

The Ukrainian War and Its Impact on the Situation of Ukrainian Refugees in Europe

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Abstract

This paper aims to investigate the impact of the Ukrainian war on the situation of the Ukrainian refugees in Europe, with the focus on the livelihood of the refugees regarding their health and psychological conditions, and how they were treated in the host countries. The researcher used the historical descriptive method to address the consequences of the Ukrainian war from different perspectives to show how the refugees were protected and treated in different European countries in terms of the services provided to them to minimize the negative impacts of the war at the social, economic, humanitarian & psychological levels. It is recommended that in order to solve this crisis, and restore peace, there is only one solutions through direct negotiations between the concerned parties to restore peace between Ukrainian and Russia since this war has caused serious implications at the global level.

Keywords: Ukrainian Russian War, Refugees, Host countries, Economic and Social Problems.

Introduction

The flow of refugees is what represents the flight of millions of refugees around the globe; they flee from wars, violence, and persecution, and they seek to be safer, and sometimes this safety is found in another country. The United Nations Congress organized the convention relating to the status of refugees in 1951, which entered into force later in 1954. This agreement is currently described as a relic of the Cold War, and this does not concern the new refugees who are looking for safety and away from violence, war, and other forms of crime. The agreement strengthened its interests in protecting refugees from all forms of persecution under international laws related to the protection of human rights (Guy S. Goodwin-Gill October 2001, 6-8). Wars have caused millions of people to flee their homes, seeking safety and stability. The 1951 agreement helped Ukrainian refugees to restore the stability of their lives and living conditions that were taken from them during the war by finding safe places for them. The United Nations, in cooperation with countries, has also sought to alleviate the suffering of refugees. The main role of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and its partners is to search for appropriate solutions to solve the problems of refugees by helping them return to their homes. There are a large number of international laws that work to protect refugees from the suffering they are exposed to, such as International Human Rights Law, International Refugee Law, and International Humanitarian Law. (Gilbert Jaeger, 2001, 732).

Since the beginning of the crisis in Ukraine in 2022, a large number of Ukrainian refugees, estimated at 4.3 million, have fled, while the number of internally displaced persons is estimated at 6.48 million. In all, nearly 10 million refugees have escaped from their homeland to different destinations. The war in Ukraine has caused the greatest refugee crisis in Europe, the first of its kind in Europe in the modern century, and is one of the greatest crises in the world in this century, with a very high rate of flight compared to other crises. As the vast majority of refugees fled to the neighboring countries of Ukraine. Poland received the largest number of Ukrainian refugees, which is equivalent to more than all European countries.

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Hungary, Moldova, Slovakia, and other neighboring countries have received large numbers of Ukrainian refugees fleeing the war. It also facilitated the exit of some refugees to third countries. On the other hand, some of them are likely to stay in neighboring countries due to the availability of labor markets and low prices compared to other European countries, all of which made neighboring countries more attractive to Ukrainians. (UNHCR, Operational Data Portal, 29 Nov 2022). The European countries bordering Ukraine received all those fleeing the war for humanitarian conditions, as the EU countries decided to grant refugees the right to reside, study and work in any European country for an initial period of one year. Some non-European refugees reported experiencing racial discrimination at the border.

Since the beginning of the Russian-Ukrainian war in 2014, and before the new invasion in 2022, it led to the flight of more than two million people from their homes inside the country. More than 1 million refugees before 2022, mostly from Donbas, fled to Russia between 2014 and 2016, while the number of people displaced within Ukraine was about 1.6 million by 2016. (UNHCR, August 2018). The number of refugees changes rapidly with the change of events in the motherland. Where Ukrainian refugees are allowed to move within the European Union countries without a visa, while they are required to submit an asylum application.

Research Problem

Research problem stems from the need for addressing the consequences and the impacts of the Ukrainian Russian war on the civilians who seek shelter, safety and humanitarian assistance to cope with such dramatically conditions, and to shed the light on the extent of the role of the United Nations and the European countries in minimizing such effects of the war which brought severe economic difficulties and problems at all levels, touching the food security, and oil supply required by many countries worldwide.

Research Questions

- 1- What are the historical roots of the Ukrainian refugees problem?
- 2- What role did the United Nations play in partnership with the countries to help Ukrainian refugees?
- 3- What are the impacts encountering Ukrainian refugees in the European countries?

