

Urban integration of forced migrants: lessons from Canada and Ukraine

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ABSTRACT

Statement of the problem. Active hostilities began in Ukraine, leading to the imposition of a state of war in the country on 24 February 2022. This has resulted in a mass displacement, with citizens leaving their homes in search of safety and protection. Currently, 3.6 million people have left Ukraine, while 6.5 million people are internally displaced. These unprecedented migration flows have created immense challenges for both the displaced populations and the host communities that strive to accommodate them. In the face of extraordinary challenges, Canada was one of the first countries to come to Ukraine's aid. The Canadian government facilitated the visa process for Ukrainians, allowing them to migrate to Canada.

The aim of the work is to analyze and evaluate the impact of migrants on urban development, focusing on the cases of Ukraine and Canada.

Methods. In the course of the research and preparation of the article, the author used methods of analysis and synthesis, comparative-geographical and comparative-historical approaches, as well as the method of generalization.

Results. This article delves into two critical aspects of Ukrainian migration during the ongoing war: internal displacement within Ukraine and international migration to Canada. We analyze the settlement patterns of migrants and the pressure they exert on cities. The geographical distribution is diverse. IDPs settle both in cities near the frontlines and in western regions in Ukraine. Despite all the risks, Kyiv the capital city of Ukraine, remains highly attractive. When relocating to Canada, migrants are guided by two factors: either having acquaintances, relatives, or friends already living there, or simply choosing a well-known large city. As research indicates, various sectors of urban infrastructure and services face challenges and opportunities under the influence of migration. Canada demonstrates effective integration through its well-developed laws, inclusive policies, and support systems that protect migrants' rights, fight discrimination, and provide essential services. The Ukrainian diaspora plays a significant role in this process by helping newcomers adapt. Ukraine's experience with internal migration caused by armed conflict shows the country's challenges in managing large-scale resettlement. The lack of housing, jobs, and social services pushed local authorities to respond quickly to the situation and learn from the practices of other countries. Our analysis underscores the need for strategic planning and investment to ensure sustainable urban development in the face of large-scale migration. Understanding the implications of these movements is essential for building resilient communities and addressing the complex challenges posed by displacement.

The novelty. For the first time, the readiness of Canadian and Ukrainian cities to accommodate migrants was compared. Furthermore, the study analyzed how various sectors of urban infrastructure and services adapt to challenges and take advantage of opportunities created by migration.

Keywords: urban integration, migrants, city, displaced Ukrainians, Canada, Ukraine, war, forced migrants.

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Introduction. Millions of people in Ukraine have abandoned their homes due to the war. Some have relocated within the country, while others have gone abroad. Certain individuals moved temporarily and have already returned to their permanent places of residence, while for some, the question of departure may arise later. All these forms of migration create a range of problems both within the country and abroad. Population migration is an integral component of the demographic situation [3].

However, it is precisely uncontrolled population migration processes that can fundamentally alter the population quantity and distribution density, the age and gender structure, which leads to changes in family and marriage indicators, and in turn, contributes to a decline in population natural growth and national aging, influencing the distribution characteristics of the country's labor resources, ethnic composition, and other indicators [12]. Un-

controlled mass migrations can negatively affect the economies of specific nations, the development of industries and agriculture, lower the level of culture and science, alter the national population composition [4].

Uncontrolled migration was observed within the territory of Ukraine with the onset of the war. People abandoned their homes and haphazardly sought safe places to live. Consequently, western Ukrainian regions became inundated with migrants from the eastern areas, and neighboring European countries of Ukraine also faced significant impacts, resulting in a range of social issues. In contrast, a different situation unfolded in Canada. The country places a substantial emphasis on immigration to fill the economic gap caused by the retirement of the baby boomer generation. Last year, Canada welcomed 405,000 permanent residents, the highest number in its history. Another distinctive feature of

Canada compared to other Western nations lies in its focus on economic immigration. About half of the arrivals obtain residency permits based on their professional skills, rather than family reunification. Therefore, Canada was not only prepared to accommodate such a large number of Ukrainians, but also invested in the endeavor.

