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INTEGRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS OF UKRAINE: REALITIES, PROBLEMS, PERSPECTIVES

Л. М. Немець, Н. В. Гусєва, Т. Г. Погребський, О. В. Бартош, М. О. Логвинова. ІНТЕГРАЦІЯ ВНУТРІШНЬО ПЕРЕМІЩЕНИХ ОСІБ УКРАЇНИ: РЕАЛІЇ, ПРОБЛЕМИ, ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ. Проблема вимушених внутрішніх переміщень в Україні стала надзвичайно гострою з 2014 р. На початок березня 2019 р. на обліку в державі перебувало 1 млн. 365 тис. внутрішньо переміщених осіб (ВПО) з Донецької та Луганської областей, Автономної Республіки Крим та м. Севастополя (3,2 % від загальної чисельності населення України). Вимушені внутрішні переміщення в таких масштабах і такої, вже досить серйозної тривалості (5 років) викликають складні питання, пов'язані з соціальною адаптацією та інтеграцією ВПО в місцеві соціуми.

Самооцінка ВПО України своєї інтегрованості у місцеві громади характеризується наступними особливостями: 1) на кінець 2018 р. складає 50 % (ще 34 % вважають себе інтегрованими частково); 2) протягом останніх двох років має негативні тенденції (що може свідчити про накопичення і загострення проблем переселенців через відсутність довгострокових рішень щодо їх розв'язання); 3) суттєво перевищує оцінку, надану фахівцями (які вважають, що інтегрованими в місцеві громади є 24 % ВПО, ще 63 % – частково інтегрованими); 4) збільшується по мірі віддаленості від території конфлікту (найнижчий рівень інтегрованості – 43 % – спостерігається у сусідніх з тимчасово окупованими територіями Донбасу регіонах).

Політика України щодо ВПО в першу чергу повинна бути спрямована на вирішення нагальних проблем переселенців, але в той же час мати середньострокову і довгострокову перспективи. При цьому при прийнятті управлінських рішень необхідно віддавати пріоритет програмам, спрямованим на довгостроковий ефект вирішення проблем ВПО, їх соціалізацію, адаптацію та інтеграцію в місцеві громади. Важливим кроком на шляху до цього є прийняття в листопаді 2018 р. «Стратегії інтеграції ВПО та впровадження довгострокових рішень щодо внутрішнього переміщення на період до 2020 року», метою якої є соціально-економічна інтеграція ВПО та впровадження довгострокових рішень для реалізації та захисту їх прав, свобод і законних інтересів, підвищення рівня їх самодостатності та незалежності з урахуванням інтересів приймаючих територіальних громад, налагодження ефективної взаємодії ВПО з приймаючими територіальними громадами, органами державної влади та органами місцевого самоврядування на засадах партнерства, результатом якого є досягнення соціальної єдності.

Ключові слова: вимушені внутрішні міграції, внутрішньо переміщені особи, приймаючі громади, проблеми, інтеграція, адаптація.

Л. Н. Немец, Н. В. Гусева, Т. Г. Погребський, О. В. Бартош, М. А. Логвинова. ІНТЕГРАЦІЯ ВНУТРЕННЕ ПЕРЕМІЩЕНИХ ЛИЦ УКРАЇНИ: РЕАЛИИ, ПРОБЛЕМЫ, ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ. Проблема вынужденных внутренних перемещений в Украине стала чрезвычайно острой с 2014 г. На начало марта 2019 г. в государстве насчитывалось 1 млн. 365 тыс. внутренне перемещенных лиц (ВПЛ) из Донецкой и Луганской областей, Автономной Республики Крым и г. Севастополя (3,2 % от общей численности населения Украины). Вынужденные внутренние перемещения в таких масштабах и такой продолжительности (более 5 лет) вызывают сложные проблемы, связанные с социальной адаптацией и интеграцией ВПЛ в местные социумы.

Самооценка ВПЛ Украины уровня своей интегрированности в местные общины характеризуется следующими особенностями: 1) на конец 2018 г. составляет 50 % (еще 34 % переселенцев считают себя частично интегрированными); 2) в течение последних двух лет имеет негативные тенденции (что может свидетельствовать о накоплении и обострении

проблем ВПЛ, т.к. государство не принимало долгосрочных мер по их решению) 3) существенно превышает оценку, данную специалистами (которые считают, что интегрированными в местные общины являются всего 24 % ВПЛ, еще 63 % – частично интегрированными); 4) увеличивается по мере удаленности от территории конфликта (самый низкий уровень интегрированности – 43 % – наблюдается в соседних с временно оккупированными территориями Донбасса регионах).

Политика Украины относительно ВПЛ в первую очередь должна быть направлена на решение насущных проблем переселенцев, но в то же время иметь среднесрочную и долгосрочную перспективы. При этом при принятии управленческих решений необходимо отдавать приоритет программам, направленным на долгосрочный эффект решения проблем ВПЛ, их социализацию, адаптацию и интеграцию в местные общины. Важным шагом на пути к этому является принятие в ноябре 2018 г. «Стратегии интеграции ВПЛ и внедрения долгосрочных решений относительно внутреннего перемещения на период до 2020 года», целью которой является социально-экономическая интеграция ВПЛ и внедрение долгосрочных решений для реализации и защиты их прав, свобод и законных интересов; повышение уровня их самостоятельности и независимости с учетом интересов принимающих территориальных общин; налаживание эффективного взаимодействия ВПЛ и принимающих территориальных общин, органов государственной власти и органов местного самоуправления на принципах партнерства, результатом которого станет достижение социального единства.

Ключевые слова: вынужденные внутренние миграции, внутренне перемещенные лица, принимающие общины, проблемы, интеграция, адаптация.

The research problem statement. The problem of forced internal displacement in Ukraine has become extremely acute since 2014. Thus, according to the departments of social protection of the population in the regional state administrations and Kyiv state administration there were 1 million 365 thousand immigrants [5] from Donetsk and Luhansk regions, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (3.2% of the total population of Ukraine at the beginning of March 2019) [28]. Forced internal displacement on such a scale and of such serious duration (5 years) raises complex issues related to social adaptation and integration of internally displaced persons into local societies. These issues relate to the availability of workplaces for migrants, housing arrangements, access to health facilities, education, etc. Local communities that have received a significant number of internally displaced persons get an additional burden on a limited local infrastructure, as well as a significant rise in house and food prices, which are compounded by low wages and difficulty in finding employment [22]. All of this impedes the successful integration of forced migrants into local communities.

In this regard, one of the priority tasks of the state is to identify the main problems of the integration of internally displaced persons and to make long-term decisions on their solution. As a result, individuals who are now internally displaced, will be able to successfully integrate into local communities. This will increase the level of their self-sufficiency and independence, taking into account interests of host territorial communities. Internally displaced persons will no longer require specific assistance and protection measures in connection with their movement, will be able to exercise their rights without restrictions on the level with other citizens. An effective interaction with host communities, state authorities and local self-government bodies will be based on partnership principles. The result of this will be achievement of social unity [22].

The aim of the paper is to analyze the realities, prospects and possible ways of solving the problems of integration of Ukrainian settlers in the local communities based on the analysis of the real situation and international experience in the regulation of the situation with the internally displaced persons, numerous studies of the forced migrations of foreign and Ukrainian scholars.