Research Objectives

- 1- To identify the historical roots of the Ukrainian refugees.
- 2- To examine and analyze the role of the United Nations and other countries in helping Ukrainian refugees.
- 3- To investigate the impact of the Ukrainian war on the situation of Ukrainian refugees in Europe.

Significance of this Research

5.1 Theoretical Significance

The knowledge of the researcher this is the first attempt to address the Ukrainian Russian war dealing with its consequences at the global level.

5.2 Practical Significance

It is expected that this research will provide benefits and better understanding about the

Ukrainian Russian War causes and effects on the civilians to conduct more studies investigating the possible solution to this crisis.

Chapter 1: The Historical Roots of the Ukrainian Refugees

The path to the legal protection of refugee rights has not been easy. This is not only due to the difficulties that asylum seekers face during their movement from their homelands, but also because of the recognition of the rights of refugees as they are clearly defined today in the Geneva Refugee Convention in 1951, and the constitutions of many modern countries took a long time after a history of wars and conflicts. Although asylum as a human custom dates back to very ancient times (Vanessa Holzer, September 2012, 5-6). In Greek, the term (Asylos) refers to a place of refuge that is not subject to the authority of the state, a place to protect the fugitive from persecution under the direct rule of the gods, in which human authority ends and the political ability of the ruler depends on arresting or detaining a person. There is a document from the fourteenth century BC that is considered the oldest evidence of refugee protection, and it dates back to the era of the Hittites. The document states that any refugee who comes to the land of the Hittites cannot be returned to his country of origin. In addition, in the times when Christianity prevailed, the Church, and no revenge adopted this right, or any kind of revenge was allowed in the place of refuge (Open Democracy 16 June 2008).

In 1914, World War I broke out, in which about nine million soldiers and millions of civilians died. In Germany alone, the number of disabled people was estimated to be more than two and a half million people, to the extent that viewing prosthetics has become a normal matter and part of the details of daily life. The war has ended with the drawing of new maps for the world, and tragedies that burdened humanity, and there was a deceptive feeling that humanity had learned from this bitter conflict and that a time of peace should prevail instead of fighting (Victor Yan 2018, 3-7). In 1919, the League of Nations was established and its mission was linked to maintaining world peace and trying to build a peaceful community of nations. Indeed, the League of Nations assumed the task of achieving peace, and in addition to that, it fell upon itself to help refugees due to the war. For this purpose, a High Commissioner for Refugees was appointed, who was in charge of the refugee file in particular. The phenomenon of humanitarian asylum after World War I was one of the most tragic problems that afflicted the European continent, as the number of refugees was estimated at ten million people who crossed the borders of European countries in conjunction with geographical changes (Harri Sallinen 2013, 16-20). This was accompanied by radical changes on the social and cultural level, and the war was a turning point that changed the course of human history in general and European history in particular.

The League of Nations did not achieve the desired goal of its establishment in terms of maintaining world peace. Therefore, the foundation of the UN in 1945 came to achieve cooperation between countries based on friendly relations, to support international law as one of the results of World War II, and to impose a new sovereignty on the world adopted by the victors in the war. In addition, the United Nations had to deal with the crisis-ridden European refugee file in the heart of the European continent, especially in light of the political differences between the Western-allied countries and the Soviet Union (UNHCR 21 February 2022). The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was promulgated in Paris in 1948 as a common standard that all nations and peoples should be guided by the declaration adopted by the United Nations in response to the atrocities committed against humanity during the past two wars. The declaration touched on freedom, democracy, and human rights that would preserve human dignity, which was brutally violated by the actions of dictatorial regimes. As its editors based

its formulation on individual rights: freedom, the right for security, family, housing, right of asylum, nationality, and other rights. (Trudy Huskamp Peterson 10 December 2018, 11-18).

The UDHR was considered as a historical human rights document that shed light on various aspects related to human life and civil rights and prompted the development of state constitutions. After the global declaration referred to the issue of asylum in Article 14 of it and recognized the right of everyone to search for a safe shelter in other countries to escape persecution, and its guarantee as a personal right for every human being, the constitutional formulation in democratic countries plays a positive role in protecting the rights of refugees. The Committee's efforts culminated in the signing of the Geneva Convention in 1951 as the first comprehensive international agreement to deal with the basic aspects of refugee life, and the rights that must be obtained and enjoyed in the countries that the refugee seeks: such as the right for health care, education, and residence. (Gordon Brown 2016 13-16). However, this agreement did not bear a global character, as it only concerned with refugees in the wake of the events taking place in Europe, and it was signed by 149 member states of the United Nations out of 192.

