

SECTION 10. SOCIOLOGY

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10.1 Community development in war time: migration risks and challenges

Introduction.

In the modern world, where conflicts and humanitarian crises have become an integral part of social life, the issue of community development and resilience during wartime is particularly relevant. This article is based on theoretical concepts of multilevel governance, resilience, and community development, which serve as the foundation for analyzing the characteristics of the humanitarian crisis caused by Russian aggression in Ukraine. The situation arising from the full-scale invasion requires a deep understanding of how communities and all governance actors respond to the migration risks and challenges that arise during this period.

The aim of this article is to provide a detailed analysis of the factors that contribute to community development and resilience during war, in comparison to peacetime conditions. Community resilience is defined as the ability to adapt to changes, maintain social cohesion, and recover after crises. In this context, it is important to identify both objective and subjective indicators of community resilience. Objective indicators may include the availability of infrastructural and economic resources, while subjective aspects encompass trust, public perception, and emotional resilience.

This article is dedicated to the study of migration risks associated with the displacement of populations from frontline areas and their impact on local communities in Ukraine. The focus of the research is on analyzing the changes that occur in the dynamics of social ties and economic conditions as a result of large-scale population displacement. These changes create new challenges for local communities, which require effective strategies to maintain their resilience in wartime conditions.

The article emphasizes the importance of interaction among various governance actors, such as government bodies, non-governmental organizations, and volunteer

initiatives, in responding to these challenges. It assesses which collaborative mechanisms can be applied to improve the situation in communities affected by migration processes.

The empirical foundation of the research consists of interviews with representatives from executive and local authorities, the public sector, businesses, volunteer corps, and informal initiatives. These interviews were conducted as part of the Polish-Ukrainian research grant «Multilevel Governance of the Humanitarian Crisis Caused by Russian Aggression against Ukraine: Examples of Activities in Lublin Voivodeship (Poland) and Volyn Oblast (Ukraine)» (funded by NAWA).

The results of the research indicate that identifying the risks and challenges associated with migration serves as an effective tool for developing policies capable of supporting communities in wartime. The article aims to contribute to the understanding of the complexity of community resilience in the context of crisis and social instability, offering recommendations for developing strategies that ensure the long-term adaptation and growth of local communities.

This article specifically focuses on studying the changes in social ties and economic conditions that arise as a result of migration processes. The mass displacement of people from frontline areas creates new challenges for local communities, which require effective strategies to support their resilience. It is also important to consider how various governance actors, including government bodies, non-governmental organizations, and volunteer initiatives, respond to these challenges and what collaborative mechanisms can be implemented to improve the situation.

Thus, this article aims to contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the complexity of community development and resilience in wartime, emphasizing the importance of multilevel governance and the integration of migration challenges and risks for developing effective policies capable of supporting communities in crisis.

Theoretical Aspects of the Research: Literature Review

Adger, W. N. (2000) in «Social and Ecological Resilience: Are They Related?» explores the relationship between social and ecological resilience. Adger W. argues that both dimensions are interconnected and that enhancing social resilience is crucial

for effective adaptation to environmental changes, particularly during conflicts. Cutter, S. L., et al. (2008) in «A Place-based Model for Understanding Community Resilience to Natural Disasters» propose a model that emphasizes the significance of local context in assessing community resilience. This model is applicable to understanding how communities adapt to the challenges posed by warfare and displacement. Norris, F. H., et al. (2008) in «Community Resilience as a Metaphor, Theory, Set of Capacities, and Strategy for Disaster Readiness» define community resilience as a multifaceted concept. The authors highlight the importance of social support networks and collective action in fostering resilience, especially in the face of crises such as war. Schwerdtle, P. N., et al. (2018) in «Migration and Health: A Systematic Literature Review on the Health Impacts of Migration in Europe» conduct a comprehensive review of the health effects of migration. Their findings underscore the health risks associated with displacement during conflicts, which can significantly impact community resilience. Béné, C., et al. (2016) in «Resilience and Food Security: A Review of the Literature» highlight the intersection of resilience and food security. They argue that stable food systems are essential for community resilience, especially in conflict settings where resources may be scarce. Berkes, F., & Ross, H. (2013) in «Community Resilience: Toward an Integrated Approach» advocate for a holistic approach to studying community resilience. The authors emphasize that integrating social, economic, and environmental factors is critical for understanding how communities withstand and recover from the impacts of war. Aldrich, D. P. (2012) in «Building Resilience: Social Capital in Post-Disaster Recovery» explores how social capital facilitates recovery after disasters. This work is particularly relevant for understanding how communities can leverage social networks to enhance resilience during wartime.

Assessment of Community Capacity and the Concept of Resilience

The assessment of community capacity serves as a crucial indicator when developing or revising prospective development plans, especially during periods of conflict and instability, such as wartime. In formulating these plans, it is vital to consider the distribution of community capacities within the region. Specifically, it is

recommended that the number of communities classified as having low capacity should not exceed 10% of the total number of capable communities within that region.

This guideline plays a significant role in promoting a balanced approach to territorial development. By ensuring that a limited proportion of communities operate at a low capacity, it helps to create an environment where the overall progress of more capable communities is not hindered by those that may lack the necessary resources or infrastructure. Such balance is particularly important in the context of migration challenges, where an influx of displaced individuals can place additional strain on local resources and services.

In times of war, communities often face heightened vulnerabilities, and those with lower capacities may struggle to adapt to rapid demographic changes. By maintaining a threshold for low-capacity communities, regional planners and policymakers can better allocate resources, implement targeted support strategies, and foster collaboration among communities. This approach not only aids in the immediate management of migration pressures but also contributes to the long-term resilience and sustainability of all communities involved.

In addition, it is crucial to consider the establishment of optimal networks of social infrastructure and the accessibility of public services when forming capable territorial communities during times of war. The existence of a well-developed social infrastructure that effectively meets the diverse needs of the population is not only beneficial but essential for fostering stable community development. This infrastructure encompasses various services, including healthcare, education, transportation, and social support systems, all of which play a vital role in enhancing the quality of life for residents.

During wartime, the challenges faced by communities often intensify, particularly for those individuals and families directly affected by the conflict. Access to essential services becomes even more critical in these circumstances, as many residents may experience displacement, trauma, and economic hardship. Therefore, ensuring that social infrastructure is not only present but also fully functional and accessible is a prerequisite for the well-being of the community.

Developed social infrastructure can serve as a foundation for resilience, enabling communities to respond effectively to the needs of their residents. For instance, accessible healthcare facilities can provide necessary medical attention to those injured in the conflict, while educational institutions can support the continuity of learning for children amidst turmoil. Furthermore, well-established social support systems can offer psychological assistance to individuals coping with the stresses of war, thereby fostering a sense of community solidarity and resilience.

The integration of robust social infrastructure into the planning and development of territorial communities is essential. It ensures that these communities are not only capable of withstanding the immediate impacts of war but also positioned for long-term recovery and growth. By prioritizing the accessibility and effectiveness of public services, communities can enhance their overall stability and improve the quality of life for all residents, particularly those who are most vulnerable during times of crisis.

When discussing the concepts of «resilience» and «sustainable community» it is essential to recognize that interpreting resilience as «something that can be supported and protected» provides a valuable framework for analyzing these ideas, especially in the context of war and conflict. Resilience, in this sense, refers to the capacity of communities to absorb disturbances, adapt to changing conditions, and recover from setbacks while maintaining their essential functions and structures.

This understanding of resilience is deeply rooted in the principles of sustainable development, which is defined as «the balanced use of existing resources without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs». This definition underscores the importance of not only addressing immediate challenges but also ensuring that the strategies employed today do not deplete or degrade the resources available for tomorrow.

