

AUDIT OF THE SPHERE OF NATIONAL AND CIVIC IDENTITY

2023-2024



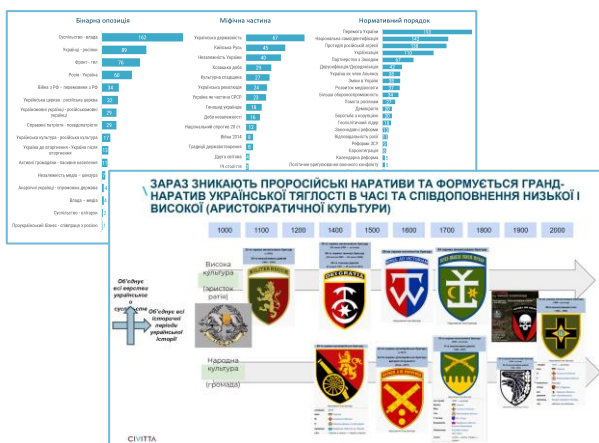
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AUDIT OF THE SPHERE OF NATIONAL AND CIVIC IDENTITY

Meanings, content analysis

- 50 **LSD** out of 400
- Roundtables and seminars
- 2022-2023



International experience

- 5 countries (Poland, Lithuania, Kazakhstan, Germany, Czech Republic)

РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ЩОДО ОСВІТНЬОЇ ТА МОВНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ – МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ДОСВІД

Польща і Литва спираються на великі успіхи на захист, розвитку та популяризації державної мови як важливого елементу національної ідентичності. Польща, Литва, Чехія і Німеччина створюють величезні свої національні мовні мовні країни шкільно підтримують заходження шкільно та повсякденні освітні програми в закордонних університетах.

Високий пріоритет	Середній пріоритет	Низький пріоритет
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Системний і регулярний розвиток мовної Мінкультури української школи для українців-емігрантів • Київ: Інформація, Польща про Литву розвивають окремі школи під час приїзду до державних культурно-освітніх центрів 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Оптимізація освітньої програми в українських екстериторіальних школах та освітніх центрах, крім ефективності викладання предмети «в Україні» • Розширення мережі та покращення якості освіти в українських школах за кордоном • Київ: Розширення мережі українських шкіл за кордоном • Київ: Розширення мережі українських шкіл за кордоном 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Забезпечення повільної української мови на цифрових платформах, програмного забезпечення, програмного забезпечення, програмного забезпечення • Київ: Розширення мережі української мови на цифрових платформах, програмного забезпечення, програмного забезпечення, програмного забезпечення • Київ: Розширення мережі української мови на цифрових платформах, програмного забезпечення, програмного забезпечення, програмного забезпечення

Analysis of regional programmes and communities

- 23 hromadas - interviews
- 5 hromadas - budget analysis



Focus groups

- 4 focus groups, Kyiv
- Grades 10-11



Висновки

- Опитування (груп-форми) – не працюють
- Низька соціальна активність підлітків (на взаємодія з реальним світом, не вирішують реальних соціальних проблем)
- Немає культури аргументованого дискусії

Що для вас означає бути громадянином(кою) України?

- Народився в Україні (90%)
- Цінності (без конкретик) (2%)
- Свобода слова (2%)
- Працювати на благо України та нашого суспільства, платити податки (2%)
- Підтримувати ЗСУ (2%)
- Екологія, не смітити (1%)
- Дотримуватися законів, верховенство права (1%)

Чим ви відрізняєтесь від росіян?

- Традиції, культура, мова (тому майже всі продовжують говорити російською?)
- Ми бремось за власну незалежність, а вони намагаються захистити чуже
- Ми не робимо сліпо те, що нам наказують робити

• Narratives report (71 pages)
 • Final report - international experience, local policies (241 pages)



DEFINING NATIONAL AND CIVIC IDENTITY

meanings
intern.
communities

NATIONAL IDENTITY • A personal **sense of belonging and community to a particular group** that arises from shared history, culture, symbols, values and other factors, as well as **an awareness of differences** from other groups

CIVIC IDENTITY • A sense of belonging to a **group based on political institutions and ideals**, and participation is voluntary and unrestricted by ethnicity;
• Awareness of oneself as a **member of the community**, actively contributing to governance and recognising one's role with corresponding rights and responsibilities; linked to the **qualities of citizenship**

APPROACHES TO DEFINITION AND MEASUREMENT

- Methodology for defining national identity and citizenship International Social Service Programme
- Civic engagement scale
- Civic beliefs scale
- Civic responsibility scale
- Questionnaire on civic beliefs and skills
- Civic identity scale



MAIN ASPECTS UNDER STUDY

- social boundaries of identity
- forms of identity
- involvement of citizens in the development of their communities
- civic positions
- the role of moral characteristics in identity formation
- the impact of learning and service experiences on beliefs

RESEARCH OF THE UKRAINIAN CONTEXT

Razumkov Centre, M. Levytska, S. Shulman, RAND Corporation, V. Kulyk, K. Korostelina

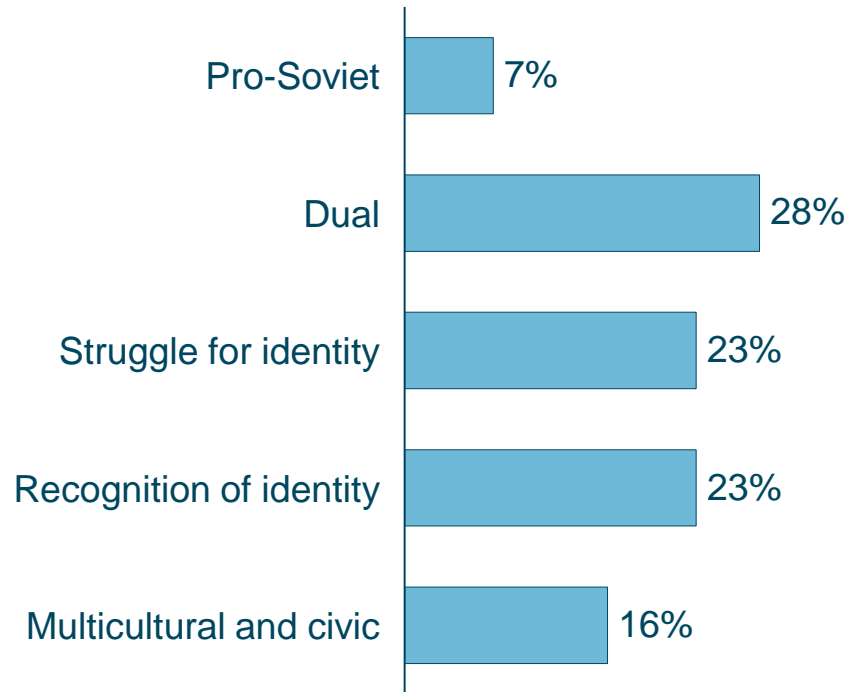


- **Contradictions** around the identity of Ukrainian citizens, Ukrainian national and civic identities
- The **distinctiveness** of identities in comparison with others, in particular with Russian and European ones
- Comparative analysis of the **identity of regions** and ethno-regions
- **Narratives** about the national concept and idea of Ukraine

DEFINING NATIONAL AND CIVIC IDENTITY

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Korostelina, 2014



Razumkov Centre, 2023



"However, our attention was drawn to the variable "What is your main language of communication in everyday life now (after 24.02)?" with the options "Ukrainian," "Russian," "Polish" and "other". On the one hand, more than a third of those who spoke Russian before the war switched to Ukrainian. But it is interesting to look at those who did not. In our data, we saw very sharp differences between those who now use Ukrainian in everyday life and those who speak Russian. The latter, for example, are quite clear about their **unwillingness to return - neither in the near future nor "someday"**. They also feel less "gratitude to the local population" and at the same time less "guilt for having gone abroad". This is despite the fact that they report similar or even more traumatic experiences of the war (destruction or damage to housing, shooting and bombing of their place of residence, loss of a loved one, violence against them, etc.) We also measured the "sense of pride in Ukraine" and various metrics of national identity, and found that all **indicators are even lower** for them **than for respondents who speak mainly Polish**, not just Ukrainian.

