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Social Protection of Internally Displaced Persons: Problematic Issues of Practical Implementation and Solutions

Protección Social de Personas Desplazadas Internamente: Problemas en la Implementación Práctica y Soluciones

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Abstract

In recent decades, the world community has paid considerable attention to the task of ensuring the protection of persons who, due to violent conflicts, massive violations of human rights, or other unpredictable and tragic events, are forced to leave their homes against their will. In 2014, Ukraine faced such an extraordinary problem. The war in eastern Ukraine and the occupation and annexation of Crimea by Russia led to the fact that many people were forced to leave their homes and move to safer places in the country or to other states. As a result of such internal migration activity, Ukraine entered the top ten countries in terms of the number of internally displaced persons. Russia's open military invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 caused a new surge in the mass internal displacement of the population. That is why there is an urgent need to study the issue of social protection of internally displaced persons and the problematic aspects arising in this area. The purpose of the article is to identify problems that arise when ensuring the rights of internally displaced persons and to develop ways to solve them. The methodological basis of the research is general scientific and special scientific methods, such as system-structural, structural-functional, analysis and synthesis, comparative, and formal-legal.

Keywords

displaced person; rights; forced displaced person; internally displaced person; social assistance; social protection

Resumen

En las últimas décadas, la comunidad mundial ha prestado considerable atención a la tarea de garantizar la protección de las personas que, debido a conflictos violentos, violaciones masivas de los derechos humanos u otros eventos impredecibles y trágicos, se ven obligadas a abandonar sus hogares contra su voluntad. En 2014, Ucrania se enfrentó a un problema extraordinario de este tipo. La guerra en el este de Ucrania y la ocupación y anexión de Crimea por parte de Rusia llevaron a que muchas personas fueran forzadas a abandonar sus hogares y trasladarse a lugares más seguros en el país o a otros estados. Como resultado de esta actividad de migración interna, Ucrania ingresó en el grupo de los diez principales países en términos de número de personas desplazadas internamente. La invasión militar abierta de Rusia en Ucrania en febrero de 2022 provocó un nuevo aumento en el desplazamiento interno masivo de la población. Es por eso que hay una necesidad urgente de estudiar el tema de la protección social de las personas desplazadas internamente y los aspectos problemáticos que surgen en esta área. El propósito del artículo es identificar los problemas que surgen al garantizar los derechos de las personas desplazadas internamente y desarrollar formas de resolverlos. La base metodológica de la investigación incluye métodos científicos generales y especiales, como el método sistémico-estructural, estructural-funcional, análisis y síntesis, comparativo y formal-legal.

Palabras clave

persona desplazada; derechos; persona desplazada por la fuerza; persona desplazada internamente; asistencia social; protección social

1. INTRODUCTION

The issue of ensuring the rights of internally displaced persons is relevant because of the current military and political situation in Ukraine. The occupation of Crimea and the military conflict in the east and south of the country caused the massive internal displacement of the population. These processes have been going on for about 9 years. If at first, it was possible to hope for the quick return of people who lived in Crimea, Luhansk, and Donetsk regions to their homes, now we can confidently talk about the unreality of such hopes. Therefore, it is necessary to make maximum efforts to ensure the realization of the rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons (IDPs) guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) data published on the website of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 1 million 679 thousand IDPs have been registered in Ukraine since the beginning of the conflict in 2014 alone, which is more than 10% of the total number people who have been displaced within their countries around the world. These persons are forced to change their place of residence not by their own will, but to do it for their safety, sometimes saving their lives and family members. Under such conditions, IDPs need special attention and assistance from the state, to create the necessary conditions for a dignified life.

Russia's open military invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 caused a new surge in the mass internal displacement of the population. In particular, according to the data of the Ministry of Social Policy, as of the end of July 2022, among the 4.4 million people whose information is available in the Unified Information Database on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPPO), more than 2.9 million are persons who have become to be registered as internally displaced persons (IDPs) after February 24, 2022. Such forced population migrations create serious consequences for our country and affect its economic and socio-political life. The challenges associated with these processes necessitate the adoption of effective decisions to ensure adequate social protection of persons who were forced to leave their place of residence to avoid the negative consequences of war and temporary occupation. In the difficult conditions of forced displacement, the state has several obligations to strengthen the protection of the human rights of internally displaced persons, which directly follow international norms on human rights (Yaroshenko et al., 2022a).

