

**REFUGEES' FLOW PROCESSING IN WARFARE
ENVIRONMENT**

Honcharuk Anastasia

National aviation university, Kyiv

Scientific advisor – Volovyk Olena , senior lecturer

Key words: logistics, war, housing, refugee accommodation.

The objective of this research is to review the best practices of handling refugees' flows in warfare environment. The object of the study is the global experience of processing mass flows of refugees and its application to Ukraine in the reality of the current situation. The urgency of the problem is justified by large flows of humans coming from different regions of Ukraine, mostly from Kharkiv, Kherson, Mariupol, Lugansk etc. that required immediate and complete support from the side of local authorities and charity organizations.

The data coming from UNHCR show that the number of refugees fleeing from Ukraine to different countries is 5, 468,629 [1] . The number of refugees within the country is difficult to estimate though it can be done at the local level after they have been registered. For example, the city of Zhovti Vody (Kamyansky district of Dnipropetrovsk region), as of April 27, 2022, received more than 2,000 refugees from the Donetsk, Luhansk and Kharkiv regions which account for almost 15% of the local population. The local authorities have faced the challenges of processing this sudden increase of population.

According to UNHCR the insecurity which refugees face go far beyond the guns and blasts of the war but include lack of access to food, health care, housing, employment, and clean water and sanitation, as well as loss of community and homes [2]. The burden of solving these problems addresses the local governments, charity organizations and individuals who want to help people in need. The overview of worldwide practices of working with refugees outlined the following solutions of handling the typical problems:

1. Refugee camps – temporary settlements to house displaced people [3]. They provide necessities such as food, water, shelter and medical treatment. Though the camps are usually overcrowded, have poor sanitation system, minimal ways to cook and store food, which, in turn, may lead to spread of illnesses.

2. Hosting with a family – the refugees are invited to share a house and resources with another family on a non-paid basis [4]. Hosting relationship can also provide access to less tangible resources – connections to jobs and social groups, emotional and psychosocial support. Though, refugees may become an economic burden for the hosting family or refugees may become exploited by the

hosting family and forced to work for them. Besides there should be arranged a database of the families who agree to participate in this program.

3. Placing into a hotel/hostel - this is a more comfortable form of a refugee camp. The conditions are normally comfortable, but there is still an issue with food supply with no possibility to cook. Charity organizations often provide the food together with clothes and other first-need products. The accommodation expenses are usually funded by a specific budget provided by the government or charity organizations funded from donations.

Conclusions

According to the Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine [5], between 2,000 and 6,000 refugees are evacuated daily. The most frequent humanitarian corridors in March-April were: Mariupol - Berdyansk - Zaporozhye; Rubizhne, Severodonetsk, Rubizhne - Bakhmut; Borodyanka - Bila Tserkva. This phenomenon creates for the authorities and the public the challenges of arranging insecure conditions for the newly arriving families and individuals who need food, housing, medical treatment etc. The possible ways of ensuring acceptable conditions for the refugees' flows are arranging refugee camps, hosting with a family or placing into a hotel/hostel. Besides, there is a strong need of using a variety of communication channels so that the refugees could learn about the exiting opportunities.

References:

1. Operational Data Portal; Ukraine Refugee Situation <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine> (Last accessed 29/04/2022)
2. Key challenges. UNHCR Global Appeal (The UN Refugee Agency) <https://www.unhcr.org/4565a6bb2.pdf> (Last accessed 29/04/2022)
3. International Association for Food Protection Journal of Food Protection <https://meridian.allenpress.com/jfp/article/84/5/876/450810/Food-Safety-Challenges-in-Refugee-Camps-What-Do-We> (Last accessed 29/04/2022)
4. Refugee hosts <https://refugeehosts.org/2018/06/07/why-host-refugees/> (Last accessed 30/04/2022)
5. Maps of arranging of humanitarian corridors URL: <https://minre.gov.ua/> (Last accessed: 28.04.2022)