Analysis of previous research. Peculiarities of migrants' integration into host communities are studied not only by scholars of different fields (sociologists, political scientists, lawyers, economists, social geographers, etc.), but also by international organizations and public associations. Problems of adaptation and integration of internally displaced persons in different countries (especially in Somalia, Yemen, Libya, Nigeria) are studied by international organization UNHCR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) [26].

International Organization of Migration in its research "Reasons to remain (part 2): determinants of IDP integration into host communities in Iraq" (2019) is studying steady integration of internally displaced persons in the governorates of Baghdad and Sulaymaniyah. During the 2014-2018 period, these governorates have hosted many internally displaced persons, among which few have returned [42].

International organization "The Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development" (KNOMAD) in 2017 has conducted a study on the impact of internally displaced persons on host communities in Colombia [34].

Investigation of forced resettlement in Georgia, internally displaced persons attitude towards conflict, return and justice was conducted by the Caucasian Research Resource Center (CRRC) in conjunction with Reconciliation Resources (CR) with the financial support of the European Commission's Instrument for Stability. The survey was conducted in June 2010 among the internally displaced persons of Abkhazia, who now live in the country's temporary collective settlement centers [36].

The geography of international research on the integration of internally displaced persons is expanding. J. Crisp, formulating the concept of integration, studied local integration and local refugee settlements [33]. B. Otabor and J. Shodeinde have studied the social integration of the internally displaced persons of Nigeria and the role of civic organizations in these processes. The study consist in investigation of the consequences of an uprising on the lives of internally displaced persons, the problems encountered by non-governmental organizations in securing the social integration of internally displaced persons in local communities [44].

M. Aysa-Lastra has made a comparative analysis of labor adaptation of internally displaced persons on official and informal labor markets, using data from an experimental census carried out in the metropolitan area of Bogota (Colombia). It is confirmed that internally displaced persons are more often unemployed or working in the informal sector of the economy [31].

H. Young and K. Jacobsen have investigated the adaptation of internally displaced persons in urban areas, on example of the province of Darfur (Sudan) [46]. S. Fransen and Ö. Bilgili have drawn attention to the insufficient research of the internally displaced persons integration. They investigated how various factors, such as the experience of repatriation and return conditions, affect the reintegration of Burundi [35].

O. Arowolo proposed a programmatic approach to achieving social and economic reintegration for all categories of returning migrants. A clear list of key elements for an effective reintegration program is required, and governments should focus on the institutional mechanism of integration, including the establishment of a responsible authority or agencies [30].

N. Vrecer examines the processes of integration of forced migrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina in Slovenia. Due to spatial constraints special attention is paid to economic, political and psychological integration [45].

Daniel V. Perrucci, Bianca A. Vazquez, Can B. Aktas have studied how internally displaced persons adapt to local climatic conditions at a new place of residence, noting that assistance and temporary housing should take into account the real needs and desires of settlers to adapt to local climatic conditions [40].

A sociological research of the peculiarities of social adaptation and integration of internally displaced persons in local communities of Ukraine was conducted by "The Ukrainian Office of IFAK Institute International Research Agency" [41].

Problems of integration of migrants in Ukraine were highlighted in the study "Internally Displaced

Persons: Social and Economic Integration in Host Communities Based on Materials of Vinnytsia, Zaporizhzhia, Ivano-Frankivsk and Poltava Regions" in 2016 [24].

NGO "Youth Alternative" conducted a study "Assessment of Problems of Psychological, Socio-Economic Adaptation and Integration of Women from Internally Displaced Persons into New Communities (Vinnytsia, Lviv and Kyiv regions)", assessing the problems of adaptation of migrant women to new living conditions, opportunities for interaction between internally displaced persons and local authorities and host communities, suggestions for power, etc. [3].

The CEDOS Analytical Center presents the index of integration of internally displaced persons in 20 Ukrainian cities, which was valued according to three criteria: access to urban infrastructure, the ability of authorities to respond quickly to migration, the interaction of local communities and migrants [18].

In 2014-2015, scientific institutions of Ukraine began to explore the problems of internally displaced persons. In autumn 2014, the State Institution "Institute of Economics and Forecasting of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine", the M. V. Ptukha Institute of Demography and Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Institute of Economic and Legal Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the Institute of Industrial Economics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in cooperation with non-governmental organizations of the internally displaced persons (in particular, "Congress of the East of Ukraine") have created a permanent Forum on the resolution of internally displaced persons problems. On the basis of the Forum in 2014-2015 two scientific conferences and a series of "round tables" were held. Interim results of scientific research were summarized in the National report "Policy of Integration of Ukrainian Society in the Context of Challenges and Threats of Events in the Donbass" [21]. Scientific researches aimed at solving the problems of internally displaced persons were conducted simultaneously by scientists at universities, central and local government services and authorities, as well as state (National Institute for Strategic Studies) and non-governmental (for example, Crimea-SOS, CEDOS), think tanks [25].

From the point of view of sociology, the problems of adaptation and integration of internally displaced persons were handled by M. Sobolevska, considering these problems in the context of the processes that influenced Ukrainian society during the last three years [43]. I. Titar explored the possibility of interpreting the concepts of "adaptation of internally displaced persons" and "integration of

internally displaced persons" within the framework of socio-cultural and resource-based approaches. He reviewed the theoretical and practical dimensions associated with the conditions for the abolition of the immigrant's status [25].

From the standpoint of political science, V. Antonyuk studied the problem of adaptation and integration of internally displaced persons. The author identified the areas for improvement of socio-economic policy regarding the more effective use of the potential of the internally displaced persons for solving their own problems and the development of territorial communities [1].

N. Krakhmalova has proved that the overwhelming part of the problems faced by internally displaced persons in the process of adaptation remains unresolved (among them the problem of housing, employment, financial position, dissolution of family ties, the problem of adaptation) [19].

M. Filak and Y. Zavadovska have analyzed the state of socio-economic adaptation of settlers in host communities, comparing the main intermediate factors of the integration of forced migrants [27]. In addition, studies by S. Zadorozhna and I. Karpova, which analyzed the state of integration of internally displaced persons in local communities in the sociological aspect, investigated the factors of integration of internally displaced persons into local communities, identified the main problems of settlers and their level of awareness of themselves as part of the local community, intentions after the end of the conflict on the Donbass [8].

T. Dlugopolska investigated the role of international and public organizations in the social adaptation and integration of internally displaced persons in host communities in Ukraine. Based on surveys conducted in several regions of Ukraine (448 respondents from six regions), the perception of the majority of the population of migration as a challenge for social security was substantiated. However, in general, tolerant attitude of local residents to the internally displaced persons was recorded [6].

A. Dyachenko studied the ways to ensure the integration of internally displaced persons in Ukraine, considering its directions and possible relief measures, in particular, housing and employment [7]. Expert of the Institute of Democracy by P. Orlik V. Kipen points out that internally displaced persons for the country, the state and local communities should not be an annoying problem but an additional resource for development. The migrants themselves are able to adapt in their host communities and be full citizens, overcoming the pain of loss and the difficulties of living in new conditions. In order to successfully integrate internally displaced persons into local communities, the scientist pro-

poses to consolidate the efforts of the state and civil society [29].

