

Review Paper

Assessment of Socio-economic, Psychological Needs and Expectations of Internally Displaced Persons in Ukraine

Oksana Kravchenko^{1*}, Oleksandr Safin², Galina Kucher³, Nataliia Yaremenko⁴, Evgeniy Balabushka⁵ and Anna Levenets⁵

¹Department of Social Education and Social Work, PavloTychynaUman State Pedagogical University, Uman, Ukraine

²Department of Psychology, Pavlo Tychyna Uman State Pedagogical University, Uman, Ukraine

³Department of Labour and Population Welfare of Uman City Council, Uman, Ukraine

⁴Department of English for Technical and Agrobiological Specialties, National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine

⁵Military Institute of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, Ukraine

*Corresponding author: oksolkravchenko@ukr.net (ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9732-6546)

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ABSTRACT

The article investigates the socio-economic and psychological conditions and needs of 123 IDPs in the city of Uman, Cherkasy region, Ukraine, and identifies their qualifications and the possibility of employment in their speciality, access to useful information, the possibility of receiving state assistance and meeting basic needs, reveals violations of the psycho-emotional state and the need for rehabilitation, the state of physical and mental health, etc. It is proved that a prerequisite for successful adaptation of IDPs to new realities is to take into account their psycho-emotional state. The most common stress factors are constant anxiety about their relatives and friends, inability to meet basic needs and internal fear of an unknown future. The study identified security, economic, social and psychological reasons that prevent people from returning to their places of residence and reasons that may encourage IDPs to return home. The study identified the following types of activities that have a therapeutic effect: bibliotherapy, nature therapy, isotherapy, music therapy, dance, sound, and occupational therapy. It has been found that 82.5% of IDPs do not realise the need for meetings with a psychologist to improve their psycho-emotional state, 13.8% of IDPs are conscious of their own mental well-being, and only 2.4% of IDPs are unsure.

HIGHLIGHTS

- A survey of IDPs was conducted on the areas of their professional training, place of residence before the war, health status, and access to reliable sources of information.
- It is proved that a prerequisite for the successful adaptation of IDPs to new realities is to take into account their psycho-emotional state.
- It is substantiated that the key values that guide IDPs in their decision-making are security and the availability of optimal conditions for life.

Keywords: Activities, education, internally displaced persons, psycho-emotional state, rehabilitation

In 2014, the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons” was adopted, according to which an internally displaced person is considered to be “a citizen of Ukraine who permanently resides in Ukraine, who was forced to or who independently left their place of residence as a result or to avoid the negative consequences of

armed conflict, temporary occupation, widespread manifestations of violence, mass violations of

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human rights and emergencies of a natural or man-made nature.”

The most numerous groups of socially vulnerable persons in the world are considered to be a group of people who move within the country – displaced persons. In most cases, they enjoy little legal or physical protection, and their future is uncertain (Putintsev and Pashchenko, 2018).

In 2022, due to the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the problem of resettlement of more than 10 million Ukrainians became extremely acute. Since Ukraine has not yet encountered a similar scale of simultaneous displacement of citizens, it is necessary to accurately collect and process reliable data to assess the needs and expectations of internally displaced persons.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The problem of internally displaced persons in Ukraine emerged with the outbreak of the Russian-Ukrainian war in 2014 and significantly intensified with the large-scale invasion on 24 February 2022. Prior to the large-scale invasion, the number of internally displaced persons was around 1.5 million (Slovoidilo, 2019), and as of 23 August 2022, it had increased to 6.9 million (Interfax-Ukraine, 2022). For this reason, the review of scientific literature on the socio-economic and psychological needs of IDPs was conducted based on publications since 2014. Thus, T. Hnatyuk studied the peculiarities of two groups of IDPs – from the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and from the temporarily occupied Donetsk and Luhansk regions – during the first 6 months of the Russian-Ukrainian war, and substantiated the need to form a legislative framework and the necessary state institutions to protect the rights and freedoms of IDPs, determine their legal and social status, etc. (Hnatyuk, 2014). T. Semigina and N. Gusak investigated the necessary measures of social work to address the consequences of violence available to internally displaced persons in Ukraine, as well as the existing problems of social protection at the beginning of the Russian-Ukrainian war (Semigina and Gusak, 2015). Psychological problems, in particular, the peculiarities of neurotic disorders based on psychopathological and clinical studies of 97 IDPs in Kharkiv, were investigated by V. Korostiy (2016). Y. Zubinska studied the psychological state of internally displaced persons from eastern Ukraine

