

## СУЧАСНІ ПІДХОДИ ДО ВИРІШЕННЯ МІГРАЦІЙНИХ ПРОБЛЕМ: АРХІТЕКТУРНА СКЛАДОВА СОЦІАЛІЗАЦІЇ МІГРАНТІВ

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Проаналізовано взаємозв'язок між архітектурним типом житла/розселення для мігрантів та інтеграцією такої категорії осіб у структуру корінного населення приймаючої держави. Основними завданнями пропонованої роботи є: розкрити зміст такого явища як міграція та пов'язаних з ним небезпек для розвитку людства і самих мігрантів; встановити взаємозв'язок між формами житла/розселення та процесом асиміляції мігрантів. Вироблено пропозиції щодо застосування архітектурних практик для соціалізації мігрантів.

*Ключові слова:* міграційні проблеми, соціалізація мігрантів, архітектура, тип розселення, інтеграція.

### MODERN APPROACHES TO SOLVING MIGRATION PROBLEMS: THE ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT OF MIGRANTS' SOCIALIZATION

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The purpose of the article is to identify and reveal the relationship between the architectural type of housing/resettlement for migrants and the integration of such a category of persons into the structure of the native population of the receiving state. The main objectives of the paper are: to disclose the content of such a phenomenon as migration and the dangers associated with it for the development of humanity and migrants themselves; to consider existing architectural decisions in the world practice in solving the housing problem for migrants, and highlight their features; to establish the relationship between the forms of housing / resettlement and the process of assimilation of migrants; to prove the relevance of such experience for Ukraine in solving similar problems of internally displaced persons; and to generalize the universal achievements of international experience and justify their possible application to improve migration management in Ukraine.

While planning the location of housing for migrants, in our opinion, one should consider the different composition of cultures and religions of this category of population. The dispersed type of resettlement would contribute to the harmonious unification of various city dwellers according to different criteria, this way also focusing on their comprehensive integration into a new society.

Therefore, in our opinion, the danger in planning such a type of housing and the resettlement of migrants is ghettoization and the possibility of criminalization. Therefore, from the very beginning, the process of resettlement of migrants should be systematic and controlled; housing for migrants should be designed by a multidisciplinary team of architects, sociologists, psychologists and social workers. This will allow combining technical and humanitarian aspects in the design of such housing; when designing the premises for migrants, it is necessary to consider both the interests of migrants and those of the native population, so as not to provoke social tension. As we can see, already existing world experience should be adapted to the needs of Ukraine in addressing the adaptation problems of internally displaced persons.

*Key words:* migration problems, migrations' socialization, architecture, migration, types of resettlement.

The problems related to the ongoing growth of migrant flows and the expansion of interethnic contacts are characteristic of many developed countries of the modern world, which often leads to conflicts based on national identity and the transformation of political, economic and social systems of recipient countries. Such phenomena largely threaten the security and stability of states or public entities.

It is obvious that the behaviour of migrants is primarily related to the problems of their integration into

the new social environment of the host country. This is about such frequent phenomena as the complexity of establishing communication/mutual understanding with the native population, lack of professional self-actualization, negative emotional condition, unresolved housing and household needs of migrants, etc. Today, various tools are used to mitigate the migration process, minimize its negative effects and intensify the socialization of migrants. To achieve such goals architecture also possesses a wide set of tools, that in

modern society perform the whole range of functions aimed at satisfying the social needs of human development. Special here are the functions of social content, which is due to the acuity of global problems of our time such as poverty, poor health, social inequality, armed conflict, uncontrolled migration, etc. Of course, the application of exclusively political and administrative or regulatory and legal measures is not enough to resolve them. In our opinion, it is an integrated approach to addressing the above-indicated problems, which in the long run may lead to the desired effects.

The issue of housing for this category of the population is among the first problems the migrant faces, making it extremely complicated for the recipient country. On the other hand, due to the proper choice of appropriate types of housing or resettlement for migrants, it is possible to significantly improve their adaptation to the new social environment. However, as of today, the processes of resettlement of migrants' inhabitations of host countries are not adequately regulated. This creates additional challenges for both the migrant and the native inhabitants of the host party. This is what determines the relevance of the proposed study.

