated their health before migration as 2 points on the scale (the worst condition). 11.1% of the IDPs had moderate health before the war (3 points on the scale). Meanwhile, the largest share of respondents (52.8% and 33.3%) mentioned that their health was better than moderate or the best (4 and 5 points, respectively) (Table 2).

More than 48% of the IDPs experience the deterioration of their emotional-psychological condition (depression, discouragement, or agitation) (they estimated their condition after the forced migration by 3 points). 25.0% of IDPs rated their emotional-psychological condition before the forced migration with the highest points (5 points). After the migration, however, this share reduced significantly (down to 8.1%). 41.7% of respondents estimated their emotional health before migration as below the best condition (4 points on the scale). After the forced migration, the rate decreased to



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option from the list of answers.

Figure 4. Relevant tangible problems of IDPs in the Pidberiztsivska community, % of respondents

Table 2. Estimates of physical and emotional-psychological condition, sense of dignity and respect in the society of IDPs in Pidberiztsivska community, % of respondents

| Condition | Before/ after the forced migration | Points | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Physical condition | Before | 0.0 | 2.8 | 11.1 | 52.8 | 33.3 |
| | After | 5.6 | 8.3 | 33.3 | 30.6 | 22.2 |
| Emotional-psychological condition | Before | 5.6 | 5.6 | 22.2 | 41.7 | 25.0 |
| | After | 8.1 | 16.2 | 48.6 | 18.9 | 8.1 |
| Sense of dignity | Before | 2.7 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 29.7 | 64.9 |
| | After | 5.4 | 5.4 | 18.9 | 35.1 | 35.1 |

18.9%. The lowest share of IDPs (5.6%) had the worst emotional condition before the war and after forced migration (1 point).

It could be argued that internal displacement during the war affects the psychological component of human capacity due to a low level of quick adaptation to new living conditions, hyper or excessive anxiety about the future, and high dependence on the factors of the external environment (local government, social assistance, etc.). A high stress level is particularly evident in the first months of forced migration. Further stay in the host society can promote the improvement of the psychological and emotional condition of IDPs.

64.9% of IDPs estimated their sense of dignity, importance, and respect in society as the highest. It is worth mentioning that although the share of people assessing their sense of dignity with 5 points has decreased, a significant part of IDPs still highly estimated their psychological condition in society after forced migration (35.1% estimated their sense of dignity with 4 and 5 points each).

The factors of military-political turmoil, especially family breakdown, the destruction of social and communication channels, change of living environment, and feeling of limitation of security factors have changed the emotional condition of IDPs and the level of socio-psychological resistance, namely anxiety, distress, or stress. Forced migration has the most significant impact on the emotional-psychological condition of IDPs (Figure 5). The average estimate of the emotional health of IDPs before migration is 3.75, and after migration – 3.02. A significant physical health deterioration is observed from 4.17 points to 3.56 points. The same situation is with their sense of dignity – from 4.54 points to 3.89 points.

IDPs enjoy a full range of social services in the host community. Therefore, those who contacted administrative or social institutions (from a suggested list) estimated the quality of services on a 5-point scale, where one is not satisfied, and five is satisfied. The highest quality of services (5 points) was attributed by 40.5% of IDPs of the Pidberiztsivska community to family medicine,

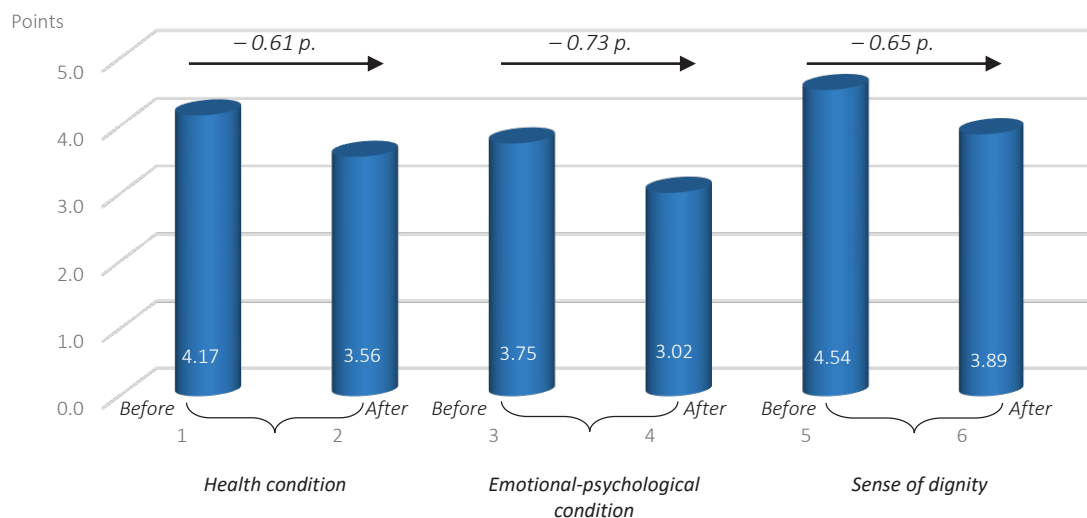


Figure 5. Differentiation of the impact of forced migration on the human capacity of IDPs