and the process of their social adaptation to modern society, the organisation of psychological assistance and social support at the state level (Zubinska, 2016). In the period from March to May 2016, B. Roberts, N. Makhashvili and J. Javakhishvili conducted a survey of 2,203 IDPs, which found that 32% of respondents had emotional and psychological problems, including post-traumatic stress disorder, depression or anxiety, with only 8% seeking qualified medical care, and thus the authors argued for expanded, comprehensive and informative mental health care for IDPs in Ukraine (Roberts, Makhashvili and Javakhishvili, 2017). A systematic study of the prevalence of mental disorders among the internally displaced population in the context of armed conflicts was conducted by T. Melnychuk, S. Klimovskyi and V. Lunov (2019). T. Bulakh investigated how the forced displacement of citizens affects the provision of social guarantees and identified the differences between the categories of migrants and citizens (Bulakh, 2020). S. Hlibko, O. Rozghon and I. Podrez-Riapolova proved the need to develop a mechanism for restoring IDPs' property rights, creating a database of their property and regulating the issue of providing guarantees of compensation for property losses as a result of the military aggression of the Russian Federation (Hlibko, Rozghon and Podrez-Riapolova, 2022). J. Bouchard, N. Stiegler, A. Padmanabhanunni and T. Pretorius (2023) proved the priority of solving the problem of psychological assistance to war victims – emigrants abroad and internally displaced persons in Ukraine. This article also is based on the co-authors' previous research results (Kravchenko, Shelenkova and Mishchenko, 2020; Kravchenko *et al.* 2021; Safin *et al.* 2021).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research methods used in the study include: generalisation of the activities of social institutions with the identification of areas of social and psychological support for internally displaced persons (IDPs); study of official websites of state structures, NGOs, charitable foundations on the experience of social and psychological support for IDPs; conducting a survey among IDPs using a Google form; field research to study international experience of supporting emigrants.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The survey carried out on the basis of Pavlo Tychyna Uman State Pedagogical University, allows to determine the basic information about the state of health of displaced persons, the area of their professional qualifications, available access to reliable sources of information, the possibility of receiving help from the government and providing for their basic needs, detection of violations of the psycho-emotional state of forcibly displaced persons and their need for specific rehabilitation measures, individual work with a psychologist, their ability to self-help and interaction with others.

The total number of displaced persons who participated in the survey is 123. 8.9% of them are male, and 91.1% are female. By age groups, the respondents were distributed as follows (Table 1): adolescent (1.63%), youth (2.44%), mature (1st period) (35.78%), mature (2nd period) (58.54%), senior (0.81%), elderly (0.81%).

Table 1: Distribution of IDPs by age groups

Age period	Age	Number	
		Persons	%
Adolescent	13–16	2	1.63
Youth	17–21	3	2.44
Mature (1 st period)	22–35	44	35.78
Mature (2 nd period)	36–60	72	58.54
Senior	61–74	1	0.81
Elderly	from 75	1	0.81

Source: Results of a survey of IDPs in the city of Uman, Cherkasy region, Ukraine.

A huge number of immigrants faced the problem of employment and re-qualification. Foreign experience shows that the system of professional re-qualification is becoming widespread. Currently, many centers are being created that provide an opportunity for internally displaced persons to undergo free vocational training on the basis of vocational schools and lyceums. IDPs can learn one of these labor professions: seamstress, cook, electric gas welder, operator of telecommunication services, vegetable grower, turner, woodworking machine operator, carpenter, etc. (Henius, 2022).

In the Classifier of Professions (Table 2), the basic names of professions are systematized into nine sections of the Classifier. Each profession or group is assigned a corresponding profession classifier code (CP code).

