UKRAINIAN NONVIOLENT CIVIL RESISTANCE IN THE FACE OF WAR

Analysis of trends, impacts and challenges of nonviolent action in Ukraine between February and June 2022

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About this project
This report has been written by Felip Daza in the framework of a project led by the International Catalan Institute for Peace (ICIP) and the International Institute for Nonviolent Action (Novact) for the study of nonviolent action in Ukraine between February and June 2022. This project has also received the invaluable support of the German Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena and the German peacebuilding NGO Corridors - Dialogue through Cooperation. This project is also articulated with the International Coalition All for Peace which seeks to promote nonviolence and peace-building in Ukraine and the rest of the region. The findings and conclusions are the result of the author’s research, but have been enriched by contributions from a number of Ukrainian academics, activists and other political and social actors. None of them is responsible for the opinions expressed in the report, which are the final responsibility of the author.

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Acknowledgements
The author would like to express his deep gratitude to all the people who have participated in the development of this publication, especially to those who have contributed their testimonies, experiences and opinions.
This report has benefited from the valuable contributions of Danylo Shevchenko, Anhelina Hrytsei, Kateryna Korpal and Kateryna Shumska, as well as other students of the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. The support of the entire team that made the field research possible, namely Natali Vatamaniuk, Artur Kadeinik, Oleksandr Portian, Liza Pyrozhkova and Taras Kolotylo, was also essential. The author would also like to thank Dr. Ivan Gomza, Dr. Tetiana Kyselova, Andre Kamenshikov, Kristian Herbolzheimer, Mariya Levonova, Simonetta Costanzo Pittaluga, Luca Gervasoni, Mar Benseny and Martí Olivella for their reviews and comments. Finally, the author would like to thank the people who have inspired and facilitated the beginning of this research, especially Halyna Vatamaniuk, Taras Prokop and Lorena Sopena.

Citation of the report

Published by
International Catalan Institute for Peace (ICIP), International Institute for Nonviolent Action (Novact), German Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena and German peacebuilding NGO Corridors - Dialogue through Cooperation

Editing, design and layout: Pau Fabregat, www.guspiragrafics.com
Photography: Natalia Hantimurova [cover photo], Lorena Sopena, Roman Baluk and Sulpine Kherson.

Proof-reading: Nick Wells
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ukraine is a country with more than 100 years of experience in nonviolent action. These strong capacities, combined with the informal networks of power at the local level and the country’s vibrant associative fabric of self-organised communities and organisations for human rights advocacy, mediation and dialogue for conflict transformation, would explain, in part, the ‘spontaneous’ and widespread nonviolent civil resistance in the early stages of the Russian invasion, between February and June 2022, the period of study of this research.

The findings and conclusions of this report are based on the analysis of 235 nonviolent actions across the country and field research with over 55 interviews with Ukrainian political and social leaders, academics, and activists. Extensive community mobilisation and organising has crystallized into hundreds of nonviolent actions of protest (148), non-cooperation (51), and nonviolent intervention (36). Geographically, the majority of actions were located in the southern oblasts [Kherson and Zaporizhia], which shows the persistence of nonviolent resistance in the areas under occupation. Temporarily, in February and March public protest actions dominated, but they were drastically reduced at the end of March due to the increase of repression and abduction of activists in the occupied territories. From April onwards, nonviolent resistance transforms into ‘invisible’ communicative actions, non-cooperation and nonviolent intervention creating structures of parallel self-government. The nonviolent civil resistance has been articulated in 7 areas of action with specific impacts and challenges:

1. OBSTRUCTIONS TO RUSSIAN MILITARY TARGETS

- **Impacts:** Nonviolent resistance has hindered some of the long-term military and political goals of the Russian authorities, such as the institutionalisation of the military occupation and repression in the occupied territories.
- **Challenges:** Nonviolent action has coexisted and often interacted with armed resistance. The boundaries between the two types of resistance are blurring in areas such as protection of civilians, alternative communication systems or building infrastructure against the advancing Russian military machine.

2. UNDERMINING THE PILLARS OF KREMLIN POWER

- **Impacts:** Persistent public demonstrations, even in traditionally pro-Russian Ukrainian regions such as Kherson, with extensive use of Ukrainian flags and symbols, has denied the Russian narrative of liberation of the Ukrainian people.
- **Challenges:** Despite its strategic importance, there has not been a sufficiently articulated strategy between nonviolent actions to demoralise the opponent and fraternization actions that could lead to an increase in desertions in the Russian army. Also, despite the fissures in Russian public opinion, for the moment, the conditions do not exist to establish processes of dialogue and joint actions with social actors on both sides of the conflict.

3. PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS

- **Impacts:** Organised civil society has built a broad protection system for the development of tasks of evacuation, transport and relocation of the population, including financial support, counselling and psychosocial help for women, human rights defenders and other groups affected by the violence. In this sense, nonviolent action has made it possible to establish negotiation processes between local communities and the Russian army to protect the civilian population and public infrastructure.
• **Challenges**: The civil protection system is largely voluntary and has extensive training needs. Conscientious objection and defection of Ukrainian soldiers is a social ‘taboo’, involving stigmatisation and criminalisation. Unfortunately, nonviolent action could not develop in areas such as Mariupol, Irpin or Boucha, where violence and massacres of civilians prevailed.

4. COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

• **Impacts**: Communicative actions addressed to large audiences have been instrumental in preventing panic. Likewise, these type of actions have made it possible to maintain the nonviolent resistance in a clandestine way in the zones under occupation and to maintain the high morale of the population.

• **Challenges**: Repression in the areas under occupation has increased with arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances and cases of torture causing increased fear among nonviolent activists.

5. STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNANCE

• **Impacts**: Nonviolent action has had a significant impact on the preservation of the associative fabric, the empowerment of social actors at the local level and the improvement of coordination between local authorities and citizens. This impact has had a direct effect on the strengthening of local governance closely linked to the processes of political decentralisation and democratisation in Ukraine.

• **Challenges**: Beyond monitoring of war crimes, and youth volunteering initiatives, the vast majority of nonviolent actions at the local level have not been coordinated at the national level, causing communication problems and ineffectiveness. The tendency to centralise decision-making on the reconstruction of the country in the presidential cabinet marginalises the work carried out, needs and demands of social actors at the local level.

6. NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SOCIAL COHESION

• **Impacts**: The solidarity of the Ukrainian people is an opportunity for encounter between the communities of the East and West. Nonviolent action has a fundamental character of cultural resistance, which contributes to the consolidation of Ukrainian identity.

• **Challenges**: There are extensive intra-family mediation needs and, as time progresses, there are serious risks of increased social polarisation. Mediation and dialogue-facilitation communities require support to respond to increased social mediation needs. Organisations working on monitoring Russian propaganda and developing new nonviolent narratives need support to penetrate public opinion. Low level of interest on the part of Ukrainian social actors to develop dialogue or conflict transformation initiatives with Russian or regional counterparts.

7. ACCOUNTABILITY

• **Impacts**: The robust war crimes monitoring infrastructure created by leading human rights organisations and advocacy centers in Ukraine has enabled the collection and verification of thousands of cases of serious violations committed by Russian troops. These actions have helped to prevent the defencelessness of the Ukrainian population affected by the war and have empowered citizens to denounce damage to physical infrastructure and abuses of the civilian population through various physical or virtual means.

• **Challenges**: The need to strengthen transitional justice processes by including mechanisms for truth, justice, reparation and reconciliation. One of the first challenges in this regard would be to also recognise the human rights violations committed by both sides of the conflict. It is also important to make progress in disaggregating data on human rights violations committed by soldiers, civilians, and Private Military and Security Companies.
INTRODUCTION

On February 26, 2022, images of Ukrainian citizens standing in the way of a column of Russian tanks in the small town of Bakhmach, northern Ukraine, went around the world1. These were the first actions with which the nonviolent civil resistance to the Russian invasion began, and with it, this investigation. Like a colony of bees, Ukrainian society has spontaneously and courageously organised hundreds of nonviolent actions, from acts of civil disobedience to protection and evacuation of civilians. Massive nonviolent civil resistance could be decisive in ending the Russian occupation and advancing the process of democratisation andconsolidation of a multi-cultural Ukrainian identity.

However, the drums of war have occupied the public debate and have gradually displaced nonviolent conflict transformation and peacebuilding initiatives. The propaganda machine has polarised warring societies2, obscuring dissenting voices to war. The result is human catastrophe3, increased global military spending4 and new war economies in the old continent5 in the post-pandemic period.

This report examines the Ukrainian nonviolent civil resistance against the Russian invasion from February 24 to June 30, 2022 with the aim of identifying its organisational dynamics, its impact in the context of war and avenues of support to strengthen the social actors involved. Therefore, this study is not only addressed to actors aiming to support conflict transformation in Ukraine and the region, but to any organisation or individual involved or interested in nonviolent action and conflict transformation. The Ukrainian experience is certainly unique, and from it we can learn new ways of civilian intervention in global crises without the use of weapons.

With this aspiration in mind, the report is structured in five sections. First, we define a conceptual framework of the ideas and political theories that justify the goals, dynamics, and outcomes of nonviolent action. Second, we identify the main background that shapes Ukraine’s strong nonviolent resistance experience. Third, we analyse the evolution, characteristics and actors of nonviolent action in the country. Fourth, we describe the impacts nonviolent action has achieved so far, as well as the challenges it has faced. Fifth, we formulate a series of recommendations for political and social actors to support nonviolent civil resistance in Ukraine and the rest of the region.

Methodological note

This research echoes stories and testimonies of the protagonists of nonviolent action in Ukrainian civil society, to understand their motivations, challenges and strategies of resistance in a context of high risk and violence. In this way, the report adopts an empirical approach based on qualitative and quantitative data collection. On the one hand, we rely on field research conducted between 2 and 18 April 2022 where we collected data and testimonies through semi-structured individual interviews and focus groups with more than 55 political and social actors, including representatives of public and religious institutions, NGOs, self-organising groups, academic experts, among others. We have also conducted online interviews with activists from the temporarily occupied areas of Kherson and Melitopol, mainly. Most of these testimonies are referenced in the report, except in those cases where for security reasons it has been decided to keep them anonymous, in any case their profile and gender (m) male or (f) female are noted. On the other hand, we mapped 235 nonviolent actions recorded, verified and systematised from February 24 to June 30, which allowed us to identify trends in nonviolent action. Finally, we used other key texts on nonviolence in general, and popular mobilisation in Ukraine in particular, to argue and justify the results of the study.

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1 Action 3 of the Database of Nonviolent Actions in Ukraine (See Annex 1)
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK: OBJECTIVES, MECHANISMS OF CHANGE AND METHODS OF NONVIOLENT CIVIL RESISTANCE

Conflicts are power struggles that can lead to violent or nonviolent confrontations. Both ways share social, economic, psychological or physical methods to achieve their goals (Beer, 2021). In armed conflicts we tend to think that taking up arms is the most effective option to win over the enemy, but in doing so we lose sight of the idea that “wars are the continuation of politics by other means”\textsuperscript{6}. Nonviolence understands that behind these conflicts there are political and military decision-makers who make decisions that are obediently executed by the lower strata of the chain of command. For nonviolence, this classic scheme of monolithic power can be confronted from the principles of disobedience (de la Boéite, 2012; Thoreau, 2020).

Nonviolence is based on the consent theory of power. Gene Sharp bases nonviolent action on the thesis that a government or hierarchical system cannot maintain its power if the population disobeys and defies its orders (1973). Based on that political theory, we adopt the notion of nonviolent action as “those methods of protest, resistance, and intervention without physical violence in which group members do or refuse to do certain things” (Sharp, 1973). Unlike violent action, nonviolence aims to influence, without the threat or use of violence, the opponent’s actions, moral and psychological state, to change their perceptions of the conflict, to fraternize, and to persuade them to lay down their arms. The effectiveness of nonviolent action depends on maintaining its dynamics and not being combined with armed resistance.

Acts of omission, commission, or a combination of both, cause changes in an opponent’s behaviour. This is what George Lakey (1968), and later Gene Sharp (1973), called “the mechanisms of change” and which are classified into four effects: 1) conversion: the opponent fully accepts the demands of the nonviolent group; 2) accommodation, which involves a partial acceptance of the demands according to a cost/benefit calculation of the opponent; 3) coercion, which involves a surrender to the opponent due to the collapse of one or more “pillars of power” of the opponent; 4) disintegration, which happens when the mass population supports a parallel power structure causing the collapse of the old regime. Michael Beer adds a fifth mechanism based on the withdrawal of the opponent permanently or temporarily ceding its power influence to the nonviolent group (2021). For example, persistence in noncooperative actions can affect the ability of a higher authority to exercise its power and provoke shifts in loyalty and even defections among its political supporters or members of the military (Beer, 2021). For these reasons, authors such as Wallace consider nonviolence to be more effective than violent action in coercing the adversary, since when the pillars of his power are undermined it can force him to negotiate or withdraw from the battlefield (2017).