Table 3. Quality of social services provided by Pidberiztsivska community: Subjective estimates of IDPs, % of respondents

| Service | Points | | | | | Hard to answer |
|--------------------------|--------|-----|------|------|------|----------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Family doctor | – | 2.7 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 40.5 | 35.1 |
| Preschool education | 2.7 | 2.7 | 10.8 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 56.8 |
| School education | – | 2.7 | 10.8 | 8.1 | 45.9 | 32.4 |
| Extracurricular activity | 5.4 | – | 8.1 | – | 29.7 | 56.8 |
| Library | 8.1 | – | 8.1 | 5.4 | 18.9 | 59.5 |
| Club | – | 2.7 | 10.8 | 8.1 | 21.6 | 56.8 |
| Other social services | 5.4 | 2.7 | 10.8 | 5.4 | 37.8 | 37.8 |
| Administrative services | 2.7 | 8.1 | 13.5 | 5.4 | 43.2 | 27.0 |

45.9% to school education, and 43.2% to administrative services (Table 3). The IDPs assigned the average level (from 3 to 4 points) to preschool education (3.8), other social services (4), and administrative services (3.9). This tendency is unsurprising, given the difficulties in obtaining social assistance and documentation. Other services received the highest – from 4.1 to 5. No service was rated at the medium level lower than 2 points.

8.1% of IDPs gave low points to administrative services. This can be caused by the inability of institutions to maintain a high quality of services provided to many people, including in employment or receiving social assistance.

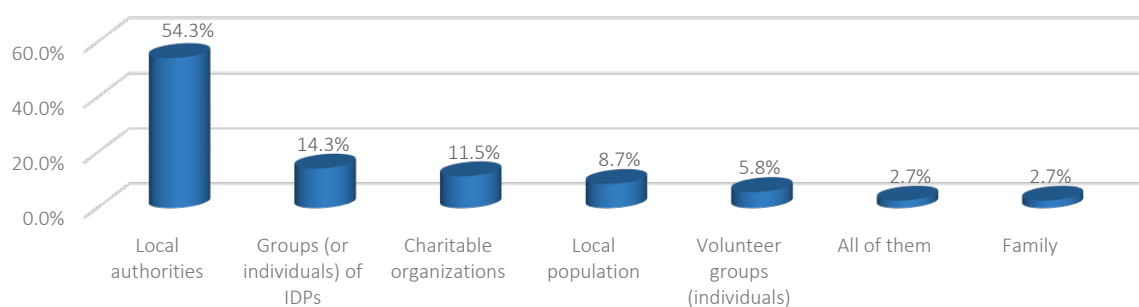
The IDPs rate the work of state and local authorities higher when they do not feel particularly vulnerable and have a stable financial situation and good health. Meanwhile, more vulnerable IDPs tend to underestimate the quality of social services due to unstable psychological-emotional conditions, problems with physical health, and other problems of both financial and intangible nature.

According to the survey results, as of late November 2022, the low quality of social services is one of many pressing concerns, as indicated

by the IDPs. In addition, 52.6% of IDPs mention other intangible problems, such as rejection of the current situation in Ukraine, fear for the future, and the impossibility of being with their families (33.4%). The language problem is essential for 5.6% of the IDPs. Another 5.6% of respondents state the absence of any problems. The respondents mentioned the low quality of water (2.8% of IDPs emphasize this problem) among intangible problems.

The responses of IDPs to the question “Who in the host community supports you the most?” are distributed the following way. 54.3 % mention the local government, 11.5% of respondents consider that they receive most assistance from charitable organizations, 14.3% of IDPs believe that the most significant share of donations comes from other IDPs, and 8.7% – from the local population (Figure 6). Unexpectedly, the survey revealed that about 3% of IDPs receive most of their assistance from their families. This may indicate a low awareness of the opportunities and sources of different types of assistance for IDPs from local governments, NGOs, charitable organizations, churches, and the local population.