Table 2: Distribution of IDPs by Classifier of Professions

Name of profession	Code	Number of people	Share, %
1. Legislators, senior civil servants, leaders, managers (directors). Codes 1110–1496			
Civil servant	1110–1496	1	
Higher education institution, head of department	1221.2	1	
Deputy director of an art school / technical translator	1229.1	1	
Manager	1231	2	7.32
Chemical industry. Senior economist in the marketing department	1231	1	
Management of organisations	1231	2	
Regional coordinator	1474	1	
2. Professionals. Codes 2111.1–2490			
Social worker	2446.2	1	
Doctor	2221.2	5	
Programmer	2132.2	2	
Land surveyor engineer	2148.2	2	
Engineer	2149.2	1	
Process engineer	2149.2	1	
Organisation and management of industrial transport	2149.2	1	
Agronomist	2213.2	1	
Pharmacist	2224.2	1	
Educator	2310.2	2	
Teacher	2320	7	
Primary school teacher	2331	2	36.59
Commercial logistics	2419.2	1	
Bank employee	2419.2	1	
Lawyer	2421.2	2	
Law, lawyer	2421.2	2	
Economist	2441.2	4	
Business economics	2441.2	1	
Financier	2441.2	1	
Translator of technical literature	2444.2	1	
Philologist	2444.2	1	
Psychologist	2445.2	3	
Choreographer	2454	1	
3. Specialists. Codes 3111–3590			
Information technology specialist	3121	1	
Nurse	3231	3	
Commodity expert	3419	2	9.76
Accountant	3433	5	
Accounting and audit	3433	1	

4. Technical employees. Codes 4111–4229			
Secretary-typist in the Department of Education	4115	1	
Accountant, bookkeeper, hairdresser	4121	1	3.25
Clerk	4144	1	
Cashier	4211	1	
5. Employees of trade and services. Codes 5111–5312			
Cook	5122	1	
Assistant teacher	5131	1	
Social worker	5133	1	
Make-up artist	5141	1	
Hairdresser	5141	1	8.94
Police officer	5162	1	
Salesman	5220	2	
Sales assistant	5220	2	
Packer	5220	1	
6. Qualified agriculture and forestry workers, fish farming, and fishing. Codes 6111–6154			
Agriculture	6131	1	0.81
7. Skilled workers with tools. Codes 7111–7990			
Painter	7141	1	
Seamstress	7436	2	3.25
Confectioner	7412	1	
8. Workers for maintenance, operation, and monitoring of the work of technological equipment, assembly of equipment, and machines. Codes 8111–8990			
Machine tool operator	8211	1	0.81
9. The elementary professions. Codes 9120–9411			
Cleaner	9132	1	0.81
Individual entrepreneur		5	4.07
Military personnel		1	0.81
Pensioner		2	1.63
Not specified		4	3.25
Pupil		1	0.81
Laboratory assistant		1	0.81
Student		3	2.44
Not working		4	3.25
On maternity leave		5	4.07
Childcare leave		1	0.81
Carer (of a disabled child)		2	1.63
Housewife		6	4.88
Total		123	100

Source: Results of a survey of IDPs in the city of Uman, Cherkasy region, Ukraine.

According to the direction of professional training, displaced persons can be divided into the following groups:

1. Legislators, senior civil servants, leaders, managers (directors). Codes 1110–1496 (7.32%);

2. Professionals. Codes 2111.1–2490 (36.59%);
3. Specialists. Codes 3111–3590 (9.76%);
4. Technical employees. Codes 4111–4229 (3.25%);
5. Employees of trade and services. Codes 5111–5312 (8.94%);
6. Qualified agriculture and forestry workers, fish farming, and fishing. Codes 6111–6154 (0.81%);
7. Skilled workers with tools. Codes 7111–7990 (3.25%);
8. Workers for maintenance, operation, and monitoring of the work of technological equipment, assembly of equipment, and machines. Codes 8111–8990 (0.81%);
9. The elementary professions. Codes 9120–9411 (0.81%).

The most significant number of respondents in the Classifier of Professions belong to the group “Professionals.” This section includes professions requiring a high level of knowledge in the physical, mathematical, technical, biological, agronomic, medical, or humanitarian sciences (Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, 2023).

The region displaced persons left can talk about some features of their psycho-emotional state and the need for rehabilitation measures. The largest number of displaced persons (35.78%) sheltered in Uman left Donetsk region; 17.89% came from Luhansk and 16.26% from Kharkiv region. A small percentage of forced migrants left Kyiv (8.94%), Kherson (7.32%), Zaporizhzhia (4.88%), Dnipropetrovsk (3.25%), Chernihiv (2.44%) and Mykolaiv (2.44 %) regions. 0.81% of respondents are displaced persons from Autonomous Republic of Crimea (Table 3).