In the Ukrainian case in 2014, and since the start of the conflict in eastern Ukraine and the Russian incursion into Crimea and Donbas, Eastern Europe has faced an unprecedented refugee crisis. A large number of Ukrainians have been internally displaced or fled the country, facing an uncertain future, while others are still moving. To Russia Meanwhile, sanctions imposed by the West and the creation of the Eurasian Economic Union affected Russia's immigration policies. The right-wing populist government in neighboring Poland has accepted as many refugees and issued some 300,000 temporary resident visas to Ukrainians in recent years, although few have claimed refugee status, while some Ukrainian refugees have been working and living in the country. A large number of refugees in Poland. Within this time, it has negative political ramifications because of such an exodus (Maciej Duszczyk and Paweł Kaczmarczyk 2022). The 2015 refugee crisis is widely believed to have had major impacts on European politics. Far-right anti-immigrant parties in Germany, Austria, and France that have spread across Europe have flourished in the years that followed, opinion polls showed that immigration was the single most important issue for voters in the UK's 2016 Brexit referendum, with massive refugee flows evident in Europe being a particularly hot issue. Although Poland is already home for a large Ukrainian community, Polish nationalists feared that Ukrainians would be given more rights. History is still the most complex subject, fearing that history will repeat itself and repeat the tragedy of the massacre of Poles by Ukrainian nationalist forces during World War II. for fear of ending up with accusations and insults (Tamar Jacoby 2 November 2022).

In the year 2022, about 13 million Ukrainians fled their homes since the start of the Russian war, about half of them stayed inside Ukraine, and the other half went abroad, according to the UNHCR Filippo Grandi, who mentioned the crisis in Ukraine as a human catastrophe and a very serious crisis. Grandi spoke of 12-13 million displaced persons and refugees, which is a large number of the population leaving their homes (UNHCR 31 March 2022). Some reports indicate that some refugees have returned from abroad, without specifying their number. The High Commissioner considered that the Ukrainian refugee and displacement crisis is new, and is receiving greater attention, and its needs are greater, especially regarding the displaced inside Ukraine, and winter is coming, adding that "the winter is very harsh" in Ukraine, which is one of the coldest countries in the world. UNHCR intends to intensify its work during the winter season in Ukraine to help people cope with the winter, especially displaced and homeless people, according to the High Commissioner (United Nations 7 December 2022). The number of registered Ukrainian refugees across Europe (including

Russia and Belarus) is 7,278,696. The war in Ukraine, which has been going on since February 24, 2022, has caused a refugee crisis in Europe. It is considered the largest displacement process in our time. As millions of refugees fled from the war to neighboring countries, not to mention a large number of internally displaced persons. The High Commissioner for Refugees did not hesitate to monitor the developments of the situation in Ukraine and to provide new data constantly, as estimated numbers of refugees in the diaspora and return movements, as well as temporary protection in Europe, were recorded until June 9; nearly 7.3 million border crossings were recorded. From Ukraine, with 2.3 million refugees returning across the border into the country (UNCHR 09 June 2022).

Finally, the refugee crisis that began after the Russian invasion of Ukraine resulted in nearly 4 million refugees leaving Ukraine on March 24, 2022, while reached to 6.48 million refugees were displaced inside Ukraine on March 16, 2022. That means a huge number of people run away from their homes in Ukraine by March 20. European countries have experienced the largest refugee crisis since World War II. Ukraine's neighboring countries received the vast majority of refugees. Poland received a large number of refugees. Other neighboring countries that have received refugees are Slovakia, Hungary, Moldova, and Romania. Some refugees also preferred to cross to the West, but in smaller numbers, to other places. On the other hand, most refugees prefer to stay in neighboring countries in Central Europe, due to the availability of job opportunities and prices that are commensurate with their living, and the diaspora that has existed for a long time makes these countries more alternatives that are attractive for Ukrainians.