But nonviolence is not only a strategic calculus to win over an opponent [nonviolent struggle], it is also effective in protecting civilians [nonviolent intervention] or defending communities [nonviolent defence] while preserving our moral commitments (Wallace, 2017). This study contemplates the multiple capacities of nonviolence to persuade the aggressor to stop the violence, while protecting the population affected by the violence, preserving their social fabric and value system.

In this sense, it is relevant for our study to analyse the democratising action of nonviolence. Democratisation processes start from a notion of power that allows communities to create and choose what kind of society they want to live in according to their individual preferences (Welzel, 2009). Nonviolence builds collective power...
through the definition of a vision and goals in
a horizontal structure that allows for positive
interactions and the sharing of resources in
an egalitarian manner (Ganz, 2010). For Saul
Alinsky, the father of community organis-
ing, the democratic concept of people power
is not simply the development of nonviolent
campaigns, but the transformation of power
relations (2010). It is about building social
change from the very structure of nonvio-
lent organisation and action in relation to the
ethical principle of coherence between means
and ends. Nonviolent movements contribute
to the transformation of practices and systems
of authority from a “bottom-up” logic for
the development of a new type of governance
(Beissinger, 2002; Ulfelder 2005). Mahatma
Gandhi considers that kind of power as swaraj
meaning self-government (1997) for the cre-
ation of a new social contract based on truth
(satyagraha) and nonviolence (ahimsa).

Erika Chenoweth and Maria Stephan’s study
“Why Civil Resistance Works” based on an anal-
ysis of 323 violent and nonviolent campaigns
between 1900 and 2006, concludes that nonvi-
olent campaigns are more effective than violent
action in achieving their goals and that they
contribute more effectively to the develop-
ment of lasting, peaceful democracies (2011). One of
the key elements for this success is the ability
to mobilise broad and diverse sectors of the
population in a decentralised manner. The broad
participation of society is a reflection of popular
power and gives legitimacy and sustainability to
the processes of social transformation pursued
by nonviolent movements.

In order to analyse the nonviolent actions iden-
tified in Ukraine, we start from the classification
made by Gene Sharp in 1973, including adapta-
tions made by Michael A. Beer (2021). Thus, we
understand that nonviolent methods are divided
into the following three categories:

- **Protest (acts of expression):** mainly
  symbolic actions intended to persuade
  your opponent or third parties to change
  your policies, or to express your rejection
  of or dissent from them;

- **Non-cooperation (acts of omission):**
  based on the withdrawal of support for,
or obedience to, the opponent’s prac-
tices at the political, social and eco-
omic level;

- **Nonviolent intervention (acts of com-
  mission):** where the nonviolent group
  adopts a more proactive role with inter-
position actions to prevent the opponent
  from achieving its objectives or the cre-
ation of parallel structures of self-suf-
ficiency or governance that marginalise
  the opponent’s actions while responding
to the needs of the population.

Beer rightly points out that the three types of
methods can contain a confrontational [coer-
cive] or constructive [persuasive] approach.
This table summarizes the universe of nonvio-
lent actions according to this author:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resistance behaviour</th>
<th>Nature of tactical incentives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saying (Acts of expression or protest)</strong></td>
<td>Confrontation [coercive]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Failure to Do (Acts of Omission or Non-cooperation)</strong></td>
<td>Non-cooperation [constructive]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Doing or creating (Acts of commission or nonviolent intervention)</strong></td>
<td>Disruptive intervention [constructive]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Confrontation (coercive)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appeal</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Refrain</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Creative intervention</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Table adapted from Michael A. Beer in “Civil Resistance Tactics in the 21st Century.”
For each of the categories, Gene Sharp detailed numerous specific actions and they are collected in the well-known list of 198 methods of nonviolent action. Also, for the study at hand, we have considered the updates of nonviolent methods by Michael Beer (2021) and Mary Joyce and Patrick Meier, to better adapt to the Ukrainian context and current technological progress. First, cultural resistance actions linked to artistic and literary expression (murals, comics, logos, cartoons, music, sculpture, cinema, documentaries, guerrilla and invisible theatre, poetry, pamphlets, publications, peace spaces, etc.) that are combined with the symbolic acts defined by Sharp as displaying flags, symbols of a cultural identity or singing anthems of a nation. Second, civil resistance actions articulated with human rights activism and respect for international law. This would include actions to defend specific human rights, monitor war crimes or protect human rights defenders. Third, civil resistance actions with a gender perspective that allow for the reinforcement of the role of women and gender/sexual minorities while developing innovative and effective actions for the creation of horizontal networks, maintenance of nonviolent discipline, processes of civil disobedience, among others. These actions increase the solidarity and internal cohesion of groups while confronting the power relations of the patriarchal system. Fourth, traditional nonviolent actions are amplified by new technological ones, including livestreaming actions, hashtag trending, influencing internet search engines, maptivism, QR codes or self-surveillance, among others.

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7 The complete list can be accessed through this link: https://www.aeinstein.org/nonviolentaction/198-methods-of-nonviolent-action/ The Global Nonviolent Action Database provides definitions and examples of each of the actions defined by Gene Sharp. The project was carried out by the Department of Peace and Conflict Studies at Swarthmore College in the United States. The online database can be accessed at: https://nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu/browse-methods

8 Joyce and Meier’s contribution takes the form of the “Civil Resistance 2.0” project, a database that updates the list of 198 nonviolent methods in Gene Sharp from a new-technology point of view. The information of this project can be accessed at: https://commonslibrary.org/198-nonviolent-methods-upgraded/
UKRAINE: 100 YEARS OF NONVIOLENT CIVIL RESISTANCE

Ukraine is a nation that has been under the control of multiple powers. The rule of the Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian or Soviet Empires did not prevent the development of diverse identities and sub-cultures. According to Yevhen Hlibovytsky, professor at the Ukrainian Catholic University: "Ukraine is a melting pot of multiple identities that retain their differences but act as a single eco-system". The permanent resistance to external influences has contributed to the development of a certain anarchic character in Ukrainian identity. Professor of the Kyiv School of Economics, Ivan Gomza, stated that there is an ongoing debate in Ukraine about the anarchic character of the nation. In fact, between the fall of the Tsarist empire in 1917 and the Russian revolution, one of the most important anarchist movements in Europe developed in Ukraine. Between 1917-22, Nestor Makhno led this movement with the creation of self-organised communes in the southern and eastern regions of the country. In that period, various groups fought for their independence and the creation of new forms of self-organisation. In 1917, for example, one of the first large popular rallies in the country was organised in Kherson to demand Ukrainian identity and the right to self-government.

The Soviet Union tried to subjugate the Ukrainian people through centralised power structures and the notion of global Soviet identity based on communist principles. To avoid this process the Ukrainian people developed two types of institutional structures: on the one hand, inefficient state institutions; and on the other hand, informal networks and institutions of power for self-governance, where local institutions went beyond their original functions, such as parishes acting as banks. This contributed to the creation of centres of social capital and horizontal networks based on trust. According to Professor Olga Onuch "Ukraine had more dissidents per capita than any other Soviet republic; it was a very active place". Despite Soviet repression, Ukraine developed an intellectual and cultural movement that claimed Ukrainian identity, starting with the poetry of one of the fathers of Ukrainian literature, Taras Shevchenko (1814–1861), with influential authors such as the feminist writer Lesya Ukrainka (1871–1913) or Vasyl Stus, representative of the Sixtiers dissident movement, who died in a concentration camp in 1985.

The collapse of the Soviet Union did not give way to a new society, but it did give way to the beginning of important social mobilisations. Independence from the Soviet Union on 24 August 1991 did not translate into the construction of a new social contract as the new Ukrainian state inherited centralised power structures, social distrust and a security system accustomed to repression. Ukrainian society was traumatised after decades of totalitarianism, but within it there were strong mechanisms of community resilience. A year before Ukraine’s declaration of independence, on 2 October 1990, student movements occupied the streets of Kyiv, Lviv and Kharkiv to demand an end to Moscow’s control in what became known as the Granite Revolution. The mobilisations were supported by other dissident sectors such as the People’s Movement for the Reconstruction of Ukraine.
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[Rukh] who demanded political reforms for the country. The youth adopted a common aesthetic and displayed Ukrainian symbols. The collapse of the Soviet Union marked the beginning of economic reconstruction and the recovery of Ukraine’s historical memory18.

The exposure of electoral fraud in the presidential elections in favour of the pro-Russian candidate Viktor Yanukovich triggered the well-known Orange revolution between November 2004 and January 2005. This popular movement was part of the well-known colour revolutions started in 2000 in Serbia by the student movement Otpor [Resistance]. Some authors called them “electoral revolutions” because they are characterised by united opposition fronts against electoral fraud, broad social mobilisations, independent media coverage and election observation and education campaigns (Bunce and Wolchik, 2006). Western powers such as the United States and Canada supported both technically and financially the development of the opposition against Yanukovych, especially in the development of: independent media such as Ukrainska Pravda; and NGOs such as “Pora and Committee of Voters of Ukraine” to conduct domestic election observation, to expose fraud and mobilise citizens to defend their votes (McFaul 2007; Stewart 2009). For its part, in line with the “Black Knight” political theory19, the Russian Federation supported outgoing President Leonid Kuchma’s autocratic methods of maintaining control of the country, through campaigns to discredit the opposition and organised civil society (McFaul 2007). External interference contributed to the development of civil society, but also led to processes of instrumentalisation and polarisation of civil society (McFaul 2007; Stewart 2009). In any case, although the Orange revolution did not bring about a social transformation of the country, it did contribute to the empowerment of its social actors. As McFaul argues, the leadership, ideas and mobilisation came from the Ukrainian people (2007).

The Euromaidan revolution was a turning point in Ukraine’s social transformation. Euromaidan, also known as the Revolution of Dignity, broke out on 30 November 2013 when the police brutally repressed students demonstrating in Maidan Square in Kyiv against President Yanukovych’s decision not to sign the political association and free trade agreement with the European Union. A huge popular mobilisation took place in the capital of the country. Protesters occupied Maidan for months resisting attacks by Ukrainian security forces, including the use of live ammunition. At least 130 people were killed during the revolution. On January 28, 2014 Yanukovych was defeated for the second time. Unlike the Orange revolution, the mobilisations spread throughout the country and their demands were broader, including the defence of socio-economic rights, ethno-linguistic demands and political reforms to end corruption. However, the mobilisations were characterized by a certain lack of planning and nonviolent discipline, which led to violent acts in Kyiv, but also in other regions of the country, such as the clash in Odessa that ended with the death of 48 activists, mostly anti-Maidan20. This violence, provoked a certain delegitimisation of the movement and polarisation among the citizenry, which was exploited by radical voices at both ends of the political spectrum (Onuch, 2015). Along these lines, the Kremlin refused to accept the process of social emancipation of the Ukrainian people and forced the annexation of Crimea and the beginning of the war in the Donbass in 2014. The Russian authorities read the fall of Yanukovych and the Association Agreement with the European Union as a significant advance of Western influence in Eastern Europe and therefore a threat to their political interests and regime21. During the capture in both territories by separatist militias supported by Russian hybrid units (Schmid, 2019), there were multiple protest and deterrent actions against the Crimean pseudo-referendum22.

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18 Yevhen Hlibovytysky [professor at the Catholic University of Ukraine], interview with the author, Kolomyia, 17 April 2022.
19 The “Black Knight” political theory considers that authoritarian regimes promote similar political systems beyond their borders. For more information see: https://ecpr.eu/Events/Event/PaperDetails/16064
21 Yevhen Hlibovytysky [professor at the Catholic University of Ukraine], interview with the author, Kolomyia, 17 April 2022.
22 Peter Ackerman; Maciej Bartkowski. Challenging annexation: in
Social pluralism in Ukraine increased after Euromaidan, with the emergence of self-organised groups at the local level. Social mobilisation moved from Kyiv to other cities and towns of the country where hundreds of new groups focused on local issues such as the development of infrastructure and public services, denouncing cases of corruption, recovery of green spaces and historic buildings, among others. Euromaidan activists joined broader initiatives such as 'Save Old Kyiv', 'Green Front' in Kharkiv or the 'General Protest' in Odessa. At the local level, 'hubs' of organisations independent of public authorities and international donor funds were created. Activist Pavlo Kaliuk stated how popular self-organisation in Euromaidan “created a physical space of meeting and exchange of ideas and values that subsequently advanced many projects”.

In 2016, Pavlo contributed to the establishment of the Podolianochka self-organised community in Kyiv with the aim of institutionalising Euromaidan and developing real democracy based on community processes, people’s unity and cultural change. These informal groups launched numerous volunteer initiatives and sought donations to help combat the Russian aggression in Donbass in 2014 (Shapovalova, 2018). These grants were intended to support the Ukrainian army with food, clothing, defence equipment and other materials.