Table 3: Residence of IDPs before the hostilities

Region	Number	
	Persons	%
Kharkiv region	20	16.26
Donetsk region	44	35.78
Kyiv region	11	8.94
Kherson region	9	7.32
Luhansk region	22	17.89
Mykolaiv region	3	2.44
Chernihiv region	3	2.44

Zaporizhzhia region	6	4.88
Dnipropetrovsk region	2	1.63
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	1	0.81
Not specified	2	1.63
Total	123	100

Source: Results of a survey of IDPs in the city of Uman, Cherkasy region, Ukraine.

Respondents provided information on their health status (Table 4). The reasons for granting disability (4.88%) were diffuse polyposis, osteochondrosis, rhinitis, problems with the thyroid gland, gall bladder, and visual impairment. 95.12% of emigrants do not have any nosological symptoms.

Table 4: Nosology (health status of IDPs)

Nosology	Number	
	Persons	%
None	117	95.12
Diffuse polyposis	1	0.81
Osteochondrosis, rhinitis	1	0.81
No thyroid gland at all	1	0.81
Visually impaired	1	0.81
Gallbladder removed	1	0.81
Did not understand	1	0.81
Total	123	100

Source: Results of a survey of IDPs in the city of Uman, Cherkasy region, Ukraine.

One of the main directions of social work with displaced persons is to provide convenient access to reliable sources of helpful information. In most cases, the low level of awareness about their rights and the possibilities of their protection is the most significant barrier for citizens facing difficulties in meeting their basic human needs.

It was found that 66.7% of respondents need alternative sources of information on financial issues and 33.3% – on material and technical issues. In addition, a small percentage of displaced persons need reference information (17.9%), psychological and pedagogical (17.1%), and legal (10.6%) information. According to the survey, displaced persons face the problem of choosing and placing their children in kindergarten (0.8%).

So, it was determined that most displaced persons need additional information about housing and employment. Having their basic needs covered, IDPs have the opportunity to adopt more efficiently

and quickly to new living conditions and to become full-fledged members of society.

When working with them, a necessary condition for successfully adapting displaced persons to new realities is considering their psycho-emotional state. According to the respondents, the most common stress factors are constant anxiety about their family and friends (74%), inability to cover basic needs (39.8%), and internal fear of the new (28.5%). Among the most acute problems that resettlers had to face is “insufficient amount of information that would help to adapt to new conditions” (12.2%) and, alienation from the new environment (4.9%), not always a positive attitude from those around them (0.8%), uncertainty (0.8%), lack of communication with loved ones and friends (0.8%), the repeated feeling of extreme fear of losing everything (0.8%).

Social maladaptation is common for IDPs and their families, hence its manifestations: aggressive behavior, conflicts, substance abuse, offenses, vagrancy, suicide attempts, etc. (Polishchuk *et al.*, 2018, p.140).

There is an increased level of aggression (Kerdyvar, 2018), resulting in IDPs always looking for someone to blame for their problems. Negative emotions manifest themselves in the form of increased aggression resulting from prolonged self-pressure and the lack of social security for the IDPs. Subsequently, they become so accustomed to the idea of pity towards themselves and helplessness that their desire for independence and maturity disappears partially or altogether. This is how forced helplessness is formed.

People who have temporarily felt the loss of perspective, a stable foundation, and confidence in the future are more likely to show signs of an external locus of control. They form a belief that life is challenging to control while avoiding taking responsibility for their own lives, relying on fate and the help of non-indifferent people. It seems that those around them are luckier; everything seems much better in others' lives.

A high level of emotional discomfort is caused by low satisfaction with life and their role in society. IDPs often experience internal inconsistency and stiffness, which aggravates the course of anxiety and depression, and psychosomatic diseases.

IDPs tend to focus on their experiences, reasoning, needs, and problems. In such conditions, it is challenging to react flexibly to certain circumstances, to look at the situation from another perspective, and give up maladaptive though habitual coping strategies.