Many domestic researchers have studied the problems of protecting the civil rights of citizens, including the rights of internally displaced persons, including V. Dyachenko (2017), T. R. Kulchytskyi (2022), O. Y. Kapinus (2021), Y. L. Bryndikov (2018), L. Y. Malyuga (2018). However, there is no clear scientific view on certain aspects of the social protection of the rights of IDPs today, which is why they require additional study and development of ways to solve them in practice. The purpose of the article is to identify the problems that arise when ensuring the rights of IDPs and to develop ways to solve them.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methodological basis of the research is general scientific and special scientific methods. Their application is determined by a systematic approach, which makes it possible to investigate problems in the unity of their social content and legal form. System-structural, structural-functional methods were applied during the characterization of the system of normative legal acts regulating the issue of social protection of internally displaced persons in Ukraine. The method of analysis and synthesis was used to clarify the provisions of legal acts on social benefits, employment promotion, housing provision, social integration and reintegration services, characteristics of procedural issues of implementation of social protection measures, and determination of characteristic features of law enforcement practice.

The comparative method was used to check the consistency of the norms, which are fixed in various legislative acts and regulate the same issues of social protection of low-income persons, as well as to study the experience of foreign countries in this area. The formal-legal method is used to substantiate ways of improving legislation in this area. Research methods were used comprehensively.

The theoretical basis is the research of scientists in the field of the theory of the state and law, labor and civil law, and social protection law, such as «Determination of the legal status of internally displaced persons» (Dyachenko, 2017), «Legal regulation of social protection of internally displaced persons in Ukraine» (Kulchytskyi, 2022), «Peculiarities of state policy regarding internally displaced persons in Ukraine» (Kapinus, 2021), «The potential of family psychotherapy in the process of rehabilitation of families of military personnel participating in hostilities» (Bryndikov, 2018), «European social standards: the current state and ways of implementation into the social legislation of Ukraine» (Malyuga, 2018), «Social work as a component of the policy of social protection of internally displaced persons in the region» (Zhurba et. all., 2021), «State policy of social protection of internally displaced persons in the Kharkiv region of Ukraine» (Kuts et. all., 2021), «Social security of IDPs as a rehabilitation aspect of restoration of social status in conditions of military conflict» (Petryshyn, 2022), «Ensuring the implementation and protection of the rights of internally displaced persons» (Nikolenko, 2020), «Protection of property rights of internally displaced persons: international legal aspect» (Malyga & Parker, 2022), «Regarding the provision of free legal aid to internally displaced persons. The issue of international legal protection of labor rights of migrants» (Tatulich, 2020), «Psychological features and legal protection of children during armed conflict» (Protsyk & Pampura, 2019), «Analysis of international legal standards and national legislation in the field of ensuring the constitutional status of displaced persons» (Rogovenko, 2019).

3. RESULTS

Analyzing the state of the state policy in the field of social protection for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 2022 against the background of the full-scale invasion of Russia, we can state that the state is trying to respond to the challenges and problems faced internally displaced persons as quickly as possible. In our opinion, the key task of the state is the formation of the most effective legislation regarding the creation of legal, socio-economic, and other mechanisms to ensure the realization of the rights and opportunities of IDPs on par with others.

The first step in regulating the legal status of IDPs was the adoption by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons" dated October 20, 2014 No. 1706-VII (Law No. 1706) (The Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms…, 2014), which establishes guarantees of compliance rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of IDPs. According to Art. 1 of this Law, an internally displaced person is considered to be a citizen of Ukraine who permanently resides in Ukraine, who was forced or who independently left his place of residence as a result of or to avoid the negative consequences of armed conflict, temporary occupation, widespread manifestations of violence, mass violations of human rights and emergencies natural or man-made situations.

The regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the approval of the Procedure for the compensation of costs for the temporary accommodation of internally displaced persons who moved during the period of martial law can be attributed, in particular, to the legal acts that are of great importance regarding the possibility for IDPs to exercise their social and economic rights.» dated March 19, 2022 (Resolution "On Approval of the Procedure for Reimbursement of Expenses…, 2022); "On the approval of the Procedure for providing the employer with compensation for labor costs for the employment of internally displaced persons as a result of hostilities during martial law in Ukraine" dated March 20, 2022 (Resolution "On the approval of the Procedure for providing…, 2022); "Procedure for providing accommodation assistance to internally displaced persons" dated

03.20.2022 (Resolution "Procedure for providing accommodation assistance…, 2022); "Amendments made to the resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine regarding pension payments and cash assistance to internally displaced persons" dated 03.25.22 (Resolution "Amendments made to the resolutions…, 2022) and others.