PRO-RUSSIAN NARRATIVES ARE NOW DISAPPEARING AND A GRAND NARRATIVE OF UKRAINIAN CONTINUITY IN TIME AND COMPLEMENTARITY OF LOW AND HIGH (ARISTOCRATIC CULTURE) IS BEING FORMED

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1000 1100 1200 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000

Unites all segments of Ukrainian society

Висока культура (аристократія)

Unites all historical periods of Ukrainian history

Народна культура (громада)

24-та окрема механізована бригада (з 2003)
24-та механізована дивізія (1992—2003)

30-та окрема механізована бригада (30 липня 2004 — дотепер)
30-та окрема танкова бригада (30 жовтня 2003 — 30 липня 2004)
30-та танкова дивізія (6 грудня 1991 — 30 жовтня 2003)

58-ма окрема мотопіхотна бригада

Нарукавний знак бригади

54 окрема механізована бригада

Нарукавний знак бригади

45-та окрема артилерійська бригада

Нарукавний знак бригади

існовано 2016
аїна Україна
ід Сухопутні війська
іп Рaketні війська та артилерія
ізування Львівська область, м. Яворів
сло «Залізо у сталь — народ у націю»

43-тя окрема артилерійська бригада (з 2015)
43-тя окрема артилерійська бригада великої потужності (2014—2015)

Нарукавний знак бригади

92-га окрема механізована бригада (2000—дотепер)
6-та механізована дивізія (1999—2000)

Нарукавний знак бригади

На службі 1999 — дотепер
Країна Україна
Вид Сухопутні війська
Тип Механізовані війська
У складі ОК «Схід»
Базування Харківська область, Клушине-Башкирська
Оборонець кошовий отаман Іван Сірко
Гасло «Собі — честь, Україні — слава!»

72-га ОМБр ім. ЧОРНИХ ЗАПОРОЖЦІВ
Чорні Запорожці — Кавалерійський полк Атамана УНР в 1918-1920 роках

28-ма окрема механізована бригада (1998—дотепер)
89-й механізований полк (1992—1998)

Нарукавний знак бригади

93-тя окрема механізована бригада (2002—дотепер)
93-тя механізована дивізія (1992—2002)

Нарукавний знак бригади, 2018 рік

службі 1992 — дотепер
аїна Україна
д Сухопутні війська
п Механізовані війська
сьєльність бригада
кладі ОК «Південь»
нктування Одеська область, смт. Чорноморське
оронець Лицарі Зимового Походу
сло «Волею та Залізом»

NARRATIVES OF UKRAINIAN IDENTITY (50 LSD, 2022-2023)

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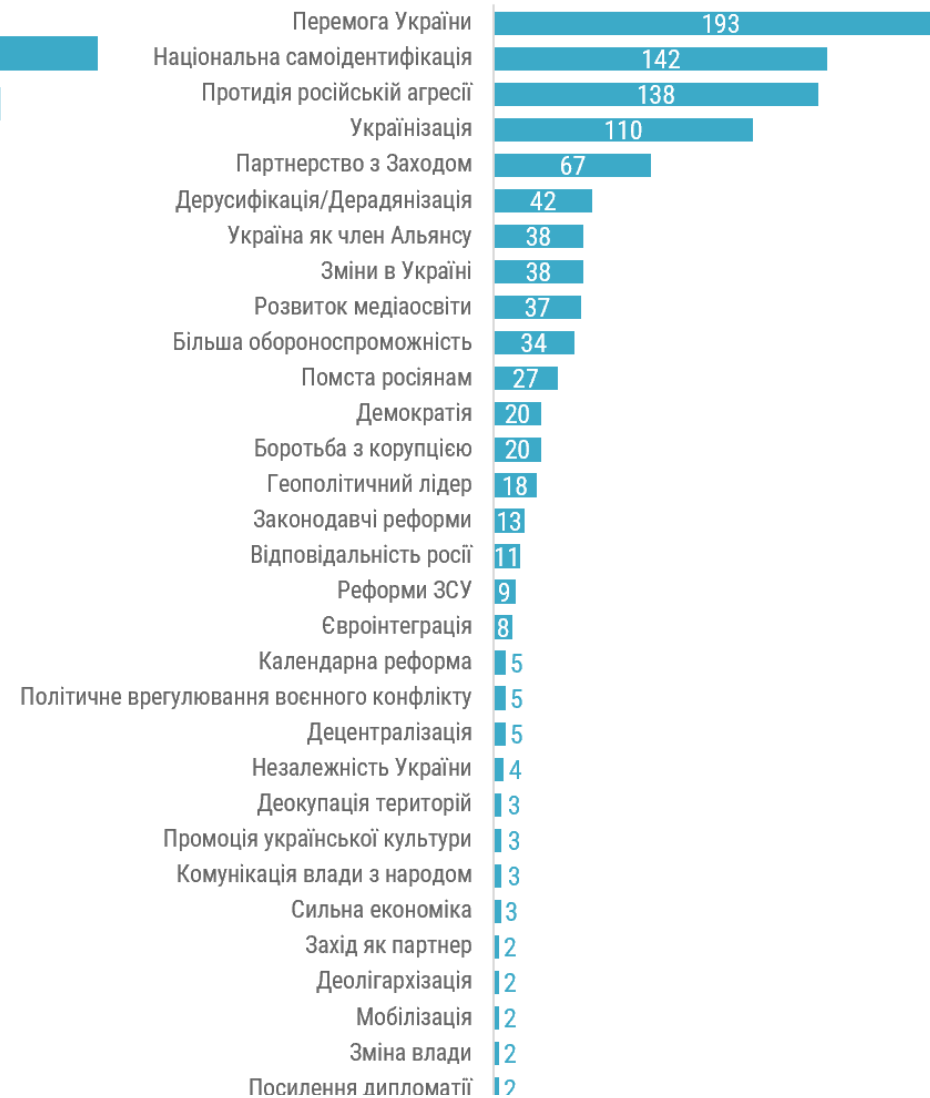
Бінарна опозиція



Міфічна частина



Нормативний порядок



\ FOCUS GROUPS IN KYIV SCHOOLS (MARCH, 2024)

- Grades 10-11, Darnytskyi district of Kyiv

Conclusions

- **Polls** (Google forms) **do not work**
- **Low social activity** of adolescents (they do not interact with the real world, do not solve real social problems)
- There is no **culture of reasoned debate**

What does it mean to you to be a citizen of Ukraine?

- **Born in Ukraine** (90%)
- **Values** (without specifics) (2%)
- **Freedom of speech** (2%)
- **Work** for the benefit of Ukraine and our society, pay **taxes** (2%)
- Support the **Armed Forces** (2%)
- Environment, **do not litter** (1%)
- Follow the **law**, the rule of **law** (1%)

How are we different from the Russians?

- **Tradition, culture, language** (why does almost everyone continue to speak Russian?)
- We are fighting for **our own independence**, and they are trying to seize someone else's
- We **do not blindly do** what we are told to do

CRYSTALLISATION OF VALUES - INSUFFICIENT COMMUNICATION OF THE IDEA OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AS A UNIFYING LANGUAGE

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European civilisation and the values of the free world

Ukrainian political nation/community
(Ukrainian language, culture and values are unifying)

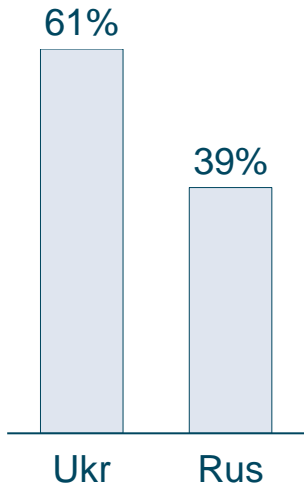
Hromada, Ethnic/Cultural/Religious community
(ethnic Ukrainians, Crimean Tatars, Russians, Belarusians, Poles, Hungarians, Romanians, ...)



