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INFLUENCE OF INTERNAL MIGRATION ON THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE

The article analyzes the process of internal migration in Ukraine. First of all, it is about forced migration, which has never occurred before and is caused by military actions in the East of Ukraine and the occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The present situation of internally displaced persons and their main life problems are investigated. Following a comparative analysis of various studies, it has been shown that such unaddressed problems affect all spheres of life of these people and the communities they chose for their new temporary/permanent residence. It has been found that these problems also have a direct impact on national security of the country and, therefore, require special attention from the authorities. In view of this, the key issues have been highlighted and a number of recommendations have been formulated as for the issues that need to be resolved for the integration and safe residence of forced displaced citizens of Ukraine.

Keywords: national security, internal migration, external migration, internally displaced persons

The analysis and taking into account modern migration tendencies in our state and, in particular, mass intergovernmental migration movement in terms of participation of Ukraine in European and world migration space is considered one of important factors of shaping own national policy. This problem overtly or covertly is the issue of national security of Ukraine. Modern realities require the development of new approaches in methodology of research and solution of the problems of national security, related to migration space of Ukraine and mass external and internal migration of population. Along with the necessity of wide theoretical grounding of methodological principles of development and methods of realization of public migration policy as for present situation, such policy is of applied importance, as it touches the interests of most citizens¹. Migration processes in modern world have both positive and negative sides. When we talk about the voluntarily displacement of intellectuals and the intellect this makes one thing, and if it is about a forced migration of the poorest segments of the population, then it is a quite different issue. At the same time the division of migration into internal and external and predominance of either of them also differently impacts the development of state.

Correlation of the internal and external displacement is the major characteristic of migration from the point of view of structure of migrants, distance of their moving, causes and effects of migration, including the influence of migration on labour market. Moving to relatively short distances are less sensitive to the economic factors if compared to moving to long distances. The result of predominance of internal migration is spatial localization of moving and its consequences, relative confinement of local labour-markets, reduction of influence of interregional migration on socio-economic development as a result of reduction of redistribution of labour force in regions, where it is possible to promote employment, increase salary and social mobility. High mobility of labour force is mainly concentrated in the areas, without leaving their limits. A longstanding migration outflow of population from certain territories leads to worsening of demographic structure, destruction of unique labour potential and gradual reduction of quantity of population of these territories which in the future can endanger national interests. In addition, the present disproportion in distribution of population on the country's territory keeps increasing². The practices of front-rank countries show that migration (both external and internal) as social and public phenomenon needs control on the part of state structures and economic administration, otherwise it tends to transform into uncontrolled social system. It is well known, that migration system that

¹ Романюк, М.Д. (2009). Міграційні детермінанти національної безпеки України: теоретико-методологічні та практичні аспекти. *Демографія та соціальна економіка*, 1, 50.

² Ніконова, Д.О. (2016). Внутрішня міграція в Україні: чинники впливу. *Вісник Дніпропетровського університету. Серія «Економіка»*, Вип. 10 (1), 89.

is spontaneously born and develops can assume undesirable stable parameters and tendencies, specific meaning and certain direction and result in negative consequences. Depending on the content migration flows can be divided by the following criteria: 1) time – long-term, short-term, seasonal, watch-based, pendulum-like; 2) territorial features – external and internal; 3) nature – voluntarily, forced; 4) lawfulness – legal, illegal, etc. Domination of one of them in the structure of migration processes is caused by corresponding factors¹.

In independent Ukraine, migration issue has become pressing since the beginning of the 90's and remains the same presently. As a rule, migration flows have always been directed at the outflow of population to other countries or from small villages and towns to large cities. The population of Ukraine is steadily decreasing. And this is due not only to the decrease in birth rates and increase in death rates, but the most important reason is the outflow of population abroad. After the Revolution of Dignity and the beginning of military operations in the East of Ukraine, the situation has changed somewhat, as there appeared a category of people who have forcibly been displaced within the country. This migration has become no longer shift or seasonal and not voluntary, but involuntary. As a result, this has led to a number of challenges and threats for both these individuals and for the state as a whole. Such a situation does not allow the citizens of Ukraine to conduct active labor activities and, at the same time, gives no confidence in personal safety and safety of their loved ones.