Special attention should be paid to the adoption by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of relevant resolutions on cooperation with international institutions in the specified field, including: "On the implementation of a joint project with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on additional measures for social support of internally displaced persons" (Resolution "On the implementation of a joint project…, 2022) and "On the implementation of a joint project with the UN World Food Program on additional measures for social support of internally displaced persons" (Resolution "On the implementation of a joint project with the UN World Food Program…, 2022).

Analyzing the activities of the state in the field of social protection for IDPs, it should be noted that the support of citizens who suffered from the armed aggression of the Russian Federation is also one of the main goals of the Ministry for Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine. In the structure of this Ministry, the Department of Social and Humanitarian Policy and IDPs, which includes the Department for Social Protection, was created and operates (Kapinus, 2021).

Among the main tasks of the social protection department, the following are defined: 1) implementation of measures aimed at ensuring the formation and implementation of state policy on social protection of IDPs from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and citizens of Ukraine who left their place of residence in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine due to or to avoid the negative consequences of the armed conflict and/or temporary occupation of part of the territory of Ukraine, 2) promoting the realization of their rights and freedoms and creating conditions for the voluntary return of such persons to the abandoned place of residence or integration at the new place of residence (Gnatenko et al., 2020).

On June 28, 2022, by a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Regulation on the Commissioner for IDPs, who is also the Deputy Minister for Reintegration of Temporarily Occupied Territories, was approved. The said Regulation regulates the competence of the Commissioner, and also provides for his duty to submit information on the situation of internally displaced persons to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine at least once a month (Protsyk & Pampura, 2019).

IDPs can exercise all human and citizen rights provided for by the legislation of Ukraine only if they have a certificate of registration. Instead, obtaining such a certificate depends entirely on consent to the processing of personal data. Mandatory consent of IDPs to the processing of personal data contradicts the legislation of Ukraine on the protection of personal data and violates the rights of IDPs. The scope of the rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons is narrowed as a result of the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons", specifically - as a result of the introduction of a legal norm regarding consent to the processing of personal data when registering an internally displaced person.

Consent to the processing of personal data, which is required from an internally displaced person in the event of his/her registration, is consent to interference in the person's personal and family life, therefore, a waiver of the right to non-interference in his personal and family life. This problem is solved by introducing amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons", namely by removing the rule on the provision of consent by an internally displaced person to the processing of his data when registering him. Corresponding changes should also be made to those government resolutions regulating the legal status of internally displaced persons (Rogovenko, 2019).

Difficulties also arise during the implementation of housing rights for IDPs. The Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons" dated October 20, 2014, No. 1706 establishes the possibility of free temporary residence (on the condition that the person pays the cost of utility services) within six months from the moment of registration of an IDP; for families with many children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly, this term can be extended (paragraph 8, part 1, article 9). However, despite the normative certainty, the difficulty of realizing this right is manifested in the mechanism of implementation of these norms, that is, in the emergence of procedural legal relations and bringing them to their logical conclusion, namely, obtaining housing for IDPs under the specified conditions. The legislator, defining this method of protection of housing rights, did not take into account the terminological and procedural features of already existing legal relations on issues of citizens' realization of housing rights (Bryndikov, 2018).

As a result of the study of the legal framework on housing provision, its categorical apparatus, conditions, mechanism, and features of the implementation of citizens' housing rights, it was established that the right to receive social housing is possible in the order of the queue for receiving social housing and under the condition of being on the social housing register. That is, at the time of applying to state authorities on the issue of obtaining such social housing, the IDP must be in the queue and on the apartment register. However, in the case of IDPs, this provision plays a significant role, because not all displaced persons are registered in this way (Tatulich, 2020).