In general, the phenomenon of migration is actively studied by scholars in various fields, such as law, politics, economics, culture, sociology, social work, etc. Much in this subject area has been also done by Ukrainian scholars, such as V. Yevtukh, I. Kuras, E. Libanova, O. Malynovs'ka, A. Pozniak, I. Prybytkova, V. Troshchynskyi, S. Chekhovych, et al. Of much importance for the development of methodology of studying the migration process, and hence its management, are the results of scientific research obtained by western authors, including R. Appleyard, R. Boning, M. Weiner, D. Massier, D. Salt, S. Sassen, P. Stalker, P. Stocker, T. Hammer, et al. However, a proper study of the phenomenon of migration is possible only with the application of an integrated approach. Therefore, for writing the article the scientific research of home and foreign architects were also used, as well as the architectural practices of developed countries to address the issue of housing or types of resettlement for migrants, which largely contribute to the integration of this category of people into the new social environment. It is worth noting that the issue of classification and design of housing for migrants is considered by not a very wide range of researchers. However, the works by R. Gordon, B. Faynoki, R. Horde, C. Dahl, R. Cha, H. Lotfi Shemirani, and in Ukraine – those by M. Lukaniuk and V. Babyak are distinguished here. Each of them offers the author's own solution to the problem of migrants' adaptation to new living conditions, based on national specifics. Similarly, Ukraine has faced such a new social phenomenon as the internal displacement of persons from the occupied territories. Therefore, it is important to

study the existing experience of foreign countries to apply it in Ukraine, adapting it to national realities, which, in our opinion, only reinforces the relevance of the paper. The purpose of the article is to identify and reveal the relationship between the architectural type of housing/resettlement for migrants and the integration of such a category of persons into the structure of the native population of the receiving state.

The main objectives of the paper are:

- To disclose the content of such a phenomenon as migration and the dangers associated with it for the development of humanity and migrants themselves;

- To consider existing architectural decisions in the world practice in solving the housing problem for migrants, and highlight their features;

- To establish the relationship between the forms of housing/resettlement and the process of assimilation of migrants; to prove the relevance of such experience for Ukraine in solving similar problems of internally displaced persons;

- And to generalize the universal achievements of international experience and justify their possible application to improve migration management in Ukraine.

As already noted, architecture is one of the important mechanisms for solving social problems of humanity at the beginning of the XXI century. Thus, in June 2016, the XV Venice Biennale was held which lasted for six months and brought together participants from all over the world. The Chilean architect Alejandro Aravena was its curator, known not only due to the projects of large-scale universities, innovation centres and schools, but also in consequence of the design of social housing and the reconstruction of cities after natural disasters. A. Aravena declared the theme of the event “Reporting from the Front”, which emphasized the role of architects in improving the quality of life of people around the world, and, above all, in solving complex social problems. At the opening of the Biennale, he emphasized, “We gathered here to show our involvement, the desire to help in crisis situations and to return architecture to people” [Швейцарія n.d.]. In his view, architecture shapes the space around people, defines the framework in which society exists, and which determines the trajectory of its development. During the Biennale, many interesting ideas were expressed to address the acute social problems – from the drone stations in Africa to the floating school in the village of Makoko. Architectural projects were focused on the issues of human rights, accessibility of education in remote regions, the housing crisis in cities, resuscitation of industrial bankrupt cities, dwelling planning for people with Alzheimer's disease, unemployment, economic crisis, etc.

The central issue was the integration of migrants into the structure of the native population of the host