Furthermore, the violent events that took place in Euromaidan strengthened the power of extreme right-wing groups. However, these actors were co-opted by the Ukrainian authorities and integrated into the country’s military structures. Proof of this was the resistance of the Azov groups in Mariupol during the Russian invasion. This process of co-optation drastically reduced the political influence of the extreme right in the country. As Professor Ivan Gomza states, the political power of the far right in Ukraine is non-existent. According to his data, out of 12,000 seats in local councils in Ukraine, only 2 have been occupied by representatives of far-right political groups. However, during the field research we observed symbols traditionally linked to the Ukrainian far right such as the red and black flag. For Professor Gomza, this symbol used by ultra-orthodox nationalism in the past, has been integrated into the national identity and reinterpreted by the collective imagination as a symbol of liberation and resistance.

The political decentralisation of the country as an opportunity for democratic development at the local level. After Euromaidan a new period was inaugurated based on the construction of a new social contract and the consolidation of Ukrainian identity. The package of reforms approved in the post-Euromaidan period, especially those aimed at the development of...
local governance, was used by community organisations to demand greater transparency and accountability. New tools and strategies of citizen participation were developed at regional and local levels such as monitoring access to public information, participation in participatory budgeting and development of new channels of citizen participation (Shapovalova, 2019). However, these social demands provoked conflicts at the regional and local level with political actors of the former regime. According to the Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group, 2018 saw an increase in serious attacks against activists at the local level. At the national level, several organisations achieved significant improvements in access to public information. To continue these political reforms, these organisations created the Center of United Actions, a Kyiv-based organisation specialised in monitoring the functioning of executive and legislative bodies, strengthening the processes of political decentralisation, and promoting citizen participation.

In 2015 the Ukrainian population expressed greater support for nonviolent resistance than armed resistance to defend their country. A year after the outbreak of the war in Donbass, the Kyiv International Institute for Sociology conducted a nationwide survey to find out the preferences of citizens on the use of nonviolent or violent methods in case of aggression or occupation of the country. The results showed that, in situations of armed aggression against Ukraine, 29 per cent of respondents supported nonviolent civilian resistance against 24 per cent who favoured a military response. While in situations of occupation, 26% supported nonviolent methods against 25% who considered it more useful to take up arms. The survey went deeper into these aspects by asking citizens which method they would choose in case of defence of the population or defence of the territory. In the first case, 55% supported nonviolent civil resistance to defend their communities, against 45% who supported armed resistance. In the second case, 63% considered the military response to defend the territory more effective, against 37% who advocated nonviolent action. The Ukrainian experience of nonviolent civil resistance is combined with vibrant mediation and human-rights-advocacy communities. Armed conflicts and threats to Ukrainian sovereignty in recent decades have marginalised the discourse of peacebuilding. This situation has led to the transformation and grouping of organisations in this sector into two main areas: the defence of human rights and the promotion of dialogue in conflict situations. According to Tetiana Kyselova, professor at the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy National University, the latter group is made up of, on the one hand, the “Community of Mediators”, a professional group that has been developing since the 1990s and is formed of more than 3,000 professionals grouped in the National Association of Mediators, and on the other hand, of the “dialogue facilitators”, composed of 20 organisations that have focused on the development of dialogue processes in Eastern Ukraine after 2014 (2017). Both communities possess robust capacities for the development of dialogue and mediation processes at the macro and micro levels in post-conflict prevention, management and rehabilitation situations. Strong human rights organisations have done fundamental work for the democratic development of the country such as denouncing cases of corruption and protecting human rights defenders, including supporting activists in the territories of Crimea and Donbass. Also, note should be taken of how women’s organisations have been gaining more and more relevance in conflict transformation processes (Kyselova, 2019).

In conclusion, the Ukrainian social and associative fabric has developed extensive capacities in conflict transformation, human rights advocacy and nonviolent action that would explain the civilian response to the invasion of Ukraine. As Professor Onuch states, from Soviet times to the present, most Ukrainian civilian resistances against their aggressors have been mostly nonviolent (2015).

29 See: https://khpg.org/en/1538092313
30 See: https://centreua.org/en/
31 The original KIIS results can be found at https://kiis.com.ua/?lang=uk&cat=reports&bid=546&pa=1. The translation of the results was done by Maciej Bartkowski and Alina Polyakova and can be found in this article: https://politicalviolenceataglance.org/2015/10/12/to-kill-or-not-to-kill-ukrainians-opt-for-nonviolent-civil-resistance/.
32 Examples include the work done by the Crimean Human Rights Group [https://crimeahrg.org/en/], the Crimean Tartar Resource Center [https://ctrcenter.org/en], or the Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group [https://khpg.org/en/page_1] among others.
ANALYSIS OF NONVIOLENT ACTION IN UKRAINE

“We act like a colony of ants.”
Pavlo Kaliuk, community member
self-organised Podolianochka

CONTEXTUAL FRAMEWORK: THE IMPACT OF THE RUSSIAN INVASION

To date, the Ukrainian war has developed in two military phases. The Russian invasion began on February 24, 2022 with the entry of troops through the oblasts of northern Ukraine (Kyiv, Chernihiv and Sumy), eastern Ukraine (Kharkiv, Donetsk and Luhansk) and southern Ukraine (Kherson and Zaporizhia). In the first three weeks of the invasion, Russian advances in the southern regions contrasted with the Russians’ difficulties in achieving their objectives in the north. Finally, in early April, the Kremlin withdrew its troops from the Kyiv, Chernihiv and Sumy regions. But by then the Kherson and Zaporizhia regions were under military occupation, while the pressure from the east and west on Mariupol increased. The second stage of the Russian invasion began in April with the aim of controlling the Donbass and connecting the southern corridor over the ruins of Mariupol. On May 18 this city capitulated and the fighting was concentrated in the east of the country. In June, when we finalised the elaboration of this report, the Russian troops continue their advance in the regions of Donetsk and Luhansk, hold the front of Mikolaiv and Zaporizhia, and stalk Kharkiv, while they continue launching missiles against numerous cities of the country, including Kyiv.

The penetration of Russian troops into the north of the country led to sieges of major cities and forced the displacement of civilians. Given the strategic interest of the Russian authorities in the most important cities, many citizens of those locations moved to smaller towns in the northern regions. In the first weeks of the invasion, Russian troops took control of large parts of the Kyiv, Chernihiv and Sumy regions, establishing a heavy siege on their capitals until their withdrawal at the beginning of April. The smaller towns did not have time to react and were quickly occupied. The repression in those municipalities varies in its severity, from the control of the movement of their inhabitants to the massacres of civilians in Irpin, Boucha and Borodyanka.

The Russian army has developed systems of military occupation in the southern regions of Ukraine. Since March 2022, the Russian army has gradually established a system of military occupation in towns in the Kherson and Zaporizhia oblasts with the aim of institutionalising repression. In practice, this process has involved: the control of public buildings with the raising of Russian flags, abductions of mayors and other local political and social leaders, concentration of military troops to control demonstrations and acts of public protest, and the creation of a network of collaborators and attempts to organise separatist pseudo-referendums.

The Russian invasion and repression has led to widespread displacement of civilians to safe areas of the country, especially the central and western regions of Ukraine. Approximately 18 million people have been forcibly displaced, 7 million of which are internally displaced, while 11 million have left the country.

EVOLUTION AND TRENDS IN NONVIOLENT ACTION

Trends in nonviolent action

The beginning of the invasion has provoked a great deal of community mobilisation and organisation. The vast majority of Ukrainian social actors, from human rights organisations to the self-organised groups that had developed

33 To follow the progress of the military campaign see the periodic reports of the Institute for the Study of War: https://www.understandingwar.org/backgrounder/ukraine-conflict-updates
34 Igor Semivolos [director of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies], interview with the author, Kyiv, 5 April 2022.
36 For updated and segregated information see the United Nations website for Ukrainian Refugees: https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine
since Euromaidan, youth centers, parishes and ordinary citizens, have organised to protect the population and stop the advance of Russian troops. The mobilisation has been organised spontaneously at the local level in line with the informal networks and trusting relationships characteristic of Ukrainian society. The deputy director of the Center of United Actions said: “many things are happening in communities thanks to local leaders [...] trust is established among ordinary people, not with administrations”\textsuperscript{37}. Community organiser Pavlo Kaliuk explained that: “during the war, the community has strengthened its capacity for self-organisation, it acts as a defensive barrier [...] as if it were a colony of ants”\textsuperscript{38}. New self-organised groups have also emerged. Activist Anastasia Kozlortseva explained that they organised an autonomous group for humanitarian work in the village of Kirovohrad based on trust relations and made up of volunteers, some from state-level NGOs\textsuperscript{39}.

Community organisation has been based on sophisticated information and communication networks that have facilitated the organisation of actions. Oksana Malchenko, coordinator of the organisation ‘Equal Opportunities Space’ in Sumy, detailed that communication systems were created between local NGOs and farmers, who knew the territory well, to find secondary roads to allow humanitarian aid to enter the city during the siege by Russian troops. These information networks have spread beyond the borders of Ukraine, activists in Sumy [m] confirmed that they received information from friends and neighbours in Russian villages on the border with information about the movements of Russian machinery and troops\textsuperscript{40}. Telegram has been one of the most widely used communication tools. A journalist

\textsuperscript{37} Mariya Levonova [deputy director of the Center of United Actions], interview with the author, Lviv, 15 April 2022.
\textsuperscript{38} Pavlo Kaliuk [member of the self-organised community of Podolianochka], interview with the author, Kyiv, 6 April 2022, Kyiv.
\textsuperscript{39} Anastasia Kozlortseva [volunteer of the self-organised group of Kirovohrad], interview with the author, Kyiv, 6 April 2022.
\textsuperscript{40} Sumy activist, interview with the author, Sumy, 7 April 2022.
Solidarity is a key element in understanding community resilience and the capacity to act in a context of war. During the bombings in Chernihiv, a teacher organised neighbours to protect themselves and focus on daily routines to avoid panic: “We organised ourselves to fetch bread, to control access to the house or even to prepare traditional borsch soup. Gradually, the feeling of collectivity grew”\textsuperscript{49}. Local activists and local media focused on daily stories of nonviolent resistance, spreading positive messages and explaining the war from a humourous perspective to keep morale high and fight fear.

### Geographical and temporal distribution of nonviolent actions

According to the categories of nonviolent methods defined in the conceptual framework of this report, we observe that of the 235 nonviolent actions registered between February 24 and June 30, 2022: 148 would fall into the category of “Protests (acts of expression)”, 51 actions in the category of “non-cooperation (acts of omission)” and 36 actions of “nonviolent intervention (acts of commission)”.

Geographically, the actions have been distributed as follows: 20 actions in the northern regions of the country [Chernihiv, Sumy and Kyiv]; 191 actions in the south [Kherson, Zaporizhia and Odessa]; 9 actions in the east [Kharkiv, Luhansk, Donetsk]; 9 actions in the west [Lviv, Chernivtsi, Rivne], and 6 actions at the state level or in more than one region. On the one hand, the vast majority of nonviolent actions have been organised locally without coordination at the national level. On the other hand, actions related to civilian protection, humanitarian aid, war crimes monitoring, mass nonviolent communication, and hacker-activism have involved supra-local and even state-level coordination. In this sense, professionalized NGOs in the fields of human rights, humanitarian aid and protection have done nationwide work. However, even networks of national organisations act independently at the local level, such as the All Ukrainian Youth Centers, which facilitates coordinated actions among their members, but does not establish any hierarchical structure.

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\textsuperscript{41} Journalist [Tsukr media], interview with the author, Sumy, 7 April 2022.
\textsuperscript{42} Svitlana Oleksiychuk [Director of the Chernivtsi Youth Centre], interview with the author, Chernivtsi, 3 April 2022.
\textsuperscript{43} See: https://volunteer.country/
\textsuperscript{44} See: https://platforma.volunteer.country/
\textsuperscript{45} See: https://www.palyanytsya.info/
\textsuperscript{46} See: https://befriend.volunteer.country/
\textsuperscript{47} See: https://youthcenters.net.ua/en/
\textsuperscript{48} Artur Kadelnik [deputy director of All Ukrainian Youth Centers], interview with the author, Kyiv, 5 April 2022.
\textsuperscript{49} Artur Kadelnik [deputy director of All Ukrainian Youth Centers], interview with the author, Kyiv, 5 April 2022.
On the one hand, the high concentration of actions in the south of the country responds to the persistent public protests and non-cooperation in Kherson and Zaporizhzhia oblasts. In the north, on the other hand, the Russian troops did not manage to control the main cities of that region, Kyiv, Chernihiv or Sumy, and withdrew at the beginning of April, reducing the nonviolent actions against the occupant.