Taking into account the reasons that cause mass forced displacement and the need for an immediate response to solve the problem, a separate reserve housing fund for the category of IDPs should be created, and in connection with this, the mechanism for obtaining such housing has been changed. First of all, you need to move away from the priority category. Even when an IDP is on social housing registration, the latter will not be able to get an apartment or a manor house (single-family house) from the housing fund of social purpose on an extraordinary basis. Since the subject composition of persons who have the right to extraordinary or priority housing by Art. 11, 12 of the Law of Ukraine "On Housing Fund for Social Purposes" dated January 12, 2006 No. 3334 (The Law of Ukraine "On Social Housing Fund", 2006), such an entity as IDPs is not included.

It should be included in the general list of categories of persons who have the right to extraordinary or priority receipt of apartments or manor (single-apartment) residential buildings from the housing fund of social purpose, IDPs. And also, to simplify the procedure of registration for apartment social registration for the above-mentioned category of citizens. One of the main problems of IDPs is the implementation of the right to work. The reasons for this situation include low wages, lack of vacancies, or incompatibility with the IDP's education and profession. There is also discrimination on the part of employers, often they do not want to hire immigrants (Malyuga, 2018).

IDPs can be helped to solve this problem by creating jobs for them. For example, it is possible to stimulate the employment of IDPs by making compensation payments to employers if they hire an unemployed migrant on the referral of the employment service, subject to signing an employment contract (Yaroshenko et al., 2022c). By the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the Implementation of Social Payments to Internally Displaced Persons" dated November 5, 2014 No. 637 (Resolutions "On making social payments to internally displaced persons", 2014), the appointment and extension of pensions (monthly lifelong maintenance), lifelong state scholarships, all types of social assistance and compensation, material support, provision of social services, subsidies and benefits at the expense of the state budget and mandatory state social insurance funds for IDPs are carried out at the place of residence of such persons on the record, which is confirmed by a certificate issued by the Procedure for issuing and issuing a certificate of adoption for registration of IDPs.

The payment (continuation of payment) of pensions (monthly lifelong cash maintenance), lifelong state scholarships, all types of social assistance and compensation, and material support

assigned to the specified persons is carried out through accounts and a network of institutions and devices of the Public Joint Stock Company (PJSC) "State Savings Bank of Ukraine" (par. 1, item 1).

That is, displaced persons can receive social benefits only if they receive a certificate of IDP. The situation is also greatly complicated by the possibility of receiving social assistance only from PJSC "State Savings Bank of Ukraine", which, in turn, deprives IDPs of the freedom to choose the method of receiving it. According to the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "Some issues of implementation of social payments to internally displaced persons" dated June 8, 2016 No. 365 (Resolution "Some issues of implementation of social payments…, 2016), verification of the presence of IDPs based on the actual place of residence / stay by representatives of the structural unit on social protection (paragraph 91). Moreover, the absence of immigrants at the actual place of residence/stay, indicated by them during registration, is a reason for the deprivation of social benefits (par. 1, item 7).

The introduction of such a procedure limits the rights of migrants to freedom of movement and free choice of place of residence, which is guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine (Article 33). All the problems listed above are solved by canceling the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine's "Some issues of implementation of social payments to internally displaced persons" as not by the Constitution of Ukraine (Zhurba et al., 2021). Amending the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the implementation of social payments to internally displaced persons" in the part of excluding the implementation of such payments at the place of residence of registered IDPs; the obligation to provide a certificate of registration of IDPs when processing payments; making payments exclusively through the accounts and the network of institutions and devices of PJSC "State Savings Bank of Ukraine" as restricting the rights of migrants (Malyga & Parker, 2022).

IDPs have difficulties in restoring documents and obtaining references and certificates. These issues are of particular importance given the significant deterioration of the property and material situation of IDPs, their loss of property, as well as the threat of losing the right to inheritance. Thus, starting from December 1, 2014, documents, even those with a Ukrainian seal, issued in a territory not controlled by Ukraine, are considered invalid and have no legal force. However, such documents, as an exception, may be taken into account by the court and evaluated together with other evidence in their totality and interrelation during the consideration of cases by Article 2571 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine (CPC) (Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, 2004).

This procedure for accepting documents was developed by the practice of the UN International Court of Justice. The advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (UN) in the case of Namibia (the so-called "Namibian exception") is an exception to the general principle regarding the invalidity of acts, including regulatory ones, issued by the authorities of an internationally unrecognized state entity. The specified exception is that all documents issued in the occupied territory cannot be invalidated, as this may harm the rights of the inhabitants of such territory. In particular, invalidity cannot be applied to such actions as, for example, the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, the non-recognition of which can only cause harm to persons living in such territory (Kuts at. all., 2021).