The perception of the situation as uncertain and hopeless is aggravated by the realization of impossibility to satisfy basic needs. The study shows that the assistance received by IDPs does not always cover even basic needs. It was found that the minimum monthly allowance is not enough (in 30.1%) to meet basic needs. It should be noted that 7.3% of the respondents did not receive any social benefits, and 1.6% of IDPs did not provide the necessary documents to receive payments. According to the observations of IDPs who participated in the survey, the received allowance is sufficient either “only for rent” or “to pay for utilities and food for two weeks.” Only 7.3% of IDPs could confidently say that state assistance fully meets their basic needs. A significantly higher percentage of respondents receive state assistance that partially satisfies basic needs.

According to the research results, a significant proportion of those reported an inability to provide for the bare necessities. 57% of respondents need housing, 48% of IDPs have difficulties with employment, 22.8% of IDPs need quality medical care, and 21.1% need food. In addition, 10.6% of the respondents’ report difficulties in accessing information resources, and 7.3% of the IDPs feel the need of psychological support. It should be noted that 4.1% of IDPs cannot fully exercise their right to education. There is an unsolved problem among parents (0.8%) related to finding places for children in kindergartens. However, the most unsatisfied need is the need “for a familiar life and confidence in the future” (0.8%).

Many displaced persons need certain rehabilitation measures: complex rehabilitation or a specific one. In particular, 23.6% of respondents believe that stabilizing their psycho-emotional state will contribute to the activation of social ties, effective integration, and increase their adaptation capabilities. 20.3% of IDPs are determined to apply to a labor rehabilitation institution (a system of measures developed considering a person’s inclinations, physical, intellectual, and mental

capabilities). 11.4% of displaced persons need vocational rehabilitation (vocational education, training, re-qualification, and advanced training).

According to 13.8% of IDPs, a balanced decision is to undergo medical rehabilitation, which includes preventive measures, medical observation, and restorative treatment. 4.1% of respondents have a desire to use the services of the physical rehabilitation department (counseling, hydrokinesiotherapy, aromatherapy, physiotherapy, therapeutic massage, therapeutic physical education). According to 11.4% of displaced persons, social rehabilitation (restoration of rights, social status, and legal capacity) will allow them to effectively resist the negative impact of certain factors in the external environment. 35.8% of respondents do not need any kind of rehabilitation.

One of the key factors for displaced people to return home is their perception of the situation and conditions in a specific region as safe. Under favorable conditions, 71.5% of IDPs plan to return to their homes, 22% of respondents tend to consider returning home as the most likely scenario under existing conditions, and only 6.5% are sure that they have nowhere to return.

The reasons that prevent people from returning to their places of residence can be divided into groups:

- ◆ For security reasons (conduct of active hostilities, constant (regular) shelling);
- ◆ For economic reasons (the city has suffered significant destruction, almost no infrastructure left);
- ◆ Psychological factors (a person cannot return to the city where they felt vulnerable, lost a loved one, etc.);
- ◆ Social conditions (a person began to adapt to new conditions (found housing, work, kindergarten for a child, etc.), integrate into local communities).

Reasons that can stimulate displaced persons to return home:

- ◆ Safe or relatively safe situation in a specific region;
- ◆ The need to be with the family (if other family members were forced to stay or decided to return);
- ◆ The problem of finding affordable housing;

- ♦ Difficulties with finding a job;
- ♦ Lack of financial resources (material aid);
- ♦ Complexity of the procedure for registration of social support, etc.;
- ♦ Short-term return to pick up necessary belongings or check the state of their home.

So, there are a number of reasons that can both hinder and facilitate the return of displaced persons to their homes. However, the critical value that guides people when making such decisions is certainly safety and the availability of optimal conditions for life and normal functioning.

According to the results of the study, 45.5% of displaced persons do not yet plan to change their place of residence, 14.6% are sure that they will stay in Ukraine, 13.8% of respondents do not know how the situation will develop, which makes it impossible to plan their further actions. 5.7% of IDPs plan to return home. Here is the list given by the respondents of the cities where, if possible, they expect to stay: Uman (6.5%), Kyiv (3.3%), Kharkiv (2.4%), Kharkiv region (1.6%), Chernihiv (1.6%), Mariupol (0.8%) and Kherson (0.8%). A small percentage of displaced persons wish to leave for Ireland (1.6%).

The mental relief and self-recovery process of internally displaced persons depend on their ability to recognize and accept the help of specialists. However, this step may require significant internal resources that a person has lost while fighting stress. In this case, a large percentage of internally displaced citizens feel an internal need for certain types of activities that have a therapeutic effect and help to recover mentally.