The temporal evolution of nonviolent actions has responded to the different stages of the Russian military campaign. In February, 17 actions were organised, most of them related to nonviolent physical intervention to hinder the advance of troops and military machinery such as, for example, the manipulation of traffic direction signs, construction of barricades and anti-tank infrastructure, and physical interposition of citizens in front of tanks and military convoys in different points of the north and south of the country. Most of the nonviolent actions identified were concentrated in March (131). That month, the actions of nonviolent interposition and obstruction continued, two large initiatives of monitoring war crimes and networks of protection of the civilian population began. In mid-March, the first non-cooperation actions in the South and actions of political denunciation and boycott began in Kyiv and Lviv against multinational companies with economic activities in the Russian Federation. However, the great majority of the nonviolent actions (96) were demonstrations and public rallies where flags and symbols of the country were displayed to demonstrate the rejection of the invasion and to claim Ukrainian nationality. April was a month of inflection, as with the withdrawal of troops in the north and the increase of repression in the areas under occupation nonviolent actions were reduced (23), especially those linked to public protest. Although some noncooperation actions continued, such as the removal of Russian flags from public buildings in the southern towns of Kherson, Nova Kakhovka, Kakhovka and Velyki Kopany, in general nonviolent resistance went more underground. Protective actions also continued with evacuation processes from the zones of military confrontation and under occupation, where many activists who led protest actions during February and March decided to flee because of increased repression. In May, most actions were organised in the south of the country, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia (35 actions).

Public protest was reduced, but instead communicative actions such as graffiti, hanging yellow and blue ribbons, distribution of leaflets, among others, increased significantly. In that month a significant number of actions of disobedience to the Russian military orders were identified in numerous cities of the Kherson w such as Novotroitske, Beryslav, Kakhovka, Ozeriany, Sokolohirne and Novohryhorivka. These actions were led by teachers and civil servants who refused to collaborate with the occupier. Finally, in June, of the 29 nonviolent actions recorded, 15 involved methods of non-cooperation. The actions were concentrated in Kherson and Zaporizhzhia, but specific actions of disobedience were also identified in Crimea and Luhanska. On this occasion, in addition to the refusal of civil servants to collaborate with the occupier, there were also medical personnel and workers who refused to pay taxes or work on public works.

**DYNAMICS OF NONVIOLENT ACTIONS**

**Protest actions [expression]**

Actions of expression have been the most numerous according to the mapping carried out (148), especially those related to demonstrations and public rallies (73). These types of actions were mainly located in the southern regions of the country. The large number of actions carried out in the cities of Kherson, and to a lesser extent in Kahovka, with almost daily demonstrations during the month of March, stands out.

One of the most significant characteristics of the protests during the war was the use of Ukrainian symbols such as the Ukrainian flag or the singing of the national anthem (49). The popular mobilisations of rejection of the occupation were closely linked to the reclaiming of their identity. Such rejection contradicted the Russian narrative that the “special operation” was aimed at liberating the Ukrainian people. Several local residents of Chernihiv and Melitopol

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explained that on 9 March, the anniversary of the national poet Taras Shevchenko’s birthday, they lost their fear and began to demonstrate. In cities like Beryslav or Energodar, public rallies were held at monuments or other places symbolic of Ukrainian identity. In Melitopol some demonstrations were organised after the mass in the city’s Orthodox church. In fact, according to the demonstrators the parish priest of the church played an important role in the protest actions against the Russian occupation.

Local residents of Chernihiv and Melitopol, interviews by author, Chernihiv and online, 23 March and 9 April 2022.

Melitopol activist, interview with author, online, 23 March 2022.

The testimonies of this case were recorded in the following audio-visual capsule: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MOP3fbFzh58

Ярослав Прищепа, Мер Славутича заявив про окупацію міста росіянами. Suspilne, February 26, 2022
https://suspilne.media/221976-mer-slavutica-zaaviv-pro-okupaciu-mista-rosianami/

Demonstration in Slavutich with the unfurling of a large Ukrainian flag. Source: Nataliia Hantimurova

Although the Russian military tried to disperse the demonstration by force, the demonstrators maintained their nonviolent discipline. According to demonstrators [m] interviewed in the locality, people began to sing the Ukrainian anthem and advance fearlessly towards the Russian troops. Larysa Masliy, director of the Slavutich art-cultural complex described: “Even in confrontations you have to go with a smile on your face because it provokes, in my opinion, a shock in the occupier.” The rapid and massive response of the citizens of Slavutich forced a negotiation process with the Russian military. According to the president of the local municipal council, Natalia Hantimurova: “The negotiation with the occupier took place during the protest. Not after, but during. We were almost up against the wall. On one side, the Slavutich community and on the other, the troops of the Russian Federation.”

During the negotiation process, the people of Slavutich secured the release of the mayor and allowed the Russian soldiers to check that there were no weapons in the town. On 28 March the Russian army left the town.

51 Local residents of Chernihiv and Melitopol, interviews by author, Chernihiv and online, 23 March and 9 April 2022.
52 Melitopol activist, interview with author, online, 23 March 2022.
53 The testimonies of this case were recorded in the following audio-visual capsule: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MOP3fbFzh58
54 Ярослав Прищепа, Мер Славутича заявив про окупацію міста росіянами. Suspilne, February 26, 2022
https://suspilne.media/221976-mer-slavutica-zaaviv-pro-okupaciu-mista-rosianami/

55 Denys Masliy (member of the Slavutich Municipal Council), interview with the author, Slavutich, 10 April 2022.
56 See: https://t.me/suspilnecernihiv/7654
57 Slavutich activists, interview with the author, Slavutich, 9 April.
58 Larysa Masliy (Director of the Slavutych Art-Cultural Complex), interview with the author, Slavutich, 10 April 2022.
59 Natalia Hantimurova, Chairperson of the Slavutych City Council, interview with the author, Slavutych, 10 April 2022.

Slavutich, the city of the Chernobyl workers

Slavutich is a small town 40km from the Belarusian border with about 25,000 inhabitants. On 26 March its mayor announced the occupation of the town and the death of three of its residents. Despite the tragic news, local residents spontaneously rallied in the town hall square through phone calls and messages on social media. Denys Masliy, a member of the Slavutich municipal council, said: “There were no leaders, there were no instructions, but people knew what to do.” Although the Russian military tried to disperse the demonstration by force, the demonstrators maintained their nonviolent discipline. According to demonstrators [m] interviewed in the locality, people began to sing the Ukrainian anthem and advance fearlessly towards the Russian troops. Larysa Masliy, director of the Slavutich art-cultural complex described: “Even in confrontations you have to go with a smile on your face because it provokes, in my opinion, a shock in the occupier.” The rapid and massive response of the citizens of Slavutich forced a negotiation process with the Russian military. According to the president of the local municipal council, Natalia Hantimurova: “The negotiation with the occupier took place during the protest. Not after, but during. We were almost up against the wall. On one side, the Slavutich community and on the other, the troops of the Russian Federation.”

During the negotiation process, the people of Slavutich secured the release of the mayor and allowed the Russian soldiers to check that there were no weapons in the town. On 28 March the Russian army left the town.
Geographical distribution of Nonviolent Actions in Ukraine (February - June 2022)

Types of Nonviolent Actions in Ukraine (February - June 2022)*

* For detailed information about the actions please see Annex I

Protest and disuasion 148 actions

Nonviolent intervention 51 actions

Non-cooperation 36 actions
At the end of March, repression in the areas under occupation increased, leading to a decrease in public protest actions. According to Oksana Hliebushkina, an activist and member of the Kherson-based organisation “New Generation”, Russian military were replaced by Russian police specialised in crowd control. The increase in arbitrary arrests and kidnappings led to an increase in fear among the population. Actions began to take place in other symbolic places, but further away from the center and with smaller numbers of people. According to our record of nonviolent actions, from April onwards, public demonstrations in the occupied areas were drastically reduced.

Gradually, the nonviolent civil resistance adopted a strategy based on clandestine and ‘invisible’ actions. In mid-March, graffiti, Ukrainian flags, posters and leaflets promoting disobedience against the occupation began to appear (approximately 48 actions of communication to wide audiences and symbolic public events). These clandestine actions aimed to communicate that the resistance was still alive, while keeping the morale high and reducing the danger for the activists. In this framework, the initiative “Yellow Ribbon” appeared on social networks proposing to hang ribbons with Ukrainian colours in the municipalities of the country, especially those under occupation. The actions were called from social networks but the actions were physically executed all over the country including Crimean cities such as Yalta, Simferopol, Kerch and Alupka. These types of actions were instrumental in keeping morale high while reducing the danger to activists. It is significant to note that actions under occupation have a very defiant character to the Russian authorities and involve high risks for activists, especially in those areas where repression has become institutionalised as in the Crimean peninsula.

At the online level, the role of memes to ridicule the opponent or explain in a simple way aspects of the situation of the armed conflict also stood out. Toronto TV, an independent media group

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60 Oksana Hliebushkina [coordinator of the organisation New generation], interview with the author, online, 28 April 2022

61 The initiative appears on Facebook under anonymity: https://m.facebook.com/yellowribbonUA/?_rdr
based in Ivano-Frankivsk but with thousands of followers on social media, focused on explaining war stories from another point of view. According to Maksym Scherbyna, editor of Toronto TV: “You can’t be afraid of what makes you laugh”62. This media outlet also monitored propaganda but ruled out producing counter-narratives aimed at Russian audiences due to the complexity of penetrating these spaces.

Non-cooperative actions (omission)

In mid-March, nonviolent action shifted from actions of expression to actions of omission. Some 51 non-cooperation actions were organised between February and June 2022, of which 16 were social actions, 14 economic non-cooperation actions and 21 political actions. The vast majority in the regions of Kherson and Zaporizhia. The first actions identified in Berdyansk and Kherson are actions of social disobedience where Russian humanitarian aid was refused. The actions of non-cooperation and disobedience of the population have played a fundamental role in stopping this process of institutionalisation of the military occupation. Igor Semivolos, director of the Center for Middle East Studies and member of the Ukrainian Peacebuilding School, considered that in the areas under occupation, non-cooperation with the occupier, cultural resistance and the protection of activists were priorities63.

The omission actions have been structured in three categories. First, the actions of social non-cooperation, organised between May and June 2022, were led by the education sector. Some examples were the actions of Melitopol high school principals who submitted their resignation letters64; teachers of Ozeriany, Sokolohirne and Novohryhorivka schools who refused to instruct students under Russian programs65; workers of Kherson State University who left their physical jobs66. Nonviolence expert Semivolos detailed that such acts of disobedience in many cases involve situations of persecution and repression, including abductions and forced disappearances by Russian occupiers67. Other acts of social disobedience came from health workers in hospitals or ordinary citizens who refused to hand over their personal data for the population census.

Second, in political non-cooperation actions local administration officials have refused to collaborate with the occupiers. In Enerhodar, for example, members of the City Council resigned in order not to legitimize a possible Russian administration68, while in the town of Kyrylivka, Mayor Ivan Maleev publicly refused to cooperate with the invaders69. In some cases civil servants abandoned their physical jobs, but maintained a certain level of work to serve the public. According to information gathered during the fact-finding visit to Ukraine, the central government has instructed local administrations not to cooperate with the military occupation.

Mayors in many cases have been a target of the Russian army with several cases of kidnapings70. These situations have provoked public reactions as in Melitopol where the kidnapping of Mayor Ivan Fedorov and activist Olga Haisumova provoked a demonstration of thousands of people in front of the town hall demanding their release and the rejection of the new Russian administration led by Galina Danilchenko71. These actions of political omission have been combined with a large number of actions (12) where symbols of the Russian occupation have been removed from public buildings in localities under occupation, such as flags of the Russian Federation or of the former Soviet Union.

Finally, actions of economic non-cooperation began to be organised at the end of March with the participation of multiple actors [14]. For

62 Maksym Scherbyna [Toronto TV editor], interview with the author, Ivano-Frankivsk, April 14, 2022.
63 Igor Semivolos [direct from the Center for Middle East Studies], interview with the author, April 5, 2022.
64 See action 145 of the database of nonviolent actions in Ukraine (Annex 1).
65 See action 210 from the database of nonviolent actions in Ukraine (Annex 1).
66 See action 225 from the database of nonviolent actions in Ukraine (Annex 1).
67 Igor Semivolos [direct from the Center for Middle East Studies], interview with the author, April 5, 2022.
68 See action 133 of the database of nonviolent actions in Ukraine (Annex 1).
69 See action 136 of the database of nonviolent actions in Ukraine (Annex 1).
71 See action 89 of the database of nonviolent actions in Ukraine (Annex 1).
example, on March 29, Russian troops occupied the offices of the National Council of TV and Radio in Berdyansk, Zaporizhia, all workers resigned en bloc to avoid broadcasting Russian propaganda. On 12 June, local entrepreneurs in Kyrylivka refused to pay taxes to the local administration. In this type of actions, the boycott and denunciation actions of activist Mykola Davyiuk, who organised 6 actions against multinational companies with operations in Russia, namely Renault, Metro, Auchan and Nestle, stand out. The actions were carried out at the company’s offices in Ukraine or at the company’s home embassies, with the aim of having a meeting with company representatives or diplomatic staff and getting their message of denunciation across. The actions had a media impact on various TV channels, social networks and in the press.