M. Zakirov emphasizes, that in view of the extent of resettlement and difficult economic and political circumstances, lack of practical experience, Ukraine is gradually moving towards the solution to the problems of internally displaced persons due to their successful integration into new communities and creation of a social protection system for this category of population [9,10].

At the end of 2018 in Ukraine the " Strategy for the integration of internally displaced persons and the implementation of long-term decisions on internal movement for the period up to 2020" was adopted at the legislative level. It is aimed at solving the problem of the internal displacement of Ukrainian citizens and their consequences, creation of effective tools of state administration, meeting the urgent and permanent needs of internally displaced persons [23].

Consequently, the problems of socialization, adaptation and integration of internally displaced persons into host communities are extremely topical and of concern to the international community. At the same time, they remain insufficiently researched, especially from the standpoint of human geographers. Further research needs to improve the concept and terminology of the study of the integration of internally displaced persons, in particular, the clear delineation of the concepts of "integration" and "adaptation", the development of integration criteria, research on the integration of migrants in regions and large cities, ways of successful integration of internally displaced persons into host communities, etc. The question remains as to who should be associated with the internally displaced persons to integrate into the local community: who considers himself integrated and does not intend to return to his place of residence even after the end of the conflict, that is, based on subjective criteria? Are those who are considered integrated professionals (representatives of non-governmental organizations, social workers, local authorities, etc.), that is, taking into account an objective assessment of integration? Those who bought their own accommodation at the place of movement? Those who have a sense of belonging to the community in their current place of residence, that is, according to the criterion of identity? Or must all these criteria be taken into account at the same time? There is no single answer to this question.

Adaptation and integration of internally displaced persons. An important task for any state faced with the problem of internal forced displacement is to ensure the adaptation and integration of internally displaced persons.

Adaptation is understood as the process of adapting a migrant to new living conditions. Geographic, social, cultural, medical-biological, psychological and other types of adaptation are allocated [20]. The notion of "adaptation" to forced migrants means a process that lasts for a short period after moving to a new location and involves the need to survive the change in the place of residence and adapt their lifestyles to new conditions [25].

Integration is the final stage of the migration process. This is the process of deep embedding of the migrant into the host society by the state-

established integration model: multiculturalism, integration, assimilation or segregation [20].

In general, two theoretical and methodological approaches to understanding of the adaptation and integration of the internally displaced persons – socio-cultural and resources (*Table 1*) can be distinguished. The socio-cultural approach pays more attention to the inner world of internally displaced persons, subjective dimensions of adaptation and integration, resources approach – to the external attributes of internally displaced persons and, accordingly, the objective parameters.

Table 1

Theoretical and methodological approaches to understanding of the adaptation and integration of internally displaced persons (compiled by [25])

Approach	Adaptation	Integration
Socio-cultural approach	overcoming shock from changing the habitual cultural environment and the need to adapt to another culture, including finding a way to coexist the identity of the internally displaced persons with the identities of the surrounding groups. The measure of adaptation of the internally displaced persons is to overcome the psychological stress caused by the fact of moving to a new place of residence.	the convergence of identities of internally displaced persons and communities, among whom live internally displaced persons, the establishment of communication and the formation of harmonious cultural forms between forced migrants and all other members of society. The process of such convergence can be both one-sided (assimilation) and two-way (multiculturalism). Signs of integration in this approach are the convergence of cultural and social distances between the internally displaced persons and the rest of the groups. The success of integration is evidenced by the number of conflicts and tensions between the internally displaced persons and the host community, the importance of the social distance.
Resources approach (in the broad sense it can also be called "economic")	adapting to the loss of a significant part of the resources that had internally displaced persons before to move, as well as access to resources in a new location. For the first time, the approach was clearly presented by anthropologist B. Harrell-Bond [37]. The measure of adaptation of the internally displaced persons is to obtain information on the availability and location in the new place of residence of the resources necessary to maintain "life" (housing, food, sources of income (wages, business income, social benefits), health care, educational institutions, transport and communications, etc.).	setting up and harmonizing the sharing of resources between the internally displaced persons and the host community. According to the widely used study of migrants (refugees) by B. Harrell-Bond, integration is defined as "... a situation in which receiving communities and refugees can co-exist, sharing the same resources (both economic and social) without more mutual conflicts than those that exist in the host community" [37]. In measuring the success of integration, attention will be drawn to the socio-demographic and economic well-being of individuals and families who have migrated. In addition, an indirect but important indicator may be the percentage of internally displaced persons that did not remain at the appropriate place to which they moved [32].

In Ukrainian conditions, taking into account the fact that there are in fact no significant differences in culture and identities between the internally dis-

placed persons and the communities that host them, the socio-cultural approach is less relevant. The same as in the world, the resources approach may be

more relevant. At the same time, the socio-cultural approach will be more relevant for some groups that really differ significantly in their culture and identity (for example, Roma from the Donetsk region or traditionalist-minded Muslim communities in the AR Crimea). Therefore, it is advisable to use synthesis of both approaches and to check which ones are more appropriate for specific groups and conditions [25].

Full integration will take 5-10 years [18]. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees identifies three forms of integration:

- 1) local integration at the place of displacement;
- 2) integration in a new location;
- 3) return and reintegration [26].

These are three possible ways of migrating from a temporary vulnerable state to a state where the needs caused by its forced displacement are generally satisfied. The choice of this path is not made by the state, but by every person respecting freedom of movement, private and family life, the prohibition of discrimination, and taking into account other rights and freedoms. In order to ensure the proper

implementation of such an election of internally displaced persons, the state must create the right conditions [23].

Regarding the interaction between forced migrants and the local population, three categories can be distinguished:

- integration and interaction (the result: internally displaced persons is the driving force of regional development);
- partial interaction (internally displaced persons are successfully integrated, but practically do not affect on the development of host communities);
- disintegration (the local population is negatively related to the internally displaced persons, which leads to conflicts and discrimination, the emergence of new geopolitical faults).

Level of integration of internally displaced persons of Ukraine into the local communities. As of the end of 2018, 50% of Ukrainian internally displaced persons reported that they were integrated into local communities, 34% – partly integrated, and 14% – that they were not integrated (*Figure 1*).

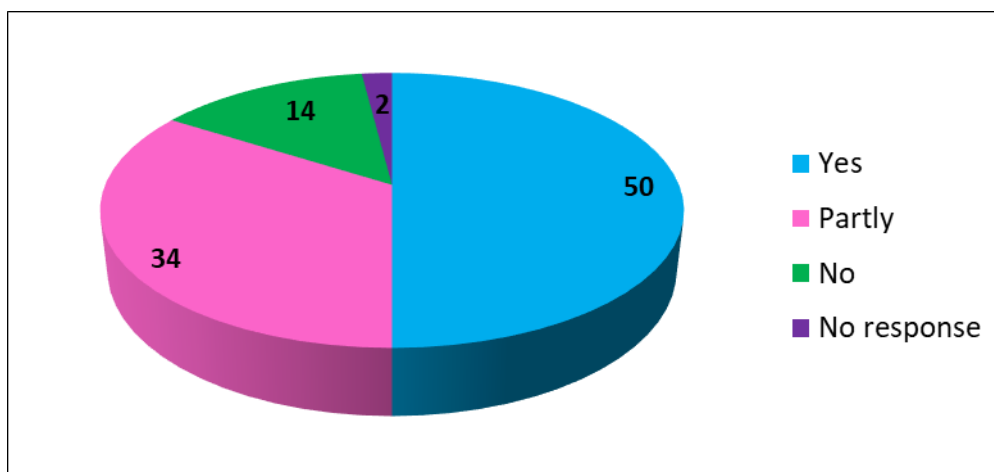


Fig. 1. IDPs' self-assessment of their integration in the local community by December 2018, % of respondents (compiled by [16])

With regard to regional features in general, it can be noted that the level of integration increases with the distance from the territory of the conflict. Accordingly, the lowest level (43%) is observed on Donbas territories controlled by Ukrainian authorities (*Figure 2*). This can be explained by the fact that the internally displaced persons who from the very beginning intended to return to their places of residence after the end of the conflict and have not changed it to this day migrated to the adjacent temporarily occupied territories of Donbas region.