In Ukrainian judicial practice, there are already facts of acceptance of documents issued on a territory, not under the control of Ukraine. Thus, the decision of the Popasnyan district court of the Luhansk region dated 24.02.2016 (judge Mazur M.) by the new procedure provided for by Article 2571 of the Civil Code of Ukraine (effective from 24.02.2016), established the fact of the death of a person in the occupied territory. At the same time, when evaluating as evidence a medical death certificate issued by a medical facility located in the occupied territory, the court proceeded from the general principles formulated in the opinion of the International Court of Justice of the United Nations ("Namibian exceptions") and developed in the decisions of the ECtHR, the last of which was adopted on 23.02.2016 ("Mozer v. the Republic of Moldova and Russia") (2014). The court emphasized that this does not mean that the court recognizes the documents issued by the occupying

power or legitimizes this power; in this case, these documents are accepted and evaluated together with other evidence as an exception.

An equally important issue for IDPs is the deprivation of their right to freely choose and be elected to state and local government bodies. The right to choose is a constitutional provision, so the state must ensure its implementation. However, this issue is extremely ambiguous, because the status of internally displaced persons was obtained not only by those citizens who are in the non-occupied part of Ukraine but also by those who use it, nominally staying in the territories, not under the control of the Ukrainian authorities (Nikolenko, 2020).

The Constitution of Ukraine and international standards unequivocally define the equality of rights of all citizens, in particular in matters of electoral law. The UN guidelines on the displacement of persons within the borders of the country, Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, PACE Recommendations determine the obligations of states to ensure at the legislative level the rights of displaced persons during elections, including local ones, but these norms were not taken into account by the Supreme Council of Ukraine. A legal conflict arose in Ukrainian legislation. The provisions of Law No. 1706 refer to the need to ensure the right to vote for citizens who were forced to relocate due to the war in Donbas and the occupation of the ARC. In particular, Art. 8 of this Law states that an internally displaced person "exercises his right to vote in local elections by changing the place of voting without changing the election address».

At the same time, in September 2015, the new Law of Ukraine "On Local Elections" dated 14.07.2015 No. 595-VIII (Law of Ukraine "On Local Elections", 2015) entered into force, in which the legislators did not provide for the possibility of voting internally displaced persons, since they are outside the settlement, in which they are registered. Even though experts, deputies, and public activists, after analyzing the draft law, proposed more than one and a half thousand amendments to it, including those regarding displaced persons, this Act was adopted without taking into account the interests of IDPs (Petryshyn, 2022).

In international practice, there are different approaches to ensuring the electoral rights of immigrants in local elections. For example, according to the Election Code of Georgia, internally displaced persons are included in the single list of voters according to their actual place of residence. In Great Britain, citizens of all EU countries have the right to vote in local elections: if you live in this territory, and pay taxes here, you can choose your government. UNHCR in Ukraine emphasizes the connection between voting in local elections and long-term decisions and notes that the act of voting can be one of the key elements of integration into a local community. Such a problem can be solved by making changes to the Law of Ukraine "On Local Elections", that is, by adding to the existing list of documents certifying the place of residence of the voter, a certificate of registration of IDPs.

4. DISCUSSION

The appearance of internally displaced persons is a consequence of the annexation of Crimea and the armed conflict in a part of the territories of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. The results of the study allow us to conclude that the main challenges associated with the forced displacement of citizens from the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine and the areas of the anti-terrorist operation are manifested in the increase in the load on local labor markets, the existence of problems of accommodation, employment, etc. In addition, among internally displaced persons, a large number are children, disabled people, and elderly people, i.e. particularly vulnerable categories of people who need support.

The basis of support for IDPs should be the promotion of employment. Personal reserves of such persons will not be enough for a long time, and more and more funds will be needed to overcome other challenges related to the war, which will create an additional burden on the state budget. To

understand the scope: for the whole of 2021, UAH 3 billion was sent to provide monthly targeted assistance to cover the living expenses of 1.5 million internally displaced persons.