In times of crisis, such as during armed conflicts, the relevance of these concepts becomes even more pronounced. The primary goal during such challenging periods is to safeguard both current resources – such as food, water, and shelter – and future resources, which include social capital, economic opportunities, and environmental integrity. By prioritizing resilience, communities can implement strategies that enable

them to withstand shocks and stresses while also preparing for a more sustainable future.

For example, a community that invests in renewable energy sources not only addresses its immediate energy needs but also contributes to long-term sustainability by reducing reliance on finite resources. Similarly, fostering strong social networks and community ties can enhance resilience by ensuring that individuals have access to support systems during difficult times.

Ultimately, the interplay between resilience and sustainable community development is critical for navigating the complexities of wartime challenges. By embracing the idea of resilience as something that can be nurtured and fortified, communities can develop comprehensive strategies that promote both immediate recovery and long-term sustainability. This dual focus ensures that they are better equipped to face current adversities while laying the groundwork for a more stable and prosperous future.

One of the most effective ways to grasp the concept of resilience and evaluate its significance is by examining the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established under the United Nations Agenda for 2030. These goals provide a comprehensive framework that addresses a wide array of global challenges and is designed to foster sustainable development across all nations.

The SDGs encompass a range of aspirations, including the eradication of poverty and inequality, the promotion of quality education, the prevention of environmental degradation, and the creation of a prosperous, peaceful, and just world. Each of these goals is interconnected, highlighting the complex relationships between social, economic, and environmental factors that contribute to the overall well-being of communities.

In the context of war and conflict, the relevance of the SDGs becomes even more pronounced. For instance, efforts to eradicate poverty are critical in regions affected by conflict, where economic instability and displacement can lead to increased vulnerability. Ensuring access to quality education is equally vital, as education serves

as a powerful tool for empowerment and social cohesion, particularly for children and youth affected by violence.

Moreover, the goals related to environmental sustainability are particularly important in conflict zones, where resource scarcity can exacerbate tensions. By prioritizing the protection of natural resources and promoting sustainable practices, communities can mitigate some of the underlying causes of conflict and build resilience against future crises.

The overarching aim of the SDGs is to create a world that is not only prosperous but also equitable and peaceful, which is essential for fostering resilience in the face of adversity. By aligning community development efforts with these global goals, communities can cultivate the capacities necessary to withstand shocks, adapt to changing circumstances, and ultimately thrive despite the challenges posed by war and conflict.

In summary, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals serve as a vital reference point for understanding resilience. They provide a holistic approach that emphasizes the importance of addressing immediate needs while also considering long-term sustainability. This integrated perspective is crucial for developing effective strategies that support communities in navigating the complexities of wartime challenges while striving for a better future for all.

In conclusion, assessing the level of community capacity in the context of resilience and sustainable development is a crucial component for ensuring the successful functioning of communities during wartime. This assessment involves evaluating various factors, including the availability of resources, the strength of social networks, and the adaptability of local governance structures. By understanding these elements, stakeholders – including policymakers, community leaders, and humanitarian organizations – can identify the strengths and weaknesses of communities, which is essential for effective intervention.

The concepts of resilience and sustainable development provide a framework for developing strategic solutions that are not only responsive to immediate crises but also geared towards long-term growth and stability. For instance, communities that possess

a high level of resilience are better equipped to cope with the disruptions and challenges posed by war, such as population displacement, loss of livelihoods, and damage to infrastructure. By focusing on enhancing these capacities, communities can create environments that foster recovery and adaptation.

Furthermore, a deep understanding of these concepts enables the formulation of targeted strategies that address the specific needs of the population, particularly in times of heightened migration and social tension. Communities facing an influx of displaced individuals may require tailored support in areas such as housing, employment, healthcare, and education. By integrating resilience-building measures with sustainable development goals, communities can ensure that they not only meet the immediate needs of their residents but also lay the groundwork for a more equitable and prosperous future.

This holistic approach not only helps to mitigate the impacts of war but also reinforces the social fabric of communities, allowing them to emerge stronger and more united in the face of adversity. By prioritizing these elements, we can work towards creating resilient communities that are prepared to navigate the complexities of contemporary challenges while striving for a sustainable and peaceful future.

Resilience as the Foundation for Community Development in Wartime

Resilience serves as a fundamental factor in community development and is essential for establishing a developed and capable territorial community, particularly during times of war. This multifaceted concept encompasses a wide range of processes across various domains, including social, educational, cultural, economic, and ecological facets. Each of these areas plays a critical role in fostering equitable development and enhancing the overall well-being of individuals and communities.

In the social realm, resilience involves building strong networks and relationships among community members, which can provide vital support during crises. Social cohesion is crucial, as it enables individuals to come together to face challenges collectively, share resources, and support one another emotionally and practically.

From an educational perspective, resilience emphasizes the importance of ensuring access to quality education for all community members, including those affected by conflict. Education not only equips individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary for personal and professional growth but also fosters critical thinking and problem-solving abilities that are essential during turbulent times.

Culturally, resilience encourages the preservation and promotion of local traditions and identities, which can strengthen community ties and provide a sense of belonging. Cultural activities and expressions can serve as powerful tools for healing and unity, especially in the aftermath of conflict.

Economically, resilience is linked to the ability of communities to adapt to changing circumstances and recover from economic shocks. This includes diversifying local economies, supporting entrepreneurship, and creating job opportunities that can empower residents and reduce dependency on external aid.

Ecologically, resilience underscores the importance of sustainable practices that protect the environment while meeting the needs of the present population. In a globalized context, environmental preservation is critical not only for maintaining local ecosystems but also for contributing to global efforts to combat climate change and its associated risks.

In the context of Ukraine, community resilience has become particularly relevant due to the numerous challenges posed by war. Communities may operate under conditions of uncertainty and instability, requiring them to adapt to new circumstances. War creates risks that impact social ties, economic conditions, and the overall state of the community.

Among the main factors influencing community resilience, it is important to highlight both risks and elements of stability. Millions of Ukrainians have been forced to leave their homes, becoming refugees or internally displaced persons, which creates additional challenges for local communities. It is crucial to investigate how these changes affect social structures, economic conditions, and access to basic services.

Communities affected by war require effective strategies to support their resilience. This includes strengthening social cohesion, developing infrastructure, and

ensuring access to essential services. Active participation of all community members in decision-making processes fosters trust and cooperation, which is critical for overcoming challenges.

Thus, community resilience in wartime becomes not only a matter of survival but also a necessary condition for further development. Developing policies that consider the specifics of local conditions and needs is essential for supporting communities in their quest for stability and prosperity, especially in the context of migration risks and challenges.

Challenges of Community Development in Wartime

Communities can either thrive and progress toward a brighter future or find themselves operating in a state of turbulence, uncertainty, and instability. This duality is particularly pertinent in the context of the ongoing war in Ukraine, where the repercussions of conflict profoundly affect the functioning and dynamics of local communities.

The war has created a complex landscape of challenges that compel Ukrainian communities to navigate new realities. As the conflict unfolds, many individuals and families have been displaced, leading to significant migration both within the country and across its borders. This sudden influx of displaced persons places additional pressure on local resources and services, requiring communities to adapt quickly to meet the needs of both newcomers and long-standing residents.

In this environment of uncertainty, communities are forced to reassess their capabilities and strategies for survival. They must find ways to address immediate humanitarian needs, such as housing, food security, and healthcare, while also considering the long-term implications of these changes. The ability to adapt to such challenges is a critical indicator of resilience, as communities strive to maintain social cohesion and minimize disruption to their everyday lives.