INDIVIDUAL REFLECTION AND AWARENESS OF ONE'S OWN HISTORY ARE NECESSARY FOR AWARENESS - NOT ENOUGH PROJECTS

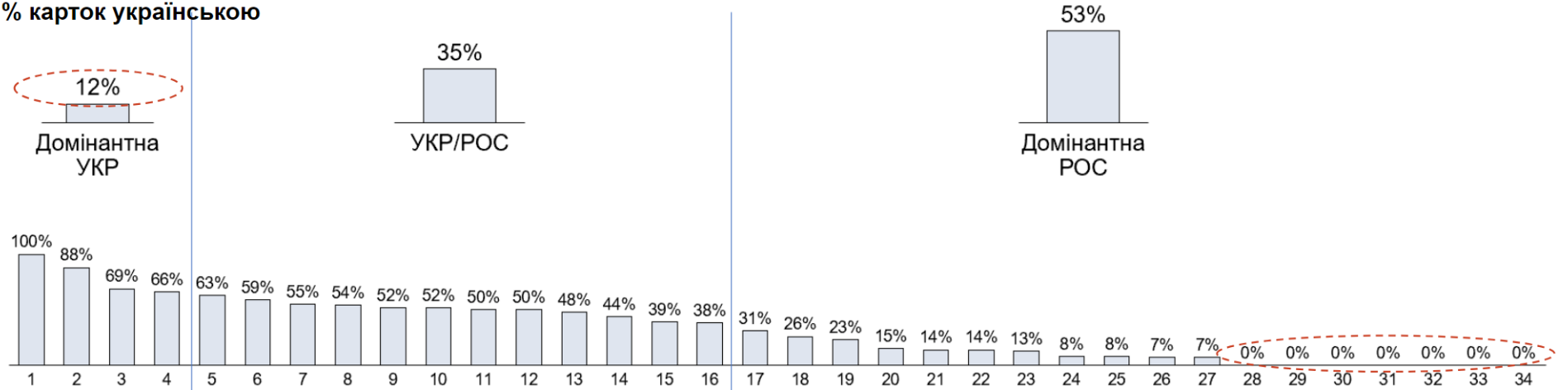
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What is your child's dominant language?

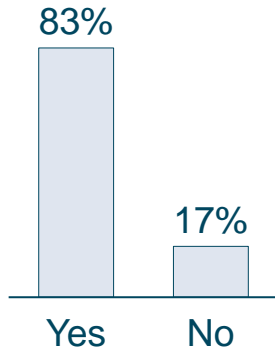


Active vocabulary, 5 years, Kyiv

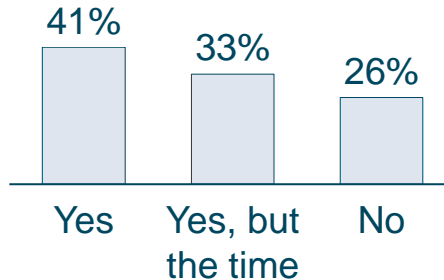
% карток українською



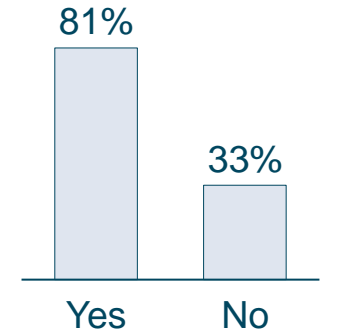
Has your language behaviour changed since February 2022?
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Would you like to attend Ukrainian conversation clubs?



Will your language behaviour change after the 2023 measurements?



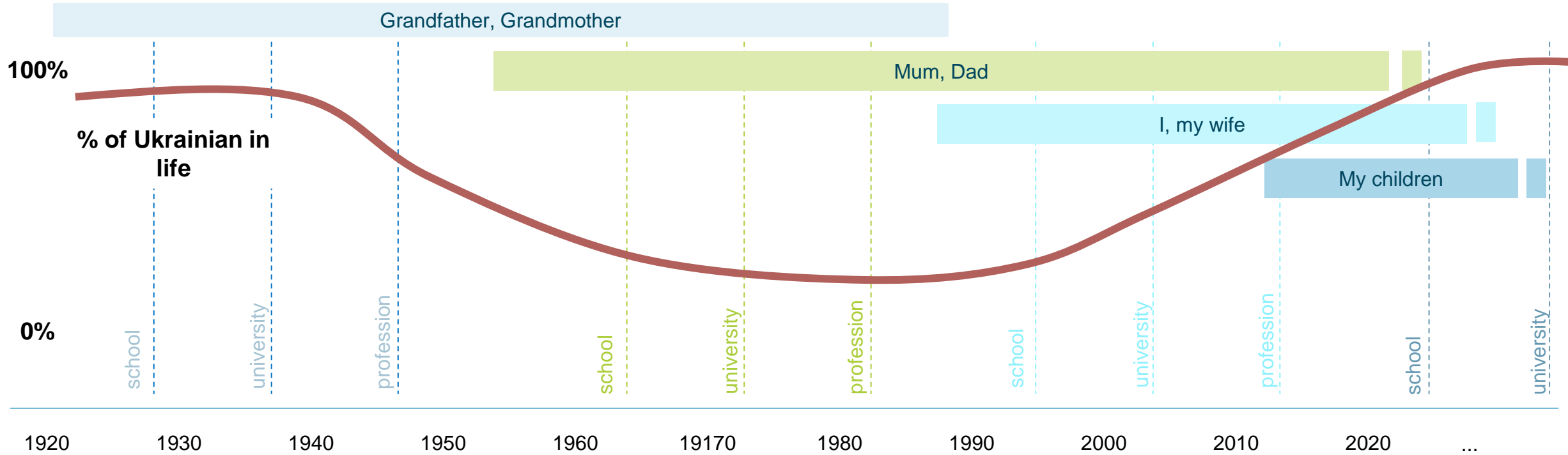
INDIVIDUAL REFLECTION AND AWARENESS OF ONE'S OWN HISTORY ARE NECESSARY FOR AWARENESS - NOT ENOUGH PROJECTS



Only 15% of children in Kyiv speak Ukrainian

Why is reflection important?

If the majority of young Ukrainians return to the Ukrainian language, it will be the largest language revitalisation in the world (Israel, 10 million, Czech Republic 10 million).



\ INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

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\ INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE (1/5)

Practical recommendations for Ukraine based on the experience of public policy in Poland, Lithuania, Germany, Kazakhstan, and the Czech Republic.

EDUCATION POLICY

- Systematic and active **development of the International Ukrainian School network** (Germany, Poland and Lithuania are actively developing a network of schools or courses at consulting centres for their citizens abroad).
- **Updating school curricula** in Ukrainian extraterritorial schools and educational centres, evaluating the effectiveness of teaching "Me and Ukraine" abroad (Poland is in the process of updating textbooks, programmes, approaches).
- Funding for the organisation of "**patriotic**" **trips** for schoolchildren to historical sites in Ukraine (following the example of the Discover Poland programme).
- **Increasing the hours of history teaching** and expanding the list of literature on the history of Ukraine, starting from secondary school (following the example of the Polish Order component of the state curriculum).
- Organising new national **school history quizzes and competitions**, updating the programme and approaches to existing activities to meet the needs of young audiences (following the example of the Polish Order component of the state programme).
- Increasing access to **sports education** (the Czech Republic's example shows that sports activities can socialise and unite young people, prevent pathological behaviour; youth participation in international sports competitions raises the level of patriotism and national pride).

\ INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE (2/5)

MILITARY AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Since military service is not compulsory in Germany, the Czech Republic and Poland, the competent authorities (usually the Ministry of Defence) are interested in conducting military training to **promote recruitment into the armed forces** and, most importantly, to ensure that the **civilian population is able to respond adequately to various threats**.

- Introduction of a **defence education subject** to the school curriculum, covering national security, rescue operations, basic medical education, first aid (the school curricula of Poland and Lithuania include the study of military traditions and rules, the basics of national and civil defence, first aid, etc.)
- **Inclusion of the topic of state defence in the content of various subjects:** civic education, geography, history and healthcare, etc. at the level of primary, secondary and higher vocational schools.
- Launching a **voluntary short-term programme** for students similar to the Academic Legion in Poland, with a theoretical part based at universities and a practical part based at military units.
- Provision of **subventions to non-governmental non-profit organisations** for the implementation of projects in the field of military, sports and technical activities for all age groups (following the example of the Czech Ministry of Defence providing subventions in the amount of 70% of the project cost). Funded activities can be aimed at theoretical and practical defence, sports and technical training.

LANGUAGE POLICY

Poland and Lithuania put considerable effort into protecting, developing and promoting the state language as an important element of **national identity**. Poland, Lithuania, the Czech Republic and Germany promote the study of their national languages outside the country by **supporting foreign schools** and promoting special programmes at foreign universities.