country, which was demonstrated at the German pavilion. This is obvious because in fact this country has been largely affected by the problems associated with the unpredictable number of refugees, mostly the Syrians. The architects tried to answer the question: How to integrate into the community all refugees, the number of which has significantly increased over the past years due to armed conflicts? The German exhibition entitled "Making Heimat" demonstrated how the areas of residence encourage migrants to adapt more quickly to a new environment, and which techniques should be used by urban planners to accelerate the assimilation process, and make it as affordable as possible for refugees. The exhibition also showed how to properly design a road infrastructure, ensure proximity to the workplace, make housing affordable, etc. The fundamental idea of the German project was respect for migrants, which was reflected in the architectural design. The project was also aimed at destroying borders (not only real but also mental), therefore, symbolically within the walls of the building, the designers provided for new passages that visually opened the pavilion and turned it into a metaphor for the open Germany [Швец n. d.]. As we can see, the migration crisis determines today's agenda of the humanity. Each state, guided by the principle of humanism and to avoid further escalation of such a problem, is assigned to meet the basic needs of each migrant, related to health care, education, living conditions, etc. [Ларад 2015.] To find the optimal architectural solution for housing and household problems of migrants, one should understand the characteristics of the current migration process, which is complex in its essence and affects all constituents of the socio-economic and political life of the society. Today there is the increase in its scope and geography, the change in the structure of migration flows, the growth of illegal and forced migration, the direction of migration flows towards developed countries, the migration process dynamism, which makes it impossible to accurately forecast its development, and the need to consolidate the efforts of the world community in overcoming this problem.

In the modern world, the number of migrants reaches 150 million people and the annual growth here is 2 % [Баб'як 2015: 57]. Every year the number of migrants will only increase. They will be going to other, more stable and developed states [Чепеленко, А., Чепеленко, Дм. 2015]. Of course, the civilized world is guided by the idea of humanism, even giving way to their own national interests. Thus, unpredictable migration leads to economic crises (both in donor and host countries), triggers new conflicts often on national/cultural/religious grounds, changes the balance of political forces, promotes the development of radicalism in society, etc. Obviously, migration can have negative consequences, especially when it is associated with unplanned, unorganized,

spontaneous and irrational relocations. Thus, the outflow of residents from some areas leads to the impossibility of simple reproduction of the population, a shortage of labour resources, etc. At the same time, the influx of migrants into other densely populated areas leads to their overpopulation, the inability to meet the needs of migrants, such as social, economic, ethnic, cultural, linguistic, etc., which sometimes causes interethnic conflicts, increasing interethnic tensions and other negative consequences [Горбатенко 2004: 341–342]. According to M. Tsirkunova, migration has a number of negative consequences, which can be conditionally divided into the three groups:

1) consequences for the entire population of the planet (the emergence of new conflicts, the burden on certain territories, environmental problems, etc.);

2) consequences for individual states or regions (outflow of skilled labour, disappearance of cultural identity, financial burden on native population);

3) implications for migrants themselves (long adaptation to new living and working conditions in the host country) [Циркунова 2016: 169].

Accordingly, different approaches to solving problems associated with newly arrived migrants are also offered. Thus, V. Babyak distinguishes three main ways here: 1) detention of migrants in specialized camps to determine their future fate; 2) ignorance of the most of the migrant-related problems; and 3) harmonious integration of migrants into a new society [Баб'як 2015: 58]. The first problem faced by migrants is the search for housing, the solution of which requires a prompt response from the host country. To leave the problem of housing for refugees without a solution means to doom many people to beggarly living conditions, and this, in its turn, will provoke social anxiety and the growth of crime [Крупницький n.d.; Баб'як 2013].

The unresolved housing problems of migrants lead to such negative consequences as massive violations in the areas where migrants live in crowded areas, ghettoization of settlements, degradation of the infrastructure of certain areas inhabited by migrants, as well as the interethnic confrontation between different groups among themselves [Баб'як 2015: 58].

The chosen way of solving the problem models a certain format of the architectural solution of the issue of housing for migrants. However, while choosing a specific method, one needs to consider important nuances. First, the budget of any country/city (even economically developed) alone cannot solve the problems of refugees, as it will suffer from a significant financial burden through excessive expenditures on the social sphere. Obviously, migration flows to create a burden on the infrastructure of cities.

