

**REMOTE WORK
IN
DISPLACEMENT:
BETWEEN
CONTINUITY AND
PRECARITY**





REMOTE WORK AND ENFORCED MIGRATION

Experiences of displaced Ukrainians

REMAKING examines the role of remote work in the trajectories of displaced Ukrainians, highlighting an experience that is both enabling and challenging



SUPPORTING PROFESSIONAL CONTINUITY

REMOTE WORK CAN HELP
SUSTAIN EMPLOYMENT AFTER
DISPLACEMENT

Remote work enabled many displaced Ukrainians to:

- Continue their professional careers
- Maintain an income
- Work despite language and institutional barriers
- Remain connected to professional networks across countries and regions
- Circumvent some barriers to entering local labour markets



A SOURCE OF PRECARITY AND STRESS

CONTINUITY DOES NOT
NECESSARILY MEAN
STABILITY

Remote workers could still face difficult economic and social conditions

- Some continued to receive Ukrainian salaries while living in higher-cost countries
- Meeting housing and everyday living costs could be difficult
- Workers had to combine employment with adapting to an unfamiliar environment
- This situation was often experienced as highly stressful



STRONG TRANSLOCAL TIES, WEAKER LOCAL INTEGRATION

REMOTE WORK CAN MAINTAIN
DISTANT NETWORKS WHILE LIMITING
LOCAL CONNECTIONS



The case study found that:

- Translocal professional networks often remained strong
- Remote workers could continue relationships beyond their host country
- At the same time, entering local professional networks was more difficult
- Integration into the local labour market could therefore be slower or more limited

THE AMBIGUITY OF REMOTE WORK

OPPORTUNITY AND
ISOLATION CAN
COEXIST

Remote work can allow displaced people to continue doing work they value and are skilled at, even while living in a new and complicated environment.

At the same time, it can be accompanied by:

- Greater isolation
- Economic vulnerability
- Difficulties integrating locally
- The continuing emotional burden of war



KEY TAKEAWAY

The REMAKING case study shows that remote work can provide continuity, flexibility and access to employment, while also reinforcing precarity, isolation and barriers to local integration.

Its main contribution is to capture the variety and ambiguity of remote-working experiences under enforced migration

**WHAT IS IT LIKE TO BE AN
ENFORCED MIGRANT
WORKING REMOTELY?**