Nonviolent intervention actions [commission]

In the first days of the Russian invasion, international media showed impressive images of Ukrainian citizens stopping the advance of Russian tanks. In our database we recorded at least 14 actions of nonviolent interposition. In cities like Bakhmach, Grodno or Koryukivka, in the north of the country, the first actions of blocking Russian tanks took place and in many occasions forced the columns of Russian tanks and military convoys to deviate or return the way they had come. Such blockade actions have been supplemented by actions of nonviolent obstruction throughout the country, i.e. the construction of barricades and anti-tank infrastructure and other military machinery. In the Podolianochka community of Kyiv, we directly observed cultural centers transformed into real assembly plants of this type of infrastructure. The construction of anti-tank blockades have been spontaneous actions of citizens, but in most cases in coordination with the Ukrainian army and territorial defence units. In the category of nonviolent obstruction actions 3 actions in Kherson oblast are also included, where the Ukrainian State Road Agency, Ukravtodor, and ordinary citizens manipulated road signs to obstruct the movement of Russian troops or to show rejection of the invasion.

The backbone of the civilian protection system

From east to west, a complex system of humanitarian and evacuation corridors has developed, supported by humanitarian organisations, self-organised groups, activists and other social actors such as parish priests, although, as international organisations specialised in the field of international protection indicate, most groups are made up of volunteers with limited capacities.

The main evacuation corridors have had ramifications to high-risk areas, such as areas under occupation. Although these processes were coordinated with the authorities and the army, residents in occupied territories have reportedly not received clear information from the authorities to leave these areas.

Furthermore, social organisations and activists have supported in this sense. In this process it is necessary to highlight the role of the main Ukrainian humanitarian organisations Vostok SOS, Donbass SOS and Crimea SOS and the work of centers for the defence of rights that have focused efforts on the protection of activists. According to Tetiana Pechonchyk

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72 See action 143 of the database of nonviolent actions in Ukraine [Annex 1].
73 See action 223 of the database of nonviolent actions in Ukraine [Annex 1].
74 Press dossier with the media impact of the boycott actions. You can also access the law through this link: https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/t211702?an=2.
75 See action 3, 10 and 11 of the database of nonviolent actions in Ukraine [Annex 1].
76 The territorial defence units are bodies of volunteers and reservists armed and trained by the Ukrainian government to support the country’s armed forces at the local level. These units were created from the National Resistance Law which was passed in 2021, but in the course of 2022 incorporated new amendments to better respond to military needs in the context of war. For more information see: https://voxukraine.org/en/voluntary-formations-of-the-territorial-defence-forces-of-the-armed-forces-of-ukraine-are-key-to-national-resistance-and-should-be-trea
ted-as-such/. You can also access the law through this link: https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/t211702?an=2.
77 See action 8, 12 and 17 of the database of nonviolent actions in Ukraine [Annex 1].
80 See: https://vostok-sos.org/en/
82 See: https://krymsos.com/en/
of the Centre for Human Rights Zmina in May 2022 they were tracking 163 cases of abducted activists, journalists, human rights defenders and local authorities. Other organisations such as Civil Network OPORA had useful information for cross-checking checkpoints or other basics. While the Center for Civil Liberties, in addition to having monitored and denounced people illegally detained throughout the country, has developed a decentralised communication platform known as Euromaidan SOS with more than 100,000 subscribers where it has shared information on humanitarian corridors and activated a permanent telephone line to provide practical security information.

In this context, it is important to highlight the crucial role played by women activists. Nina Potarska, coordinator of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, said that thanks to the invisibility that women gain in war, there have been women who have led the tasks of evacuation and protection in the Kharkiv, Zaporizhia or Donbass regions. In addition to these tasks, there have also been activists such as Oleh Baturin who was kidnapped in Kherson and later released. He has shared his experience in order to help others to escape from these areas.

The evacuation network has been linked to a network of shelters to accommodate people who have escaped from high-risk areas. Women’s organisations such as the Center for Women Perspectives have set up several shelters in the west of the country for women victims of gender-based and sexual violence. These centres have also provided psychosocial support services.

In the besieged areas in the north of the country, Chernihiv and Sumy, local activists organised information networks with farmers and woodcutters to identify safe access routes into the city to bring in humanitarian aid such as medicines and other commodities.

Commission actions have focused on creating alternative communication systems for different needs. In the besieged areas in the north of the country, Chernihiv and Sumy, local activists organised information networks with farmers and woodcutters to identify safe access routes into the city to bring in humanitarian aid such as medicines and other commodities.

New technologies have been useful in creating these information networks, the decentralised Euromaidan SOS network is an example of a collaborative support network where citizens asked for and offered help. In Kherson, anonymous activists developed a collaborative map showing checkpoints, barriers and other obstacles created by Russian occupation troops. Telegram has been one of the most widely used tools for organising groups at local and regional levels, although there was a risk of access by Russian agents. However, the most sensitive groups were closed, such as the Telegram group used by Kyiv neighbourhood communities such as Podolian-ochka to report possible saboteurs. The group developed a system for recognising saboteurs on the streets of the neighbourhood during the period when Russian troops were stalking the city.

On a more complex level, we have observed forms of parallel self-governance in towns in Enerhodar, Hi Prystan and Kherson where...
citizens have organised themselves to provide community security services against possible theft or vandalism in their communities\footnote{See actions 74, 75 and 102 of the database of nonviolent actions in Ukraine (Annex 1).}. During field research in the north of the country we also collected testimonies about the exchange of information between Ukrainian and Russian neighbours near Sumy about troop movements and Russian military machinery\footnote{Activist (m), interview with author, Sumy, 7 April 2022.}.

Organisations with extensive experience in the defence of human rights developed a war crimes monitoring system in March. The war crimes monitoring infrastructure has been composed of three initiatives that worked in a coordinated way at the level of information exchange for the protection of victims of these abuses and to avoid duplication of efforts. First, the 5AM Coalition\footnote{See: https://www.5am.in.ua/en} brought together 30 organisations with extensive experience in defending and protecting human rights in Ukraine, including in the Donbass region and Crimea. The Coalition has worked in a rigorous, systematic and coordinated way collecting evidence through the Berkeley Protocol\footnote{See: https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-04/OHCHR_BerkeleyProtocol.pdf}. Second, the Center for Civil Liberties, Helsinki Human Rights Organisation and Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group have established the Tribunal for Putin initiative\footnote{See: https://khpg.org/en/1608810279} to also collect evidence on extra-judicial killings, torture, rape, enforced disappearances and particular repressions against vulnerable groups such as LGBTI communities, Roma, among others. Third, Civil Network OPORA has set up the RussianCrime.org platform\footnote{See: https://russiancrime.org/main-page} for the secure online submission of war crimes cases by citizens, including a network of offices for the collection of testimonies from refugees in transit or located in Poland. The three groups have developed coordination mechanisms to avoid duplication of cases and the transfer of information to international bodies and instruments such as the International Criminal Court or the Moscow mechanism of the OSCE, as well as the Ukrainian, Polish or Lithuanian prosecutor’s office\footnote{Daniel Boffey and Pjotr Sauer. Ukraine prosecutors ready to launch first war crimes trials of Russia conflict. The Guardian. May 11, 2022. https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/may/11/ukraine-prosecutors-ready-launch-first-war-crimes-russia-conflict}.
IMPACTS AND CHALLENGES OF NONVIOLENT CIVIL RESISTANCE

“If you knock on a door, the door will open.”
Teacher from Chernihiv

In this section we analyse the main impacts and challenges of nonviolent resistance in the period under review, according to the ‘mechanisms of change’ outlined in the conceptual framework at the beginning of this report. The urgency of demonstrating the positive impacts of nonviolent action in order to maximise its positive effects and minimise its negative ones does not obviate the need to continue to evaluate the results of these methods in the medium and long term.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO RUSSIAN MILITARY AND POLITICAL OBJECTIVES

One of the most important impacts of nonviolent civil resistance has been to curb the long-term goals of the Russian authorities in the occupied territories. On the one hand, in the early stages of the occupation, in cities like Kherson, the daily demonstrations forced the Russian army to dedicate more troops and the use of police specialised in crowd control to consolidate its control inside the cities. This situation weakened their ability to mobilise troops to the east and establish defensive positions outside the cities to stop attacks by the Ukrainian Armed Forces. On the other hand, as repression increased and public protests decreased, non-cooperation actions have been key to stopping the institutionalisation of the military occupation in the Kherson and Zaporizhia regions. The actions of political non-cooperation carried out by mayors and civil servants of the local administration help to prevent the organisation of separatist pseudo-referendums of these localities. Social non-cooperation actions carried out by the educational sector prevent the plans of cultural assimilation of the Ukrainian population from developing. While the actions of economic non-cooperation have prevented the Russian army from collecting taxes or building public infrastructure to strengthen its defensive positions on the borders of Kherson and Zaporizhia.

In other regions of the country, nonviolent civil resistance has allowed the massive participation of social actors and shown a high capacity of versatility to adapt and obstruct the different phases of the military campaign. In the early stages of the invasion in northern and southern Ukraine, nonviolent interposition and obstruction of tanks and military convoys slowed the advance of Russian troops. In addition, alternative communication systems were effective for the recognition of pro-Russian agents and saboteurs in cities such as Kyiv, Chernihiv or Sumy, weakening the military objectives to control those cities. Although it is difficult to evaluate it precisely, the nonviolent civil resistance has contributed to stopping the invasion in the north of the country.

However, one of the most crucial challenges faced by nonviolence in Ukraine has been the interaction with armed resistance. Civil-military cooperation has been promoted by the Ukrainian authorities to stop the Russian invasion through various strategies. In this framework, civil-military actions have been developed such as the exchange of information to identify Russian saboteurs or positions, the construction of anti-tank infrastructures, the hacking of Russian digital infrastructures or

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101 For more information see: https://sprotyv.mod.gov.ua/en/english/
sabotage actions against military machinery. In this sense, it was common to find community centres where these infrastructures were being built and Molotov cocktails were being made.

During the field research, the majority of people interviewed did not see this cooperation as a problem, quite the contrary. This is understandable given the context of war and the high legitimacy of the army in the country. However, we have also observed how nonviolent civil resistance has preserved a field of independent action such as protest actions, non-cooperation or the creation of structures parallel to the military administrations of the occupying forces. In any case, it is essential to remember that the strategies of armed and nonviolent resistance are different. While the former uses the threat of harm to the life and health of the adversary, nonviolence aims to affect the moral and psychological state of the adversary. The effectiveness of nonviolence depends on separating the two strategies.

UNDERMINING OF THE KREMLIN’S PILLARS OF POWER

The rejection of the Russian invasion has a demoralising effect on Russian troops. Even those Ukrainian regions traditionally pro-Russian and averse to Ukrainian nationalist narratives such as Kherson have shown a resounding rejection of the invasion with almost daily public protests including the massive use of Ukrainian flags and symbols to claim their nationality.

It is difficult to determine concretely to what extent nonviolent action has affected the pillars of power and fostered shifts of loyalty in the opponent. However, there are some indications that nonviolent civil resistance has affected the pillars of Kremlin power:

1. Multiple narratives of Russian propaganda. The Kremlin has used various reasons to justify its ‘special operation in Ukraine’ (fighting Nazism, supporting the people of the Donbass or confronting the West’s expansionist and anti-Russian policies). This reflects an improvised strategy of the Russian authorities to navigate between failures and difficulties in achieving their military objectives, without avoiding a loss of public confidence. Sociological experts in monitoring Russian propaganda stated that while in March the Russian population was discussing the war publicly, by mid-April they identify a broad tendency to shy away from the debate, which could indicate a sense of doubt about their government’s inability to achieve their military objectives.

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103 See: https://sprotyv.mod.gov.ua/en/2022/05/30/putins-nightmare-a-ukrainian-guerrilla-movement-has-emerged/
to deal with the situation in Ukraine [Sociologists -m-, April 20, 2022, online].

2. Demonstrations inside Russia against the war in Ukraine have brought a swift and forceful reaction from the Russian authorities. Thousands of protesters were arrested in the early stages of the war and prison sentences of up to 15 years were introduced for spreading “fake news” about the ‘military operation’. Despite this, opposition to the war in Russia has mutated into a more clandestine resistance such as the group ‘Feminists Against War’, while public displays of rejection of Russian military policy continue, including by officials in the Russian administration.

3. The defection of Russian troops is crucial for the end of the war because they can affect one of the Kremlin’s most important pillars of power: the army. Nonviolence may have the capacity to promote defections, and this practice has been promoted by the civilian population and the Ukrainian national government. The Russian authorities’ concern about desertions and mass mutinies in the Russian army has led to a change in the country’s criminal code that equates desertion with the notion of treason and carries penalties of up to 20 years in prison.

At the level of challenges, on the one hand, despite the importance of these processes, our analyses reveal that there is not a sufficiently articulated strategy between nonviolent actions to demoralise the opponent and fraternization actions that could lead to a significant increase in desertions in the Russian army. In the register of nonviolent actions we recorded 148 protest actions, but only two actions of fraternization with the opponent.

On the other hand, the majority of people interviewed were not considering establishing dialogue processes with Russian social actors for the time being. According to some experts consulted, there is a clear weakness in understanding trends in Russian public opinion, this lack of analysis impedes understanding of the gaps in Russian propaganda and dissident movements inside Russia [Sociologists -m-, April 20, 2022, online]. Escalating nonviolent civil resistance beyond Ukrainian borders would be strategically key to affecting the pillars of the Kremlin’s power and force the Russian authorities to abandon the armed path to the resolution of the political conflict with Ukraine and the West.

**PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS**

Nonviolence has as its priority the defence of life and, in the context of the war in Ukraine, the protection of the greatest number of civilians and vulnerable people. In this framework we note that organised civil society has built a comprehensive protection system for the development of evacuation, transport and relocation tasks including financial support, counselling and psychosocial support to women, human rights defenders and other groups affected by violence. In this framework, coordination has been carried out through formal and informal communication systems, and the use of technological tools such as Euromaidan SOS, Volunteer platform or Palyanytsya. However, most of the people participating in this system are volunteers with training needs. We also note the need to support more systematically the protection programs of human rights defenders and activists resisting in the regions under occupation and other high-risk areas, who are responsible for leading nonviolent civil resistance and non-cooperation actions.

However, it is important to note that protection networks do not prioritise support for con-
Organised civil society has built a comprehensive protection system for the development of evacuation, transport and relocation tasks including financial support, counselling and psychosocial support to women, human rights defenders and other groups affected by violence.

In another line, nonviolent action has made it possible to establish negotiation processes between local communities and the Russian army to protect the civilian population and the infrastructure of the localities. The most paradigmatic case was the actions carried out in the locality of Slavutich, near the border with Belarus, where the massive and rapid reaction of the population against the invasion on 26 March forced a negotiation process between the local residents represented by the local authorities and the Russian military for the liberation of their mayor and the withdrawal of the troops two days later. Also, as local activists have commented, the nonviolent, positive and determined attitude shown by the demonstrators against the occupation of their town created a "shock" for the Russian soldiers.

Unfortunately, this possibility of negotiation to protect the civilian population could not happen in other contexts such as Mariupol or the western localities of Kyiv, Irpin or Boucha, or small towns of Chernihiv and Sumy, where nonviolent civilian resistance could not be organised due to the high level of violence exercised by the Russian troops resulting in terrible massacres of the civilian population. For these reasons, it is crucial for the population to analyse the risks and opportunities of nonviolent action involving contact with Russian soldiers. Slavutich's experience tells us that the presence of similar cultural elements and the absence of language barriers can facilitate dialogue, fraternization and interpellation to persuade the opponent to change his behaviour.

112 NGO representative [f], interview with the author, Lviv, 15 April 2022.
113 Ukrainian soldier [h], interview with the author, Chernivtsi, 3 July 2022.
114 Conscientious objector [m], NGO representative [f], interviews with the author, Lviv, 16 April 2022.
117 During the development of this research, Ruslan Kotsaba posted this video on social networks: https://youtu.be/hut7opAO_X0
119 Larysa Maslyi (director of the Slavutich art-cultural complex), interview with the author, Slavutich, April 10, 2022.
COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

The community resilience exercised by the population has been fundamental in resisting the war. We show how the following nonviolent methods have been effective in this regard:

1. Nonviolent actions of communication to large audiences through the press, TV, radio or the internet have strengthened community resilience. Media outlets such as Toronto TV, with thousands of subscribers on their social media channels, have produced nonviolent counter-narratives based on humour to prevent citizen panic;

2. Invisible nonviolent actions such as graffiti, leaflets and yellow-blue ribbons have kept resistance and morale alive, while reducing the dangers for activists at times of increased repression in areas under military occupation;

3. The support networks developed by neighbours in localities under occupation and siege have contributed to maintaining community resilience. In this sense, we highlight how the work of youth centers in the localities has played a key role in supporting the most vulnerable groups.

Community resilience through nonviolent action also has the capacity to propagate itself and make other subjugated communities lose their fear. Indeed, the civil resistance shown by the Ukrainian people and viralised through social media has inspired other social actors. For example, in Crimea, between May and June 2022, communicative actions such as the distribution of leaflets, graffiti and yellow and blue ribbons have been organised. It will be key to study how nonviolent civil resistance against the Russian invasion strengthens dissident groups in the Crimean peninsula and the Donbass territories.

STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Nonviolent action has had a significant impact on the preservation of the associative fabric and the empowerment of social actors at the local level. This impact has had a direct effect on the strengthening of local governance, which
Ukrainian Nonviolent Civil Resistance in the Face of War

is closely linked to the reform of political decentralisation in Ukraine\textsuperscript{120}. Specifically, local governance has been strengthened by:

1. the empowerment of local actors through the development of nonviolent actions through horizontal, self-organised and decentralised networks. These networks have been authentic schools of political training to improve decision-making processes, distribution of tasks and dissemination of information to the rest of the country;

2. increased social recognition of community organisations due to the role they have played against the Russian invasion, protection of civilians and community resilience. The coordinator of the Sumy community organisation “Equal Opportunities Space”, Oksana Malchenko, said that during the siege of the city they organised a network of community organisations to address the needs of the population. In the process, local and regional authorities asked for their support on several occasions in order to carry out their work\textsuperscript{121};

3. improved coordination between local authorities and citizens. The emergency context has created the conditions for greater collaboration between local authorities and citizens through various means such as the use of Telegram groups for the exchange of information on needs and volunteering. According to regional authorities, these information groups were essential for the distribution of humanitarian aid and the evacuation of the population\textsuperscript{122}. On many occasions,

\textsuperscript{120} For more information on the benefits and challenges of political decentralisation at the level of democratic development, conflict resolution and community resilience see the papers: https://ukrainian-studies.ca/2020/07/17/ukraines-decentralisation-from-the-perspective-of-territorial-self-governance-and-conflict-management/ and https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/ukraine/2022-06-28/source-ukraines-resilience

\textsuperscript{121} Oksana Malchenko [director of the NGO Equal Opportunities Space], interview with the author, Sumy, 7 April 2022.

\textsuperscript{122} Ivanov Dmytro, Deputy Head of the Chernihiv regional administration, Chernihiv 9 April 2022.
the responses to these needs were carried out by the social organisations themselves, but the authorities played an important role in the coordination of aid. Also noteworthy is the cooperation between local authorities and public protest actions such as in Slavutich or non-co-operation in the occupied areas.

However, most local nonviolence initiatives were not coordinated with each other at the national level. This has led to problems of information, overlap, and ineffectiveness in certain situations such as identifying which oblasts were less overburdened and had better public services to offer displaced communities. The national authorities have not played an important role in this regard beyond the creation of spaces such as the National Resistance Center where they reported on the progress of nonviolent actions but also on the military campaign. On the other hand, professional organisations such as the Centre of United Actions, the Center for Civil Liberties or the All Ukrainian Youth Centers, among others, have done significant work in the exchange of information or the coordination of volunteers.

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SOCIAL COHESION

Cultural resistance is key to the process of national cohesion and unity. The vast majority of nonviolent protest actions recorded in this study have included the display of Ukrainian flags and symbols such as the traditional “vyshyvanka” embroidery. According to several academic experts, this war is consolidating Ukrainian identity. The resistance of Kherson or the solidarity that the eastern communities have found in the western communities has been an opportunity for encounter and dialogue to advance in the construction of a single Ukrainian national body.

However, during interviews in the eastern parts of the country, such as Chernivtsi and Lviv, we found that these relations are not without conflict. Decades of estrangement and exposure to different narratives have led to different percep-

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123 Ivan Gomza [professor at Kyiv Economics School]; Yevhen Hilbovitsky [professor at Ukrainian Catholic University], interviews with the author, Lviv and Kolomeya, 17 April 2022.
124 Ivan Gomza [professor at Kyiv Economics School], interview with the author, Lviv, April 17, 2022.
tions, worldviews and expectations between communities in the west and east of Ukraine. During the research process we have identified how the country’s mediation communities and dialogue facilitators were conducting interventions for the prevention and management of conflicts between host populations and internally displaced persons, as well as working on intra-family conflict or with the military. Interviews with representatives of these groups identified resource needs for systematic interventions.

In the process of nation-building there is the challenge of building a Ukrainian identity that is able to recognise the multiculturalism of the country. It is important to recognise that the Tatar community that opposed the annexation of Crimea to the Russian Federation in 2014 continues to demand an end to that illegal annexation and an end to the repression of the Tatar people still living on the peninsula. This community has participated in the nonviolent actions by displaying their symbols alongside Ukrainian flags. The Ukrainian authorities also seem to reinforce the multinational Ukrainian character with important political decisions such as the Law on the recognition of Crimean Tatars, Karaites and Krymchaks as indigenous peoples of Ukraine.

Even so, nonviolent action experts warn that the pressure of the culture of war and the stress of war could provoke broad social conflicts in Ukraine as time goes on. In a similar vein, the centralisation of decision-making at the presidential level could generate serious internal tensions by marginalising local actors and needs outside the country’s future reconstruction processes.

On another level, regional polarisation has increased due to the information war between the West and Russia. This polarisation hinders regional peacebuilding and nonviolent action initiatives. While there is some willingness of Ukrainian civil society organisations and activists to cooperate with their international counterparts and activists in Belarus, this is not the case with Russian organisations, at least for the time being.

Organisations working on monitoring Russian propaganda and developing new nonviolent narratives have shown their inability to penetrate this society with nonviolent counter-narratives. In the Western bloc, there are also difficulties in influencing the public debate which is dominated by militarist and pro-NATO narratives.

The mediation and dialogue facilitation community has ruled out dialogue initiatives with Belarusian and Russian citizens at this stage as it could involve traumatic process and even psychological violence, in the current context of large-scale hostilities, as it meets the Do No Harm criteria. However, they added that they are ready to create conditions for a future regional dialogue.

**ACCOUNTABILITY**

The strong war crimes monitoring infrastructure created by leading human rights organisations and centres in Ukraine has enabled the collection and verification of thousands of cases of serious violations committed by Russian troops. These actions have contributed to preventing the defencelessness of the Ukrainian population affected by the war and have empowered citizens to report on damage to physical infrastructure and abuses to the civilian population through physical or virtual means. So far, the three organisations and platforms created have transferred hundreds of cases with evidence and proof to international bodies, such as the International Criminal Court, and national bodies such as the Ukrainian Prosecutors’ Office, com-

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125 See: https://peacefulchange.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Public_Statement_War_and_Dialogue_Ukraine_ENG.pdf
127 Carl Plesner, Coordinator of Peace engineering School and Space for Dignity, interview with the author, online, April 25, 2022
128 See: https://khpg.org/en/1608808885
130 See actions 36 and 38 of the database of nonviolent actions in Ukraine [Annex I].
133 Mariya Levonova [deputy director of the Centre of United Actions], interview with the author, Lviv, 15 April 2022.
petent\textsuperscript{134} in this matter, contributing to the first indictments for war crimes\textsuperscript{135}.

This area also involves challenges at several levels. First, strengthening transitional justice processes that would ensure more robust processes of truth, justice, reparation and reconciliation. One of the first challenges in this regard would be to also recognise the human rights violations committed by Ukrainian soldiers in the war\textsuperscript{136}, although the case of political persecution of Ruslan Kotsaba for denouncing human rights violations in the Donbass since 2014 does not augur that this process will be easy. Second, systematically disaggregating data on the aggressions carried out by non-state armed actors, including foreign fighters and members of military and private security companies such as the Russian Wagner Group\textsuperscript{137}.

\textsuperscript{134}See: https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61652467

\textsuperscript{135}Rachel Treisma. Ukraine tries its first Russian soldier for alleged war crimes. NPR. May 13, 2022 https://www.npr.org/2022/05/11/1098242940/ukraine-russia-war-crimes-trial


10 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUPPORTING NONVIOLENT CIVIL RESISTANCE

Recommendations for agencies, governments and international and Ukrainian civil society actors:

1. **To strengthen nonviolent civil resistance in the zones under occupation**: through material and financial resources, the creation of spaces for coordination and information exchange, and the development of political-social advocacy actions to make visible and support the work of activists resisting the military occupation and the institutionalisation of repression in these territories.

2. **To develop a system of protection of human rights defenders in accordance** with the guiding principles of the EU Human Rights Defenders in coordination with Ukrainian human rights defence centres and international organisations. This programme should pay special attention to the psychological impacts of war and the protection of activists in areas under temporary Russian military occupation.

3. **To advance civilian war crimes monitoring and investigation systems** as mechanisms to ensure access to justice and the rule of law: through the human rights protection platforms created and incorporating a transitional justice perspective that includes the investigation of all war crimes and aggressions by non-state armed actors.

4. **To strengthen community resilience and social cohesion through the organisations and infrastructure developed by the Ukrainian youth movement**. Concretely, this support should comprise a national capacity building program in conflict transformation, nonviolent action and digital resilience, as well as providing the Ukrainian youth center network with the skills and resources to develop nonviolent counter-narratives in cooperation with local and digital media.

5. **To prevent social polarisation by supporting Ukraine’s community mediation and dialogue facilitation interventions** to prevent intra-family and community conflicts between host and IDP communities from the east of the country.

6. **To encourage the development of nonviolent initiatives, dialogue and peacebuilding at regional level through financial support and the creation of spaces for the exchange of information and planning of actions** with activists and groups committed to social justice and human rights, taking advantage of the relationships, capacities and experiences of organisations specialising in these geographical and thematic areas to find common objectives.