In 2016 Ukraine was included in the top-ten countries with the biggest amount of internally displaced persons. If you look at the countries that are ahead, they are the most unstable, and sometimes, dangerous countries of the world. For example, Syria – 6 600 000, Colombia – 6 270 436, Iraq – 3 290 310, Sudan 3 182 2 Yemen 2 509 068, Nigeria 2 095 812, Southern Sudan 1 696 962, Ukraine 1 678 587²

As of May 30, 2016, there were 1 787 019 internally displaced persons (or 1 447 762 families) registered. More than half of the internally displaced persons (hereinafter referred to as IDPs) remained in the settlements of Donetsk and Luhansk regions near the collision line; a significant number of internally displaced persons were taken by Zaporizhzhia, Dnipro, and Kharkiv regions; other internally displaced persons settled throughout the territory of state in search of employment and opportunities of a further peaceful life in Ukraine.

It is interesting to know that data vary in different agencies and nobody knows the exact number, but these data are constantly updated and increasing.

Negative consequences of forced displacement: the impact on objects of social infrastructure, reduction of the level and quality of service rendering, social instability, etc. Without proper regulation, internal displacement becomes a growing burden for the host receiving territorial communities in terms of rendering basic services. An important task is to improve the quality of life of IDPs and ensure their basic constitutional rights and promote the integration of IDPs into new communities. This requires the consolidation of the efforts of central and local authorities and civil society organizations regarding the social adaptation of the IDPs and the reintegration into a peaceful life of the former ATO combatants. Another very important thing is a preventive social work on peacebuilding and prevention of potential conflicts. It is critically important to protect those whose legal rights are trampled as a result of unlawful detention, arrests, torture, ill-treatment in uncontrolled areas of Eastern Ukraine and the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Such cases should be detected, monitored, and the state of Ukraine should take all possible international legal measures to protect the rights of citizens.

O. Makarova insists that the policy towards internally displaced persons (IDPs) must overcome the imbalance between the interests of local communities and IDPs and provide decent living conditions and work for the victims. At the same time, the threats in the socio-economic sphere of Ukraine are not limited only to the events in the East. The general deterioration of the economic situation, the aggravation of poverty risks and unemployment, and the demands of international organizations to reduce public expenditure dictate the need to build a new strategy to support community development and overcome the crisis³.

¹ Шелюк, В. (2001). Соціальна міграція: Етапи, функції, типи. *Перспективи*, 3 (15), 46.

² Global Report on internal displacement (2016) <www.internal-displacement.org/globalreport2016/> (2018, September, 28).

³ Макарова, О.В. (2015). *Соціальна політика в Україні Ін-т демографії та соц. досліджень ім. М. В. Птухи НАН України*. Київ, 175.

The main challenges associated with forced displacement of citizens are the growing burden on local labor markets, the problems of placement, employment, medical care, psychological rehabilitation, access to education, cultural and social reintegration, etc. The Government of Ukraine is taking certain measures to solve the problems of internally displaced persons, much effort is being made by international organizations, volunteers, charity organizations and individuals. However, the implementation of urgent measures and private initiatives does not have the necessary capacity for bundled support in the medium-term perspective of the internal migration of the population of temporarily uncontrolled territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. At the same time, the large-scale forced internal migration of the population has a significant positive potential of the socio-economic and humanitarian development of Ukraine in the mid- and long-term perspective, connected with structural quality changes in economy, changes in the schemes of resettlement and infrastructure development, formation of qualitatively new human potential, social, cultural and national integration of Ukrainian society. Achievement of these goals, in general, corresponds to the chosen path of European integration, as defined by the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU.

Overcoming of negative effects and realization of the positive potential of forced internal migration requires the concentration of all national resources and international donor assistance to ensure the achievement of Ukraine's ambitious goal of meeting the criteria for applying for EU membership by 2020¹.

The National Monitoring System (NMS), based on the Movement Tracking Matrix (MSU) approaches, has been established in Ukraine with the support of the Government of Ukraine for collecting and analyzing information on socio-economic characteristics of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and IDPs' households as well as challenges faced by IDPs. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has adapted the MSU to Ukrainian realities, a system designed to regularly collect, process and spread information for a better understanding of the movement. The NMS provides a better understanding of the movement of displacements, as well as the places of stay, the number, vulnerability of the displaced population and their needs. In March 2017 in 24 regions of Ukraine and in Kyiv as part of the last survey information was collected on the socio-economic characteristics of IDPs at the level of individuals and households, including trends and intentions regarding migration, employment and livelihoods, access to social services and the need for assistance².