Despite the fact that 5 years have already passed, such migrants consider their current place of residence as temporary and do not take any action to integrate into the local community.

Self-assessment of the internally displaced persons as to integration into local communities has had negative tendencies over the last one and a half years (*Figure 3*). While in mid-2017 about 11% of immigrants reported on non-integration into local communities, at the end of 2018 there were already 14%. Accordingly, the level of integration of migrants has decreased from 56% to 50%. This may indicate an accumulation and exacerbation of internally displaced persons problems due to the lack of long-term solutions to their problems, which impedes the successful integration of forced migrants into local communities.

The self-assessment of internally displaced persons integration is subjective and substantially ex-

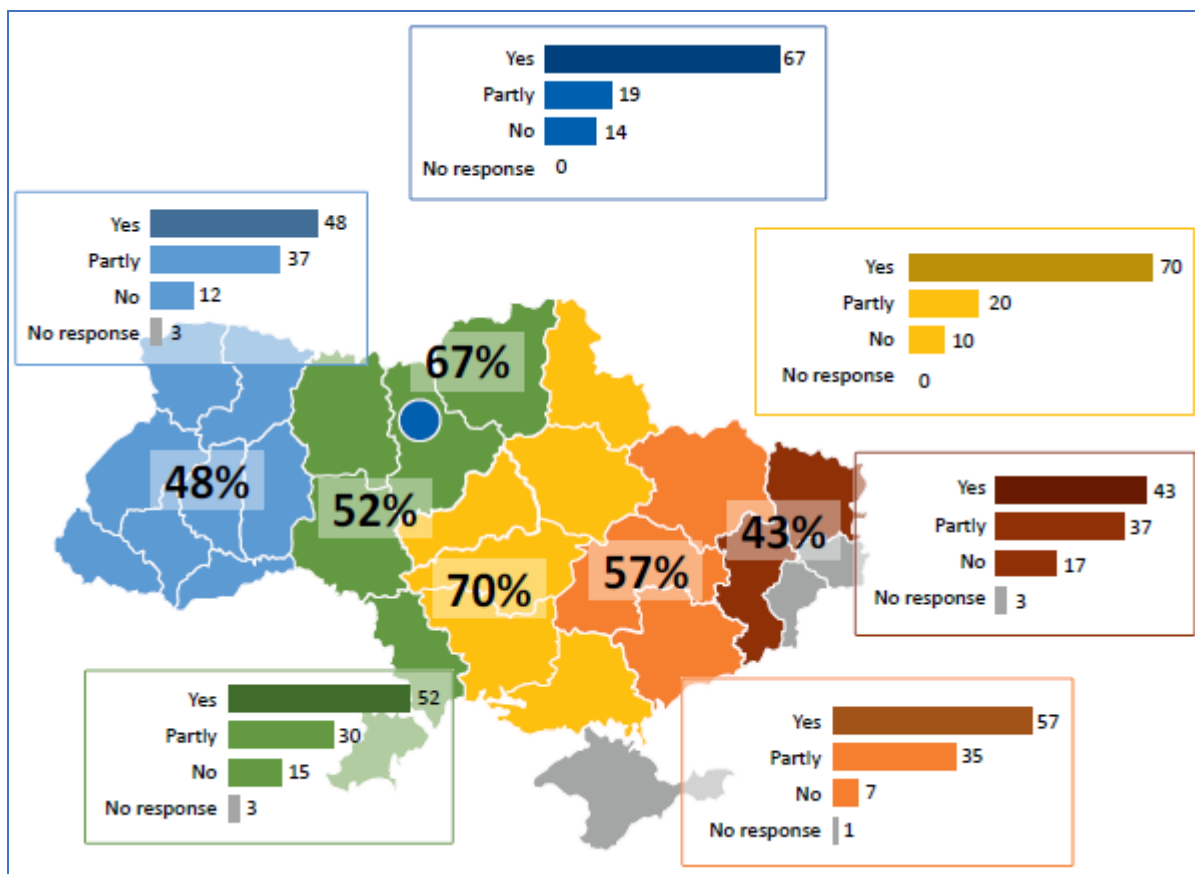


Fig. 2. IDPs' self-assessment of their integration in the local community by regions of Ukraine by December 2018, % of respondents [16])

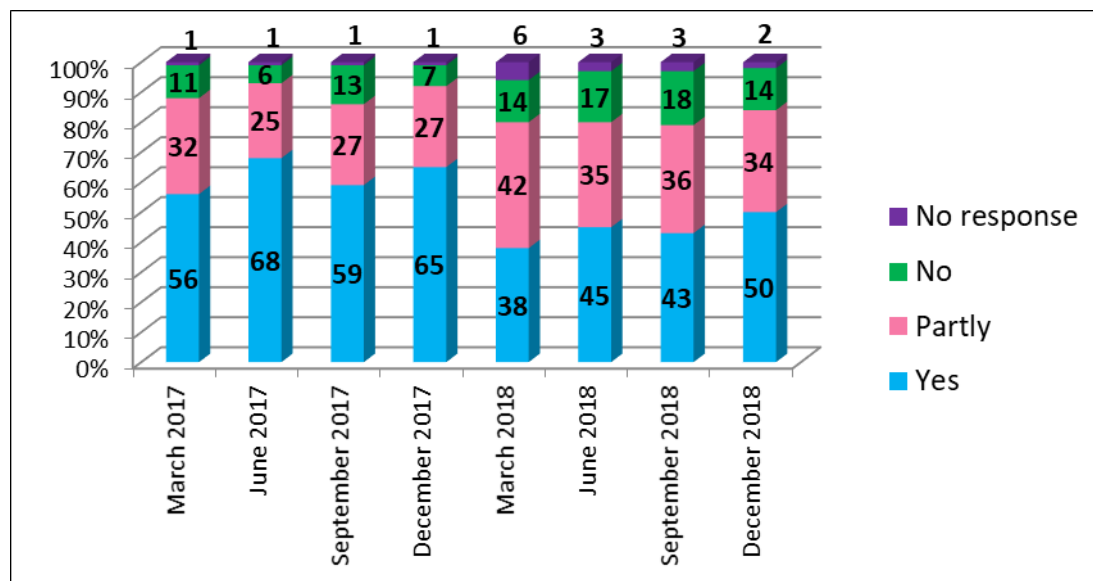


Fig. 3. Dynamics of IDPs' self-assessment of their integration in the local community during March 2017 – December 2018, % of respondents (compiled by [16])

ceeds the objective assessment provided by competent persons (representatives of non-governmental organizations, social security workers, local authorities, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, etc.) who work closely with forced migrants (Figure 4-5).