- Linguistic integration of future citizens, **measuring the level of language proficiency of preschoolers, additional language classes** for adults and children
- Expanding the network and strengthening the capacity of **Ukrainian studies centres abroad** to network Ukrainians abroad, improve the image of the Ukrainian language, and develop and support international cultural cooperation (the example of the German Goethe Institute).
- Introduction of **Ukrainian language classes in schools abroad**, extracurricular activities for Ukrainian migrants (following the example of foreign schools in Poland and Lithuania).
- Ensuring **localisation in Ukrainian on digital platforms**, software, games, etc. (Lithuanian state institutions and local self-government bodies use software exclusively in Lithuanian).
- Expanding the office of the **Commissioner for the Protection of the State Language** to improve control over the implementation of language legislation in the regions (following the example of Lithuanian language inspectors) - promoting the Ukrainian language on the ground **by regional representatives** (supervision and control, monitoring of training needs, advising local authorities, etc.).

\ INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE (4/5)

All of the countries studied are investing significant efforts in the preservation, revitalisation and restoration of their cultural and historical heritage, paying great attention to this issue and allocating financial resources. The countries have established **networks of cultural institutions** and **special national memory institutions** that are directly involved in the study, documentation and dissemination of knowledge about the crimes of repressive regimes, as well as in commemorating the victims.

CULTURAL POLICY

- Development of **Ukrainian cultural centres** and institutions of cultural diplomacy abroad (following the example of the Polish National Cultural Centre and Adam Mickiewicz Institute, Lithuanian Institute of Culture, Lithuanian National Cultural Centre).
- Creation of a separate body to **manage and control the protection of material cultural heritage** in times of war, which will also be responsible for expanding international cooperation, in particular with UNESCO (the example of the Czech National Institute of Folk Culture).
- Development of **tourist routes** to places of interest (for example, the Silk Road development project in Kazakhstan).

HISTORICAL MEMORY POLICY

- **Restoration of places of remembrance** on the territory of Ukraine where genocide and crimes against humanity took place.
- **Dissemination by the Institute of National Remembrance of knowledge** about the current national liberation struggle of Ukrainians among young people through publishing and dissemination of materials in educational institutions (examples of the activities of the Polish Institute of National Remembrance and the Lithuanian Centre for Genocide and Resistance Studies).
- Institutionalising the **commemoration of the Ukrainian dissident movement** and their contribution to Ukraine's independence (in the Czech Republic, members of the resistance movement against the communist regime and dissidents are glorified at the national level).

\ INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE (5/5)

Selected countries have shifted to an approach where they compete **for skilled and highly qualified foreigners**. As a result, the number of "supporters" of these countries is growing, and the economy is replenished with valuable personnel. Governments are creating favourable conditions for the stay of labour migrants and are interested in the policy of **integrating migrants** into society.

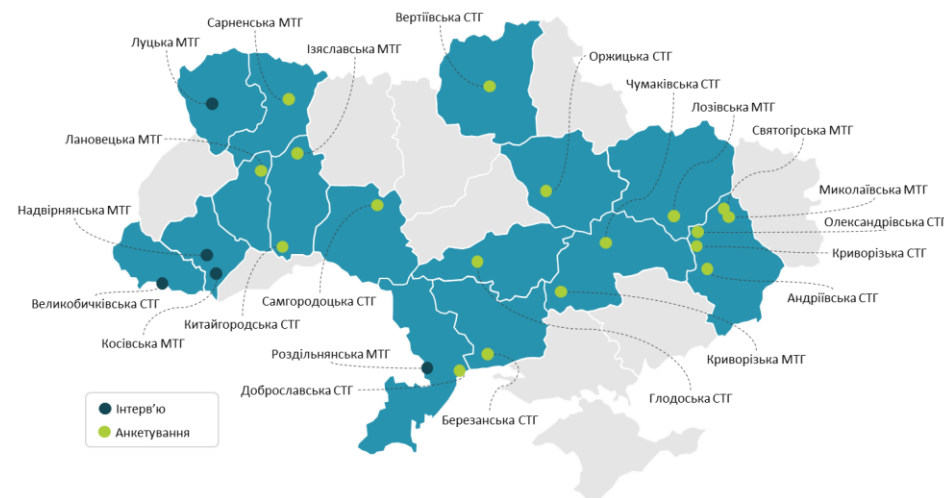
CITIZENSHIP POLICY

- Developing a **repatriation policy** to return people of Ukrainian descent to Ukraine or create strong ties with them (**simplified procedure for obtaining citizenship** in Lithuania and the Czech Republic for those who were forced to emigrate or were forcibly deported during the occupation totalitarian regimes).
- Liberalisation of the procedure for **granting residence permits** to foreigners, updating migration rules.
- Possibility of issuing **residence permits to entrepreneurs** and investors of Ukrainian origin (example of the Kazakh Card and Czech policy).
- Analysing the efficiency of the **citizenship test** process and the possibility of introducing preparatory courses to simplify the procedure.

NATIONAL MINORITIES AND MIGRATION POLICY

- Increase the **representation of national minorities in central government** - representation of the position of national minorities in decision-making, commitment of national minorities and their country of origin to the national policy of Ukraine.
- For the most numerous national minorities, **remove the 5% vote threshold** for entering parliament (for example, the quota for ethnic Germans in Poland).
- introducing **mandatory adaptation and integration courses for foreigners** with a residence permit in Ukraine (for example, the course "Welcome to the Czech Republic") - basic information about staying in the country and lectures on cultural features and history.
- Increase the number of **Ukrainian language courses for foreigners**.

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF UKRAINIAN IDENTITY POLICY IN UKRAINE



FUNDING FOR ACTIVITIES AIMED AT BUILDING UKRAINIAN IDENTITY

Funds allocated according to the passports of state budget programmes for measures to build Ukrainian identity (by state policy goals)*, UAH

*Relevant passports of state budget programmes of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine are not publicly available

	2022	Dynamics	2023
Ministry of Youth and Sports			
State targeted social programme of national-patriotic education for the period up to 2025	7.3 million	⬆️	9.2 million
Ministry of Culture and Information Policy			
Preservation, protection and promotion of the cultural heritage and cultural values of the Ukrainian people. Preservation of the national memory of the Ukrainian people.	459.3 million	⬆️	1,608.4 million
Formation of an integral Ukrainian-language cultural and information space	261.4 million	⬇️	107.9 million
Ministry of Education and Science			
Development of abilities and talents of girls and boys, satisfaction of their interests, intellectual and spiritual needs, including the All-Ukrainian children's and youth military-patriotic game "Sokil" ("Dzhura")	4.6 million (February 2023)	⬇️	4.4 million (October 2023)
"Defence of Ukraine"	-	⬆️	1,740 million
Ministry of Foreign Affairs			
Improving the protection of the rights and interests of Ukrainians abroad, strengthening ties with Ukrainians abroad	92.9 million	⬆️	125.1 million
Promoting Ukraine's positive image in the world through public diplomacy	40.8 million	⬇️	16.2 million
Ministry of Veterans Affairs			
Memory and respect	44.1 million		data is not publicly available
Recovery and full life, Reintegration into society	31.6 million		data is not publicly available
Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories			
Peace and dialogue	362.7 million	⬇️	40.8 million
Reintegration of the temporarily occupied territories	95.6 million	⬇️	71.7 million
Supporting citizens affected by the conflict	8.2 million	⬇️	1.1 million
Total	1,406.6 million	⬆️	3,724.9 million

x2,6

only up to 5% of citizens are regularly involved in identity building activities

ALLOCATION OF FUNDING FOR THE SUBJECT "DEFENCE OF UKRAINE" FOR 2024

In December 2023, the government allocated **UAH 1.74 billion** to reinforce the lessons of Defence of Ukraine, in line with the curriculum updated in September 2023. The funds will be available **for use throughout 2024**.

Funding is available for general secondary and vocational (vocational-technical) and professional higher education institutions that provide complete general secondary education.

To improve skills, it is planned to hold the following courses:

- work with **FPV drone** simulators
- **topographies**
- **first aid** and injury prevention.