So, the problem of housing for migrants is a priority and requires promptness and significant financial costs. Today, architects from different countries are

trying to solve it, offering certain projects adapted to the national features, political, socio-economic, natural, etc. conditions of the country or region, in which the migrants live. Hence, there is a need in a detailed study of the architectural possibilities of solving housing and household problems of migrants, and creating specialized buildings of an adapted type, designed for a certain category of the population [Циркунова 2016: 169]. This is about the construction of comfortable dwellings for migrants with a list of conditions that will allow meeting their basic living needs, such as the possibility of receiving health care, adequate nutrition, educational services, cultural development, etc. There is no doubt that such public inquiries should be reflected in architectural and planning work. Accommodation for migrants is a special subtype of the housing. Its characteristic features are: 1) the functional purpose, i.e. provision of housing conditions and implementation of the integration function in the host society; 2) low economic prime cost; 3) an appropriate housing design for the positive psychological and emotional state of migrants; 4) many communication platforms (causes and venue); and 5) thriftiness.

It is clear that different types of housing must correspond to different types of migrants, depending on their “legality”, material capacities and the desire to integrate into society. In general, all the housing of migrants can be divided into three types: 1) housing for general resettlement; 2) housing resettlement by small groups; and 3) housing for individual resettlement [Баб’як 2015: 59]. The classification of housing is necessary for the work of the architect because it is a prerequisite for creating favourable conditions for successful integration of migrants into a new social environment.

The type of general settlement comes first in the proposed grading. The general resettlement includes the temporary residence of foreigners and stateless persons, as well as temporary accommodation places for refugees. A unit of account per one migrant is a sleeping place here. Such facilities are recommended to be located outside the city boundaries or on the outskirts of the city, far from the administrative centre. This category of housing for migrants is funded both from the state, local budgets, and international funds. It is not attractive for private investment. It also has a low conversion or change function potential, and is expensive for its utilization. By type of settlement in the social structure of the city, it is an enclave [Баб’як 2015: 60]. The use of this type of migration housing can be justified in the face of an unexpected influx of migrants, such as in the situation with Syrian refugees.

The second and third types of migration housing (housing resettlement by small groups and housing for individual resettlement) can be used for dispersal

resettlement and optimal integration. This type of housing can be located throughout the city. The housing resettlement by small groups includes such types as a “corner of the room”, a separate room in the structure of a hostel or an apartment, and a capsule dwelling. It is worth noting that in modern architecture the issues of the possibility of using small-sized apartments, mini apartments, apartments of individual room occupancy, capsule type residential units as a variant of housing for migrants still lack sufficient attention [Баб’як 2015: 59]. For housing resettlement by small groups, a unit of account per one migrant is a sleeping area with personal space, integrated into the structure of the shared housing. When it is organized, it is important not to allow the concentration of such apartments in certain areas of the city, but to create only local communities with migrants living in a designed residential unit. The limiting concentration of such premises should be determined by psychologists and sociologists. The location of this type of housing in the city should be dispersed, but not exceed the critical concentration of migrants in the community. This type of housing can be financed by the state, international structures and is economically attractive for private investors. The possibility of residence for migrants: from 12 months to 2 years. Small estimated areas promote the migrant to quickly integrate into the new society and find work with a view to renting better housing. This type can be located within the whole city, and therefore does not create a ghetto or enclaves, and is quickly subject to changing its functions [Баб’як 2015: 60–61].

For the housing for individual resettlement (mini-apartments and small-sized apartments) a major unit of account per one migrant is residential space for private/individual use. Localization of this type of housing is possible throughout the whole city. Its limiting concentration should be determined by psychologists and sociologists. The location of such housing in the city should be dispersed, and not exceed the critical concentration. The recommended period of residence is not more than 5 years, provided it will be sufficient to adapt migrants to a new habitat. The resource potential for changes in functions is high [Баб’як 2015: 60–61].

Some experts believe that massive construction of small-sized housing for migrants/refugees, firstly, performs the function of moral support for people who lost their homes and are forced to start a new life in a different country, and, secondly, will become a powerful impetus for the development of the host country economy. A large-scale construction project of this kind will activate the construction and related sectors of the economy, create thousands of jobs, reduce the unemployment rate, at least for the period of construction, etc. [Крупницький n.d.]. Although a small-sized apartment is an ideal solution of the housing problem for migrants/refugees, the number of which is constantly

growing, however, when planning it, one should avoid excessive concentration of this type of apartments so as not to lead to ghettoization [Гнесь 2013:147].