Moreover, the ongoing conflict has the potential to exacerbate existing inequalities and social tensions within communities. Those already vulnerable may face heightened risks, and the additional strain on local infrastructures can challenge the capacity of communities to function effectively. As such, community leaders and

policymakers must prioritize inclusive approaches that ensure all voices are heard and that support systems are strengthened.

As communities grapple with a persistent sense of anxiety and uncertainty regarding their future, it becomes increasingly essential to identify both the risks associated with migration and the stability factors that exist within these communities. The ongoing war creates a unique set of circumstances that challenge traditional ways of living and functioning, forcing communities to confront the complexities of survival in an ever-changing environment.

In this context, the risks related to migration are multifaceted. Displacement often leads to increased competition for limited resources, such as housing, healthcare, and employment opportunities. This can strain local infrastructures and social services, potentially exacerbating tensions between newcomers and long-term residents. Communities may also face challenges related to cultural integration, as differing backgrounds and experiences can lead to misunderstandings and conflict if not addressed thoughtfully.

At the same time, it is crucial to recognize the stability factors that can help communities weather these challenges. Strong social networks, for instance, play a vital role in fostering a sense of belonging and support among residents, whether they are long-standing members of the community or newly displaced individuals. Effective communication and collaboration among community leaders, local organizations, and residents are also essential for creating inclusive environments that promote understanding and cooperation.

Moreover, the resilience of a community can be bolstered by its ability to mobilize resources and develop adaptive strategies. This includes leveraging local assets, such as skills, knowledge, and community spaces, to create opportunities for engagement and support. By fostering a culture of inclusivity and solidarity, communities can enhance their capacity to cope with the pressures of migration and conflict while ensuring that the needs of all residents are met.

Millions of Ukrainians have been compelled to leave their homes due to the ongoing conflict, resulting in a significant refugee crisis. Many individuals become

refugees when they cross national borders to seek safety in other countries, while others are classified as internally displaced persons (IDPs) when they relocate to relatively peaceful cities and villages within Ukraine itself. This widespread movement of people has profound implications not just for the demographic landscape but also for the social fabric of the communities that receive these newcomers.

The migration processes initiated by the war have the potential to alter the demographic situation in various ways. Communities that absorb large numbers of refugees or IDPs may experience shifts in population density, age distribution, and cultural diversity. These changes can strain local resources, such as housing, healthcare, and educational facilities, leading to increased competition for these essential services. As a result, it becomes imperative for local authorities and community organizations to assess and respond to these new demands effectively.

Moreover, the integration of newcomers into existing communities presents additional challenges that need to be addressed. Refugees and IDPs often arrive with specific needs, including access to shelter, food, healthcare, and employment opportunities. It is critical for communities to develop strategies that not only meet these immediate needs but also facilitate long-term integration. This could involve providing language and vocational training, connecting individuals with job opportunities, and offering support services that help them navigate their new environment.

Fostering social cohesion is another vital aspect of this integration process. The arrival of newcomers can sometimes lead to tensions between long-standing residents and migrants, especially if there are perceived competition for resources or differences in cultural backgrounds. Therefore, initiatives that promote dialogue, understanding, and collaboration among community members are essential. Community-building activities, cultural exchanges, and joint projects can help bridge gaps and create a sense of unity among diverse populations.

In this context, it is essential to devise comprehensive strategies that will enable communities to adapt to the new conditions imposed by the influx of displaced individuals while simultaneously strengthening their resilience. The challenges

presented by such significant demographic shifts necessitate a proactive and multifaceted approach to community development.

One crucial aspect of these strategies may involve the establishment of tailored social support programs specifically designed to address the unique needs of displaced individuals. These programs could encompass a range of services, including mental health support, legal assistance, and access to education and job training. By providing targeted resources, communities can help displaced individuals navigate the complexities of their new environment, thereby facilitating a smoother transition and integration process.

Additionally, the development of infrastructure that accommodates these changes is vital. This includes not only physical infrastructure, such as housing and transportation systems, but also social infrastructure that encourages community engagement and interaction. For instance, creating community centers that serve as hubs for information, resources, and social gatherings can foster connections among residents, both new and longstanding. Improved public transport can enhance mobility and access to essential services, making it easier for displaced individuals to seek employment and participate in community life.

Furthermore, enhancing social ties among diverse population groups is critical for fostering a sense of belonging and unity. Initiatives that promote cultural exchange, dialogue, and collaboration can help bridge divides and cultivate mutual understanding among residents. Community events, workshops, and joint projects can serve as platforms for building relationships and celebrating diversity, ultimately strengthening the social fabric of the community.

A resilient community is one that can withstand challenges, adapt to changes, and thrive despite adversity. Through thoughtful planning and inclusive practices, communities can emerge from these difficult times stronger and more united, paving the way for a more sustainable and harmonious future for all residents.

Thus, the challenges confronted by Ukrainian communities during wartime necessitate a comprehensive and multifaceted approach to their development and support. The impact of conflict on these communities is profound, affecting not only

the physical landscape but also the social, economic, and psychological well-being of their residents. In order to navigate these complexities effectively, it is essential to adopt strategies that consider both the immediate needs of those affected and the long-term goals of community resilience.

A fundamental aspect of this comprehensive approach is the need to understand the migration risks associated with the conflict. This includes recognizing the vulnerabilities faced by displaced individuals, such as limited access to essential services, potential social isolation, and the challenges of integrating into new communities. By identifying these risks, stakeholders can develop targeted interventions that address the specific needs of migrants, facilitating their transition and enhancing their ability to contribute meaningfully to the community.

Equally important is the assessment of community stability factors. Understanding what makes a community resilient – such as strong social networks, effective local governance, and access to resources – provides a foundation for building strategies that promote stability and growth. Communities that possess these stability factors are better equipped to respond to the challenges posed by war and migration, as they can mobilize resources, foster collaboration, and maintain social cohesion.

By integrating insights on migration risks and community stability into the planning process, policymakers and community leaders can formulate effective solutions that not only address the immediate impacts of the crisis but also lay the groundwork for sustainable development. This could involve creating programs that enhance social support systems, investing in infrastructure that meets the needs of both newcomers and existing residents, and fostering initiatives that promote dialogue and collaboration among diverse population groups.

Research on Resilience and Risks in Community Development During Wartime

The study of resilience and risk factors in community development is an important task that becomes particularly relevant in times of war. In a situation of uncertainty, instability, and anxious anticipation of the future, communities face numerous challenges that require a comprehensive approach to their development.

Community resilience defines its ability not only to endure difficulties but also to adapt to new conditions while preserving its identity and the quality of life of its residents. In wartime, when fundamental institutions and mechanisms of development may be disrupted, it is crucial to understand which factors influence this resilience.

According to Béné, C., et al. (2016), there is a connection between resilience and food security. The researchers note that resilience not only means recovery after a crisis but also includes the ability to adapt to new conditions. For communities facing the consequences of war, ensuring food security becomes critically important, as conflicts can significantly disrupt access to food and resources. Conflicts often lead to disruptions in supply chains, which directly impacts the availability of food. This can result in not only physical hunger but also social tensions that further exacerbate the situation.

Community resilience in the context of war means not only the ability to recover from crisis events but also the readiness to adapt to new realities. Communities that can adjust their food systems and resources to changes can mitigate risks associated with food security. This includes developing local agriculture, creating food reserves, and collaborating with humanitarian organizations to secure necessary resources. Thus, the connection between resilience and food security, as discussed by the authors, is crucial for understanding how communities can cope with the challenges that arise during wartime. Investing in food security and adaptive strategies is essential for ensuring the resilience and development of communities experiencing conflict.