Chapter 2: The Role Played By the United Nations and Other European Countries in Assisting Ukrainian Refugees

Since the start of the Russian offensive, millions of Ukrainians have left their homes, fearing the fighting and destruction. Some of them managed to escape outside the borders of Ukraine to other countries, while others found safe havens inside the country. The crisis and Support Center of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs is mobilizing its efforts in light of the prevailing humanitarian emergency to extend a helping hand to the affected refugees in Ukraine and neighboring countries. The EU has also pledged billions more in direct budget support for the Ukrainian government as well as several billion euros for Moldova and Member States who are accommodating displaced Ukrainians (Nicholas Noe 9 September 2022). The Ukrainian war has inflicted great losses on children's lives at a large scale, and millions of children in Ukraine need help, as well as more than 2.2 million children who have fled Ukraine and are in dire need of humanitarian assistance. According to a report verified by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, many children were killed and a number of them were injured every day because of attacks in populated areas, which forced children to leave their homes and flee to safer places. The infrastructure on which children depend upon has been damaged because of the continuous bombing, which includes all facilities used by children, whether educational or recreational, supported by UNICEF (Relief Web 19 April 2022). The situation has even worsened for children in eastern and southern Ukraine, where the fighting is intense.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, this war has created a major displacement crisis in the contemporary world, resulting in the flight of a large number of refugees fleeing the battles. UNHCR, in cooperation with the countries of the world, has provided humanitarian aid to those fleeing the war, whether they are inside Ukraine or in the host countries. (UNHCR 09 June 2022). This requires a rapid response by the international

community and international organizations in meeting the necessary needs provided to refugees and displaced persons, which requires better planning. The Commission stressed the solidarity and cooperation provided by the international community to refugees and displaced persons. Where European countries hastened to activate the temporary protection for refugees, ensuring that aid and services reach them as soon as possible, as the temporary protection included about 3.2 million Ukrainian refugees. (Products Eurostat News 10-11- 2022).

Table 1. *Refugees Forced To Leave Ukraine*

Resorted to other European Countries	3,866,224
To Belarus	9,075
To poland	2,293,833
To Slovakia	275,439
To Hungary	354,041
To Romania	595,868
To Moldova	383.627

Source: *UNHCR, and the UN Refugee Agency, (March 30, 2022).*

As shown in the table of Ukrainian asylum and the number of refugees fleeing the horror of war to neighboring countries and other European countries. United Nations agencies are making every effort to help the displaced and refugees who cross the border, as half of these refugees are young children, with UNHCR present in the area in the past to cover the needs of the refugees. In the neighboring countries, for example in Poland, the employees assist the authorities in the process of registering refugees and assist them by providing housing, as mobile families need the necessary assistance such as providing food, housing, drinking water, and other necessities that refugees need. As well as assisting children who have been subjected to trauma and Psychological conditions as a result of what they witnessed in their country explosions, killings, and the demolition of infrastructure. A full staff is available at the crossing on the border between Ukraine and Moldova to follow up on the situation of children fleeing the war. The organization team worked to provide large quantities of essential products that are in dire need, such as napkins, disinfectants, and other cleaning materials. UNICEF works to provide safe areas of blue dots between the borders and the main areas in the countries that receive refugees to provide aid and assistance to families. These centers played a major role in helping refugees and immigrants in Europe, especially in 2015 and 2016, as these centers focus on assisting children and mothers, and providing psychological support and other necessary assistance. (UNICEF 21 March 2022).

Increase support and response. The United Nations sought to raise an amount of (1.7) billion dollars to provide the necessary services to the refugees and support the countries hosting them. Where many reports issued by the United Nations indicated that, there are approximately 12 million displaced persons within the borders of Ukraine in dire need of essential services and protection. With nearly 4 million refugees fleeing the war in need for providing services. "This is the darkest hour for the people of Ukraine," said Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Martin Griffiths. There is a need for intensify responsibility for the protection of refugees. The response must be characterized by empathy and solidarity (United Nations 1 March 2022). Ukrainian refugee children in Moldova can feel safer and more integrated with the communities where they live, and the UNHCHR provides school supplies, books, games, and assistive devices for children and adults with disabilities.

The project was implemented within the United Nations Joint Action Framework "Supporting Human Rights across the River", a joint program with five other UN entities, *Res Militaris*, vol.13, n°3, March Spring (2023)

namely the UNODC, UNICEF, joint UN program on HIV/AIDS and UNAIDS Development and International Organization for Migration, funded by the Government of Sweden. There are currently 2,420 refugee children from Ukraine enrolled in schools and kindergartens in Moldova for the 2022-2023 school year, including children from the Transnistrian region, according to UNHCHR. Transnistria lies between the Nistru River and the Moldavian-Ukrainian border, a region of the long-running conflict. Based on the program coordinator in the office of the UNHCHR in Moldova, Juliana Abramova, this humanitarian assistance came as a result of talking to refugees, especially women and mothers, about the supplies they and their families need (United Nations 25 November 2022).