Conditions for the successful integration of internally displaced persons into local communi-

ties. Main conditions for the successful integration of internally displaced persons are housing (87%), permanent income (77%) and employment (48%). Other commonly mentioned conditions were family and friends in the same place (44%), access to social services (38%), community support (29%), easy access to documents (18%) and the possibility to vote on local elections (13%) [16] (Figure 6). But

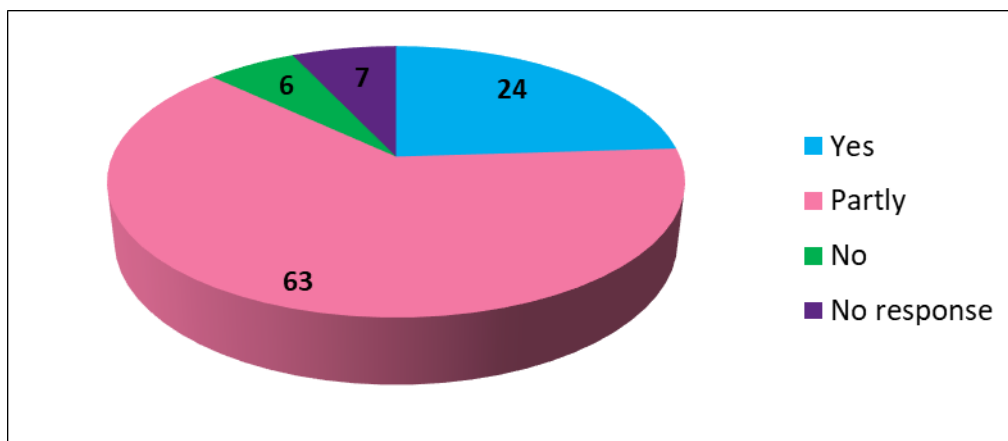


Fig. 4. Objective assessment of IDPs' integration in the local community by December 2018, % of respondents (compiled by [16])

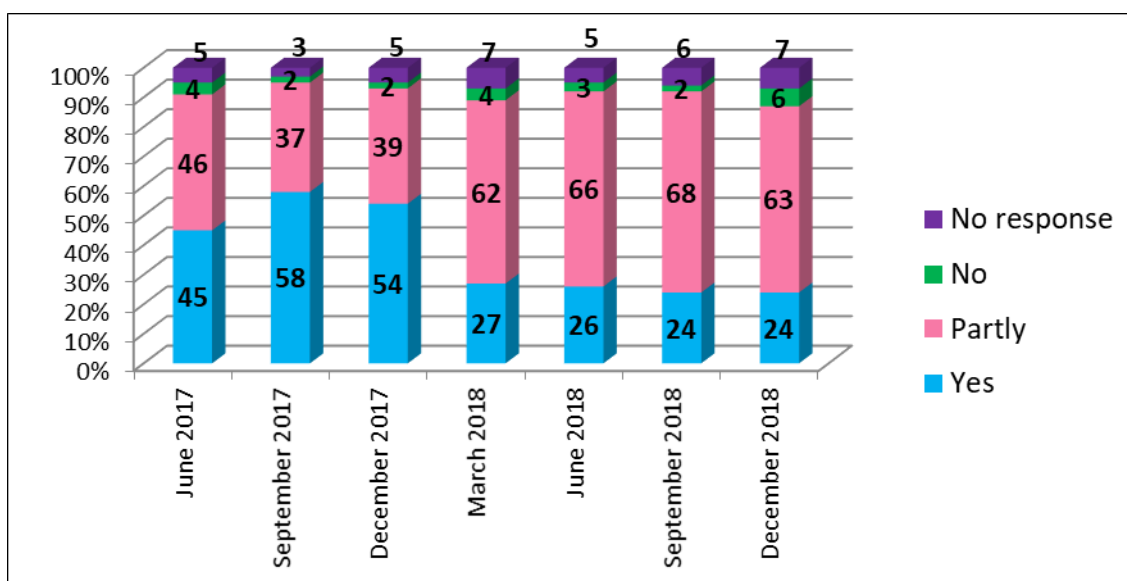


Fig. 5. Dynamics of objective assessment of IDPs' integration in the local community during June 2017 – December 2018, % of respondents (compiled by [16])

these are only formal indicators of successful integration. Deep factors include, in particular, the identity, mental characteristics of the receiving society. But this issue, due to its complexity, requires a much longer and more detailed study.

Self-assessment of internally displaced persons integration into local communities most closely correlates with a sense of trust in the local population, with the frequency with which they turn to local people for help in everyday affairs, as well as with a sense of belonging to people at their present place of residence (Figure 7-9).

Problems of integration of the internally displaced persons in Ukraine. According to the "Strategy for the integration of internally displaced persons and the implementation of long-term decisions on internal movement for the period up to 2020" [22], the most common problems of internally displaced persons integration into local communities are:

- social uncertainty of the internally displaced persons because of the continuation of the international armed conflict, lack of opportunities to find decent housing and to equip their everyday life in a new place;
- preserved risks of social exclusion of internally displaced persons in the workplace due to the inadequacy of qualifications for local labor markets, lack of jobs in the specialties on which the migrants have the appropriate qualifications and professional experience;
- limited financial resources of territorial communities to address the issues of access of internally displaced persons for quality living conditions, medicine and education, vocational training (retraining);
- risk of poverty for able-bodied migrants due to problems with access to local labor markets and/or lack or low incomes, in particular from entrepreneurial and individual activities;

- ineffectiveness of legal mechanisms for the protection of rights, including the mechanism for confirmation of acts of civil status, and the lack of an effective network of assistance to internally displaced persons in the regions [22].

The greatest obstacle to the involvement of internally displaced persons in the life of a territorial community is lack of their own housing, the problem of obtaining social services and the problem of

employment. These issues were discussed in detail in the articles "Forced internal displacement in Ukraine: realities, socio-economic problems, perspectives" [38] and "Migration Challenges of the 21st Century: The Experience of Ukraine" [39]. Interestingly, some ways to address these problems create additional barriers to the integration and social adaptation of internally displaced persons in host communities. This applies, in particular, to