Berkes, F., & Ross, H. (2013) emphasize the need for an integrated approach to community development that takes into account environmental, social, and economic aspects. In times of war, this approach is particularly important, as various factors interact and influence the community's ability to recover. Research shows that community resilience can be strengthened through collaboration and knowledge sharing among different sectors.

War typically leads to significant changes in the environmental, social, and economic landscape, which require an integrated approach to effectively address the issues. The integration of various aspects of development, such as environmental

sustainability, social cohesion, and economic stability, enables communities to better cope with the consequences of conflicts. For example, environmental aspects may include the restoration of natural resources that have been affected by war, while social aspects may focus on supporting local communities and strengthening social ties.

Collaboration among various sectors – governmental, private, non-governmental, and local communities – is critically important for successful recovery. The exchange of knowledge and experience among these sectors can lead to more effective solutions and strategies that address the specific needs of the community.

Thus, the concept of an integrated approach is key to understanding how communities can adapt to the challenges of war and migration. It emphasizes the necessity of joint efforts and collaboration to ensure resilience and development of the community in times of crisis.

Cutter, S. L., et al. (2008) propose a model that takes into account local characteristics to understand community resilience to natural disasters. The researchers argue that it is important to consider social, economic, and environmental factors in the context of local conditions. This approach can be applied to analyze the risks and challenges faced by communities during wartime, including issues of migration and recovery. War, like natural disasters, can have a profound impact on communities, and a model that considers local specifics becomes particularly relevant.

Considering social, economic, and environmental factors in the context of a specific community allows for a better understanding of how different elements interact and influence the community's ability to recover. For example, social ties can aid in mobilizing resources during crises, while economic conditions can impact opportunities for the recovery of businesses and infrastructure.

This approach is also significant for analyzing migration issues, as war can lead to mass population displacement. Knowledge of local conditions can assist in developing strategies for integrating refugees and meeting their needs. This underscores the necessity of a thorough analysis of local conditions to create effective strategies for development and recovery in times of crisis.

Norris, F. H., et al. (2008) propose the concept of community resilience as a metaphor, theory, and strategy for disaster preparedness. They define community resilience as a set of capabilities that enable adaptation to change and enhance resistance to future risks. This concept can be useful for analyzing how communities can prepare for challenges related to war and migration by developing their internal resources and capacities. Norris and his colleagues emphasize that resilience is not a static concept but a dynamic set of capabilities that communities can develop to address challenges.

In the context of war, when communities may experience significant changes in their social, economic, and environmental surroundings, it is important for them to have the capacity to adapt. This can include developing local resources, enhancing emergency preparedness, and educating the population. Community resilience means not only the ability to endure a crisis but also the capacity to recover and emerge stronger as a result.

The concept of resilience is also highly significant for analyzing risks associated with migration. Communities that actively work on developing their internal resources may be better prepared to receive refugees and integrate them into the local environment. This not only helps reduce social tensions but also contributes to strengthening social ties within the community itself. The findings derived from this research underscore the necessity of investing in the development of internal resources and capacities to ensure resilience and prosperity in times of crisis.

Schwerdtle, P. N., et al. (2018) investigate the impact of migration on health in Europe. They point out that migrants may face various challenges in accessing healthcare services, which can worsen their health and well-being. In times of war, these issues may be exacerbated, as migrants often encounter additional risks such as psychological stress related to conflict.

This study highlights the serious challenges that migrants face in times of war, particularly regarding access to healthcare services. Migrants may not only experience difficulties navigating the healthcare system of a new country but also encounter

barriers such as language difficulties, legal issues, and a lack of information about available services.

During conflicts, these challenges become even more pressing, as war can lead to increased demand for medical assistance due to injuries, infectious diseases, and mental health disorders. The psychological stress associated with experiencing war can result in serious health issues, such as anxiety and depression, which, in turn, worsen the overall well-being of migrants.

Understanding these issues is critically important for developing policies and programs that support the integration of migrants into new communities. This may include ensuring access to medical services, psychological support, and informational campaigns that help migrants better adapt to new conditions. A comprehensive approach to managing migrant issues in the context of war is essential for ensuring resilience and community development in crisis situations.

The report «The architecture of help. Multilevel governance of the humanitarian crisis caused by the Russian aggression on Ukraine on the examples of activities in the Lubelskie Voivodeship (PL) and the Volyn Oblast (UA)» examines how multilevel governance affects the humanitarian crisis triggered by Russia's aggression against Ukraine. The study shows how effective coordination between local and international organizations can enhance assistance for refugees and affected communities. This is crucial for community development, as proper governance can provide the necessary resources and support for recovery.

The focus of the report's analysis is the importance of multilevel governance in the context of humanitarian crises arising from military conflicts, such as the war in Ukraine. Coordination among local, regional, and national authorities, as well as international organizations, is critically important for effectively responding to the needs of refugees and affected individuals.

The Lubelskie Voivodeship and Volyn Oblast serve as examples of how different levels of governance can interact to provide support and distribute resources for those affected by conflict. This includes not only delivering humanitarian aid but

also developing integration programs for refugees, which contribute to social cohesion and economic recovery.

In wartime conditions, when migration flows can significantly increase, it is important for communities to be able to quickly adapt and respond to new challenges. Multilevel governance allows for the consideration of local needs and resources, making assistance strategies more effective. Thus, the concept of "architecture of help" is key to understanding how communities can organize their activities in response to the challenges associated with war and migration risks. This highlights the necessity of integrating efforts at various levels to ensure resilience and development in crisis situations.

War brings numerous risks that can significantly impact community development. These include economic risks, such as a decline in financial resources, damage to infrastructure, and a decrease in employment levels, which lead to exacerbated social issues. Social risks manifest in increased anxiety and stress among residents, reduced social cohesion, and migration processes that can result in divisions within society. Environmental threats are also significant, as war can trigger ecological disasters that negatively affect natural resources, which in turn impacts the quality of life for residents.

In conditions of uncertainty, it is important to ensure progressive and sustainable community development. This involves developing adaptive strategies that allow the community to quickly adjust to changes, including engaging residents in the decision-making process. Social cohesion is critically important, and fostering dialogue between residents and authorities encourages collective action and strengthens trust. Infrastructure investments, which include allocating resources for the restoration and modernization of infrastructure, enhance the quality of life and create new opportunities for economic development.

Risk management becomes a critically important aspect in wartime, including the identification of risks through the analysis of potential threats to the community and their impact on daily life. Developing response plans involves creating clear strategies for rapid reaction to crisis situations, while ongoing monitoring of the

situation allows for the adaptation of development strategies according to changes in the environment. It is important not only to respond to challenges but also to proactively shape strategies that help communities adapt to changes and preserve their identity. Engaging residents in this process is key to successful development and strengthening the community in wartime conditions.

The impact of wartime conditions on community resilience factors

Social resilience is defined as the ability of communities to adapt to external stresses and changes, such as war or natural disasters. During conflicts, communities must rely on their social connections and resources for recovery and development (Adger, W. N. (2000)). Conflicts create numerous challenges for communities, including the loss of resources, destruction of infrastructure, and emigration of the population. Social resilience becomes critically important, as communities with strong social networks are able to adapt more quickly to changes and overcome the consequences of war.

By relying on their internal resources, communities can provide support to one another, facilitating recovery and development in situations where external assistance may be limited. This is especially relevant in circumstances where migration leads to population dispersion and a decrease in the workforce. Strengthening social ties and community development are crucial for maintaining resilience, enabling communities not only to survive but also to recover after conflicts, which in turn forms the foundation for their further development.