The willingness of residents to support IDPs, including by providing housing, shows the high

**Figure 6.** Support of IDPs in Pidberiztsivska community, % of respondents

capacity of the community to integrate IDPs. According to IDPs and local authorities, significant tangible obstacles and lack of housing are the major factors hindering IDPs' assimilation and adaptation to the host community's life. The in-depth interviews reveal that one out of four IDPs in the Pidberiztsivska community lives in the homes of residents who have volunteered to provide free accommodation. Many respondents also live in residents' homes but pay for utilities (29.7%). 27.7% of IDPs live with relatives or acquaintances. Only 18.9% of respondents mention that they are temporarily renting an apartment.

The results of the in-depth interviews show that the attitude of the local population and government toward the IDPs is entirely positive. The highest level of residents' attitude toward persons forced to move to the Pidberiztsivska community (5 points) was assigned by 67.6% of the respondents, while the attitude of the local government – by 73.0%. Commendably, only a small percentage of IDPs feel prejudiced by the local population and government. 2.7% of IDPs rate the local government's attitude as 2 points, and 2.7% rate the local population's attitude toward them as below moderate (1 point).

The positive attitude of residents and the local government toward the IDPs and their willingness and actual actions to support them are the result of the low level of conflict in the community. Less than 10% of IDPs mentioned conflict situations with residents, 8.7% – with the local government, and 5.6% with other IDPs (Figure 7).

Interestingly, 82.8% of respondents mention the absence of conflict situations in the Pidberiztsivska community. On the other hand, 17.2% of the IDPs report conflicts in the community. They were caused by language issues (3.4%), document processing (3.4%), and dissatisfaction with living conditions (3.4%). The most common reason for conflicts with IDPs was misunderstanding with other IDPs in the community (7.0%).

All IDPs responded positively to the question, "Do you control/try to control your emotions in conflict situations with the population of the local community or the local government?" For 50% of IDPs, the primary method of conflict resolution is to avoid conflicts by not participating in them, while for 27.8% of the IDPs, it is cooperation (joint problem-solving). 16.8% of respondents use compromise to address conflicts, and only 5.5% of IDPs are ready to give in.

The length of stay of IDPs in local communities is an important reason for the revision of the territorial development policy, on which the balance of the local labor market and the provision of basic, security, housing, financial, and other needs depend. The in-depth interviews reveal that 54% of IDPs in the Pidberiztsivska community plan to return home after the war, and 11% want to return to their previous residence before the war is over (Figure 8). Only 11% state their intention to stay in the community for permanent residence. Interestingly, 16% have yet to make up their mind regarding their plans for their future place of residence.

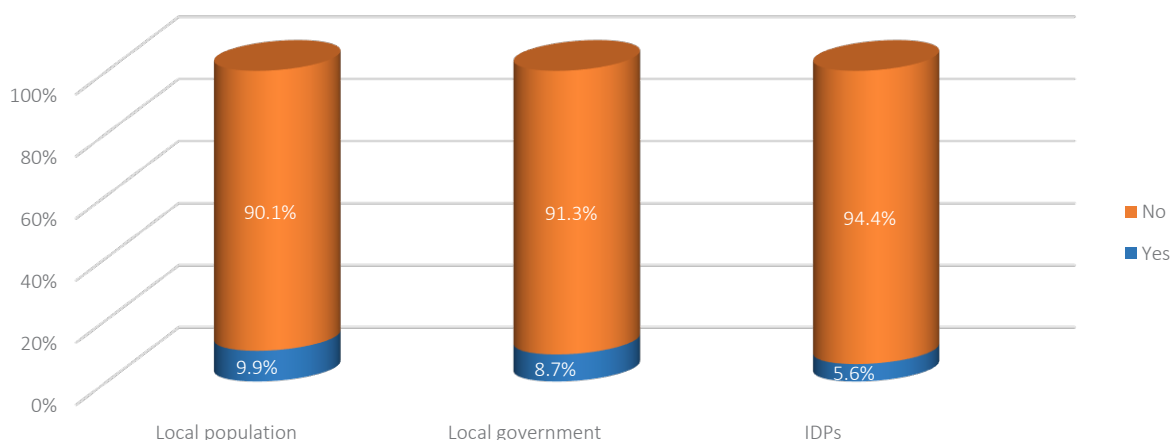


Figure 7. Conflicts of IDPs with the local population, local government, and other IDPs in the Pidberiztsivska community, % of respondents