UNHCR Moldova contributed to enhance access to services for refugee adults and children with disabilities and elderly people with limited mobility, residing in temporary refugee centers and screening centers at border crossing points. Other items donated included composting toilets, wheelchairs, and walkers for adults and children. In countries hosting Ukrainian refugees, UNICEF provides full support to the national bodies that provide protection and necessary services to the most affected children. Where it works continuously to prevent human trafficking, as well as to integrate children into schools, as well as to find learning opportunities, and provide them with all the requirements, whether at the medical level or at the educational or recreational level. Twenty-five 'Blue Points' established by UNICEF and UNHCR, multi-service havens providing services and support to refugees on the move, are located along the transit routes in Romania, Bulgaria, Italy, Poland, Moldova, and Slovakia (UNICEF 01 June 2022). In Moldova, more than 52,000 refugees, the majority of whom live in female-headed households, benefited from a joint UNICEF-UNHCR program of multi-purpose cash assistance.

In Poland, the Polish capital, Warsaw, has witnessed the arrival of a large number of Ukrainians since the beginning of the war and has for the most part served as a gateway to other European cities as most EU countries have opened their borders to them. The city's airport and main train and bus stations made it possible for millions of Ukrainians to reach Berlin, Prague, Madrid, and many other major European cities. The city's "Ptak Expo" exhibition center has been transformed into a huge center to host Ukrainian refugees, where they can arrive, register and rest for a few days before deciding what to do next. Despite the large number of refugee arrivals who flee with the least amount of luggage, Polish humanitarian aid and support for Ukrainian refugees are well-organized, with more than 20 reception centers across the country (JRS 16 March 2022).

The European Union also decided to raise its aid to receive Ukrainian refugees to the EU countries to (17) billion Euros. The Council approved a modification to the Internal Affairs Funds, as this modification will provide and provide all necessary basic resources to receive refugees from Ukraine. Simultaneously, the UNHCR counted 4,176,401 Ukrainian refugees. Their number increased by 38,559 from the last toll published a few months ago (Schengen news 5 April 2022). About 90% of those who sought refuge from Ukraine are women and children, while the Ukrainian authorities do not allow men of fighting age to leave, while the United Nations estimates the number of displaced people in Ukraine to be about 6.5 million. The Operational Data Portal (14 December 2022), indicated that refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe about 7,832,493, and Refugees from Ukraine registered for temporary protection schemes in Europe which were about 4,805,531. This indicates that the asylum process is continuing from Ukraine and that large numbers are continuing to flee the war, not to mention the number of displaced people inside Ukraine.

France has also provided 100 million euros to finance the purchase and delivery of basic humanitarian and sanitary supplies, to support the agricultural sector, and to provide civil

protection mechanisms, intending to meet the most services and basic needs of Ukrainians. The Crisis and Support Center coordinated about 35 solidarity operations, the first of which was the opening of an air bridge across Poland that enabled the delivery of more than 1,400 tons of aid to Ukraine and bordering countries and embodied the exceptional efforts made by France to help the Ukrainian people. France has set up two funds, seeking to unite the efforts of people of goodwill and to collect financial contributions quickly and efficiently for its humanitarian operations. France also provides financial support to UN humanitarian agencies such as UNHCR, ICRC, and the IFRCRCS, to name a few, as these agencies mobilize their capacity. In Ukraine and neighboring countries to protect women and girls, according to CDCS (10 November 2022).

In Germany, Thousands of people arrived at Berlin's main train station. Fast food, water, masks, disinfectants, and other hygiene items were immediately provided to them. The information indicates the establishment of a separate arrival center that can accommodate about 1,000 people as war refugees, who are likely to obtain different residency conditions such as work permits. Refugees from Ukraine are entitled to aid and certain rights in Germany under the Asylum Seekers Assistance Act. This means they can get money, medical care, and look for work. An application for social assistance can be made at the Social Welfare Office, regardless of the application for a residence permit at the departments of the immigration authorities (Mathis Richtmann 14 April 2022). However, the problem is that the scope and quality of social assistance vary in Germany from region to city. It can even vary within a single city or state. However, the constant is that refugees who have less than 200 euros have the right to receive social assistance that secures their livelihood. The estimated amount in this case is 367 euros per month for adult singles. Other funds are also added in the form of aid, according to each case.