In this case, it is important to emphasize that the concept of «social resilience» is key to understanding how communities can cope with the risks and challenges associated with war and migration. This highlights the need to support social integration and community development to ensure their resilience and capacity for recovery.

Aldrich, D. P. (2012) defines social capital as a determinant of resilient communities. Social capital plays a key role in the recovery of communities after disasters. He explains that social networks enable communities to recover more quickly by providing access to information, resources, and support. In the context of war, this

means that communities with strong social ties can better cope with challenges such as migration and resource loss. Social capital, which includes trust, mutual assistance, and active social networks, becomes an important tool for communities experiencing a crisis.

During wartime, communities often face numerous challenges, including mass migration, infrastructure destruction, and loss of economic resources. In such conditions, social ties become a source of support and information, enabling communities not only to survive but also to organize recovery efforts. Communities with strong social networks are able to mobilize resources more quickly, coordinate assistance, and share information about available resources. This enhances their resilience to external risks and helps maintain social cohesion, which is critically important for development after conflicts.

Thus, the concept of social capital discussed by D. Aldrich is highly significant for understanding how communities can cope with the risks and challenges associated with war and migration. This emphasizes the necessity of investing in social ties and community engagement to ensure their resilience and capacity for recovery.

In the context of war, where resource distribution can be complicated, strong social ties can facilitate quicker recovery and reduce risks associated with migration. Social capital, which includes trust and interaction among community members, is fundamental for rapid recovery after crises. In wartime, where resources may be limited, it is these social connections that enable communities to mobilize available resources and support one another.

When communities have strong social networks, they can coordinate their actions more effectively, share information and resources, which is especially important in conditions of uncertainty and stress that accompany conflicts. This can contribute not only to physical recovery but also to psychological support, which is critical during wartime.

Reducing migration-related risks is also an important aspect. Communities that actively support their members can better manage potential influxes of refugees by facilitating integration and addressing their needs. Accordingly, investing in social

capital is vital for community development during war. This enables them not only to recover more quickly but also to strengthen communities, which is necessary for their resilience and development in times of crisis.

The impact of wartime conditions on community resilience factors differs significantly from that in peacetime. In peaceful periods, the dominant factor of resilience is the level of community well-being, whereas during war, successful communities are those that demonstrate organization and cohesion around the idea of achieving victory and resisting aggression. In such conditions, the level of civic activity and participation becomes the defining factor of community resilience.

In peaceful conditions, community resilience is often measured by economic well-being, accessibility of social services, and the levels of education and health among residents. This means that communities with stable financial resources and developed infrastructure can better cope with challenges and provide a high quality of life for their residents.

During wartime, the focus shifts, and communities that are most organized and cohesive can unite their efforts around a common goal – victory. During this period, the level of civic activity and participation becomes crucial for maintaining social cohesion and resilience.

In wartime conditions, residents' participation in volunteer initiatives, organizing support for the military and those affected, as well as active involvement in decision-making, become synonymous with community resilience. Research conducted by analytical centers in Ukraine and the Volyn region, particularly the study by the «Volyn Analytical Center» shows an unprecedented level of civic activity during the war. At the beginning of the conflict, engagement reached 82%, and one year into the full-scale conflict, it remained high at 75%. These results indicate that, despite some fatigue from the war and a decline in trust in volunteer initiatives, civic activity remains strong.

Factors of community resilience in the context of migration policy to support internally displaced persons

In the context of implementing migration policies designed to assist forcibly displaced individuals, it is crucial to examine the various aspects that influence

community resilience. These factors play a significant role not only in supporting the needs of displaced persons but also in stimulating the broader development of local communities.

First and foremost, effective migration policies must prioritize the integration of displaced individuals into existing communities. This involves understanding the specific needs of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and providing tailored support that addresses those needs. Such support may include access to essential services like healthcare, education, housing, and employment opportunities. By ensuring that these basic needs are met, migration policies can help individuals rebuild their lives and contribute positively to their new communities.

Moreover, fostering social connections between displaced individuals and local residents is vital for enhancing community resilience. Initiatives that promote cultural exchange, community events, and collaborative projects can help bridge gaps between different population groups. These interactions not only facilitate the integration of newcomers but also enrich the social fabric of the community as a whole, fostering understanding and cooperation.

Additionally, the presence of strong local governance and community organizations can significantly bolster resilience. These entities are often best positioned to identify the unique challenges and opportunities within their communities. By engaging local leaders and organizations in the planning and implementation of migration policies, stakeholders can ensure that solutions are context-specific, sustainable, and supportive of both displaced individuals and long-standing residents.

Economic considerations also play a crucial role in the resilience of communities facing an influx of migrants. Policies that promote local economic development can create job opportunities for both newcomers and existing residents, thereby reducing competition for resources and fostering a sense of shared purpose. Supporting local businesses and encouraging entrepreneurship among displaced individuals can further stimulate economic growth and stability.

One of the most noticeable consequences of the arrival of forcibly displaced individuals is the mobilization of local populations to provide assistance to those in need. Communities that welcome new residents often experience a heightened sense of cohesion, as local residents come together to address shared challenges and support one another. This collective response can manifest in a variety of ways, including the organization of volunteer initiatives, the collection of humanitarian aid, and the provision of social services.

For instance, many communities have established volunteer networks that focus on helping displaced individuals navigate their new environments. These networks may coordinate efforts to distribute food, clothing, and essential supplies, ensuring that newcomers have access to the resources they require. Volunteers often play a crucial role in creating welcoming atmospheres, helping to ease the transition for those who have experienced trauma and dislocation.

Furthermore, community-driven initiatives often include fundraising campaigns and drives to gather humanitarian aid, which can be distributed to displaced individuals and families. Such efforts not only meet immediate needs but also foster a sense of solidarity among community members. As residents contribute their time, resources, and skills, they strengthen their social bonds, creating a more resilient and interconnected community.

In addition to direct assistance, the engagement of local populations in supporting displaced individuals can lead to the enhancement of social services within the community. For example, local organizations may expand their programs to include language training, job placement services, and mental health support specifically tailored to the needs of newcomers. This not only benefits the displaced individuals but also enriches the community as a whole by promoting inclusivity and diversity.

Moreover, this increased community engagement can have lasting positive effects on social cohesion. As residents work together to address common challenges, they cultivate a sense of shared purpose and mutual respect. This collaborative spirit can help to mitigate potential tensions that may arise from the arrival of newcomers, fostering an environment where all residents feel valued and supported.

Another important aspect to consider is the contribution that forcibly displaced individuals make to the local budget through their employment and economic activities. Many of these individuals possess valuable professional skills and are eager to work, which not only helps meet their personal needs but also positively impacts the financial resources of local communities. By integrating into the workforce, displaced persons can stimulate economic growth and enhance the overall well-being of the region.

When displaced individuals enter the job market, they bring a diverse array of skills and experiences that can benefit local businesses and organizations. Their willingness to work can help fill gaps in the labor market, particularly in sectors facing labor shortages. This can be particularly beneficial in areas such as healthcare, construction, education, and hospitality, where the demand for skilled labor may exceed the local supply.

As these individuals gain employment, they contribute to the local economy through their spending on goods and services. This increased economic activity can lead to greater demand for local businesses, potentially resulting in job creation and further economic development. In turn, the enhanced economic vitality of the community can lead to increased tax revenues, which can be reinvested into public services and infrastructure, benefiting all residents.

Moreover, the integration of displaced individuals into the local workforce can lead to higher employment levels within the community. As they secure jobs and become financially stable, they are better positioned to support their families and participate in community life. This not only improves their quality of life but also fosters a sense of belonging and investment in the community's future.