More than half of the world's population resides in urban areas [14]. Among migrants, the notion that cities offer a better living destination is long established [17]. This is because cities provide more opportunities for employment and social protection. Cities meet the urgent needs of migrants and respond to a range of integration challenges. Most cities experiencing significant pressure from migrants, especially refugees, understand that well-managed migration can bring not only challenges but also opportunities and initiatives that can be beneficial to the economy and society, particularly in the long term [2]. This emphasizes the significance of proactive policies and infrastructure planning to address the requirements of migrants in urban environments. I argue that comparing Canada and Ukraine underscores the significance of cities for displaced migrants, especially their ability to integrate migrants and support pathways to successful migration. By understanding these dynamics, policymakers, local authorities, and societies at large can work towards creating inclusive, resilient, and harmonious urban environments that benefit both migrants and host populations. Therefore, the research aims to identify the reasons why migrants prefer urban living and assess the impact of migration flows on cities. The scientific novelty of this study lies in the following aspects. In this article, we compare the readiness of cities to receive migrants in Canada and Ukraine. Additionally, we examine how different sectors of urban infrastructure and services encounter challenges and opportunities under the influence of migration.

This article consists of two parts: one about the migration of Ukrainians during the war and its impact on urban areas. In the first part, I provide current data on migration and analyze key trends. In the second part, I assess the challenges and consequences of people's displacement due to the full-scale war in Ukraine. The following sources of information were used in conducting the research: scientific publications, articles, statistical yearbooks, fundamental and periodical publications, as well as internet resources such as The International Organization for Migration and Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada.

The migration of Ukrainians during the war.

Most internally displaced persons (IDPs) urgently relocated from the eastern and central regions of Ukraine to the Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi,

Zakarpattia, Volyn, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi, and Vinnytsia oblasts with the onset of the war. Meanwhile, Kyiv, from where almost half of the residents left at the beginning of the war, became a transit point for refugees mainly from the Left Bank of Ukraine. As of January 23, 2022, 37,000 forced migrants were registered in the capital. In just the last week of April, the number of IDPs in the capital increased by over 10,000 individuals [8].

As for the western regions of Ukraine, the population in Zakarpattia oblast alone increased by almost 30% since the beginning of the war [8]. Nearly 110,000 IDPs arrived in Lviv Oblast in the first two weeks of the war. 400,000 IDPs chose Lviv Oblast as their new place of permanent residence, which requires significant additional multi-aspect efforts at the local and central levels. According to Lviv Mayor Andriy Sadovyi, 60,000 of them are already settled and are addressing issues related to work or education [19]. This means that this category of IDPs may permanently stay in Lviv and the region, and over time, they will lose their refugee status, which will have a positive impact on the demographic situation in the region. A similar situation can be observed in Chernivtsi Oblast. During the first two months of the Russian aggression against Ukraine, over 800,000 displaced persons arrived in the region, with 40,000 of them settling permanently in the regional center [19].

At the same time, important reception points for refugees from the south-eastern regions of Ukraine remain the cities of Central Ukraine. According to the UN map, there are over 1.102 million IDPs in Western Ukraine, 1.166 million in central regions, 1.2 million in the northeast of Kyiv, 551,000 in southern regions, and 1.857 million in the eastern region. For example, from the beginning of the war until mid-April 2022, 114,125 people, including 29,405 children, were evacuated through a humanitarian corridor to Zaporizhia from Donetsk and Kherson oblasts [8]. Zaporizhia continuously hosted refugees until the last displaced person. On May 3, 2022, they received and accommodated 160 civilians evacuated from Mariupol, according to "Ukrainske Radio." Even to the frontline cities of Mykolaiv and Kharkiv, forcibly displaced individuals regularly arrive. Despite all the material and technical difficulties, challenges, and increased level of danger, municipal councils provide necessary assistance to those affected by the aggressor's actions, such as temporary settlement, humanitarian aid, and register them in the district social welfare departments for social payments and compensations under the Department of Labor and Social Protection of the Population [20]. The western and central regions of Ukraine have played a critical role in welcoming and supporting IDPs, but the long-term

impact of the war on the country's demographics remains uncertain. The displacement of millions of Ukrainians is one of the most significant humanitarian crises in recent history.