According to the survey respondents, the most problematic issues for IDPs are housing (70%), in particular: living conditions (27%), payment for leased housing (23%) and payment for utility services (20%). In addition, the unemployment situation is also one of the most problematic issues faced by IDPs (13%). High housing payments have a significant impact on the overall welfare of IDPs. Even underemployment, renting a home is considered a serious problem for IDPs' families, and the purchase of their own housing is not possible. In our country, IDPs were placed in the areas of resettlement with the belief that this is a temporary phenomenon and a temporary need. People were often resettled in summer camps, sanatoriums, and institutions that are subordinate to local authorities. With regard to the general planning of mobility of IDPs, only 1% of them reported their intention to return to their former residence in the nearest future; most of IDPs say they plan to return after the conflict ends (39%); 17% say they may return in the future, 26% of respondents express their intention never to return. The tendency to find a job abroad is low. Only 0.5% of IDPs have experience of working abroad for the last three years. Less than 5% of IDPs have relatives who have had such experience. 88% of the IDPs say they have integrated (fully or partly) into the local community. Only 11% of them indicate that they have not integrated. During a telephone survey, which included 3,132 interviews in all regions of Ukraine, 8% of respondents were identified as IDPs who returned and now live at the territory is not controlled by Ukraine. Among the number of questioned household members who returned to the territory is not controlled by Ukraine, women predominate, reaching 61%. About half of those who returned (49%) are over 60 years old. Security was called the main problem of households returning (46%). For IDPs on the territory is controlled by Ukraine the main problem is residential issues (70%), while security is only 2%. None of returning persons felt in complete safety. Most participants in the focus groups of returning people say they are afraid

¹ Рекомендації міжнародної науково-практичної конференції "Внутрішньо переміщені особи в Україні: реалії та можливості (2015)". *Український соціум*, 1. <http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Usoc_2015_1_17> (2018, September, 28).

² Звіт національної системи моніторингу ситуації з внутрішньо переміщеними особами (2017).

<http://www.iom.org.ua/sites/default/files/nms_report_march_2017_ukr_new.pdf> (2018, September, 28).

of shelling. They also reported having been accustomed to the situation and always being in danger. In general, security is one of the most problematic issues for returning people. The difference in the assessment of the safety of IDPs in the territory is controlled by Ukraine and IDPs, who returned to the territory is not controlled by Ukraine, is 57%¹.

Table 1

Assessment of safety of environment and infrastructure of settlements, %

	the territory is controlled by Ukraine	the territory is not controlled by Ukraine
I feel safe	78	21
I feel insecure in the evenings and in the remote parts of the settlement	16	31
I feel insecure most of time	6	44
Other	0	1
No answer	0	3

According to this study, another challenge IDPs face is employment. Only 41.5% of IDPs, compared to 60.1% before displacement, have managed to find a job in a new place of residence. The decline in employment after displacement is about 20%. That said, 27.6% of respondents were unemployed, and 30.9% of IDPs claim they do not need to work because they receive a disability or old-age pension or are on child-care leave. Employment problems arise because of low wages and the lack of opportunities in the labor market in rural areas and small towns. Often, age and disability are the factors that limit employment opportunities, and corruption is a major difficulty. However, these barriers are vital both for local residents and for IDPs.

One of the key issues is improving the system for registration, recording, systematizing the collection of data as for qualification of IDPs and assessing their needs for employment or self-employment. IDPs are not a homogeneous community in terms of age, education, ethnicity, and profession, and this should be taken into account at the various stages of employment as much as possible.

According to the report on the state of implementation in the 1st quarter of 2017, measures foreseen by the Integrated State Program for Support, Social Adaptation and Reintegration of Ukrainian Citizens who moved from the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine and areas of anti-terrorist operation to other regions of Ukraine, for the period until 2017, there have been taken a range of measures to support IDPs. First of all, these are informational measures. For example, in Rivne region, the regional media constantly provides relevant information on changes and innovations in the current legislation. In a number of regions round tables, conferences, forums, seminars and trainings with the participation of stakeholders are held. A significant number of such events take place in Vinnytsia, Donetsk, Cherkassy and Zaporizhzhia regions. In many communities, mostly with the participation of international donors at the local level, decisions are taken on developing community-based housing development projects for resettled citizens, taking into account their needs. Work is underway to create a housing stock (hostels) for leasing. In many cities of central, southern and eastern Ukraine there are modular towns for resettled citizens. Considerable attention is paid to the proper provision of medical services to IDPs, cultural activities, child and adolescent care².