Furthermore, the presence of a diverse workforce can lead to innovation and creativity within local businesses. Different perspectives and experiences can inspire new ideas and approaches, enhancing productivity and competitiveness. This diversity can also contribute to a more dynamic and resilient local economy, better equipped to adapt to changing circumstances and challenges.

In the context of war, many businesses are compelled to relocate their operations to safer regions, and this process of business relocation can serve as a significant factor for community development. When companies move to these areas, they bring with them not only job opportunities but also vital investments that can stimulate local economies. This influx of new businesses not only contributes to economic growth but also provides fresh opportunities for local residents, enhancing their livelihoods and quality of life.

The arrival of new companies can lead to a variety of positive outcomes for the community. First and foremost, the creation of jobs is one of the most immediate benefits. As businesses establish themselves in the area, they require a workforce to operate, which can lead to increased employment rates. This is particularly important in regions that may have experienced economic downturns or job losses due to the conflict. New employment opportunities can help to reduce unemployment rates and provide stability for families.

Additionally, the investments made by these relocating businesses can have a ripple effect on the community. These investments often lead to improvements in local infrastructure, such as roads, utilities, and public services, as businesses require reliable facilities to operate efficiently. Enhanced infrastructure not only benefits the new companies but also improves the overall quality of life for all residents, making the area more attractive for further investment and development.

Communities that successfully create favorable conditions for business operations are particularly well-positioned to attract new entrepreneurs. Factors such as supportive local governance, access to resources, and a welcoming business environment can make a significant difference in the decision-making process of companies considering relocation. By offering incentives, such as tax breaks or grants, and by ensuring a streamlined regulatory process, local authorities can encourage businesses to set up shop in their regions.

Moreover, the presence of new businesses can foster a spirit of entrepreneurship within the community. As residents witness the establishment of successful companies,

they may be inspired to start their own ventures. This entrepreneurial culture can lead to innovation, increased competition, and a more dynamic local economy.

One of the most notable effects of migration is the mobilization of the local population to assist newcomers. As communities welcome displaced individuals, local residents often come together to provide support, fostering a sense of solidarity and cooperation. This grassroots mobilization can lead to initiatives that not only meet the immediate needs of displaced persons – such as food, shelter, and healthcare – but also strengthen social ties within the community. By working collaboratively, community members develop a shared purpose that enhances social cohesion and resilience.

Moreover, the contributions of displaced individuals to the local budget through their labor and economic activities represent another vital element of community resilience. Many of these individuals possess valuable skills and expertise, enabling them to enter the workforce and contribute to the local economy. As they secure employment, they generate income that supports local businesses and increases tax revenues. This influx of resources can be reinvested into community services and infrastructure, ultimately benefiting all residents and promoting sustainable development.

Additionally, the relocation of businesses to safer regions during times of conflict can create significant opportunities for community growth. As new companies establish themselves in these areas, they bring jobs, investments, and innovations that can stimulate economic activity. Communities that successfully foster a supportive business environment can attract new entrepreneurs and enhance local infrastructure, leading to a dynamic and resilient economy.

The successful integration of forcibly displaced individuals not only aids their adaptation to new circumstances but also plays a crucial role in the overall development of territorial communities. By embracing newcomers and facilitating their participation in community life, localities can create inclusive environments that harness the diverse skills and perspectives of all residents. This integration process not only supports the well-being of displaced individuals but also strengthens community bonds, enhances social capital, and builds resilience in the face of adversity.

In summary, the various factors influencing community resilience in the context of migration policy implementation highlight the interconnected nature of social, economic, and infrastructural elements. The positive effects of migration – through local mobilization, economic contributions, and business relocation – create valuable opportunities for development and fortification of communities. By prioritizing successful integration strategies, communities can enhance their resilience and ensure a brighter future, even during challenging times.

Risk factors for the community in the context of implementing migration policy to support internally displaced persons

In the process of implementing migration policies aimed at assisting forcibly displaced individuals, it is essential to consider the risk factors that may negatively impact the development of communities. These factors require particular attention, as they have the potential to create tension and conflict not only among the displaced individuals themselves but also between them and the local population.

One of the primary risk factors is the strain on local resources and services that can occur when a large number of displaced individuals arrive in a community. This influx may overwhelm existing infrastructure, such as healthcare facilities, schools, and housing, leading to competition for limited resources. Local residents may feel that their needs are being sidelined as newcomers receive assistance, which can foster resentment and friction. Addressing this imbalance is critical to maintaining social harmony and ensuring that both displaced individuals and long-standing residents have access to necessary services.

Another significant risk factor is the potential for cultural misunderstandings and social tensions. Displaced individuals often come from diverse backgrounds with different customs, traditions, and languages. These differences can lead to misconceptions and conflicts if not managed properly. Local communities may struggle to welcome newcomers fully, and displaced individuals may feel isolated or marginalized. Promoting intercultural dialogue and community-building activities can help bridge these gaps, fostering mutual understanding and respect.

Economic competition can also emerge as a risk factor, particularly in times of limited job availability. Local residents may perceive newcomers as competitors for jobs, which can exacerbate feelings of insecurity and frustration. This situation can be particularly tense in regions experiencing high unemployment rates or economic downturns. Implementing inclusive economic policies that benefit both displaced individuals and local residents is essential for mitigating these concerns. By creating job opportunities and promoting entrepreneurship, communities can foster a sense of shared purpose and reduce competition-related tensions.

Furthermore, the psychological impacts of war and displacement can influence community dynamics. Both displaced individuals and local residents may experience trauma, anxiety, and stress due to the ongoing conflict and its consequences. These emotional challenges can complicate interactions and relationships, making it more difficult for communities to come together. Providing mental health support and community resources can help address these issues, promoting healing and resilience among all residents.

One of the primary challenges faced by communities is the issue of accommodating internally displaced persons (IDPs). The sudden influx of individuals who have been forced to leave their homes can create significant stress on local systems and resources. Key difficulties include a lack of available housing, inadequate infrastructure, and limited resources, all of which can complicate the process of integrating new residents into the community.

The shortage of housing is often one of the most pressing issues. Many communities may not have sufficient housing stock to accommodate a sudden increase in population. Existing residents may struggle with rising rents and housing shortages, leading to frustration and tension. The competition for available housing can create an environment of stress, as both newcomers and long-standing residents vie for limited options. This situation can exacerbate feelings of insecurity and dissatisfaction among local inhabitants, particularly if they perceive that their own needs are being overlooked in favor of newcomers.

In addition to housing shortages, the infrastructure in many communities may be ill-equipped to handle a rapid population surge. Essential services such as healthcare, education, and transportation may become overwhelmed, leading to longer wait times and reduced quality of service. Schools may experience overcrowding, making it difficult to provide adequate education for both IDP children and local students. Similarly, healthcare facilities may struggle to meet the increased demand, which can compromise the health and well-being of all residents.

Limited resources also present a significant barrier to successful integration. Financial constraints may hinder local governments from adequately supporting both displaced individuals and existing residents. This scarcity can lead to competition for social services, with both groups feeling that their needs are not being sufficiently addressed. The perceived inequality in the distribution of resources can further fuel resentment and conflict within the community.

Moreover, communities often find themselves unprepared for the rapid demographic changes that come with an influx of IDPs. Local authorities may lack the necessary plans and strategies to effectively manage such situations, leading to reactive rather than proactive responses. This lack of preparedness can contribute to social tension, as locals may feel overwhelmed by the changes and uncertain about their future.

The second significant issue is the difficulties faced by forcibly displaced individuals in adapting to and integrating into life under new conditions. Many of these individuals have experienced traumatic events, which complicates their social inclusion and overall adjustment to their new environments.