More than seven million Ukrainians were forced to leave the country when Russia invaded Ukraine – 20% of the country's population [19]. While most refugees remain in Europe, many have applied for visas to come to Canada. According to the Canadian government, Canada received nearly a million applications under the Canada-Ukraine Emergency Travel (CUAET) permit and approved over 650,000, with around 150,000 Ukrainians arriving in Canada since the program's inception [7]. CUAET allows Ukrainian citizens and their family members to come to Canada for up to three years. Ukrainians can apply for a free visitor visa and an open work or study permit.

There are several reasons why Canada is popular among Ukrainian refugees. Firstly, Canada has the largest Ukrainian diaspora in the world. This means that there are more Ukrainians living outside of Ukraine in Canada than in any other country [19]. According to the 2016 census, approximately 1.36 million people, or about 4% of Canada's population, identified at least one of their ethnic origins as Ukrainian [7]. As a result, many Ukrainians have relatives or friends who can support them when they first arrive in Canada. Secondly, Canada is geographically far from Russia, and in North America, people often feel much safer than in Europe. The distance provides a sense of security for Ukrainian refugees seeking a new home. Additionally, Canada has a reputation for being a welcoming and inclusive country with a strong tradition of immigration. It has well-established systems in place to support newcomers and provide opportunities for resettlement, education, healthcare, and employment [20]. These factors contribute to Canada's appeal as a preferred destination for Ukrainian refugees.

Upon arrival in Canada, migrants from Ukraine predominantly settle in cities historically inhabited by Ukrainians, mostly in central and western Canada. Despite the forced nature of migration, resettlers take various factors into account for their move, including housing, employment, education, and more. Although a significant portion of migrants choose provinces like Ontario due to the presence of large cities like Toronto and Mississauga, where more job opportunities and housing options are available, this trend differs from the choices made by previous generations of Ukrainian immigrants. Migrants from other countries around the world also hold the belief that finding housing and employment in Toronto is not as straightforward [5]. As of today, the four most popular and densely populated cities among Ukrainians are Winnipeg (Manitoba), Saska-

toon (Saskatchewan), Calgary and Edmonton (Alberta). In these provinces, the Ukrainian population ranges from 9% to 13% of the total inhabitants [19].

After analyzing the previous information, I can conclude that the vast majority of migrants choose cities for either temporary or permanent residence. The geographical distribution is diverse. IDPs settle both in cities near the frontlines and in western regions in Ukraine. Despite all the risks, Kyiv the capital city of Ukraine, remains highly attractive. When relocating to Canada, migrants are guided by two factors: either having acquaintances, relatives, or friends already living there, or simply choosing a well-known large city [11]. The Ukrainian diaspora also plays a significant role in the province selection. Now let's take a look at the decisive factors influencing migrants' decisions to settle in cities.

Displaced Ukrainians and receiving cities: social supports, work and the possibility of return. Social Supports in Cities: comparing Canada and the Ukraine.

Migrants from Ukraine require special assistance, as they suddenly lose almost everything they had during peaceful times. Social support provided by countries is an important condition for the relocation of people from conflict zones.

In Ukraine, payments for IDPs are set at 3000 hryvnias (110 CAD) per month for children and persons with disabilities, and 2000 (73 CAD) hryvnias for other individuals. To receive this assistance, people must register as IDPs and submit applications for payments. Initially, the government announced support for all those displaced from regions where the "eSupport" program was active, but after the de-occupation of some of these regions, the principle of payment was decided to be changed. Starting from May 2022, such payments are only available to certain IDPs who cannot return to their places of residence. This includes individuals displaced from communities experiencing active armed conflict, those in occupied or besieged areas, and individuals whose housing has been destroyed or rendered uninhabitable [8].

In Canada, on the other hand, all Ukrainians who have arrived with the Canadian-Ukrainian Agreement on Emergency Travel (CUAET) permit can receive financial assistance. Adult Ukrainians will receive 3000 Canadian dollars, and children will be eligible for 1500 Canadian dollars. However, this assistance is one-time and not subject to taxation, unlike in Ukraine where citizens receive monthly payments. The Canadian government allocates these funds to help refugees settle in the country upon their arrival. Additionally, Canada provides free medical insurance for Ukrainians, which eases their adaptation in the new country and saves migrants money [7].

When financial assistance is extended to all relocated individuals, irrespective of their chosen location, cities typically offer a more extensive array of social support services. Cities typically offer a significantly greater number of volunteer organizations that provide aid to evacuated Ukrainians (offering clothing, hygiene supplies, and psychological support). There are available food banks that provide meals according to individual needs. Moreover, there are more medical facilities and educational institutions. Language courses are usually located in cities, which are an important component for a faster adaptation process [4].