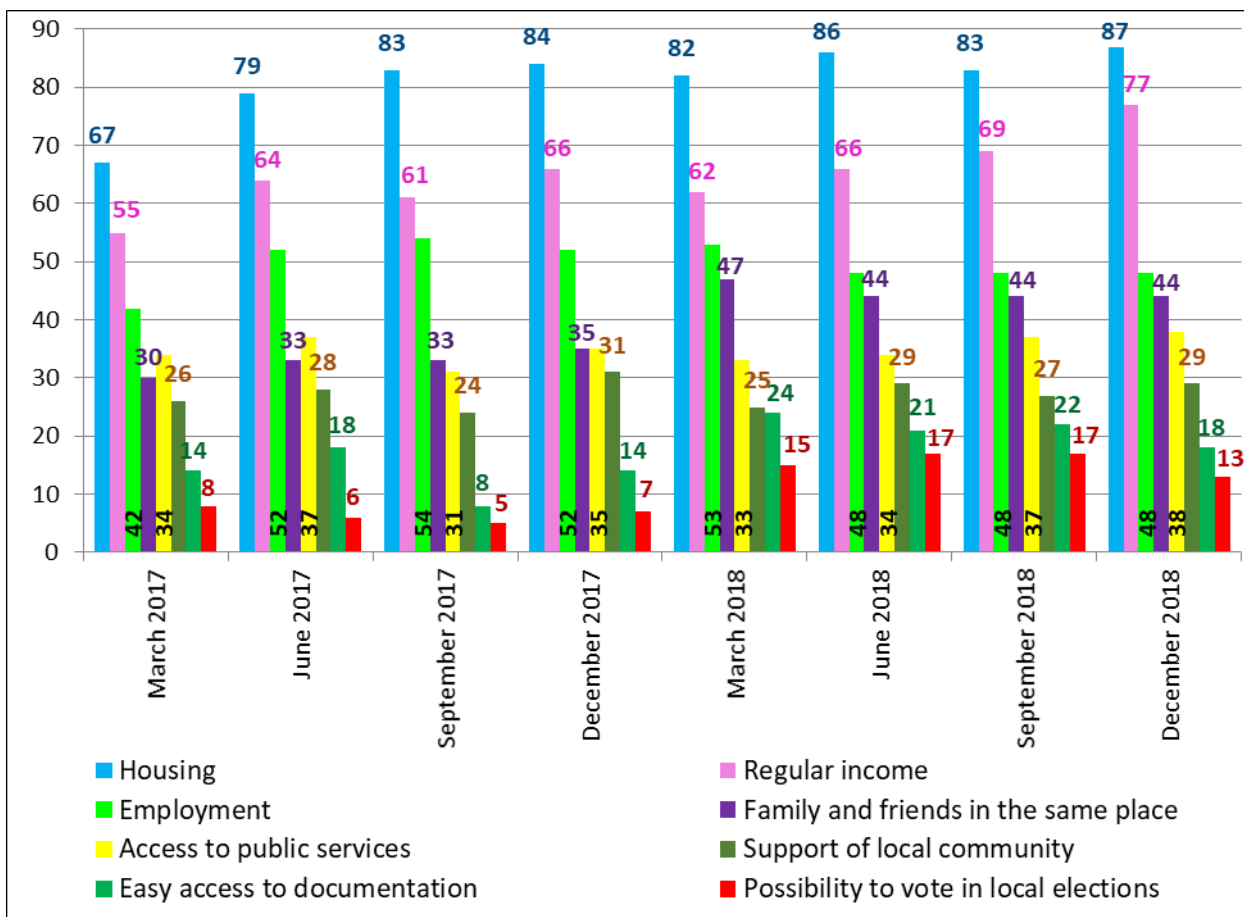


Fig. 6. IDPs' conditions for integration in the local community during March 2017 – December 2018, % (compiled by [16])

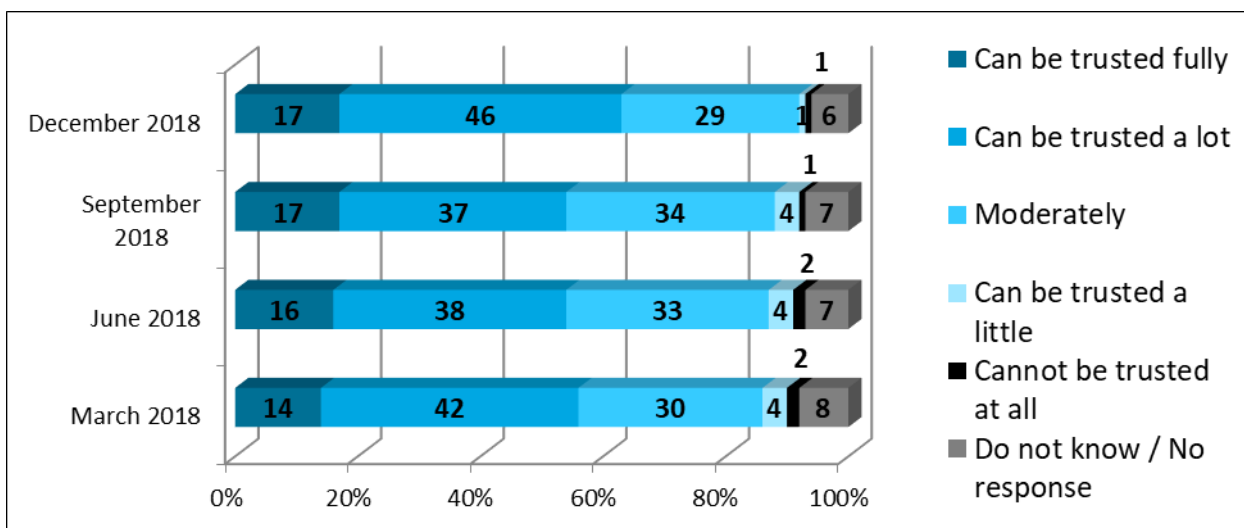


Fig. 7. IDPs' level of trust towards the local population in their current place of residence, % (compiled by [16])