7. **To influence the design of new global and regional architectures based on human security** that place protection and human needs at the centre, involve the design of nonviolent strategies to transform conflicts and redirect resources away from militaristic structures and initiatives. This work must take into account the extensive work developed by the United Nations in the field of human security.

8. **To explore the possibility of regulating and developing a nonviolent civilian defence system** that builds on existing experiences such as the Lithuanian National Defence Strategy. This process should include a public debate on the limits of nonviolence and complementarity with military defence.

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138 According to Professor Bartkowski: “Nonviolent civil defence is based on the fact that the entire population, including its institutions and networks, are part of the resistance force. This force wages a daily war of total non-cooperation with the aggressor in all areas of social, political, economic and cultural life. This opposition makes any invasion or, subsequently, occupation unsustainable in the long term” (2015). For more information see Gene Sharp’s work Civilian-based defence. A post-military weapons system (1990).

139 For more information on Lithuania’s civil defence strategy see: https://kam.lt/en/civil-resilience/
9. To protect and regulate conscientious objection as a human right of citizens to contribute to the defence of their country without the use of arms. This should include the protection of the civil and political rights of peace activists and conscientious objectors.

10. To ensure that social and political reconstruction builds on the development of local governance and political decentralisation, and guarantees the effective participation in decision-making processes of women’s organisations and activists who are leading the country’s nonviolent civil resistance, human rights advocacy and the promotion of mediation and dialogue facilitation.
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## ANNEX

### Database of Nonviolent Actions in Ukraine (24 February - 30 June 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nº</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type of NV</th>
<th>Subcategory</th>
<th>Specific action</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Toronto TV covers the war from a humorous perspective to confront fear and keep morale high</td>
<td>Protest and dissuasion</td>
<td>Communications with a wider audience</td>
<td>Records, radio, TV</td>
<td>Iva- no-Frankivsk</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>24/02/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://www.instagram.com/toronto_tv/">https://www.instagram.com/toronto_tv/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>In Bakhmach a group of civilians blocked the road to prevent Russian tanks from advancing towards Kiev</td>
<td>Nonviolent intervention</td>
<td>Physical intervention</td>
<td>Nonviolent intervention</td>
<td>Bakhmach</td>
<td>north</td>
<td>26/02/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nu9ejPdVB0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nu9ejPdVB0</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Two locals removed a Russian flag in Chaplynka</td>
<td>Non-cooperation</td>
<td>Political non-cooperation</td>
<td>Removal of flags and symbols</td>
<td>Chaplynka, Kherson</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>26/02/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://www.instagram.com/toronto_tv/">https://www.instagram.com/toronto_tv/</a>; <a href="https://novaka-hovka.city/articles/196417/u-chaplinci-skinuli-rossijskij-prapor">https://novaka-hovka.city/articles/196417/u-chaplinci-skinuli-rossijskij-prapor</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A man took a mine from under a bridge with his bare hands and carried it to the forest</td>
<td>Nonviolent intervention</td>
<td>Physical intervention</td>
<td>Nonviolent intervention</td>
<td>Berdyansk</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>27/02/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://nv.ua/ukr/ukraine/events/cholovik-goli-%D0%BC%D0%B8-rukami-perenis-minu-do-lisoposadki-video-no-vini-ukrajini-50220613.html">https://nv.ua/ukr/ukraine/events/cholovik-goli-ми-rukami-perenis-minu-do-lisoposadki-video-no-vini-ukrajini-50220613.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A group of locals from the Dobrianka village gathered on the Ukraine-Belarus border to sing the national hymn and let the Belorussian and Russian soldiers know that they are not welcome in Ukraine.</td>
<td>Protest and dissuasion</td>
<td>Symbolic public act</td>
<td>Symbolic sounds</td>
<td>Dobrianka</td>
<td>North</td>
<td>28/02/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/suspilnekherson/8540">https://t.me/suspilnekherson/8540</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ukrainian flags are displayed in the central streets of Kherson</td>
<td>Protest and dissuasion</td>
<td>Symbolic public act</td>
<td>Display of flags and symbolic colors</td>
<td>Kherson</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>28/02/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/suspilnekherson/8588">https://t.me/suspilnekherson/8588</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Locals disguised a signpost near the village of Stara Sbruzjvka</td>
<td>Nonviolent intervention</td>
<td>Physical intervention</td>
<td>Nonviolent obstruction</td>
<td>Stara Sbruzjvka, Kherson</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>28/02/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/suspilnekerson/8595">https://t.me/suspilnekerson/8595</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>In Berdyansk, a town in the south-east of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the Russian forces, dozens of people went out to protest on the streets filled with the Russian military.</td>
<td>Protest and dissuasion</td>
<td>Public assemblies</td>
<td>Protest meeting</td>
<td>Berdyansk</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>28/02/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3G97bBTCy50">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3G97bBTCy50</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ukrainians citizens block the movement of Russian military convoy towards Chernihiv. People blocked the road and occupiers turned around and drove towards Senkivka.</td>
<td>Nonviolent intervention</td>
<td>Physical intervention</td>
<td>Nonviolent intervention</td>
<td>Horadnica, Chernihiv</td>
<td>North</td>
<td>28/02/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/suspilnekherson/8547">https://t.me/suspilnekherson/8547</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>A woman in a car with a child and an elderly woman refused to give her passport to an armed Russian soldier who blocked an entry to her hometown in the north-eastern Ukraine.</td>
<td>Non-cooperation</td>
<td>Political non-cooperation</td>
<td>Removal of signs and placemarks</td>
<td>Zhytnia, Sumskia</td>
<td>North</td>
<td>28/02/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q5o6d6j8KEo">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q5o6d6j8KEo</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Local residents in Sumy oblast develop a communication system to find safe routes to move in the occupied region and access Sumy city, under siege, with food, medicines and other supplies.</td>
<td>3. Nonviolent intervention 3.3. Social intervention 180. Alternative communication system Sumy, Sumy oblast North 28/02/2022 Interview on 7/4/2022 with NGO community of Sumy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Tsukr media cover stories from ordinary people to keep morale high</td>
<td>1. Protest and dissuasion 1.2. Communications with a wider audience 011. Records, radio, TV Sumy, Sumy oblast north 01/03/2022 <a href="https://cukr.city/">https://cukr.city/</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Euromaidan SOS a decentralized information hub to support on protection evacuation, shelter and other needs from the community is activated</td>
<td>3. Nonviolent intervention 3.3. Social intervention 173. Nonviolent obstruction Kyiv North 01/03/2022</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>In Berdyansk, the flagpole mount was broken. City residents came out to fix it</td>
<td>1. Protest and dissuasion 1.4. Symbolic public act 012. Display of flags and symbolic colors Berdyansk, Zaporizhzhia Oblast South 01/03/2022 <a href="https://t.me/suspinezaporizhzhya/2767">https://t.me/suspinezaporizhzhya/2767</a></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>The organisation Center for Women Perspectives provides psychological support to women IDPs and their families in Lviv Oblasts</td>
<td>3. Nonviolent intervention 3.3. Social intervention Protection, women Lviv West 01/03/2022 <a href="https://russiancrime.org/main-page">https://russiancrime.org/main-page</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Multiple actions in Kherson: Solitary pickets in different parts of occupied Kherson, man waving flags on the main street, people trying to take away the Ukrainian flag from Russian military, people arguing with military personnel using flash grenades. At least one person injured</td>
<td>1. Protest and dissuasion 1.9. Public assemblies 048. Protest meeting Kershon South 02/03/2022 <a href="https://t.me/suspinekherson/8731">https://t.me/suspinekherson/8731</a> // <a href="https://novynar.com/2022/03/02/herson-svoboda/">https://novynar.com/2022/03/02/herson-svoboda/</a> // <a href="https://t.me/LastBP/5177">https://t.me/LastBP/5177</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Contretation of local residents to protest against Russian invasion of Vodiane. Protesters were dispersed by Russian military using flash grenades. At least one person injured</td>
<td>1. Protest and dissuasion 1.9. Public assemblies 048. Protest meeting “Vodiane, Zaporizhzhia Oblast” South 02/03/2022 <a href="https://t.me/suspinezaporizhzhya/2827">https://t.me/suspinezaporizhzhya/2827</a> <a href="https://suspine.media/213107-pobuzh-energogordu-v-granitni-okupantsi-postrazdali-dvoe-mirkanci/">https://suspine.media/213107-pobuzh-energogordu-v-granitni-okupantsi-postrazdali-dvoe-mirkanci/</a></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>&quot;Massive protest against invasion in Melitopol. Russian military opened fire on protesters. One person injured&quot;</td>
<td>1. Protest and dissuasion 1.9. Public assemblies 048. Protest meeting Melitopol, Zaporizhzhia Oblast South 02/03/2022 <a href="https://t.me/suspinezaporizhzhya/2828">https://t.me/suspinezaporizhzhya/2828</a> <a href="https://t.me/u_now/22226">https://t.me/u_now/22226</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Ukrainians in Melitopol protest against the Russian occupation. People carried lots of Ukrainian symbols and marched through the streets</td>
<td>1. Protest and dissuasion 1.9. Public assemblies 048. Protest meeting Melitopol South 04/03/2022 <a href="https://t.me/vnua_official/20265">https://t.me/vnua_official/20265</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
29 Civilians offered tea/food and called the mother of one Russian soldier that was captured by Ukrainian army

3. Nonviolent intervention
3.1. Psychological interventions
D33. Fraternalization
Novyi Buh, Mykolayiv Oblast
South
04/03/2022
https://www.facebook.com/groups/noviybug/posts/6633475468785920/

29 Demostration in Bilokurakyne in Luhansk region against the Russian military. The protesters called on the Russian occupants to leave Ukraine.

1. Protest and dissuasion
1.9. Public assemblies
D18. Protest meeting
Bilokurakyne
East
05/03/2022
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCN7ytmln9W-WuPcG9QLQ/videos

30 Local musician played the anthem on a trumpet in the center of occupied Kerson.

1. Protest and dissuasion
1.4. Symbolic public act
D28. Symbolic sounds
Kherson
South
05/03/2022
https://t.me/suspilneherson/8888

30 Protest against Russian occupation in Berdyansk. Protesters refused “humanitarian aid” from Russian army occupationers to leave Ukraine.

2. Non-cooperation
2.1. Social Non-cooperation
D63. Social disobedience
Berdiansk, Zaporizhzhia Oblast
South
05/03/2022
https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-regions/3421894-ziteli-sela-chongar-vijsya-do-mirnoyi-aktsii-video

32 Massive demonstration against Russian occupation of Melitopol. Demonstrators burned effigy of Putin and organised their own humanitarian aid

1. Protest and dissuasion
1.9. Public assemblies
D18. Protest meeting
Melitopol, Zaporizhzhia Oblast
South
06/03/2022

33 Massive demonstration in Kakhovka, despite the fact that there was no phone connection in the city. People carried large flag

1. Protest and dissuasion
1.9. Public assemblies
D18. Protest meeting
Kakhovka, Kherson oblast
South
06/03/2022

35 Massive demonstration in Nova Kakhovka. Russian military began firing on protesters. One person was killed and seven were injured

1. Protest and dissuasion
1.9. Public assemblies
D18. Protest meeting
Nova Kakhovka, Kherson oblast
South
06/03/2022
https://t.me/vgorunews/1936

36 Massive demonstration in Henichesk. Besides Ukrainian flags, people brought the Crimean Tatar flag to protest

1. Protest and dissuasion
1.9. Public assemblies
D18. Protest meeting
Henichesk, Kherson oblast
South
06/03/2022
https://t.me/suspilneherson/8888

37 Massive demonstration in Kalanchak. People carried a large Ukrainian flag

1. Protest and dissuasion
1.9. Public assemblies
D18. Protest meeting
Kalanchak, Kherson oblast
South
06/03/2022

38 Protest against the occupation of Crimea near the Crimean checkpoint “Chongar” in Novooleskivka. People brought Crimean Tatar flags to protest

1. Protest and dissuasion
1.9. Public assemblies
D18. Protest meeting
Novooleskivka, Kherson oblast
South
06/03/2022

39 Concentration and march of local residents of Tavriisk with flags and Ukrainian symbols

1. Protest and dissuasion
1.4. Symbolic public act
D18. Display of flags and symbolic colors
Tavriisk, Kherson oblast
South
06/03/2022
41 Protest against Russian occupation in Mykhailivka. Russian military fired in the air

42 The civil network OPORA launch an online system to register war crimes in a secured manner. The system is supported with a legal team who analyse and follow-up the cases for potential prosecution of the aggressors.

43 Local residents from Lviv build anti-tank obstacles against Russian invasion

44 Protest against Russian occupation in Melitopol. People sang Ukrainian hymn

45 Protest against Russian occupation in Berdyansk. People refused "humanitarian aid" from the hands of the Russian army and sang Ukrainian hymn instead

46 Massive demonstration in Novotroitske. People carried a large Ukrainian flag

47 Protest in Kakhovka. People carried a large Ukrainian flag

48 Massive demonstration in Chaplynka. Some protesters put Ukrainian flags on Russian armored vehicle and pissed on the wheels. Russian military blocked the road to stop protesters and began to fire in the air. Yet two protesters were injured.