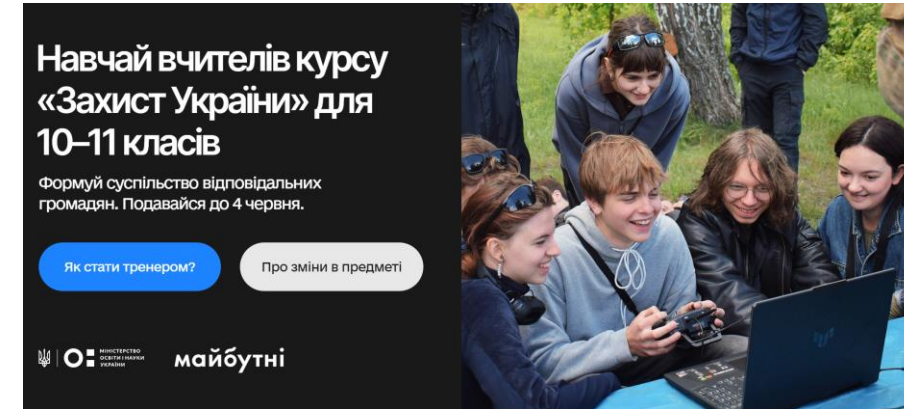
International and Ukrainian NGOs with experience in adult education will be involved.

The allocated funds will be used for:

- **professional development of teachers** of the subject "Defence of Ukraine" (UAH 100 million)
- for classrooms (UAH 1.64 billion) - **purchase of teaching aids and computer equipment**

The subvention will be used to purchase the following **training equipment**:

- drone control **simulators**
- training **ranges and mock-ups**
- **first aid kits** and cardiac resuscitation **simulators**, defibrillator simulator, **turnstiles**, etc.
- training **kits for working with electronics**, communications and 3D printing








NPE Programmes - Communities

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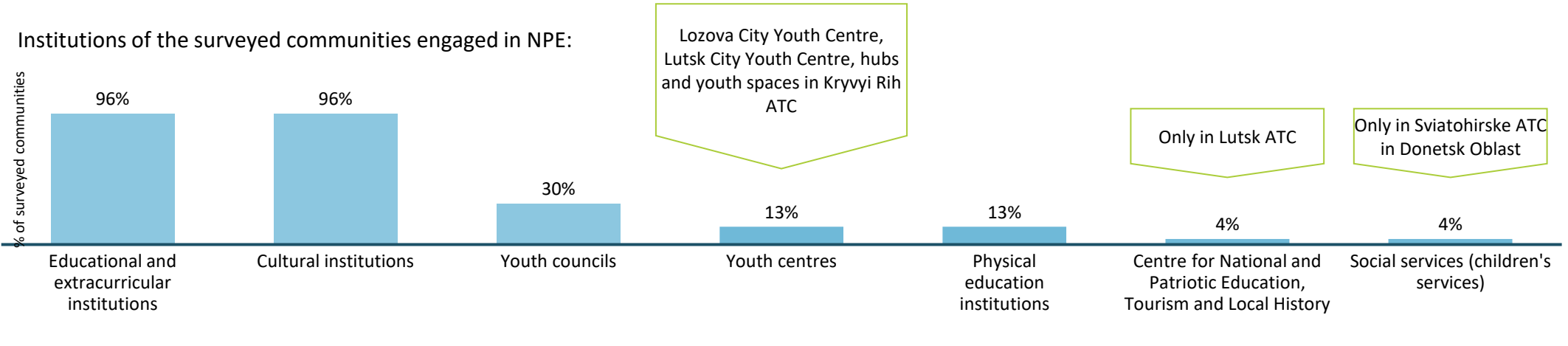
communities

City	Programme	Budget, UAH million	Activities	Indicators	Gaps
 Kyiv	Education in Kyiv 2024-2025	9.8 <i>0.2%</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPE activities, Sokil (Dzhura) game Day camps, language camps at the GSEIs New Year and Christmas holidays Strengthening the Ukrainian language in extracurricular activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities: 16, 16 Participants: 4, 5, camps (10, 10) Costs per participant: 2.3; 2.1 Activities: - Participants: - Costs per participant : - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage: 2% of students¹ No analysis of the effectiveness of previous expenditures No qualitative indicators are available (e.g. only 15% of 5-year-olds speak Ukrainian at a sufficient level, focus groups, 60% of adolescents need a language environment) No analysis of the effectiveness of previous expenditures No qualitative indicators are available
 Odesa	I am an Odessan, a patriot of Ukraine	3.8 <i>0.1%</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tepla Hvyliya youth unity centres Military sports game "We are Children of the Cossack Family" Quest game "The City That Remembers the Cossacks" Dzhura, Young Paramedic, excursions to military units Honour guards, training competition "Honour and Dignity" Volunteering: families of the victims, rehabilitation, maintenance of the monument. Equipping the "Defence of Ukraine" rooms, updating the exhibits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
 Dnipro	Programme for the development of youth policy and the NPE 2022-2026 ²	4.9 <i>0.15%</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From Christmas to Christmas Ukrainian Writing and Language Day Children's Day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
 Vinnytsia	VCTC's comprehensive NPE programme 2024-2026	0.5 <i>0.03%</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPE Centre at the Vinnytsia Palace of Children and Youth NPE clubs, NPE school camps Involvement of young veterans Social activities of IDPs, excursions on the history of Vinnytsia Dzhura, field training camp Social research Rent of the "Centre for Teenage Club"s for NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities : 20,20,20 Participants: 16,5 % of children covered by NPE 16.5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No analysis of the effectiveness of previous expenditures
 Nizhyn (Vertiivka)	Targeted NPE programme	0.2 <i>0.03%</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oblast stage of the national patriotic event "I Am a Patriot", "Safety School" Dzhura, Field training camp Commemoration of the fallen "United Family Chernihiv Region" International language and cultural competition Recreating historical events, updating exhibits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities: 40, 40, 40 Participants: 0,5 % of those covered by NPE 12 % of those covered against the previous year: 103% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No analysis of the effectiveness of previous expenditures No qualitative indicators are available

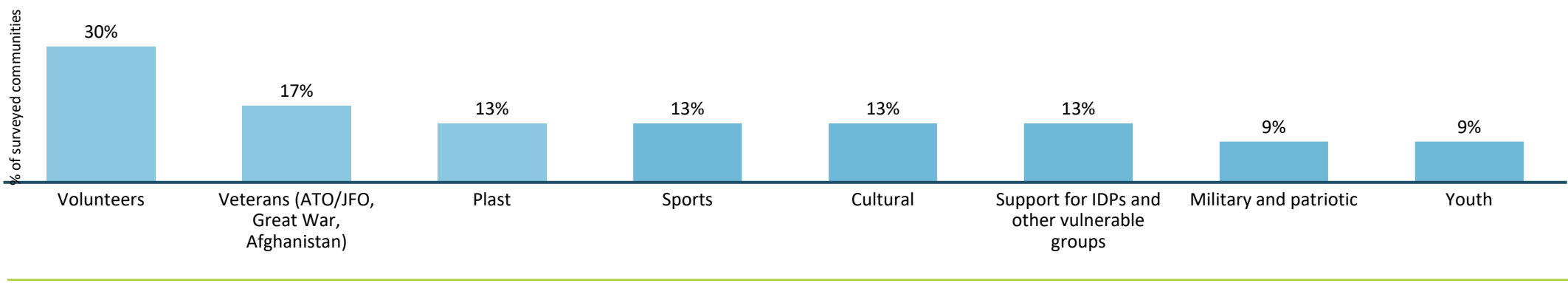
1. <https://web.telegram.org/a/#-1001247556894>, 2. https://dniprorada.gov.ua/upload/editor/21-07_2_1.pdf

TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES - INSTITUTIONS ENGAGED IN NPE, COOPERATION WITH CSOs AND LOCAL MEDIA

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Community LSGs cooperate with various NGOs and civic initiatives to promote and develop national identity among the population through events and information campaigns:



57% of the surveyed communities cooperate with local and regional media to inform residents about NPE issues.

LUTSK CITY COUNCIL SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTS NPE AND MPE PROJECTS

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communities

Lutsk city authorities conduct and support various activities to strengthen Ukrainian identity through national-patriotic and **military-patriotic education**. Lutsk ATC is one of the communities surveyed that actively engages **military units (in particular, the 100th Brigade) in training and preparing civilians** for defence. They actively involve local NGOs (Ternove Pole, Wolves of Volyn, Plast, National Alliance, Herts Martial Arts Club, Military Post) in NPE activities and volunteers.