According to respondents, such activities include reading (30.9%), listening to music (30.9%), watching movies (34.1%), and doing sports (35%). Smaller percentages of respondents believe that fine arts (13%), choreography (8.1%), labor and work (7.3%), and playing a musical instrument (4.1%) help best in stressful situations.

Activities used by the least number of displaced persons to optimize their psycho-emotional state were embroidery and/or knitting (1.6%), walking (1.6%), communication with family and friends, other IDPs (1.6%), interaction with children (0.8%), self-education (0.8%), and recreation (0.8%).

Therefore, the research determined the following types of activities with therapeutic effect: bibliotherapy, nature therapy, isotherapy, music therapy, dance, sound, and occupational therapy.

It is especially important for displaced persons to receive psychological support after experiencing traumatic events. In addition to primary traumatization as a result of a difficult life situation, each representative of the category of displaced persons experiences secondary traumatization due to a sharp change in socio-cultural identity and difficulties of adaptation.

Unfortunately, a high percentage of respondents (82.5%) do not realize the need for seeing a psychologist to improve their psycho-emotional state. 13.8% of IDPs are aware of their mental well-being, and 2.4% of IDPs have doubts.

As a result of the conducted research, it is appropriate to make several proposals for implementing foreign experience in improving the efficiency of work with displaced persons, in our opinion.

Foreign experience in working with migrants offers interesting practices: universities of the third age, "workers' houses," a developmental space for working with children and youth, family centers, etc. (Polishchuk *et al.* 2018).

One of the most successful projects of the late 20th and early 21st centuries is the involvement of older people in non-formal education. The creation of universities of the third age makes it possible to involve these people in life experience exchange, to acquire new knowledge, abilities, and skills, to form groups based on interests, and organize active, meaningful cultural and educational leisure (Polishchuk *et al.* 2018, p. 166).

The practice of creating "workers' houses" (Polishchuk *et al.* 2018, p. 200) actively developed in Denmark in the middle of the 18th century in connection with the increase in the number of the needy and the deterioration of the material situation of the poor population. Citizens who were able to perform at least some socially helpful work have been involved in joint activities in "workers' houses" located throughout the country.

Particular attention should be paid to the social project, thanks to creating a developmental space for working with children and youth. Areas of activity covered by the program include daycare

for children (especially children with special needs), clubs, and other leisure opportunities for older teenagers and young people (formation of a healthy lifestyle, development of imagination, creative thinking, speech, ability to express one's own opinion, environmental awareness formation, tolerance towards others and the development of a conscious civic position) (Polishchuk *et al.* 2018, p. 211).

Family centers are another successful strategy for working with children and their parents (including future parents), borrowed from the experience of the Scandinavian countries: Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. A group of professionals (medical workers, kindergarten teachers, social workers) united to achieve a common goal – providing various services for the care and protection of children's health and spreading knowledge and information about responsible parenting. This form of cooperation was named the "Gothenburg model" (Polishchuk *et al.*, 2018, pp. 214–215).

Charitable public organization "Armenian Caritas" (Hamakhariia, 2018, p. 34) builds its activities in several areas:

- ♦ providing humanitarian aid to Syrian Armenians (food, hygiene products, clothing, medicines, and medical aid);
- ♦ covering the cost of rent and utilities;
- ♦ providing access to information about job openings, housing rental agencies, schools, and universities;
- ♦ providing tools after completion of vocational training, organization of business trainings;
- ♦ lending to small and medium-sized businesses;
- ♦ organizing language courses;
- ♦ providing legal assistance.

The "School of the best experience of teachers" was created by the Teachers' Union "Education and Universe" (Georgia, Kutaisi) (Hamakhariia, 2018, p. 126). There was a program developed especially for improving the qualifications of IDP teachers (short-term and long-term programs), which contributed to the professional growth of teachers, the introduction of effective teaching methods and techniques into their teaching practice, and modern pedagogical technologies, with the help of training seminars,

master classes, demonstration of modular lessons on subjects etc.

The National Center for the Development of Small and Medium Businesses of Armenia has developed the project "Entrepreneurial support for start-up businesses" to help start businesses in Armenia (Hamakhariia, 2018, p. 160). By participating in the project, the entrepreneurs gained business planning, marketing, management, production, and financial planning skills and business management skills. Experienced specialists provided consultation support to people to develop their business plans. Authors of the best (and realistic) plans received financial support.

