

## **ABSTRACT**

The thesis deals with the integration of a group of foreign women into Czech society, specifically Ukrainian mothers who fled to the Czech Republic as a result of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Its aim was to identify the significance of different domains of integration for the target group and to gain a better understanding of the specifics of the integration of this group. To do so, the Agera Strang model (2004a, 2004b, 2008) and an intersectional approach are used. The aim was achieved by conducting two rounds of semi-structured interviews with eight Ukrainian mothers with temporary residence in the Czech Republic, whose transcripts were subjected to thematic and domain analysis (Spradley, 1979). The research shows that the integration process of this group cannot be captured in its entirety without taking into account its levels of disadvantage, which create specific barriers to the integration process. Key barriers to integration produced by structural disadvantage based on motherhood were found, indicating a lack of consideration of the needs of women mothers by integration policy. Key barriers to the integration process were difficulty in accessing health care, housing instability and difficulty in balancing family and work time. Supportive factors were inclusive education, supportive activities of NGOs and the assistance of modern technology. The research demonstrates the value of an intersectional approach for studying integration and migration and studying the specific needs of vulnerable groups.

## **KEY WORDS**

temporary protection, integration, intersectionality, refugee mothers, intercultural social work, critical social work