Housing is one of the most critical issues for migrants. The war has caused the largest housing crisis in the history of Ukraine. Over the past year, thousands of buildings have been destroyed due to Russian attacks. According to various estimates, in 2022 alone, losses to the housing stock ranged from 135,000 to 817,000 destroyed or damaged structures. These estimates remain approximate because the active warfare conditions limit the ability to physically assess buildings. Additionally, the military actions and rocket attacks by the Russian army on civilian infrastructure continue, leading to an increase in the scale of destruction and the number of people who have lost their homes.

During the past year, the housing need has not only increased but also diversified. There is now a need for temporary crisis accommodation - for example, during the period of rebuilding damaged housing or while searching for long-term rental housing. At the outset of the full-scale invasion, local authorities converted thousands of educational, cultural, dormitory, and other communal facilities into temporary housing for those who had been displaced by the war. Such a high demand for housing has led to rising rental prices. For instance, the rental costs in the western regions of Ukraine reached record levels. Landlords speculated during the war. Inflated prices caused a significant uproar in the mass media. Consequently, landlords were compelled to lower their prices.

Contrastingly, Canada boasts a substantial housing infrastructure. Nevertheless, migrants encounter various challenges while seeking accommodation. Renting a place typically necessitates a collection of documents, including bank statements, credit history details, and, ideally, stable employment. Acquiring these documents presents a formidable hurdle for the majority of migrants. To facilitate the adaptation process, upon their arrival in Canada, Ukrainians are offered complimentary lodging in hotels with meals included. The duration of this period varies depending on the province, ranging from two weeks to a month. During this interval, migrants must secure permanent housing

[15]. A significant challenge in Canada is the cost of housing. The average price of a home in Canada has increased by over 100% in the past decade, making it difficult for many Canadians and migrants to afford to buy a home. The rising cost of housing can be attributed to various factors, including high demand in desirable urban areas, limited housing supply, and foreign investment in real estate. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated the situation, with increased demand for larger homes as more people work remotely [9].

Overall, the role of cities and social support for migrants goes beyond just providing basic services. It encompasses creating an inclusive and welcoming environment that recognizes the contributions migrants bring to their new communities and ensures their successful integration. Effective social support not only benefits migrants but also enriches the cultural diversity and economic vitality of cities.

Employment for Displaced Migrants in Urban Settings.

Forced displaced individuals have found themselves in situations of partial or complete income loss, or they face the imminent threat of losing their income. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) survey conducted in May, among the IDPs who had jobs before the full-scale war, almost two-thirds (64%) lost their employment. More than half of them (52%) are actively seeking employment in the places they have relocated to. Some of the displaced individuals do not plan to seek employment in the near future, which could be attributed, in part, to the expectation of returning home and the hope for work to resume there [8].

Employment is one of the crucial elements of adaptation and an important step toward starting a new life abroad. Ukrainians who moved to Canada due to the war in Ukraine had the opportunity to obtain a CUAET (Canadian-Ukrainian Agreement on Emergency Travel) permit, which also allows them to work legally in Canada. This significantly eases the stay of Ukrainians in Canada, as each individual can find employment according to their skills, language proficiency, and education level [7].

Regardless of whether migrants are looking for housing in Ukraine or Canada, they encounter similar challenges. Migrants may face fewer competitive advantages in the job market in their new locations because, in a big city, they may lack personal contacts that could help them find paid employment. Moreover, some individuals did not have jobs before relocating and now need to search for employment to support themselves. During their job search, they may struggle with navigating where to look for work and in which direction to focus their efforts. They might also lack the skills to create a modern resume or cover letter, which can further hinder

their job search. During the initial period of migration, a significant portion of their time might be dedicated to searching for housing, resolving financial assistance issues, taking care of children and elderly relatives, and handling various practical matters. Such workers might require flexible work schedules or part-time employment options due to these responsibilities. Overall, the process of settling into a new city and securing stable employment can be demanding and challenging for migrants, especially without a robust support network or access to resources to aid them in the transition. Job searching in Canada becomes even more challenging for migrants due to language proficiency. Furthermore, the recognition of foreign qualifications poses a significant issue, particularly for professions like healthcare workers, teachers, engineers, and others [10].