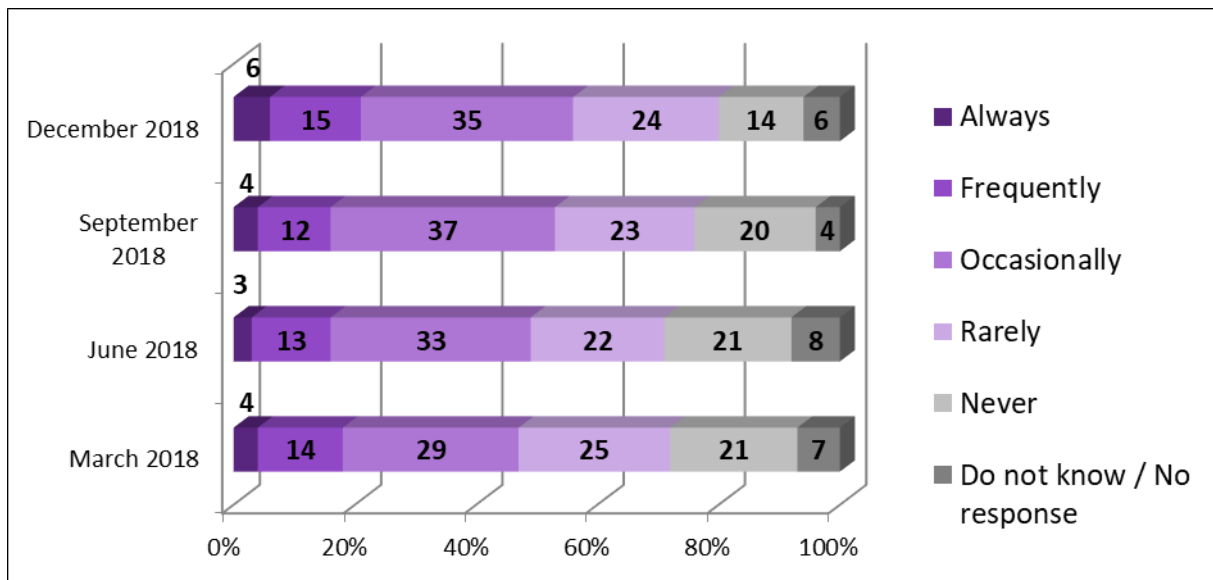
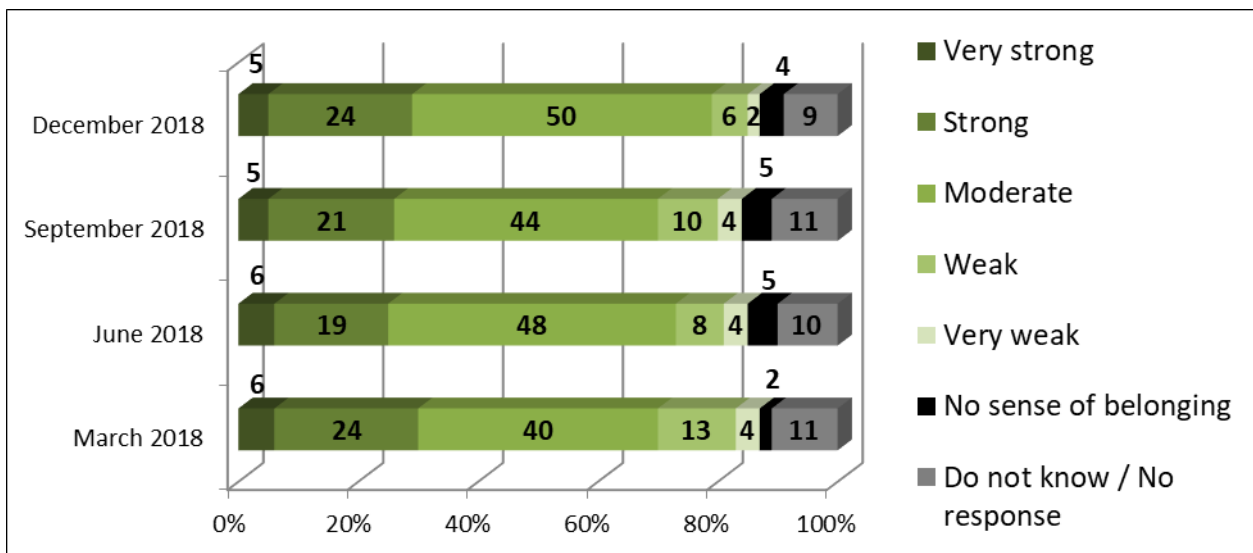
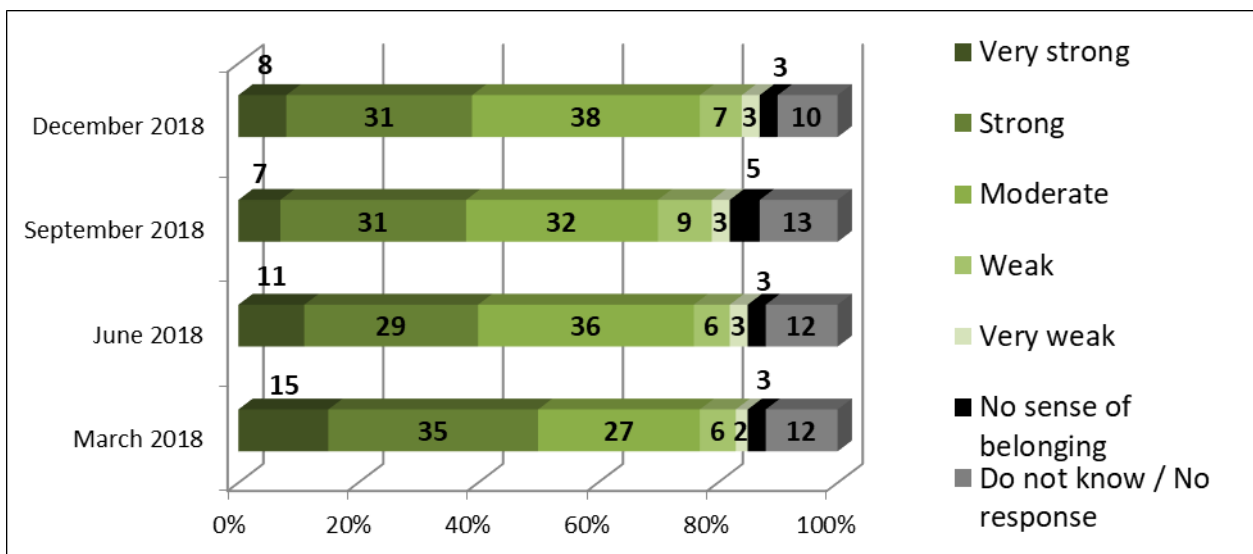


Fig. 8. Frequency of IDPs' reliance on locals for everyday favours, in the past six months (compiled by [8,12,16,17])



A. Community in your **current** place of residence



B. Community in your **former** place of residence

Fig. 9. Strength of IDPs' sense of belonging to community in current/former place of residence, % (compiled by [16])

creation of places of compact residence of settlers, that is, specially created settlements, modular towns for internally displaced persons. Living in them through an isolated situation and perceptions by migrants as a temporary residence is an additional integration barrier. We should also pay attention to the problems that arise because of the continued receipt of social assistance benefits. The experience of the countries has shown that receiving more than 10 years of social assistance has made of settlers the inert people [2].

One of the issues in the integration of the internally displaced persons into the territorial communities is to enable them to exercise their electoral rights at local elections held in the territorial communities of their permanent residence [22].

Major obstacle for successful integration of internally displaced persons into local communities is the manifestation of discrimination. According to a regional research "Problems of adaptation and employment of internally displaced persons in Luhansk region", conducted by the Institute of development and social initiatives in January-February 2015, one third respondent noted that they personally encountered with "manifestations of discrimination in employment, rent or other households situations" [41]. In December 2018, 5% of the internally displaced persons reported about discrimination or unfair treatment in relation to their status. This was mainly related to housing (31%), health (31%), employment (30%), interaction with the local population (26%) and receiving administrative services (21%) [16].

Measures of successful integration of internally displaced persons into host communities. To integrate immigrants into host communities, it is necessary to carry out the following measures:

- formation and implementation of organizational and managerial principles of effective integration of internally displaced persons, development of social cohesion, strengthening of socioeconomic security and sustainability of host communities and internally displaced persons;
- ensuring the development of regional (local) programs and plans taking into account the needs of the internally displaced persons;
- monitoring the state of integration of the internally displaced persons in the host communities and assessing their needs;
- creation of favorable conditions for the development of youth from internally displaced persons in host communities;
- providing support from the state budget to local budgets of host communities, taking into account the actual number and needs of internally displaced persons living in these communities;
- establishment and continuous functioning of the mechanism of inter-sectoral interaction

(health, psychological and social support, public order protection, legal assistance) and interaction with the public in order to further strengthen capacity and coordinate activities on responding to gender-based and other forms of violence;

- making changes to the legislation in order to include the internally displaced persons in the registers of the host communities to which they have moved;
- developing a mechanism for the implementation of electoral rights of the internally displaced persons at local elections held in host communities of their permanent residence;
- conducting an information campaign to highlight the positive experience of the integration of internally displaced persons;
- development of a system of psychological and social assistance for solving common issues of host communities and internally displaced persons;
- development of advisory mechanisms to involve local governments and local self-government bodies in decision-making processes, dialogue between them and the internally displaced persons, as well as between the local population and internally displaced persons;
- conducting training in host communities to establish an effective dialogue between internally displaced persons and local executive authorities and local self-government bodies;
- implementation of decentralization projects taking into account the interests of internally displaced persons in host communities to strengthen trust between the state and host communities by strengthening collegial, inclusive and accountable governance processes;
- attracting international technical assistance to increase the capacity of host communities to respond to internal displacement;
- introduction of effective financial and credit mechanisms for supporting the business of internally displaced persons, which will positively influence the economic development of host communities [22].