STRUCTURAL SUBDIVISIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS ENGAGED IN NPE AND MPE

The Department of Youth and Sports, the Department of Education, the Department of Culture, and the Department of Defence, Mobilisation and Classified Work of Lutsk City Council are responsible for the programme. The Lutsk City Centre for Physical Health "Sport for All" organises sporting events to mark significant events, combining them with historical information and biographies of famous people.

LUTSK CITY YOUTH CENTRE AT THE LUTSK CITY COUNCIL

They conducted training (three classes per week) for **about 5,000 schoolchildren**, including the subject of "Defence of Ukraine" - the basics of weapons handling, tactics, radio communications, UAV operation, etc. The Centre also provides such training for all interested civilians, regardless of age - **about 1500 people have already been involved**, some of whom have become instructors at the Centre, and some have joined the Armed Forces. They have purchased the necessary supplies (mannequins, turnstiles, weapon models, radios, and other equipment), and plan to purchase new mock-ups for firearms training, as well as to equip interactive shooting ranges and add mine safety. They are also initiating the introduction of training in schools as a separate activity.

VOLYN CENTRE FOR NPE, TOURISM AND LOCAL HISTORY

They organise trainings for schoolchildren on topography, tactical medicine, etc., offline and online competitions, such as the hiking competition "Trails of Heroes" and "Trails of the UPA", the regional online quiz "Vidun", "Sokil" ("Dzhura"), the game "Kryivka", the training and patriotic camp for the revival of the Ukrainian spirit "Vovchak", etc.



TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES - LOGISTICAL SUPPORT*

There is no sports equipment in Sviatohirsk ATC of Donetsk Oblast.

There are no educational materials on Ukrainian identity in Kytaihorod ATC (Khmelnyskyi Oblast), Lanivtsi ATC (Ternopil Oblast) and Mykolayivka ATC (Donetsk Oblast). Respondents from Kosiv and Lutsk communities also mentioned the practice of preparing educational materials by employees and volunteers at their own expense.

In the Lutsk community, the available equipment is outdated and unsuitable for functions requiring more power (e.g. video editing). The Rozdilna ATC (Odesa Oblast) also pointed to a lack of equipment in remote settlements of the communities.

Status of logistical support**	Sports equipment	Hiking equipment	Training materials	Premises	Equipment	National symbols	Gear and equipment for training***
None	4%	43%	13%	9%	17%	0%	43%
Insufficient	52%	43%	35%	39%	52%	35%	35%
Sufficient	35%	9%	48%	52%	26%	65%	9%

The Lutsk and Kryvyi Rih ATCs have sufficient tourist supplies, gear and equipment for military training.

Communities in Donetsk Oblast mentioned the lack of equipped shelters at event venues and the need to repair existing facilities.

The most well-to-do of the surveyed communities are the amalgamated territorial communities of Kryvyi Rih and Lutsk. The Nadvirna ATC (Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast) and Rozdilna ATC (Odesa Oblast) also demonstrated a high level of sufficiency. The most critical situation is in Sviatohirsk ATC (Donetsk Oblast) and Kytaihorods ATC (Khmelnyskyi Oblast).

* Logistical support required for activities to promote Ukrainian identity

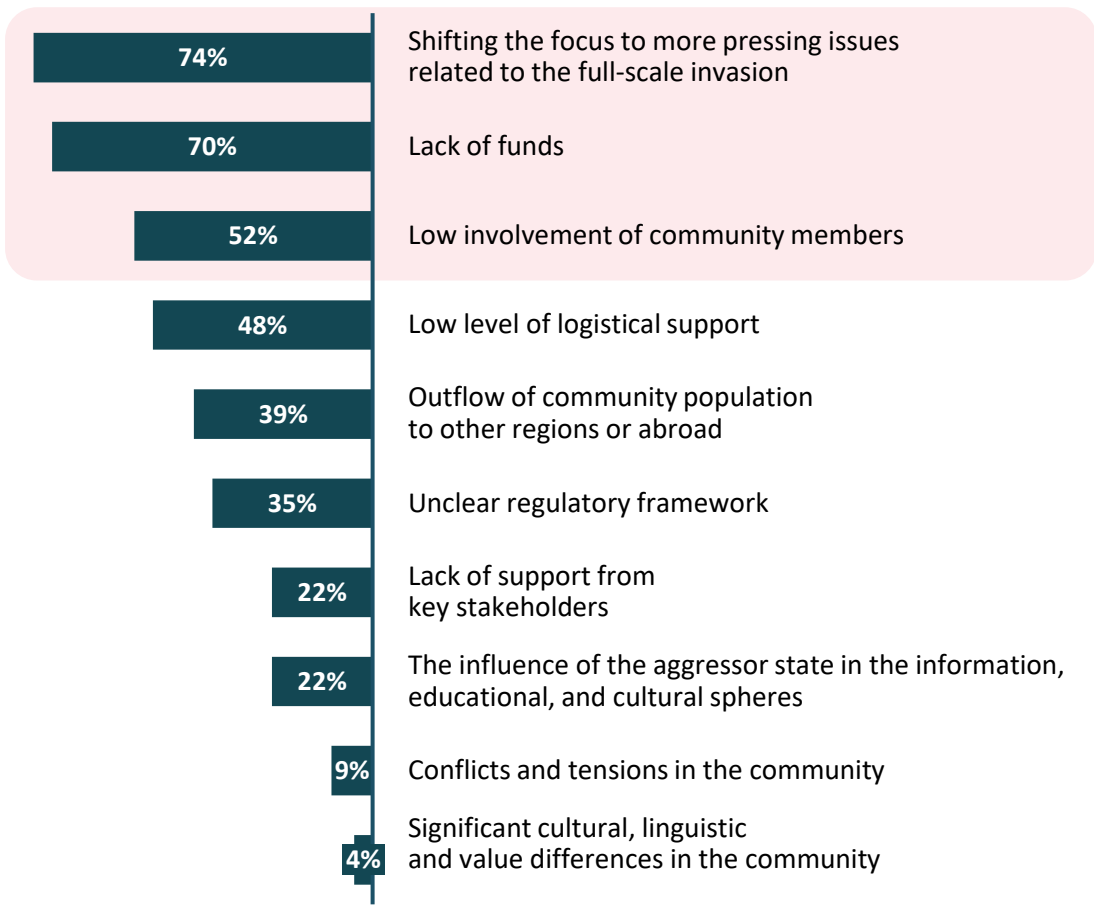
** Several of the surveyed communities did not provide a clear answer about their logistical support.

*** For example: mannequins, turnstiles, mock weapons, etc.

SHIFTING FOCUS DUE TO THE FULL-SCALE WAR AND LACK OF FUNDS HINDER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES TO DEVELOP UKRAINIAN IDENTITY IN THE SURVEYED COMMUNITIES

The main obstacles to the implementation of activities to strengthen Ukrainian identity in 2022-2024