Migrants have several advantages in their job search when choosing cities for living [1]. Cities are traditionally centers of industry, commerce, trade, and business, providing a wide range of job opportunities in various sectors of the economy. Due to a greater number of companies, organizations, and institutions, cities offer more possibilities for employment. Typically, urban residents require diverse services such as medical, educational, transportation, entertainment, technical, and others, which creates additional job opportunities. Cities typically have well-developed infrastructure and convenient access to transportation and communications, which increases their attractiveness to the workforce. All high-tech and innovative sectors of the economy are usually concentrated in cities, attracting professionals with specialized knowledge. Of course, this is a generalized trend, and there are exceptions when rural areas can be more active for certain reasons (such as large agricultural regions). However, overall, cities offer more opportunities for employment and career development [10].

Despite the pros and cons of looking for a job in cities, it is worth noting that it is significantly easier to find a job in Canadian cities than in Ukraine. This is due to factors such as:

- A lower unemployment rate in Canada.
- Canada's more developed and diverse economy, which offers more opportunities for migrants to find jobs that match their skills and interests.
- The availability of government programs to support migrants, which help them find jobs and adjust to their new life in Canada.
- Workplace safety. Currently, there is no safe region in Ukraine.

In conclusion, employment opportunities for displaced migrants in urban settings, particularly in Canadian cities, offer a more promising outlook

compared to their situation in Ukraine, with various factors contributing to this advantage.

Challenges and Dynamics of Return Migration.

The data on returns to Ukraine are approximate as of the end of 2022. It is challenging to assess how many people have returned or will return for the long term. However, estimating the number of those who have returned or plan to return is crucial for developing policies and measures to restore infrastructure and promote socio-economic development. The complexity of estimating the number of returnees partly lies in the fact that not everyone who enters Ukraine intends to stay in the country for an extended period. Moreover, it is more challenging to assess internal displacement within the country. Therefore, the available data on the return of IDPs to their places of origin after the onset of the full-scale war are approximate.

Among the reasons for returning, we can identify improved security in regions, reuniting with family, difficulties in finding housing or employment, temporary return to retrieve belongings, visit family, or evacuate loved ones. According to a survey conducted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the majority of people returning to Ukraine are going to western Ukrainian regions and to the city of Kyiv and Kyiv region [8].

Those who maintain a connection with Ukraine are more likely to return. Therefore, it is crucial to develop policies and make decisions that would enable them to preserve that connection. Currently, this is being facilitated, in part, through the possibility of distance learning in educational institutions in Ukraine. After the full-scale war concludes and the security situation stabilizes, there will be a need to create opportunities for return, primarily concerning housing and employment issues [13].

The longer the military actions last, and the longer migrants stay in the communities that have welcomed them, the less likely they are to return to Ukraine. They will have more time and opportunities to learn the language (if necessary), find jobs, and integrate into local communities. Additionally, it may be more challenging for them to reintegrate into the community they left behind [18]. For example, Canada is launching a new pathway to permanent residency for Ukrainians who fled the Russian invasion and wish to stay in Canada with their families. The program will allow Ukrainian citizens with temporary resident status to apply for permanent residency free of charge starting from October 23, 2023. To be eligible, an individual must be a temporary resident and have one or more family members in Canada with citizenship or permanent resident status [7]. Those who start or have started pursuing secondary, vocational, or higher education in Cana-

da will have more opportunities to learn the language and integrate into local communities. Additionally, it is likely that their relatives who left with them will also stay abroad longer. It is worth noting that members of the LGBTQ+ community are likely to stay in Canada for an extended period, where the level of discrimination is lower than in Ukraine. All of the factors listed above contribute to citizens' hesitancy to return to Ukraine [16].

Urban Integration of Forced Migrants: Lessons from Canada and Ukraine.

What we learn from comparing Canada and Ukraine is that although migrants often choose cities as their preferred destination due to the prospects of community, security, and economic opportunities, the success of their integration depends on several key factors that include government policies, societal attitudes, infrastructure, and the role of local communities. The significance of this comparison lies in highlighting the importance of comprehensive migration management strategies in addressing the challenges posed by forced migration, particularly in urban areas.