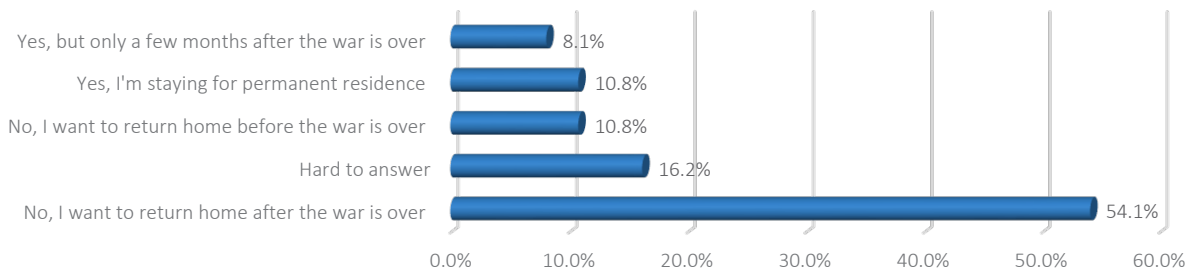


Figure 8. IDPs’ plans for further stay in the Pidberiztsivska community, % of respondents

Therefore, there is a high probability that these people will become permanent community residents after the end of hostilities.

Integration of IDPs as a promising asset of communities is a trigger for the economic growth of a territory. In contrast, their quick assimilation into community life will promote the application of efficient instruments for reducing conflicts and ensuring security factors. Therefore, a high level of positive migration aspirations (the desire to leave the country) and the consideration of the current place of residence as a transit area or “waiting area” in war will not boost the economic recovery of the territory’s economy (Figure 9). 13.5% of the respondents mention positive migration intentions. Namely, 7.4% of them plan to leave abroad since they do not feel safe in Ukraine, while 3.5% of IDPs have positive migration aspirations because of housing problems. Interestingly, 2.7% of the IDPs desire to leave the community for medical treatment abroad.

About 49% of the interviewed IDPs in the Pidberiztsivska community intend to look for a

job shortly, which is confirmed by the results of the interviews regarding the positive intentions to integrate into the host society and adjust their lives. 11% of respondents reported they currently had a job (Figure 10). Meanwhile, 13.5% of IDPs have yet to make any plans for the future. They have decided to wait for the end of hostilities in the community and those who intend to live on their savings without employment (13.5%).

The fact that IDPs have sent their children to the local school or preschool institutions shows they intend to integrate into the life of the local community or to stay here for permanent residence. 35.1% of the interviewed IDPs indicated they sent their children to the local school and 18.9% to kindergartens. However, there is a significant share of IDPs (24.3%) whose children study online in the place of their previous residence. This situation reflects a slow adaption process and a reluctance to assimilate into the local population. Online study aggravates the problem of the lack of social contact between the children of IDPs of the same age in the host community and the search for ways to integrate them.

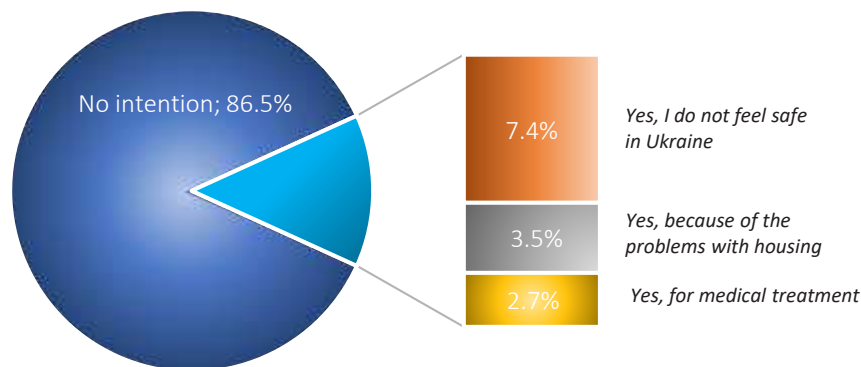


Figure 9. Migration intentions to leave Ukraine among IDPs in the Pidberiztsivska community, % of respondents