% of surveyed communities




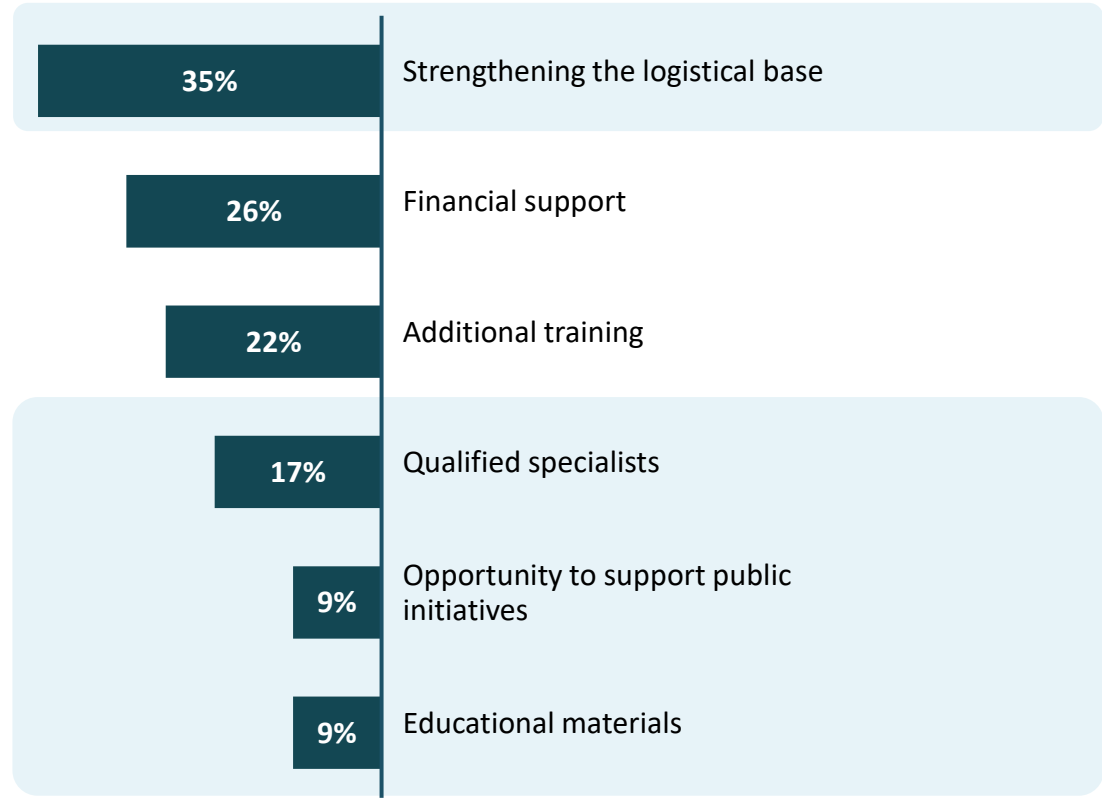
- 
 A portion of state and local funds is prioritised to **ensure the country's defence capability** and to help those affected.
- 
Entertainment events, particularly for adults, **do not always find a positive response** among the population.
- Legislative restrictions** (in particular, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 590), requirements for prioritisation in the adoption of local budgets, and amendments to the Budget Code regarding the use of the local budget balance at the beginning of the year.
- Delayed** financing and payments.
- 
Passivity of the adult population of communities, **lack** of awareness of the importance of the activities and unwillingness to participate in **online** events.

THE SURVEYED COMMUNITIES NEED TO IMPROVE THEIR LOGISTICAL BASE AND ADDITIONAL FUNDING


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meanings

Key needs to improve the effectiveness of activities to promote Ukrainian identity


% of surveyed communities




- Purchase of the necessary modern **equipment and training gear**.
- **Repairing** existing premises.
- Providing a safe environment for public events through the preparation of simple **shelters and bomb shelters**.




- **Additional infrastructure** (e.g. public space, cinema or interactive training shooting ranges).



- Improve staffing, in particular through the recruitment of qualified **youth workers and training instructors**.



- Ensure opportunities to provide **support**, including financial **support, to local community initiatives** and organisations.



- Receiving thematic **training and methodological materials** on campaigns and events.

TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES - TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS ENGAGED IN NPE

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LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NPE ACTIVITIES

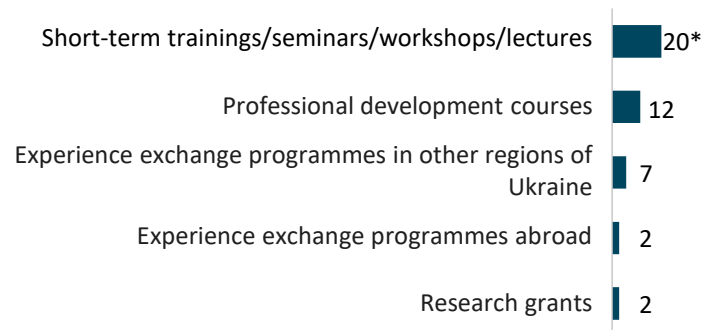
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES USED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN THE FIELD OF NPE

TOPICS THAT REQUIRE FURTHER TRAINING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN THE FIELD OF NPE

CONVENIENT FORMAT FOR PARTICIPATION IN A SHORT-TERM SEMINAR SESSION

OTHER COMMENTS

Average rating - **3.8** points out of 5



*number of communities that chose this option

Communities see the importance of exchanging experience between communities in other oblasts to implement best practices.

- General interpretation of the concepts of Ukrainian identity - components, understanding of the definition of concepts, approaches to the selection of material, approaches to the formation of narratives taking into account the conditions of martial law;
- Rights and equality of citizens, culture and intangible cultural heritage, history of Ukraine;
- Fundraising, writing grant applications, and management in the field of NPE;
- Organising and holding events, event ideas, supporting local initiatives and activists;
- How to engage and interact with vulnerable groups (veterans, people with disabilities, military personnel, etc.).

Several communities are interested in all topics in the field of NPE, as this area of activity is relatively new for the specialists of these local governments.

Online/hybrid format (specialists are quite busy with their current work, but the final sessions should be held offline in Kyiv/a specific oblast centre with the possibility of live communication, better exchange of experience, establishing cooperation, etc.)

"There are not many institutions that issue licences and certificates that allow you to teach children. It's good that there is now Dzhura – the Dzhura educator is one of the certificates we rely on now. There are not enough teachers of firearms training and mine safety" - Lutsk ATC.

\ RECOMMENDATIONS

1) Training of specialists in the development and strengthening of Ukrainian national and civic identity

- Updating the curricula
- Involvement of universities (Ostroh Academy, Chernihiv Polytechnic, ...)

2) Programme for community leaders, resilience/national resistance centres in communities

3) Performance measurement, digitalisation of indicators

4) Revision of the content of educational programmes in schools (reflection, proactivity, "live" communication, ...)

5) Development of NGOs, Grant programmes for nationwide organisations (Plast, SUM, ...)

6) Communication



\ RECOMMENDATIONS - TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES LEVEL

High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish communication with specialists at the level of territorial communities responsible for national and patriotic education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct expert consultations for local governments that need to create a structured action plan in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training for responsible community staff on building operational processes of the NPE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training on the basic concepts of identity construction with conditions for sharing community experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold competitions at the state level to support thematic non-standard and innovative projects from community self-government bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop guidelines and instructions for conducting national information campaigns at the community level (such as the "Guard of the Offensive" campaign)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure advanced training and certification of military-patriotic training instructors to further conduct relevant activities for children and youth <div data-bbox="264 1076 886 1253" style="background-color: #e6f2e6; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Case study: To obtain official certificates of such properties, those interested can currently take training at the Dzhura Educators School</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control over the involvement of community representatives in the development of oblast targeted NPE programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a study of the European experience of holding thematic events at the municipal level, as well as a study of community practices in conducting military-patriotic education activities

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ORGANISATIONAL SUPPORT OF OBLAST NPE PROGRAMMES

High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise existing oblast NPE programmes, which were approved before the full-scale Russian invasion, and adapt them to current challenges and needs <p><i>Case study: In 2023, Volyn and Kyiv oblasts updated their NPE programmes, which were approved in 2020 and early 2022, respectively</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapt the list of issues to be addressed by the NPE programme to the regional context <p><i>Case study: The Rivne Oblast programme outlines a number of problems that are partly specific to Rivne Oblast, while the Sumy Oblast programme describes the current local situation in which the programme is being implemented</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider conducting a SWOT analysis in the preparation of NPE programmes, which should be accompanied by clear strategies and measures to maximise opportunities, minimise threats and respond to potential challenges and changes in the environment <p><i>Case study: Luhansk Oblast State Administration presents the results of SWOT analysis in the NPE programme</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine planned performance indicators of the programme products (coverage of events, their number, etc.), performance indicators (average costs) and quality indicators (dynamics of increase in events, participants, prepared materials, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure programmes and align problems, objectives, planned specific activities and expected results with each other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended to substantiate the outlined problems with more statistical data, research or other quantitative data

RECOMMENDATIONS ON ACTIVITIES TO BUILD CIVIC IDENTITY AT THE OBLAST LEVEL

High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve internally displaced persons in national-patriotic education activities <p><i>Case study: NPE programmes in Dnipropetrovsk and Kirovohrad oblasts include activities with the participation of internally displaced persons</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider inter-oblast exchanges. For example, organise trips for children and young people to places of interest outside the oblast <p><i>Case study: Kirovohrad Oblast's NPE programme includes organising trips for young people to Zaporizhzhia Oblast under the title "Discovering Ukraine Together"</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise meetings of children and young people living in Ukraine with the Ukrainian diaspora and conduct joint excursions to places of significance in the history of Ukraine and the lives of Ukrainian figures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for activities aimed at increasing the involvement of young people in volunteering, as well as support for volunteer civic initiatives, such as BUR, FRI, Dobrobat, etc. <p><i>Case study: Lviv Oblast includes youth infrastructure development in NPE activities using BUR-volunteering methodology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct educational activities on national and patriotic education in social protection institutions for children and youth: shelters for children, centres for social and psychological rehabilitation of children, social dormitories for orphans and children deprived of parental care 	