Finally, despite the efforts made by the United Nations and the host countries to address the suffering of the Ukrainian refugees, there are some protection risks faced by groups of people fleeing Ukraine, which constitute a major source of concern for the rights of refugees. It is necessary for coordination with the official authorities to prevent the risks of exploitation, violence, and human trafficking, especially women and children, and to work together to respond quickly to stand up to people who exploit the vulnerable and refugees of different sexual orientations. The elderly or people with disabilities with special needs can also be exposed to risks. In addition, it is imperative to protect the residents next to the residents of Ukraine who fled the horror of the war, those in need for international protection, or those at risk. Despite their arrival in their countries or their arrival at safer places, there is some information indicating that they face cases of racial discrimination by the countries that host refugees.

The host countries did not take into account when they welcomed the Ukrainian refugees that the crisis would continue for a long period. The prolongation of the Ukrainian crisis has produced changes in the tone of European and Western discourse toward refugees. With the wave of public sympathy for Ukrainian refugees declining and the days of waiting for any aid from the governments of the receiving countries increasing, some Ukrainian refugees preferred to return to their homeland and live with the war situation that still exists in the country. In sum, the protracted Ukrainian crisis is producing many transformations, whether at the level of military operations taking place inside Ukraine and maps of control, or even at the level of issues related to the conflict, foremost of which is the issue of Ukrainian refugees. Time will not be on the side of these refugees; Because Western societies, which initially welcomed hosting them, may become fed up with them, especially with the exorbitant cost borne by these societies amid a prolonged economic crisis that prompts many societies to think of their interests first, away from humanitarian considerations.

Chapter 3: The Impacts Facing Ukrainian Refugees in the Host Countries

Many people are forced to leave their homes, migrate within their countries, or seek refuge across borders to escape life-threatening situations, or because of living conditions that are intolerable in any way. In the end, refugees are required to live in camps for a long time, where refugees live without obtaining the necessary needs, and many of them are exposed to physical and sexual violence. Many children may suffer from the trauma of war or persecution, which affects their psychological, physical health, and mental for a long time after the events have occurred. These traumatic acts may occur while they are in their country, during displacement procedures from their country, or even during resettlement procedures in the host country. For adults and children who are forced to seek refuge, they suffered from different problems, such as depression, anxiety, and others (European Parliament April 2021, 9-13). The refugees have suffered many losses. They lost their country, money, and way of life, safety, and security. Their careers were severely affected, such as the education of their children. Most devastatingly, the loss of friends, colleagues, relatives, families, or neighbors. The tragedy of refugees increases when sorrows are associated with shocking and disturbing things that affect their daily lives. (Frontiers in Psychology 22 October 2018).

Refugees go through many ordeals because of their calamity and their distance from their homes and families, and perhaps one of these ordeals is the psychological and mental illnesses that they suffer from. However, their flexibility may contribute significantly to their survival until their safe return to their home countries, as there is a possibility that the rates of fears of mental or mental illness will be lower than expected due to flexible ways of thinking, and their ability to adapt to new circumstances, and hence it comes. The importance of providing support and health, psychological, and community care to refugees until their conditions are stabilized in the country of immigration. There is a possibility that refugees will face legal problems, as do other marginalized and vulnerable groups (Frontiers in Psychology 22 October 2018). These problems are often directly related to the homelessness and displacement of these refugees, but they also reflect general problems faced by the poor and are related to criminal cases. The longer the refugee is homeless; whenever more legal issues arise, especially those less related to homelessness.

In the case of Ukrainian refugees, experts believe that many Ukrainians fleeing the war may suffer from psychological and mental health problems. Experts worry that refugees will be caught in a spiral of potentially longer than previously thought waiting times for help. Experts point to real support for solving the mental health problem across Europe because cases have increased in one way or another, with nearly 5 million people fleeing Ukraine already having traumatic experiences. Lucas Wells, executive director of the FAPCRVT in Germany, estimates that about a third of Ukrainian refugees will develop depression. At the same time that Western voices are calling for urgent aid and for taking firm international stances to help Ukrainian refugees quickly, in light of the Russian military operations in their country (World Health Organization Europe 17 March 2022, 1-3).