In the case of Canada, its legislative mechanisms, established migration bureaucracy, and inclusive policies have allowed for the effective integration of migrants, including refugees, into urban communities. The support provided to migrants in Canada demonstrates the positive impact of well-designed policies that protect migrant rights, prevent discrimination, and provide the necessary services for successful integration. The involvement of the Ukrainian diaspora in this process further underscores the role of established communities in aiding newcomers' integration.

On the other hand, Ukraine's experience with the influx of internal migrants in response to armed aggression underlines the challenges that can arise when a country is unprepared to accommodate such

large numbers of people seeking refuge in urban areas. The need for adequate housing, employment opportunities, and social services became evident, prompting local authorities to adapt swiftly and learn from the experiences of other countries facing similar situations.

The significance of this comparison goes beyond the immediate circumstances of the migration crisis. It highlights the importance of proactive policies and infrastructure planning to accommodate the needs of migrants in urban settings. It underscores the role of cities in becoming hubs of integration, where the blending of diverse backgrounds can lead to enriching communities and economic growth. Furthermore, it emphasizes the necessity of addressing potential tensions between migrants and local communities, which requires effective communication, conflict resolution strategies, and anti-discrimination measures.

Conclusion. The comparison between Canada and Ukraine's experiences with migrant integration in urban areas showcases the critical role that policies, infrastructure, community involvement, and adaptive measures play in ensuring the successful integration of forced migrants. By understanding these dynamics, policymakers, local authorities, and societies at large can work towards creating inclusive, resilient, and harmonious urban environments that benefit both migrants and host populations, even in the face of challenging circumstances like armed conflicts and displacement.

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Інтеграція вимушених мігрантів у містах: уроки Канади та України

Дар'я Венгрин

аспірантка кафедри соціально-економічної географії і регіонознавства імені Костянтина Немця,
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Повномасштабне вторгнення росії в Україну в лютому 2022 року призвело до безпрецедентного обсягу мігрантів українців в пошуках безпеки та захисту. Протягом першого місяця повномасштабної війни за даними Міжнародної організації з міграції, покинули місце свого постійного проживання і переїхали в межах країни 6,5 млн осіб та за кордон 3,6 млн осіб. Канада стала однією з перших країн, які надали підтримку Україні. Уряд країни спростив візові процедури, відкривши українцям шлях для переїзду. Дана стаття написана в рамках літньої дослідницької школи для студентів з зони ризику з України в університеті Ватерло. У ній досліджено вимушену міграцію українців у розрізі регіонів України та до Канади, визначено причини, через які мігранти обирають міське середовище та оцінено вплив міграційних потоків на розвиток міст. Наукова новизна дослідження полягає в наступних аспектах. Вперше було порівняно готовність міст Канади та України прийняти мігрантів. Крім того, проаналізовано, як різні сектори міської інфраструктури та послуг адаптуються до викликів і використовують можливості, що виникають унаслідок міграції. Досвід Канади свідчить, що її законодавчі механізми, усталена міграційна бюрократія та інклюзивна політика дозволили ефективно інтегрувати мігрантів, у тому числі біженців, у міські громади. Підтримка, яка надається мігрантам у Канаді, демонструє позитивний вплив добре розробленої політики, яка захищає права мігрантів, запобігає дискримінації та надає необхідні послуги для успішної інтеграції. Залучення української діаспори до цього процесу відіграє чималу роль. З іншого боку, досвід України з напливом внутрішніх мігрантів у відповідь на збройну агресію підкреслює виклики, які можуть виникнути, коли країна не готова прийняти таку велику кількість людей, які шукають притулку в містах. Потреба в доступному житлі, працевлаштуванні та соціальних послугах змусила місцеву владу оперативно адаптуватися та переймати досвід інших країн, які вже стикалися з подібними викликами. Порівняння досвіду Канади та України в інтеграції мігрантів у містах підкреслює ключову роль політики, інфраструктури, участі громад та адаптивних заходів у забезпеченні успішної інтеграції вимушених переселенців. Це дозволяє створювати інклюзивне міське середовище, що сприятиме як мігрантам, так і місцевим жителям, навіть за умов складних викликів.

Ключові слова: міська інтеграція, мігранти, місто, переміщені українці, Канада, Україна, війна, вимушені мігранти.

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