The situation in the field of stabilization of internal migration processes in Ukraine requires the development of priorities in the formation of mechanisms for their regulation, providing economic tools for managing migration. The solution to this problem is closely connected with the revival

¹ Звіт національної системи моніторингу ситуації з внутрішньо переміщеними особами (2017).

<http://www.iom.org.ua/sites/default/files/nms_report_march_2017_ukr_new.pdf> (2018, September, 28).

² ЗВІТ про стан виконання у I кварталі 2017 року заходів, передбачених Комплексною державною програмою щодо підтримки, соціальної адаптації та реінтеграції громадян України, які переселилися з тимчасово окупованої території України та районів проведення антитерористичної операції в інші регіони України, на період до 2017 року (2017) <<http://www.msp.gov.ua/timeline/Zviti.html>> (2018, September, 28).

of the real sector of economy, the development of the labor market, attracting additional domestic and foreign investments¹.

Another challenge for Ukraine is the issue of IDPs accounting and assistance. As noted above, there is no exact number, because mostly those who benefit from it get registered. In the end, there should be solved the problem of a unified registration of IDPs, based on clear principles, taking into account all types of assistance, including assistance provided by international projects, funds, and programs. In the Ukrainian society, amid a significant lack of confidence in the state authorities, there remains trust in international organizations, and it should not be ruined. To help internally displaced persons a clear mechanism and selection criteria should be developed, depending on their financial situation and their social status².

International practice shows that the problem of IDPs cannot be considered as swift-flowing. Measures should be foreseen for the local integration of migrants in new places of residence. Integration of internally displaced persons in host communities is one of the three forms of implementing long-term decisions on IDPs in accordance with the Guidelines for the Internal Release of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Two other forms are integrating into special certain places of residence (integration in a new location) – special establishments and towns, and return and reintegration (return and reintegration).

Thus, nowadays, in the context of a military conflict, a systemic economic crisis, it is necessary to develop a clear strategy of assistance to internally displaced persons, since such forced migratory flows negatively affect the labor market, the country's investment environment and the psychological climate of the state and certain regions in particular. It is clear that there are a lot of obstacles for this – the war, a significant deficit of the state budget, the growth of the debt burden, the dependence on the external cash injection constant increase in the number of people in need of state support. Providing social assistance is only a kind of help to IDPs in the near future; as for the long-term prospects, the government and the NBU should create favorable conditions for the employment of these people and harmonization of their lives in new regions. For this purpose, it is important to simplify tax legislation, reduce corruption, interest rates for lending to the economy, create a favorable investment climate, and so on. This will contribute to the creation of new jobs, the growth of real incomes, and the improvement of the morale of migrants, since the task of the state is not to provide them with lifelong social assistance (which is impossible due to the level of budget deficit of Ukraine), but to create the proper conditions for decent work and welfare of its population³.

Consequently, migration and security are values that are fundamentally different from one another. Migration has a visible incarnation in people involved in the process of spatial displacement – security is rather symbolic than a specific visual expression, and is more closely identified with structures and institutions. Migration can be measured quantitatively – quantitatively describing security is more problematic. Migration in its existence does not depend on a qualitative assessment or depends on it only to the extent that the assessment affects the prohibition or encouragement of migration – security, on the contrary, is inextricably linked to a qualitative assessment, and without it, it does not exist at all (although in fact, it can exist as an unconscious state). However, migration is a real or potential security challenge. In one way or another, it affects security as a condition, and it is either consistent or not consistent with security as a goal. With regard to the internally displaced persons in Ukraine, although they feel safe in Ukraine, however, having more than one and a half million communities, in case of not finding home, work and other necessary factors for basic needs, their problems can become a real threat to national security.

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¹ Ніконова, Д.О. (2016). Внутрішня міграція в Україні: чинники впливу. *Вісник Дніпропетровського університету. Серія «Економіка», Вип. 10 (1)*, 89.

² Смалъ, В., Позняк, О. (2016). *Внутрішньо переміщені особи: соціальна та економічна інтеграція в приймаючих громадах* За матеріалами Вінницької, Запорізької, Івано-Франківської та Полтавської областей Київ, 89.

³ Єлісеєва, Л.В. (2015). Проблеми внутрішньої міграції в Україні. *Економіка. Управління. Інновації*, 1. <http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/eui_2015_1_13> (2018, September, 28).

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