Nevertheless, feelings of solidarity and help for those fleeing the war in Ukraine spread throughout Europe and the UK. However, administrative hurdles still hamper some of the efforts being made in various countries. Although the UK is now out of the European Union, it has openly declared its willingness to take in Ukrainians fleeing the war. In reality, however, the government has come under criticism from refugee and immigrant rights groups, who argue that the level of bureaucracy had greatly reduced the number of visas that could be issued, and

thus the number of Ukrainians arriving in Britain. One of the complications faced by Ukrainian refugees in Britain, for example, is that, according to the UK government's website on the Homes for Ukraine scheme, anyone with at least six months' permission to stay in the UK can become a sponsor, whatever their nationality (British Red Cross 8 December 2022). The first phase of the program puts the responsibility on the sponsors to find a family or person they want to sponsor, after which they apply for the visa with them. The government requires sponsors to think carefully about whether their place of residence is appropriate for someone with a young child, an elderly person, or a person with a disability. It is also asked if the host is willing to accommodate a refugee with pets.

UNHCR confirmed that the majority of Ukrainian refugees who arrived in Europe were highly educated and eager to work and participate in the labor force in their host countries, but they need continuous support to ensure their social and economic integration. Most of the Ukrainian refugees expressed their desire to return home to join their families there, but only a few expected to be able to do so in the next three months. However, there are some positive aspects that Ukrainian refugees have found in host countries: Such as family ties, friends, security and stability, access to medical services, education, and the general economic situation. The refugees are trying to play a more active role in their host countries, but they need additional support. Many say that they need language lessons, and they are waiting for support to ensure their competence is formally recognized, and help care for the children of people who will be allowed to work outside their homes (UNHCR 23.09.2022). With the loss of work, many of these refugees struggle to reach a stable life and find suitable housing, as a number of them stay with hosts, while some live in hotels and group buildings, a quarter of them rent private apartments, and many of them are deeply concerned about finding sustainable alternatives before winter. Another urgent matter is psychological support and support for children with disabilities and the elderly, the majority are children and women, and there is at least one-third of these refugees with at least one member in their family who suffers from a disability.

It is true that European countries, at the beginning of the Ukrainian crisis, welcomed the Ukrainian refugees and provided them with many facilities. However, the prolonged period of the crisis raised questions about the possibility of continuing this European approach. In the recent period, some features of the shifts in the European public mood towards the refugee issue were formed (Katalin Dobiás and Filipa Homem, 2022, 1-4). In this regard, this paper sheds light on the large economic cost incurred by the European Union countries because of hosting this large number of Ukrainian refugees. For example, an analysis prepared by the American Center for Global Development estimated that hosting Ukrainian refugees could cost Western countries more than \$30 billion in one year alone, with an estimate that this cost will double with the high level of inflation in the global economy. This cost indicates at the difficulty of Western societies continuing to bear the stay of Ukrainian refugees for a long period, especially with the unfavorable global economic conditions, whose negative effects affected all societies (Center for Global Development 1 March 2022).

Increasing numbers of homeless refugees on the streets of host communities. Some local human rights organizations in Italy, Spain, and Britain indicated that increasing numbers of Ukrainian refugees have become homeless, and in many cases homeless on the streets after their hosts refused to continue staying in their homes, or even to continue residing with them until they can find a new shelter. Ukrainian refugees in Israel face a similar crisis. Some of them were forced to leave the hotels allocated for their stay in the country. Compounding this crisis, real estate owners refused to allow them to rent and live in their homes; for fear that, they would fail to pay rent dues afterward. According to the Guardian reports that about 14,000