As to the topic of the same small-sized social housing, then, e.g., a significant part of German experts is convinced that it is inappropriate to build permanent housing exclusively for refugees. Instead, from the very beginning, it is worth focusing on the type of housing meeting the demand of the three categories of the population: low-income citizens of the state, labour migrants and refugees. That is those who the state will have to pay for housing for the longest time, and those having already got work, which wills them, look for cheap apartments in the real estate market, according to their income level [Гурков 2016].

As far as the characteristics of housing for migrants are concerned, it is extremely important to choose the type of migrants' resettlement within the city structure. Each historical period was characterized by this or that type of settlement. Under modern conditions, the most common are the two approaches to resettlement: 1) dispersed; and 2) differentiated, where the criterion for choosing a place of housing is belonging to certain social, economic and religious categories of the population.

Chaotic, uncontrolled resettlement of migrants in cities can create dangerous enclaves within the city and make it uncomfortable for the native population. Such cases have already taken place in France, Germany, England and other developed countries. Migrants are trying to preserve their national identity in new, adapted conditions. Therefore, it is very important at the very beginning to ensure the manageability of the process of resettlement of migrants. On the one hand, it must eliminate the negative consequences of migration, and on the other, maximize the integration opportunities of migrants in adapting to the new conditions of life, considering the interests of the native population.

By application of a differentiated type of resettlement, in the city (the society as a whole) preconditions for ethnic, religious, cultural and social conflicts are created, as well as crime situations are developed [Бабяк 2014]. This type of resettlement "encourages" migrants to form a "diaspora", "community", where closed groups can be formed, and the need for integration gives way to the cultural, social, religious norms, and the national style of life existing in the homeland. Then migrants do not try to integrate into the society that adopted them but to "impose" their own way of life, very often in a radical way. This is particularly evident in the case of France, where migrants (mainly Arabs) are the source of clashes, fights, and other activities that violate the established order in the country.

While planning the location of housing for migrants, in our opinion, one should consider the

different composition of cultures and religions of this category of population. The dispersed type of resettlement would contribute to the harmonious unification of various city dwellers according to different criteria, this way also focusing on their comprehensive integration into a new society. It is obvious that the dispersed type of migrant's settlements is more justified. However, here it is necessary to develop recommendations for determining the local housing location for migrants, with respect to the level of their stay legality, and the degree of their inclination to integrate into a new society [Бабяк 2014]. At the same time, the dispersed approach to the resettlement of migrants is criticized from the position that a migrant who already has a significant psychological burden in the new social environment is not surrounded by people who are close to him/her from the point of view of the life circumstances, language, religion, culture, etc. [Бабяк 2014]. In our opinion, the solution of the problem requires an adequate level of consciousness of native inhabitants of the host country, their understanding of modern world processes, the presence of certain moral and ideological orientations, which, for the most part, is characteristic of a significant part of citizens of modern developed democratic states.

Therefore, in our opinion: 1) the most successful type of housing for migrants from the position of fulfilling its integration function is small-sized apartments or mini-apartments with the use of dispersed (dispersed type) settlement. However, here it is necessary to prevent "loneliness" of migrants, to ensure effective communication, e.g., through a favorable gallery-sectional layout of an apartment building, the establishment of communication and integration platforms, etc.; 2) small-sized apartments, of course, have certain inconveniences for residents, which should be compensated by other technically possible "anti-depressive" trifles. These could be, e.g., green areas on flat roofs or adjacent areas (with possible care for flower beds, garden, mini fountains, etc.), outdoor recreation areas (summer houses), small rooms for clubs of interest (can be used both to preserve national traditions and to assimilate new ones), small terraces with landscaping, areas for children or the elderly, etc.; 3) the solution of the housing problem of a migrant can be portrayed as a linear movement with a short-term perspective (from 1 to 2 years) – housing for temporary resettlement of migrants or housing accommodation in small groups; medium-term perspective (from 2 to 5 years) – social housing of individual resettlement (small-sized or mini-apartments); long-term perspective (from 5 to 10 years) – high-grade housing; 4) the scheme of urban resettlement of migrants should be determined by sociological and psychological indicators. Here, a corresponding proportion between migrants and the native population



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