The trauma associated with displacement can manifest in various ways, affecting both mental and emotional well-being. Individuals may struggle with anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), which can hinder their ability to engage with their new surroundings and build meaningful connections with others. The psychological scars left by their experiences can create barriers to forming relationships with local residents, making it challenging for them to feel a sense of belonging in their new communities.

Moreover, the process of adapting to a new culture, language, and social norms can be daunting. For many displaced individuals, the transition involves not only physical relocation but also a significant cultural shift. They may encounter unfamiliar customs, practices, and values that can feel overwhelming. Language barriers can further exacerbate these challenges, as effective communication is crucial for building relationships, accessing services, and participating fully in community life. Without language proficiency, newcomers may feel isolated and excluded from social interactions and opportunities.

The lack of social networks is another critical factor in the integration process. Many displaced persons arrive in their new communities without the support of family or friends, leaving them to navigate their new reality alone. This absence of a support system can make it difficult for them to access essential resources, such as housing, employment, and healthcare. Building new connections takes time and effort, and the initial period of isolation can lead to feelings of loneliness and despair.

Additionally, the stigma or misconceptions surrounding displaced individuals can further hinder their integration. Local residents may harbor biases or fears about newcomers, perceiving them as competition for jobs or resources, or viewing them through the lens of media portrayals that may not accurately reflect their reality. These attitudes can create a hostile environment, making it even harder for displaced individuals to feel accepted and welcomed.

To address these challenges, it is essential for communities to implement targeted support programs that facilitate the integration of displaced individuals. Such initiatives may include language and vocational training, mental health support, and community-building activities that promote interaction between newcomers and local residents. By fostering an inclusive environment and providing the necessary resources, communities can help displaced individuals overcome the barriers to adaptation and integration, enabling them to rebuild their lives and contribute to the social and economic fabric of their new home.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) often encounter a range of barriers that hinder their ability to integrate into their new environments. Among the most

significant obstacles are language difficulties, a lack of social connections, and insufficient information about the opportunities available in their new locality. These challenges can lead to feelings of alienation and isolation, which can severely impact their psychological and emotional well-being.

Language barriers are one of the foremost challenges faced by many IDPs. For those who have relocated to areas where the predominant language differs from their own, communication can become a significant hurdle. This lack of proficiency not only complicates everyday interactions but also limits access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and employment. When individuals are unable to effectively communicate their needs or understand the information provided to them, it can exacerbate their feelings of frustration and helplessness.

In addition to language difficulties, the absence of social connections can contribute to a sense of isolation. Many IDPs arrive in their new communities without established support networks, such as family, friends, or familiar acquaintances. This lack of social ties can make it challenging for them to navigate their new environment, seek assistance, or find companionship. The initial period of displacement often leaves individuals feeling alone, which can lead to increased anxiety and depression. Establishing new relationships takes time, and the difficulty in forming connections can intensify feelings of loneliness.

Furthermore, insufficient information about available resources and opportunities can leave IDPs feeling lost and unsupported. Many individuals may not be aware of the services tailored to assist them in their new settings, such as job training programs, mental health resources, or community events designed to foster integration. Without access to this vital information, IDPs may struggle to find employment, secure housing, or engage with local community life. This lack of awareness can further entrench their feelings of alienation, as they may perceive their situation as overwhelming and devoid of solutions.

The cumulative effects of these barriers can lead to significant negative consequences for the mental and emotional health of IDPs. The stress of navigating a new environment without adequate support can result in feelings of despair and

hopelessness. Additionally, prolonged isolation can exacerbate existing mental health issues, making it even more difficult for individuals to adapt and thrive in their new circumstances.

To address these challenges, it is critical for communities and local authorities to implement comprehensive support systems aimed at facilitating the integration of IDPs. This could include language classes, social events that encourage interaction between newcomers and local residents, and information campaigns to raise awareness about available resources. By creating an inclusive environment and providing the necessary assistance, communities can help IDPs overcome these barriers, ultimately improving their mental well-being and fostering a sense of belonging.

Conflicts between forcibly displaced individuals and the local population can arise from the psychological and emotional states of people who have experienced the trauma of war. The constant stress and anxiety caused by the ongoing conflict leave deep marks on everyone in affected regions, including both displaced individuals and long-standing residents.

For many displaced persons, the experience of war is not just a physical relocation; it encompasses profound emotional upheaval. Having fled their homes, they may carry with them the weight of trauma, loss, and uncertainty about the future. This emotional burden can manifest in various ways, including heightened anxiety, depression, and feelings of helplessness. As these individuals attempt to adapt to their new surroundings, the residual effects of their experiences can lead to difficulties in interactions with the local population.

Similarly, local residents who have endured the stresses of war may also find themselves dealing with their own emotional challenges. The ongoing conflict can create a pervasive atmosphere of fear, uncertainty, and frustration. Residents may be grappling with their own losses – whether it be the loss of loved ones, the destruction of property, or the disruption of daily life. This shared but different experience of trauma can shape local perceptions of displaced individuals, sometimes resulting in misunderstandings or negative assumptions.

The interplay of these emotional states can create a fertile ground for conflict. For instance, local residents may feel threatened by the sudden influx of newcomers, perceiving them as competitors for limited resources such as jobs, housing, and social services. This perception can lead to resentment, especially if local populations believe that their needs are being overlooked in favor of displaced individuals. Conversely, displaced persons may feel marginalized or unwelcome, exacerbating their feelings of isolation and contributing to tensions.

Moreover, the psychological impact of war can affect communication and social dynamics. Misunderstandings and mistrust may arise, as individuals on both sides struggle to cope with their emotional states. This can result in a cycle of conflict where negative interactions reinforce stereotypes and further entrench divisions.

To mitigate these tensions, it is essential for communities to prioritize mental health support and promote initiatives aimed at fostering understanding and empathy between displaced persons and local residents. Programs that facilitate dialogue, community-building activities, and shared experiences can help bridge the gap between different groups. Creating spaces for interaction and collaboration can foster a sense of mutual support, allowing both displaced individuals and local residents to understand each other's experiences and challenges better.

«Internally displaced persons often arrive in new communities with the expectation of receiving ongoing support and assistance from local authorities and organizations. Conversely, local residents may anticipate that IDPs will strive for self-sufficiency and integration into the local workforce. This divergence in expectations can lead to significant tensions, especially if either group feels that their needs are being overlooked. Such situations often create an environment where misunderstandings flourish, further complicating the integration process» [364].

An increase in anxiety can often be accompanied by a rise in aggression and conflict. In such circumstances, it is crucial to consider the emotional landscape of both parties involved in order to prevent the escalation of conflicts.

When individuals experience heightened anxiety, their ability to respond calmly and rationally may be compromised. This stress can lead to irritability and a lower

tolerance for frustration, which in turn can manifest as aggressive behavior. For both forcibly displaced individuals and local residents, the pressures of their circumstances can make interactions fraught with tension. As each group grapples with its own set of challenges, misunderstandings can easily arise, leading to confrontations that might not have occurred under more stable conditions.

Moreover, the emotional background of both displaced persons and local community members plays a significant role in shaping their interactions. Displaced individuals, having endured trauma and loss, may approach new situations with suspicion or defensiveness. This can be further exacerbated by their feelings of vulnerability and uncertainty about their future. Similarly, local residents, who may be dealing with their own stressors related to the conflict, might react to newcomers with skepticism or hostility, perceiving them as a threat to their own stability and resources.