Ukrainians are expected to reach the end of their stays by Christmas and will be homeless if they cannot find other accommodation. The latest U.K. government data show 2,985 Ukrainians have already registered as homeless in England (Adam Rasmi 5 December 2022). Therefore, many European citizens expressed their desire to host several Ukrainian refugees fleeing the war, but this situation began to change. Some British and German citizens hastened to withdraw their hosting applications and asked the refugees residing with them to look for other places to reside, justifying this by not being able to bear the cost of staying with them anymore. Rather, the matter reached the point of urging several governments - led by the Czech government - Ukrainian refugees to work and search for a source of livelihood. So that they are not expelled from the country, or made unworthy of government support, and reside in the shelters provided by the government for them (Omer Karasapan 14 October 2022). Increasing anti-refugee feelings in the local communities, Britain decided to create an alternative homeland to host the Ukrainian refugee regiments, and the African country of Rwanda was chosen. Despite the great criticism leveled against the British government for adopting this policy (Kirsten Krampe 22 June 2022). In addition, German politicians like Armin Schuster and German municipalities have warned that the increasing number of Ukrainian refugees was bringing German society close to a "critical point". Moreover, municipalities in Germany were facing "big problems" because of the large number of Ukrainians, as well as the influx of people from other countries. The population in Germany is disturbed by many problems that have arisen recently due to the increasing number of refugees (Nik Martin 12/04/2022).

Finally, governments and relief organizations welcomed the arrival of Ukrainian refugees as a temporary situation for short period, but the prolongation of the war in Ukraine made many countries uneasy with the overwhelming presence of Ukrainians in their countries. Although the UN encourages assisting refugees to find permanent solutions, such as returning home, resettlement to a third country, or integrating into their new host community, the majority of refugees remain in nonexistence or limbo. However, returns are to their home not possible, in light of the continuing war and unresolved and those who fled are reluctant to return to their homeland. Although the millions of Ukrainian refugees who have fled to the EU have been promised that they can have health care, work access, live, and send their children to school anywhere in the EU, the truth is that many refugees have had to move from one place to another. Else, they do not have a job yet. So, increasing numbers of Ukrainian refugees in Europe are becoming homeless, in many cases on the streets, after their hosts refused to continue staying in their homes or even to stay with them until they could find a new shelter.

Conclusion

The Ukrainian war is continuing. No one expects, in February 2022, neither from the Russian side, nor in Ukraine, or other countries of the world, that the war will continue all these months, without signs of an end. During the last period, the exchange of artillery and missile fire between the two sides of the war reached an unprecedented level. In addition to the huge numbers of displaced Ukrainians, whether those who left their homeland for other countries, or moved to safer regions within the country, the wheel of war still caused great destruction in the Ukrainian cities in the east. However, the most dangerous thing of all is that the Ukrainian crisis has already developed, without explicit approval from the major powers, into a global crisis affecting most countries of the world, those who chose to be a party to the war in the first place, and those who did not. The Ukrainian war affected the asylum and immigration systems in the coming years. As shown above, millions of Ukrainians have left for Poland and other countries as of the end of April 2022. A much larger number have been displaced within Ukraine itself.

The rapid mass influx of Ukrainians has led to a deflection of global interest in the developing regions, which may be the most affected because of the ongoing violence and fighting taking place there. The Ukrainian asylum crisis has also diverted the world's attention from addressing the economic problems of immigration to solving the problems of refugees. This transfer is likely to influence upcoming procedures. The existence of cooperation between international organizations and international units towards the issue of refugees facilitated the process of their arrival to the host countries and their access to services. The Ukrainian asylum case also highlighted the need for presenting data regularly and on specific dates.

At the beginning of the crisis, European countries rushed to show solidarity with the Ukrainian refugees. EU member states took unmatched procedures, quickly stimulating temporary protection for the first time, guaranteeing access to services and protection for refugees. Ukrainian refugees faced many difficulties in the host countries after a period of their arrival, in addition to the difficulties and troubles they faced during their transfer from Ukraine to other countries. Many refugees carry in their minds and hearts painful scenes that may cause them long-term psychological damage, which appears successively over time. The percentage of homeless Ukrainian refugees increased in the streets of host countries. Moreover, the an increasing number of those who reside in the streets after their hosts refused to accept them to stay in their homes, or even continue to stay with them till they can find a new shelter. With the loss of work, many of these refugees are struggling to reach a stable life and find suitable housing. This paper recommends that all host countries to Ukrainian refugees should stand in the face of anyone who tries to take advantage of the weakness of refugees and migrants, and give priority to the safety of people above all considerations. Governments should stop holding refugees and migrants responsible for economic and social problems, and not to use the method of discrimination between refugees based on (Gender, Nationality and Language).

Recommendations

It is recommended that in order to find an acceptance solution to end the war and the suffering of people in different countries from shortages in food, fuel and gas, there is a need for direct negotiations between all parties, considering rights and obligations of each country to put an end of this crisis which is about to turn to global crisis or even to third world war.

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