Another direction is the involvement of IDPs' work at enterprises that have moved to safer regions. According to the Ministry of Economy, 178 businesses have completed relocation from war zones, of which 67 have resumed work in new locations. These businesses may have hot vacancies for which displaced people can be hired. For this purpose, communication should be established between the bodies that assist in relocation and the bodies that register IDPs. By collecting data on the education and work experience of IDPs and then competently transmitting it to potential employers, it is possible to speed up the employment of displaced persons and, therefore, reduce the need for their social security (Yaroshenko et al., 2022b).

State employment centers can help in this, which should receive information about IDPs' work opportunities and offering them to businesses that restore work. Another big part of the support is direct assistance to IDPs: from building housing to providing food (Dyachenko, V. (2017). The function of local self-government bodies, as a result of decentralization, acquired sufficient powers and became significantly more institutionally capable. They solve the following tasks:

— maximum assistance in the registration of IDPs;

— creating convenient opportunities for IDPs to submit documents for receiving social benefits;

— provision of food kits and drinking water;

— organization of assistance with things (bed linen, hygiene products);

— organization of providing psychological support;

— assistance in the provision of medical services (establishing contacts with family doctors, medical examination, reimbursement of the cost of essential medicines);

— organization of providing educational services to children of preschool and school age who are classified as IDPs;

— compensation for the payment of communal services and energy used in temporary accommodation.

To perform some tasks, local self-government bodies enlist the help of international donors, partners, and sister cities. The expansion of such cooperation will allow for a reduction in the expenses of local budgets, which are financed from own revenues or transfers from the state budget, and to preserve the financial capacity to further support the life of the community in conditions of a significant reduction in local revenues (Kulchytskyi, 2022). Thus, the issue of internally displaced persons should be one of the clearly articulated priorities of any state authority and a clear plan of action not only for today but also for the coming years. It is important to coordinate the efforts of the state and civil society in helping internally displaced persons, to solve the maximum number of problems faced by citizens (Reznik et al., 2020). It is also important to have detailed statistics on the number of internally displaced persons and what kind of assistance they specifically need.

5. CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the occupation of part of the territory of Ukraine and military operations in the East, our country and its society faced new challenges. There is still a lot of work and effort to be made so that no person is limited in their rights, regardless of any circumstances. And this duty must, first of all, be undertaken by the state, which is obliged to guarantee compliance with all the constitutional rights of a person.

The representatives of the legislative and executive authorities urgently need to act more decisively. This especially applies to the protection of property and civil rights of IDPs. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine should respond in a timely and flexible manner to the problems that arise and adopt the necessary laws aimed at the real protection of the rights of IDPs. The government must ensure the allocation of sufficient resources, including financial resources, for the implementation of social adaptation and reintegration of citizens of Ukraine who have moved from the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine and the areas of the anti-terrorist operation to other regions of Ukraine. After all, the draft law that would determine the amount and procedure for compensation for damages, compensation payments for destroyed or partially damaged property, categories of damage to objects, and the procedure for interaction between state authorities and local authorities has not yet been adopted.

Violation of the right to protection of personal data was detected; on non-interference in personal and family life; electoral rights. In addition, the problems of realization of housing rights of IDPs and receipt of social benefits have been identified. The housing needs of IDPs are becoming increasingly acute, as the financial assistance provided to them and the savings of the population cannot cover the costs associated with long-term displacement. UNHCR emphasizes that IDPs living in collective centers can cause dependency and weaken the ability of internally displaced persons to manage their own lives, which exacerbates the trauma of displacement and creates barriers to integration. Therefore, the authorities are recommended to develop a systematic and visionary approach in response to these needs.

Most of the above-mentioned problems are solved by making changes to the laws of Ukraine "On ensuring the rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons", "On local elections", "On social housing fund"; Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the Implementation of Social Payments to Internally Displaced Persons". In addition, it is necessary to cancel the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine's "Some issues of the implementation of social payments to internally displaced persons." Employment and housing problems are solved by attracting foreign aid, investments, and compensatory payments by the state to employers who will hire immigrants.

The practical significance of the obtained results lies in the fact that the conclusions and proposals formulated in the study can be used in the research field - for further research into theoretical and practical issues of the status of internally displaced persons as subjects of social security law; law-making activity - to improve the legal provision of social protection of internally displaced persons, taking into account international standards and positive legislative experience of certain foreign countries; law enforcement activities - to improve the practice of applying legislation in the field of social protection of internally displaced persons; the educational process of law students.

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