Recognizing the emotional states of both groups is essential for effective conflict resolution. By understanding the underlying anxieties and fears that drive behavior, community leaders and stakeholders can take proactive steps to mitigate potential conflicts. This might involve creating supportive environments where open dialogue is encouraged, allowing both displaced individuals and local residents to express their concerns and feelings.

Additionally, conflict prevention strategies should include educational programs that foster empathy and understanding. Initiatives that promote awareness of the challenges faced by each group can help break down barriers and reduce misconceptions. By highlighting the common humanity shared by all residents, communities can work toward building trust and cooperation.

Furthermore, mental health support services should be readily available to address the psychological needs of both displaced individuals and local residents. Providing access to counseling and support groups can help individuals process their emotions and develop healthier coping mechanisms. This, in turn, can reduce the likelihood of aggressive reactions and promote more constructive interactions.

The final aspect to consider involves conflicts arising from differing expectations between internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the local population.

Typically, IDPs anticipate ongoing assistance and support as they navigate their new circumstances. Having faced significant upheaval, they often look to local communities, governments, and organizations for resources that can help them rebuild their lives and achieve a sense of stability.

For displaced individuals, these expectations are rooted in their experiences of trauma and loss. They may have had to leave behind their homes, jobs, and social networks, leading to feelings of vulnerability and uncertainty. Consequently, many IDPs expect to receive consistent support in the form of housing assistance, access to healthcare, education for their children, and job placement services. This reliance on external aid is often seen as a necessary step for them to regain a sense of normalcy and security.

Conversely, local residents may have different expectations regarding the integration of displaced individuals into their communities. Many locals hope for greater independence and self-sufficiency among newcomers, including their ability to find employment and adapt to the local environment without relying heavily on external aid. This desire for independence can stem from concerns about resource allocation, as locals may feel that support directed towards IDPs could detract from the assistance available for themselves and their families.

These divergent expectations can lead to tension and conflict when one party feels that its needs are not being adequately addressed. For instance, if displaced individuals perceive that the support they require is insufficient or inconsistent, they may express frustration or disappointment, potentially leading to feelings of resentment towards the local population. On the other hand, if local residents believe that displaced individuals are not making sufficient efforts to integrate or become self-sufficient, they may become increasingly critical or hostile, feeling that their own needs are being overlooked.

To mitigate these tensions, it is crucial for both groups to engage in open dialogue about their expectations and needs. Community leaders and organizations can play a vital role in facilitating this conversation, ensuring that both IDPs and local residents have the opportunity to express their perspectives and concerns. By fostering

an environment of mutual understanding, communities can work towards finding common ground and developing solutions that address the needs of both parties.

Additionally, implementing programs that encourage the self-sufficiency of displaced individuals can help bridge the gap between these differing expectations. Providing vocational training, language classes, and job placement services can empower IDPs to become active participants in their new communities, reducing their reliance on external assistance and fostering a sense of agency.

Therefore, the risk factors affecting communities in the context of implementing migration policies to support forcibly displaced persons are multifaceted and require a comprehensive approach. Issues related to housing, difficulties in adaptation, psychological and emotional states, and differing expectations between internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the local population can lead to conflicts and social tension.

The challenges surrounding housing are particularly significant, as communities may struggle to accommodate a sudden influx of displaced individuals. This shortage can create competition for resources, leading to frustration among both newcomers and long-standing residents. Without effective planning and resource allocation, the strain on local infrastructure can exacerbate existing tensions and foster a sense of unfairness among the local population.

Adaptation difficulties further complicate the integration of IDPs into their new environments. Many displaced individuals carry the scars of trauma and loss, which can hinder their ability to engage socially and emotionally. The lack of social networks and support systems can leave them feeling isolated and vulnerable. Conversely, local residents may also feel anxious about the changes in their community dynamics, worrying about their own stability and security in the face of new challenges.

Additionally, the psychological and emotional states of both IDPs and local populations can significantly influence interactions. Heightened levels of anxiety and stress can lead to misunderstandings, aggression, and conflict. Recognizing that both groups are often navigating their own struggles can help foster empathy and

understanding, yet it also underscores the need for effective communication and support.

The differing expectations between IDPs and local residents can further contribute to tensions. While displaced individuals may expect ongoing assistance and support, local residents may desire greater independence and self-sufficiency among newcomers. These conflicting expectations can create a sense of frustration and resentment if either group feels that their needs are not being met.

Given these complexities, it is crucial for communities to develop strategies that address these risks and promote harmonious coexistence. Such strategies may include establishing clear communication channels that encourage dialogue between IDPs and local residents, allowing both groups to express their concerns and needs. Community leaders can facilitate workshops and community events that foster understanding, empathy, and collaboration.

Furthermore, implementing support programs that focus on the integration and self-sufficiency of IDPs is essential. Providing access to vocational training, language courses, and job placement services can help empower displaced individuals, enabling them to contribute positively to their new communities while alleviating the perceived burden on local resources.

In addition, mental health support services should be made available to both IDPs and local residents to help them cope with the psychological impacts of their experiences. By addressing these emotional needs, communities can create a more supportive environment that encourages resilience and social cohesion.

In summary, the risk factors influencing communities in the context of migration policy implementation are complex and require a multifaceted response. By recognizing the interplay of housing challenges, adaptation difficulties, psychological states, and differing expectations, communities can develop comprehensive strategies to mitigate these risks. Ultimately, fostering an environment of understanding and cooperation will support harmonious coexistence and enhance community resilience in challenging circumstances.

Conclusions

As a result of the analysis conducted, several key conclusions can be drawn regarding the resilience of communities during wartime, particularly in the context of migration risks and challenges. Firstly, in wartime conditions, there is a significant increase in civic engagement and social cohesion. This phenomenon indicates the ability of communities to mobilize their resources and unite efforts to overcome the challenges that arise in crisis situations. Civic engagement manifests through volunteering, initiatives to assist displaced persons, and joint projects that strengthen the ties between community members.

However, alongside these positive changes, there are serious risks that can threaten social stability. The main challenges include issues related to the accommodation of internally displaced persons, who often face difficulties in finding housing, accessing medical services, and obtaining education. This can lead to an escalation of social tensions and conflicts between displaced persons and the local population. It is important to note that these conflicts may arise not only due to competition for resources but also because of cultural differences and misunderstandings, which can undermine community resilience.

Wartime also fosters a transformation of values within society, particularly a shift from individualism to collectivism. People begin to recognize the importance of supporting one another, leading to the formation of new social connections and strengthening the community. This process can serve as a foundation for creating more cohesive and resilient social structures capable of facing challenges.

Nevertheless, to ensure effective integration of displaced persons into local communities, a clear and effective migration policy is necessary. It is crucial to develop strategies that consider the needs of both displaced persons and the local population, particularly in terms of social security, education, and employment. Without adequate integration policies, the risk of social division and tension will only increase.

Community resilience in wartime is a multidimensional phenomenon. It encompasses both subjective and objective aspects that are interconnected. The psychological state of residents, their readiness for active participation and collective

efforts, as well as the availability of material resources and community infrastructure – all of these factors significantly impact the overall level of resilience. Individuals who feel supported by their community are more likely to engage actively in community life, thereby strengthening resilience in crisis conditions.

The study of these aspects, as well as the analysis of risks and challenges associated with migration, presents extremely relevant topics for further research. War continues to alter social structures and relationships within society, making it essential to understand how these changes affect community resilience. Thus, the Ukrainian experience emphasizes that community resilience during wartime is the result of collective efforts and active citizen participation. This requires not only the support of social cohesion but also the development of effective policies aimed at strengthening territorial communities in crisis situations. The formulation and implementation of such policies will be crucial for successfully addressing the challenges faced by communities during wartime and ensuring their resilience in the future.