An important component of the social integration of migrants is their interpersonal communication with local residents of host communities, their inclusion in local customs and traditions, joint cultural and artistic activities, etc. There is a necessity to implement social projects such as the social initiative "New neighbors" to integrate migrants into a new social environment, open points of psychological help, etc. [24].

According to the report of National Monitoring System by socio-economic characteristics of internally displaced persons, their households and the

challenges they faced on, 22% of internally displaced persons are planning to return to their previous residence after conflict, another 21% allows for this opportunity in the future, and 36% do not intend to return. However, only 1% of internally displaced persons surveyed said that they intended to return in the near future, 19% were unable to answer. Among the internally displaced persons who do not plan to return to their places of residence are those who currently reside beyond the territories of Ukraine. Almost half of the displaced persons visited the territory not controlled by Ukraine after their displacement. The reasons by which displaced persons visit uncontrolled territories after moving are visiting and maintaining housing, visiting friends or family, moving property, special events such as weddings and funerals, exploring return, property transactions – sale, rent [14].

Implementation of reintegration measures and the return of internally displaced persons to their places of residence is only possible if the temporarily occupied territories are returned to the control of Ukraine. To do this, the following measures are required: ceasefire, establishment of "regime of silence"; de-occupation; restoration of work of administrations, action of the Ukrainian legislation, return to circulation of the national currency, social protection of the population; activation of information support resources in Donbass; measures for information and psychological orientation among the population, internally displaced persons, servicemen, etc. [4]. In the face of such events and activities the number of internally displaced persons will decline rapidly.

Conclusions. Nowadays, Ukraine, with its 5-year experience of forced internal displacement of huge masses of people, has faced the necessity of making long-term decisions related to social adaptation and integration of internally displaced persons into local societies.

Adaptation and integration of internally displaced persons is a complex process. It combines many aspects that are studied by scientists from different fields – psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists, economists, political scientists, social geographers, and others like that. In this regard, there are many approaches to defining the concepts of "adaptation of internally displaced persons" and "integration of internally displaced persons". At the same time, the main scientific problem is the lack of established criteria for the integration of immigrants into local communities. The socio-geographical approach to the definition of the specifics of the integration of the internally displaced persons is based on statistical data and sociological surveys, takes into account the basic needs and problems of migrants and their families, labor and intellectual po-

tential, which in the end allows developing the directions of the regional migration policy aimed at the consideration of the internally displaced persons as a potential of the development of host communities.

Due to the discussion of the issue the data on the success of the integration of Ukraine's internally displaced persons is very different. Research has shown that the main problems faced by most internally displaced persons are the lack of sufficient livelihoods and the uncertainty of housing prospects. To this should be added difficulties in the implementation and protection of their rights, including property rights, access to normal housing, the restoration of lost documents on the citizenship of Ukraine and the special status of a person, the restoration of livelihoods, the impossibility in many cases to exercise their electoral rights, etc.

Most of the measures taken up to now were immediate response measures that were unsystematic and did not aim to provide long-term solutions for internal displacement. At the same time, long-term solutions aimed at providing housing, employment, social integration of forced migrants, realization of the positive potential of forced domestic migration, taking into account the particularities of individual regions and international experience that will ensure adaptation and socio-economic development, will be a priority area in the policy on internally displaced persons for the near future [22].

We believe that local authorities should consolidate their efforts with government agencies and civic organizations for successful integration of migrants. This concerns identification of the immediate needs of internally displaced persons, search for opportunities for their legal support, attraction of attention to the psychological problems of immigrants, appropriate assistance, the search for a compromise between the internally displaced persons and the local population, creation of opportunities for housing and work. Host communities need to perceive migrants as a resource for their socio-economic development, and internally displaced persons, in turn, should want to become members of a new community.

With the return of temporarily occupied territories under the control of Ukraine, restoration and peacebuilding in the eastern regions, some of the migrants will return to their places of residence, so their numbers will reduce by the displacement of those immigrants who have not been able to integrate successfully in the host communities.

We emphasize the need for further integrated studies of adaptation of internally displaced persons on an interdisciplinary basis. An important task is to identify migrants' problems and ensure their immediate needs. For further research it is necessary to

establish a common terminology base, the concepts of "integration" and "adaptation", as well as integration criteria for immigrants and to identify

Factors, influencing their successful integration.

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INTEGRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS OF UKRAINE: REALITIES, PROBLEMS, PERSPECTIVES

Purpose. The article discusses the realities, problems and perspectives of internally displaced persons in Ukraine. The aim of the study is to justify the realities, problems and possible solutions to the problems of integration of Ukrainian IDPs into local communities.

Scientific novelty. The article discusses theoretical and methodological approaches to understanding the adaptation and integration of IDPs, forms of integration, the category of interaction between forced migrants and the local population. The level of integration of IDPs into local communities in Ukraine has been investigated.

Results. Self-assessment of IDPs for their full integration into local communities as of December 2018 is 50%. The self-assessment of IDPs of their integration into local societies by regions of Ukraine has been analyzed. The most integrated are the migrants of the southern, central and northern regions (Mykolaiv, Kherson, Kirovohrad, Poltava, Cherkasy, Sumy) – 70%, the least integrated IDPs in the eastern regions (Luhansk, Donetsk) – 43%.

The dynamics of self-assessment of IDPs of their integration into local societies was analyzed during March 2017 – December in 2018 and it is certain that during 2018 the self-assessment of full integration of IDPs tended to increase (increased from 38% to 50%). An objective assessment of the integration of IDPs into local societies, where the majority of IDPs (63%) are partially integrated, is presented. The dynamics of assessing the integration of IDPs into local societies during 2017-2018 has been studied, and it was found that the level of full integration in 2018 was almost 2 times less than in 2017 (24-27% versus 45-58%).

The conditions for successful adaptation of IDPs are defined, the main ones being housing (87%), permanent income (77%) and employment (48%). The level of trust of IDPs to the local population in the current places of residence of IDPs, the frequency of IDPs' requests to local residents for help in everyday life, the level of belonging of IDPs to the society in their current and past place of residence.

Problems of integration of IDPs are identified. The biggest obstacle to attracting IDPs into the life of the territorial community is the lack of own housing, the problem of obtaining social services and the problem of employment. For successful integration of IDPs into host communities, a number of activities are proposed, among which are the formation and implementation of organizational and management principles for the effective integration of IDPs, the restructuring of social cohesion, the strengthening of socio-economic security and resilience of host societies to IDPs, the development of regional (local) programs and plans, taking into account the needs of IDPs and others.

Practical significance. The results of this study can be used by the Ukrainian authorities at the state and regional levels to solve the problems of IDPs in Ukraine.

Keywords: forced internal migrations, internally displaced persons, host communities, problems, integration, adaptation, reintegration.

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