The Southern Africa Extension Unit (SAEU) aims to combine professional training and non-professional activities (UNHCR, 2007). Vocational training consists of acquiring self-employment skills. The main form of work is group training, which is supplemented by training at enterprises. Craftsmen are fully provided with tools and materials in exchange for practical training of children and youth. Each enterprise has its own Center, which aims to strengthen theoretical training as well as offer teachers advanced qualified training courses. Non-professional activities are aimed at young people not interested in learning professional skills; clubs are created for them, and competitions and various games are organized.

With the support of the UN Refugee Agency, as a part of the "Women Leading for Livelihoods" initiative, the East-West Foundation (FOO) founded a public center for refugee women and children (UNHCR, 2007). The Center includes a library, an Internet cafe, and a kindergarten for young children. Several additional trainings and events are offered, focused on activities and services that provide income.

The Banco del Pueblo Soberano's Microfinance Program (Venezuela) offers low-interest loans to help small businesses in agriculture, fishing, and small-scale production (UNHCR, 2007).

The Emergency Transit Center (Timișoara, Romania) was established to evacuate people who faced special risks. The main tasks are the transportation of refugees and their medical examination before departure and arrival (UNHCR, 2007).

Each of the factors was assigned loading by the experts. Under certain conditions, attractiveness can be used as one of the options for a comprehensive evaluation of recreational resources.

CONCLUSION

Our research provides a general idea of a specific category of the population that was formed as a result of active military actions in Ukraine – forcibly displaced persons. The status of such citizens, as well as their future, is an uncertain and debatable issue.

We developed a survey, the purpose of which was to determine selected socio-demographic (age, gender, employment), socio-geographic (place of residence before the start of hostilities), medical (availability of nosology), socio-economic (availability of state assistance, as well as determining its sufficiency to meet basic needs), socio-informational (access to reliable sources of information) and psychological (disruption of psycho-emotional state, ability to self-help and interaction with specialists) parameters.

As a result of the conducted research, in our opinion, it is appropriate to make several proposals for implementing best foreign practices in improving the efficiency of work with migrants:

- ♦ universities of the third age (involvement of older adults in non-formal education);
- ♦ “workers’ houses” (engaging people in socially beneficial work in workers’ houses located throughout the country);
- ♦ developmental space for working with children and youth (daycare for children, club, and other leisure opportunities for older teenagers and youth);
- ♦ family centers (several specialists joining to provide various services for the care and protection of children’s health);
- ♦ the practice of the Public Center for women and childrens’ refugees (library, Internet cafe, kindergarten for young children, activities, and services that ensure income generation);
- ♦ experience of the “Armenian Caritas” organization (providing of humanitarian aid, covering the costs of rent and utilities, providing access to information about various job offers and agencies, providing the tools after

completion of vocational training, organizing language courses, providing legal assistance);

- ♦ the practice of the “School of Excellence for Teachers” (Georgia, Kutaisi) (developing a program for improving the qualifications of IDPs-teachers);
- ♦ experience of the National Small and Medium Business Development Center of Armenia (displaced persons acquiring business planning, marketing, management, production and financial planning skills, business management skills, and receiving consultation support for developing their business plans and financial support for this);
- ♦ achievements of the Southern Africa Extension Unit (SAEU) (a combination of professional training and non-professional activities);
- ♦ The Banco del Pueblo Soberano’s microfinance program that offers low-interest loans to help small businesses in agriculture, fishing, and small-scale manufacturing;
- ♦ the experience of the Emergency Transit Center (Timișoara, Romania) in evacuating people who faced difficult situations.

The experience of different countries worldwide shows that effective measures are implemented to ensure the provision for the needs of IDPs as the identified problem aggravates. Such measures can be divided into the following categories: mandatory (essential: evacuation, humanitarian aid, medical examination, etc.), additional, but necessary (employment, re-qualification, training, all types of rehabilitation, including psychological), and perspective (evacuation of enterprises from “hot spots” of the country, legal consultations, etc.).

Maximum involvement of displaced persons in volunteer activities, the satisfaction of their basic life needs, ensuring the right to receive financial help, insurance benefits and social services (including educational ones), support of their life, civil and social positions allow for creating favorable conditions for their successful integration into society in the current conditions.

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