RECOMMENDATIONS ON ACTIVITIES FOR MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION AT THE OBLAST LEVEL

High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include training in first aid and military tactical medicine in oblast programmes <p><i>Case study: Training in first aid and tactical medicine is reflected in the NPE programmes of Volyn, Kharkiv, Kirovohrad and Chernihiv oblasts</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve veterans' associations or individual participants of the Revolution of Dignity, military personnel and combatants in thematic meetings and practical training in civil protection, first aid and drills <p><i>Case study: Most NPE programmes already involve the military and veterans, and some establish cooperation with military NGOs and military units</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the logistical base of the military-patriotic game "Sokil" (Dzhura) and review approaches to digital communication (e.g., create a separate website with basic information and rules of the game, conduct online communication of the game community)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of military-patriotic education centres for children and youth, in particular by reorganising and re-profiling existing institutions <p><i>Case study: In 2023, the Zvytiaha Centre for Military and Patriotic Education, Sports Training and Self-Defence was opened in Lviv for schoolchildren</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen cooperation with local military units and subdivisions to organise field training, career guidance and physical training for young people 	

RECOMMENDATIONS ON EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE POLICY - INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Poland and Lithuania put considerable effort into protecting, developing and promoting the state language as an important element of **national identity**. Poland, Lithuania, the Czech Republic and Germany promote the study of their national languages outside the country by **supporting foreign schools** and promoting special programmes at foreign universities.

High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic and active development of the network of the International Ukrainian School for Ukrainian migrants <p><i>Case study: Germany, Poland and Lithuania develop a network of schools and courses at foreign advisory centres</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update school curricula in Ukrainian extraterritorial schools and educational centres, evaluate the effectiveness of teaching the subject "Me and Ukraine" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for localisation of software, games, etc. in Ukrainian on digital platforms <p><i>Case study: software of Lithuanian state institutions and local authorities is available exclusively in Lithuanian</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the network and strengthen the capacity of Ukrainian studies centres abroad to support Ukrainians abroad, improve the image of the Ukrainian language and develop international cooperation <p><i>Case study: Lithuania develops its foreign centres of Lithuanian studies, Germany develops a global network of Goethe Institutes, and Czech Republic develops Czech Centres</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the office of the Language Ombudsman to better monitor the implementation of language legislation in the regions; promote Ukrainian by regional representatives (monitor training needs, advise local governments, etc.) <p><i>Case study: Lithuanian language inspectors monitor and supervise the use of the state language on the ground</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise trips for schoolchildren to historical sites in Ukraine <p><i>Case study: the Polish state programme finances "patriotic" trips of students to Eastern Kresy and other heritage sites of the First Polish Republic</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At school, Ukrainian is the language of communication between citizens Increase the hours of teaching the history of Ukrainian statehood and national liberation movements from secondary school onwards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase accessibility of sports education <p><i>Case study: the experience of the Sports Support Concept in the Czech Republic "SPORT 2025"</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise new national school history quizzes and competitions, update programmes and approaches to existing activities to meet the needs of young audiences

RECOMMENDATIONS ON CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL MEMORY POLICY - INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

The countries studied are investing significant efforts in the preservation, revitalisation and restoration of their cultural and historical heritage, paying great attention to this issue and allocating financial resources. The countries have established **networks of cultural institutions**, as well as **special institutions of national memory**, which are directly involved in the study, documentation and dissemination of knowledge about the crimes of repressive regimes, as well as in commemorating the victims.

High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Ukrainian cultural centres and cultural diplomacy institutions abroad <p><i>Case study: the experience of the Polish National Cultural Centre and Adam Mickiewicz Institute, as well as the Lithuanian Institute of Culture and the Lithuanian National Cultural Centre</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a separate body to manage and monitor the protection of material cultural heritage in times of war, which will also be responsible for expanding international cooperation, in particular with UNESCO <p><i>Case study: Czech National Institute of Folk Culture works to include cultural achievements in the UNESCO World Heritage List</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop tourist routes to places of interest <p><i>Case study: As a result of Kazakhstan's targeted state policy on restoration and museumisation of monuments, the Silk Road has become a popular and internationally recognised tourist route</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of places of remembrance on the territory of Ukraine where genocide and crimes against humanity took place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination by the Institute of National Remembrance of knowledge about the current national liberation struggle of Ukrainians among young people through publishing and distribution of materials in educational institutions <p><i>Case study: the experience of the Lithuanian Centre for Genocide and Resistance Studies and the Polish Institute of National Remembrance</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutionalising the commemoration of the Ukrainian dissident movement and their contribution to Ukraine's independence <p><i>Case study: Czech Republic and Lithuania glorify members of the resistance movement against the communist regime and dissidents at the national level</i></p>

RECOMMENDATIONS ON CITIZENSHIP POLICY AND NATIONAL MINORITIES AND MIGRATION POLICY - INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Selected countries have shifted to an approach where they compete for **skilled and highly qualified foreigners**. As a result, the number of "supporters" of these countries is growing, and the economy is replenished with valuable personnel. Governments are creating favourable conditions for the stay of labour migrants and are interested in the policy of **integrating migrants** into society.

High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplify the issuance of residence permits to entrepreneurs and investors of Ukrainian origin <p><i>Case study: "Kazakh Card" aims to return professionals and successful businessmen of Kazakh origin to the country</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase representation of national minorities in central government - representation of the position of national minorities in decision-making, commitment of national minorities and their country of origin to the national policy of Ukraine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the most numerous national minorities, remove the 5% threshold for entering Parliament <p><i>Case study: example of a quota for ethnic Germans in Poland</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop repatriation policies to return people of Ukrainian descent to Ukraine or create strong ties with them <p><i>Case study: Simplified procedure for obtaining Lithuanian and Czech citizenship for those who emigrated or were deported during the period of occupation totalitarian regimes</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce mandatory adaptation and integration courses for foreigners with a residence permit in Ukraine - basic information about staying in the country, lectures on cultural peculiarities and history, safety rules <p><i>Case study: a mandatory adaptation and integration course for most foreigners with long-term and permanent residence permits in the Czech Republic</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse the efficiency of the citizenship test process and the possibility of introducing preparatory courses to simplify the procedure Increase the number of Ukrainian language courses for foreigners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberalise the procedure for granting residence permits to foreigners, update migration rules 		

RECOMMENDATIONS ON MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION

Since military service is not compulsory in Germany, the Czech Republic and Poland, the competent authorities (usually the Ministry of Defence) are interested in conducting military training to **promote recruitment into the armed forces** and, most importantly, to ensure that the **civilian population** is able to **respond adequately to various threats**.

High priority	Medium priority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a defence education subject to the school curriculum, covering national security, rescue operations, basic medical education, and first aid*. <p><i>Case study: school curricula in Poland and Lithuania include the study of military traditions and rules, the basics of national and civil defence, first aid, etc.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch a voluntary short-term military training programme for students with a theoretical part based at universities and a practical part based at military units. <p><i>Case study: Polish voluntary short-term military training programme "Academic Legion" for students to create a non-commissioned officer and officer reserve</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include the topic of state defence in the content of various subjects: civic education, geography, history and healthcare, etc. at the level of primary, secondary and higher vocational schools. <p><i>Case study: similar practice in Czech educational institutions</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide subventions to non-governmental non-profit organisations for the implementation of projects in the field of military, sports and technical activities for all age groups. Funded activities can be aimed at theoretical and practical defence, sports and technical training. <p><i>Case study: The Czech Ministry of Defence provides subventions to non-governmental non-profit organisations in the amount of 70% of the project cost for the implementation of projects in the field of military, sports and technical activities</i></p>

**Similar activities are already being implemented by the Lutsk ATC, involving the Lutsk City Youth Centre in conducting military exercises in schools as part of the subject "Defence of Ukraine"*