

Assessment report Impact of the decentralization reform on national minorities in Ukraine in the selected regions: Chernivtsi, Odesa and Zakarpattya oblasts



Contents

- The impact of decentralization reform on national minorities
- Participation of national minorities in decision-making of amalgamated territorial communities (ATCs)



- General assessment of the decentralization reform (DR)
 - Overall positive (all categories of respondents).
 - More nuanced opinions among representatives of national minorities' NGOs and umbrella organizations (UOs).
- Access to information, awareness about DR & consultations
 - Low quality (or even lack) of information; unstable legal framework.
 - Credibility gap, public scepticism, disinformation (Zakarpattya, Odesa).
 - Lack of consultation with minority organisations (Chernivtsi).



- Minority issues in public debates during the amalgamation process
 - Relevance of "ethnic factor" among criteria for the ATCs establishment.
 - Divergent opinions among NGOs & UOs => both minority-related and context-related factors.
 - Significant differences between Odesa, Zakarpattya and Chernivtsi.

Odesa: "ethnic card" and "us vs them" narrative; ATC formation blocked in the southern part; mainly technical & administrative criteria in the rest of the oblast.

Zakarpattya: "risk of separatism"; prejudice against the Roma; ATC formation based on technical & administrative criteria + the position of minority communities.

Chernivtsi: no harsh debates on minority issues; focus on opportunities, economic development => ATCs based on mainly technical & administrative criteria.



- Positive aspects, hopes and expectations
 - Decisions closer to community; policies tailored to local needs;
 financial autonomy; improvement of infrastructure and services;
 decision-making on minority education, cross-border cooperation etc.
 - Positive aspects reported mainly by representatives of small and/or geographically dispersed national minorities.
- Negative aspects, fears and concerns
 - closure/downgrading of minority schools, impact on the use of minority languages in public sphere, loss of cultural identity, less influence on decision-making; lower representation of minorities at ATC level etc.
 - Most respondents mentioned some of these negative aspects, challenges or risks.



- Tentative picture of ethnic composition of the established ATCs
 - Chernivtsi: 52 ATCs; 16 of these ATCs have over 50% minority population.
 - Zakarpattya: 64 ATCs; no clear information on their ethnic structure; according to respondents most newly established ATC are polyethnic; at least 2 ATCs have over 50% minority population.
 - Odesa: 91 ATCs; no clear information on their ethnic structure; 7 districts and 1 one oblast status city in the southern part have over 50% minority population; 2 ATCs in this area have a significant minority population.



- Use of minority languages in public sphere in the context of DR
 - Divergent opinions among representatives of NGOs and UOs => different needs and expectations of national minorities.
 - Decentralisation and language policy reforms have different goals but an intertwined effect on national minorities.
 - Lack of awareness in the 3 oblasts about the intertwined impact on the use of minority languages; most respondents did not see changes.
 - Changes regarding the use of minority languages in public sphere => legal framework and language policy; what role for local authorities?



- Education for national minorities in the context of DR
 - Divergent opinions among representatives of NGOs and UOs => different needs and expectations of national minorities.
 - Decentralisation and education system reforms have different goals but an intertwined effect on national minorities.
 - High level of awareness about education-related issues in the 3 oblasts.
 - Teaching in or of minority languages in schools of ATCs => legal framework on education + request from local population + proactive role of local authorities



Participation of national minorities in decision-making of ATCs

- Effective participation of national minorities => representation of, consultation with and influence of national minorities in decision-making.
 - Without updated and reliable statistical and electoral data, it is hardly possible to assess the level of minority representation.
 - Divergent opinions regarding the impact of DR on representation but shared criticism of new electoral rules.
 - Lack of awareness and information regarding the impact of DR on minority representation; potential negative impact



Participation of national minorities in decision-making of ATCs

- Lack of awareness regarding how to translate representation into influence on the decision-making process.
- Most respondents noted a low level of activity and effectiveness of existing consultative bodies; but increasing interest in the 3 oblasts in engaging with new consultative and participatory mechanisms.
- Little or no information is available about participation of women, youth and other vulnerable groups.
- Need to enhance the capacities of local civil society and support civic projects and cross-community activities.



Thank you for your attention!

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