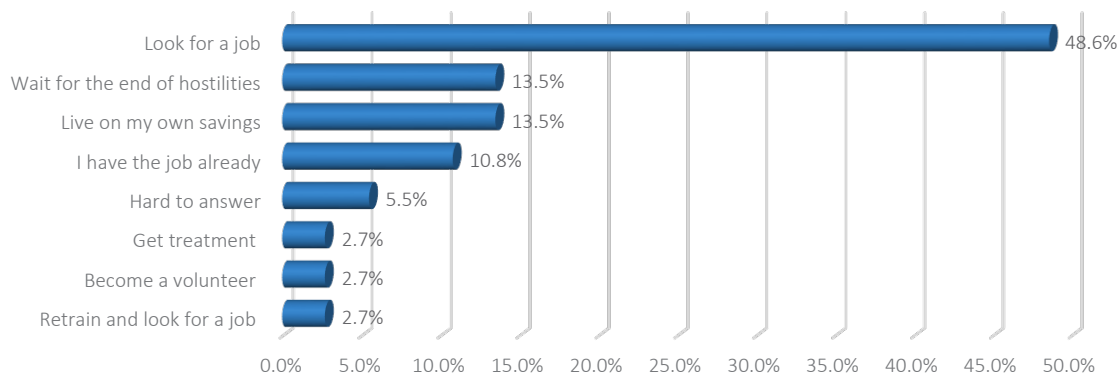


Figure 10. IDPs' plans for the near future while staying in the Pidberiztsivska community, % of respondents

4. DISCUSSION

The problem of forced internal migration arose for the second time during the period of independence. In 2014, Ukraine, for the first time, faced institutional, legal, and financial problems regulating internal displacement. In 2022, in the conditions of the large-scale Russian war against Ukraine, regulating internal forced migration, meeting the needs, and solving the problems of IDPs require a more systemic and comprehensive approach. The lack of continuous systemic monitoring of the scale, needs, and challenges of IDPs in the host communities causes this situation.

The scale of internal migration processes in Ukraine has posed several challenges for IDPs on the one hand and local governments, the local population, and communities on the other. The most pressing issues for IDPs include ensuring their financial resilience and increasing social vulnerability. The loss of housing and financial security, and thus of jobs and sources of income, has become the reason for the growing dependence of IDPs on external assistance, namely social assistance, volunteer support, and other types of donations. The problem of the unsatisfactory financial condition of IDPs is aggravated by the challenges of finding a temporary residence. The oblasts of the Carpathian region (Zakarpattia, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, and Chernivtsi) are the main areas hosting IDPs. These oblasts face a shortage of rental housing, especially free social housing. The unpreparedness of the regions to receive a large number of IDPs has increased the pressure on the social

infrastructure and reduced the quality of social services. Furthermore, the problem of social tensions between the local population and the IDPs and the increase in conflicts, including linguistic, confessional, ethnic, etc., are among the obstacles to the integration and assimilation of the IDPs into the host society.

The forced internal migration in the conditions of the Russian war against Ukraine changes the vectors of sustainable development and functioning of the host communities by transforming the resource framework of the territories, especially in terms of intellectual-personnel and human resources (distortion of age, gender, profession, structures). The awareness of the IDPs' plans to stay in the community, leave abroad, or return to their previous residence allows them to improve security conditions and meet the interests and needs of all population segments. Moreover, it also accelerates the processes of socio-economic progress through accumulating and implementing IDPs' potential in the form of new knowledge, skills, acquired social connections, business contacts, position in society, innovative business ideas, and accumulated financial-economic resources. The IDPs' willingness, desire, and positive intentions to develop human potential, including the efficient use of private financial resources to realize economic interests, show the high efficiency of the mechanisms of the IDPs' adaptation to life in the Pidberiztsivska community. Rapid integration of IDPs into the host society and using their potential can become one of the drivers of territorial economic progress and strengthen financial resilience.

Further research may assess available resource framework ensuring the satisfaction of needs of local governments and efficiency of interaction of the respective authorities with regional and central authorities in addressing problems of IDPs and determining the prospects of attracting IDPs to community life and development.

CONCLUSION

Russia's war against Ukraine has posed new challenges and increased the risks of internal migration and integration of displaced persons into the host society. The problems IDPs face slow the pace of their adaptation to new living conditions. The paper identifies the challenges and reveals the problems and opportunities of social integration of internally displaced persons into the host community (in the example of the Pidberiztsivska territorial community of Lviv oblast).

The paper identifies the following problems for internally displaced persons: lack of affordable housing, limited employment opportunities, high rents, and delays in social benefits payments. The possible causes of growing tension and conflict situations in the Pidberiztsivska territorial community include those related to language and living conditions issues and those arising from uncertainty about the future. The needs of internally displaced persons are related to living conditions, psychological support, and "new specialization." The paper confirms a low level of integration of internally displaced persons and their reluctance to assimilate into the host society. The main reasons for this situation include positive aspirations to emigrate abroad and intentions to return to the previous (permanent) place of residence. The obtained results will improve the effect of IDPs' integration into life in a new community by systematically considering the interests of IDPs and a host community.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

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