



National Technical University of Ukraine  
"Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute"



Community Empowerment:  
Crisis-Ready Solutions



POZNAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE  
NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF UKRAINE  
"IGOR SIKORSKY KYIV POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE"**

**RESILIENT COMMUNITIES - STABLE FUTURE:  
UKRAINIAN-POLISH EXPERIENCE IN CRISIS  
RESPONSE**

**International Scientific and Practical Conference**

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**RESILIENT COMMUNITIES - STABLE FUTURE: UKRAINIAN-POLISH EXPERIENCE IN CRISIS RESPONSE:** Collection of scientific papers of the international scientific and practical conference, 18-19 November 2025. – Kyiv: Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute, 2025. – 149 p.

The collection contains abstracts from the international scientific-practical conference "RESILIENT COMMUNITIES – STABLE FUTURE: UKRAINIAN-POLISH EXPERIENCE IN CRISIS RESPONSE", held within the framework of NATO SPS G6119 project "Increasing the Capacity of Local Communities to Counteract Crisis Situations", November 18-19, 2025. The publications present Ukrainian-Polish experience in building resilient communities under crisis conditions. Contemporary challenges and methodological approaches to sustainable community development, resilience models of Ukrainian communities and Polish municipalities, good governance and digital resilience practices, and the application of Data Science to counter threats are examined. The collection is intended for researchers, local government practitioners, and crisis management professionals.

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# INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AS A FACTOR IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION MODELS

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International migration, under conditions of global transformations, has become one of the key factors in regulating the socio-economic development of countries. For Ukraine, which in the context of war simultaneously faces a demographic crisis and economic difficulties, the relationship between migration and poverty reduction acquires particular significance. The scale of outward migration and the volume of remittances place it at the center of discussions concerning the implementation of SDG 1 «No Poverty» and SDG 10 «Reduced Inequalities».

Over the past decade, Ukraine has entered the group of the world's top twenty recipients of private remittances, i.e., by the volume of so-called "migration capital." According to the National Bank, in 2022 remittances amounted to USD 12,5 billion (7,8% of GDP), in 2023- USD 11,3 billion (6,2% of GDP), and in 2024 - USD 9,5 billion (5% of GDP) [1]. At the same time, the Gini coefficient, according to World Bank estimates, increased from 0,41 in 2023 to 0,44 in 2024 and 0,5 in 2025 [2], indicating a deepening of socio-economic inequality in the country. Nevertheless, migration capital performs an important stabilizing function for Ukrainian households, although its impact remains limited in addressing the structural drivers of socio-economic inequality.

Migration capital functions as a form of “informal social policy” that supports households in rural and economically depressed regions. Research confirms that the impact of remittances extends beyond private household welfare, directly influencing the socio-economic development of middle-income countries. Empirical evidence, in particular, shows that remittances increase household welfare by approximately 2% and reduce poverty levels by around 4% [3]. In Ukraine, this is reflected in the reduction of poverty among households where one or more members reside abroad. Thus, migration not only ensures basic consumption but also strengthens the financial resilience of vulnerable population groups.

However, migration also has another dimension - it transforms the structure of inequality. On the one hand, remittances are directed to regions with lower income levels, which partially equalizes regional disparities and reduces social tension. On the other hand, a new form of inequality emerges: families with access to migration resources improve their well-being much faster than those who remain without them [4]. This creates a social divide within the country, requiring the state to develop targeted policies to support households without migration income.

Contemporary approaches to analyzing the relationship between migration and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 1 and SDG 10, go beyond interpreting remittances as solely a private resource. As emphasized in the World Migration Report 2024, the benefits of migration processes are distributed unevenly, which underscores the need to develop new mechanisms for their collective use [4]. In this context, increasing attention is being paid to approaches aimed at transforming individual inflows into a financial foundation for the development of local communities. Such instruments include participatory remittances, where part of the funds is pooled for social projects, as well as diaspora bonds, which mobilize migrants' savings to finance reconstruction and infrastructure programs. The experience of Southeast Asian and Latin American countries demonstrates the effectiveness of such approaches, making them particularly promising for Ukraine in

the context of post-war recovery.

An additional aspect is the phenomenon of “social remittances” – the knowledge, skills, and behavioral models that migrants bring back to their communities upon return. This is no less an important resource than financial flows. Recent Ukrainian experience confirms that migration has become a source of new practices in the fields of entrepreneurship, education, and digitalization. These can amplify the long-term effects of financial remittances, contributing to sustainable development.

At the same time, the strategic use of the effects of migration processes for poverty reduction is impossible without a balanced set of state policy instruments. It is advisable to combine measures supporting migrants and their families with programs on financial literacy, incentives for investment in small enterprises, and co-financing of local projects. It is also important to integrate the migration factor into national poverty reduction and regional development strategies. This would allow migration to be viewed not as a temporary adaptive response to crisis, but as a long-term resource for the modernization of the country.

Thus, international migration for Ukraine is a dual process. On the one hand, it reduces poverty at the household level through migration capital; on the other hand, it generates structural risks for the country’s economy and social sphere. In the context of global crises and war, migration is gradually being integrated into state policy as a factor in poverty reduction and inequality mitigation. A promising direction is the reorientation of migration resources from private consumption to collective investments, which may become a new stage in the transformation of Ukraine’s socio-economic development models.

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