49 Massive demonstration in Nova Kahovka. People carried large Ukrainian flag and sent another flag into the air on balloons

50 Protest in Velyka Lepetykha

51 Protest in Skadovsk. People carried a large Ukrainian flag

52 Unarmed civilians from Kherson confront Russian soldiers. Soldiers fire into the air

53 Concentrations of local residents in Kherson with flags in public spaces

54 Protest against Russian occupation in Tokmak. Protesters shouted "Go home" and "Tokmak is Ukraine" in front of the Russian military
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Symbolic Actions</th>
<th>Location Details</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Oleshky</td>
<td>Protest in Oleshky. People carried a large Ukrainian flag</td>
<td>D1B. Display of flags and symbolic colors</td>
<td>Kherson oblast</td>
<td>08/03/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Beryslav</td>
<td>Protest in Beryslav. Protesters laid flowers at the pedestal with the state flag.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kherson oblast</td>
<td>08/03/2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Nyzhni Sirohozy</td>
<td>Protest in Nyzhni Sirohozy.</td>
<td>D1B. Protest meeting Nyzhni Sirohozy</td>
<td>Kherson oblast</td>
<td>08/03/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Hola Prystan</td>
<td>“Massive protest in Hola Prystan. People carried a large Ukrainian flag.”</td>
<td>D1B. Display of flags and symbolic colors</td>
<td>Kherson oblast</td>
<td>08/03/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Berezhanka</td>
<td>Protest in Berezhanka where activists burned effigy of Putin in a coffin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kherson oblast</td>
<td>08/03/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Syvaske</td>
<td>March of local residents with Ukrainian flags and banners in Syvaske.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kherson oblast</td>
<td>08/03/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Chervona Polyana</td>
<td>Protest in Chervona Polyana. Residents of the villages Chervona Polyana and Novyi Hai gathered to protest. People carried a large Ukrainian flag.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kherson oblast</td>
<td>08/03/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Kherson</td>
<td>Small gathering protesting against the occupation of Kherson.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kherson oblast</td>
<td>08/03/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Berdyansk</td>
<td>Protest against Russian occupation in Berdyansk. Protesters shouted “Shame” “Go Home” to a convoy of Russian troops passing by</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kherson oblast</td>
<td>08/03/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Tokmak</td>
<td>Protest against Russian occupation in Tokmak. Protesters shouted “Tokmak is Ukraine” in front of the Russian military</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kherson oblast</td>
<td>08/03/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Melitopol</td>
<td>Protest against Russian occupation in Melitopol. When a column of Russian vehicles passed through the street, protesters shouted “Shame.”</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kherson oblast</td>
<td>08/03/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Energodar</td>
<td>March of locals residents in Energodar including a symbolic action to honor the memory of the great Kobzai and laid flowers at the monument of the national poet: Taras Shevchenko.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kherson oblast</td>
<td>09/03/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Berdyansk</td>
<td>Protest against Russian occupation in Berdyansk. Protesters shouted “Go home!”</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kherson oblast</td>
<td>09/03/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Melitopol</td>
<td>Protest against Russian occupation in Melitopol. People sang Ukrainian hymn and prayer for Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kherson oblast</td>
<td>09/03/2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
69 Demonstration in Skadovsk dedicated to the 208th anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko. Russian military invaded in Skadovsk to occupy city administration and to announce a ban on holding protests. Russian military sprayed the protesters with a can of unknown substance.

1. Protest and discussion
1.4. Symbolic public act
018. Display of flags and symbolic colors
Skadovsk, Kherson oblast
South
09/03/2022
https://t.me/vgorounews/2130
https://t.me/susplinekherson/9068
https://t.me/susplinekherson/9071

70 Protest in the village of Antonivka. A column of protesters from Antonivka organised a march to Skadovsk in support of protesters there.

1. Protest and discussion
1.7 Processes
038. Marches
Antonivka, Kherson oblast
South
09/03/2022
https://t.me/vgorounews/2133

71 March of locals residents in Kherson including a symbolic action to honor the memory of the great Kobzar and laid flowers at the monument of the national poet Taras Shevchenko.

1. Protest and discussion
1.4. Symbolic public act
018. Display of flags and symbolic colors
Kherson
South
09/03/2022
https://facebook.com/khersoncouncil/posts/267684708862519
https://suspline.media/215529-v-zajnatij-rossijskih-zagarbnikov-

72 Locals in occupied Horodnia held a rally to commemorate the poet Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko.

1. Protest and discussion
1.4. Symbolic public act
018. Display of flags and symbolic colors
Horodnia, Chernihiv oblast
North
09/03/2022
https://suspline.media/215529-v-zajnatij-rossijski-

73 Protests in Kherson. People commemorated the attack of the aggressor on the maternity hospital in Maripol.

1. Protest and discussion
1.9. Public assemblies
048. Protest meeting
Kherson
South
10/03/2022

74 Over 1500 people went to protest in Melitopol against Russian occupation. The participants of the protest approached the building of the Security Service of Ukraine, which was occupied by the occupiers. A column was installed in front of the building and an appeal to Russian soldiers was turned on, informing about the crimes of the Russian army against the civilian population of Ukraine. Then people threw paper planes at the building.

1. Protest and discussion
1.9. Public assemblies
047. Assemblies of protest or support
Melitopol, Zaporizhzhia Oblast
South
10/03/2022
https://www.pravda.com.ua/news/2022/03/10/7330126/

75 A municipal guard formed in Enerhodar. Residents of the city will join in ensuring order in the city during curfew to prevent cases of looting, law and order violations.

3. Nonviolent intervention
3.5. Political intervention
198. Parallel gov’
Enerhodar, Zaporizhzhia Oblast
South
10/03/2022
https://t.me/onews_zp/27269

76 Protests in Kherson. Russian military began firing into the air.

1. Protest and discussion
1.9. Public assemblies
048. Protest meeting
Kherson
South
11/03/2022
https://t.me/Pravda_Gerashchenko/3472//https://censor.net.ua/video_news/3323938/herson_tse_ukrayina_mershkottsi_ukovovanogo_nista_vyyshli_na_miting_okupanyi_stilyayut_u_povitrya_video

77 Voluntary night patrols have started working in the community of Hola Prystan.

3. Nonviolent intervention
3.5. Political intervention
198. Parallel gov’
Hola Prystan, Kherson oblast
South
11/03/2022

78 Protest against occupation in Prymorsk. People sang Ukrainian anthem.

1. Protest and discussion
1.4. Symbolic public act
028. Symbolic sounds
Prymorsk, Zaporizhzhia Oblast
South
12/03/2022
https://t.me/onews_zp/27508

79 Protests against occupation in Berdiansk. People shouted “Russia go home”

1. Protest and discussion
1.9. Public assemblies
048. Protest meeting
Berdiansk, Zaporizhzhia Oblast
South
12/03/2022
https://t.me/onews_zp/27531

80 Demonstrations in Melitopol after city’s mayor kidnapping by Russian forces.

1. Protest and discussion
1.9. Public assemblies
048. Protest meeting
Melitopol
South
12/03/2022

81 Small concentration and march of local residents holding flags, flowers and banners stating “Kherson is Ukraine.”

1. Protest and discussion
1.9. Public assemblies
048. Protest meeting
Kherson
South
12/03/2022

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Note: The above text is a natural representation of the document content. It is important to note that the document might contain additional context and details not fully captured in this text.
Massive demonstrations in occupied Kherson during the commemoration of the liberation of the city from the Nazi occupation. Hundreds of citizens gather at public spaces with Ukrainian flags and shouting "Kershon is Ukraine" against the Russian invasion. Unsuccessful attempt to disperse protesters as well as single pickets in support of the occupation.

Protest in Nova Kakhovka. People gathered near previously unseen banner "Ukrainians will win!". Russian military vehicles. Russian military fired in the air to disperse protesters as well as single pickets in support of the occupation.

Large protest against occupation in Berdyansk. Protesters blocked the movement of Russian military through their beach. Over 1000 people went to protests in Melitopol. Melitopol residents demanded that the occupiers report where they had abducted Mayor Fedorov and activist Haisumova.

Over 1000 people went to protests in Melitopol. Melitopol residents demanded that the occupiers report where they had abducted Mayor Fedorov and activist Haisumova. Russian military warned through a loudspeaker about withdrawal of allegiance. Two people were abducted.

Citizens in Odessa build wall of sandbags against a potential invasion through their beach.

In Melitopol armed occupiers blocked a peaceful demonstration and took away Ukrainian symbols. Two people were abducted.

A column of protesters marched in Prymorsk shouting "Prymorsk is Ukraine", "Melitopol we stand with you!". "Mariupol we stand with you!"

A column of protesters in Berdyansk marched with Ukrainian flags and shouted "Here the owner is Ukrainian - remember, a foreigner."

A column of protesters in Berdyansk marched with Ukrainian flags and shouted "Here the owner is Ukrainian - remember, a foreigner."

Protest in Bilozerka. Protesters blocked the movement of Russian military vehicles. Russian military fired in the air to disperse protest.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Nature of Intervention</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Locals from Ulianivka village gathered to block the movement of Russian military vehicles.</td>
<td>Nonviolent intervention</td>
<td>Ulianivka, Kherson oblast</td>
<td>14/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/vgorunews/2483">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>New protest in Kherson. Local residents hold banners and flags.</td>
<td>Protest and persuasion</td>
<td>Kherson</td>
<td>14/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://www.facebook.com/vgoru/posts/1020104988727611397">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>The Coalition 5AM composed by 16 human rights organisations and devoted to monitor and prosecute War Crimes is launched.</td>
<td>Social intervention</td>
<td>Kyiv, Lviv, Kharkiv, etc.</td>
<td>15/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://www.5am.in.ua/en">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Protest in Zaliznyi Port. Locals residents sing Ukrainian anthem.</td>
<td>Symbolic public act</td>
<td>Zaliznyi Port, Kherson oblast</td>
<td>15/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/susplinekhorson/9385">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Demonstration in front of the municipality of Kherson. Citizens hold Ukrainian flags.</td>
<td>Nonviolent intervention</td>
<td>Kherson</td>
<td>15/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://pivdenukraine.com.ua/2022/03/15/ver-soci-chihodya-voxodyat-na-centralnu-ploshch-nu-prukra%D1%87ri%miting-fatz/">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>City mayor Ihor Kolyhaev published inspiring video with words of support for Ukraine.</td>
<td>Non-cooperation</td>
<td>Kherson</td>
<td>15/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://suspline.media/217615-miskij-golova-herso-na-zaklikav-hersonciv-obednatis/">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Protesters in Melitopol decided to change the location and purpose of the protest and gathered near the local cemetery to lay flowers to soldiers who fought for the liberation of the city from German occupation during World War II. However, the protesters were dispersed with light and noise grenades and 9 people were abducted.</td>
<td>Political intervention</td>
<td>Melitopol, Zaporizhzhia Oblast</td>
<td>15/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://ria-m.tv/news/280416/v_melitopole_na_mitinge_akkupanyh_primennili_sveto_shumovuyu_granatu_i_snova_vyikrali_lyudy.html">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>A joint prayer for Ukraine took place at the local market in Hornostaivka.</td>
<td>Nonviolent intervention</td>
<td>Hornostaivka, Kherson oblast</td>
<td>15/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/susplinekhorson/9364">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Volunteers from the &quot;Municipal Guard&quot; utility company monitor law and order in Kherson throughout the day as the city's law enforcement agencies are not working.</td>
<td>Nonviolent intervention</td>
<td>Kherson</td>
<td>15/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/vgorunews/2566">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Kherson agrarians from the village of Chulakivka led a column of agricultural machinery to spring field work under Ukrainian flags.</td>
<td>Nonviolent intervention</td>
<td>Chulakivka, Kherson oblast</td>
<td>15/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/vgorunews/2550">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>The local community of Podolianochka implemented a communication system to identify saboteurs in their neighbourhood.</td>
<td>Political intervention</td>
<td>Kyiv North</td>
<td>15/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/susplinekhorson/9400">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Large column of protesters in Berdyansk marched with large Ukrainian flag.</td>
<td>Nonviolent intervention</td>
<td>Berdyansk, Zaporizhzhia Oblast</td>
<td>16/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/zaolLife/2147">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>New protest in Kherson. Local residents hold banners and flags.</td>
<td>Nonviolent intervention</td>
<td>Kherson</td>
<td>16/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/susplinekhorson/9410/single">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Protest in Skadovsk due to the kidnapping by the occupants of the mayor. The Russian military threw tear gas and fired to disperse protesters. The mayor was released immediately after the protests</td>
<td>Nonviolent intervention</td>
<td>Skasovsk, Kherson oblast</td>
<td>16/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/vgorunews/2606">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>New protest in Kherson. Local residents hold banners and flags.</td>
<td>Nonviolent intervention</td>
<td>Kherson</td>
<td>17/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://www.facebook.com/vgoru/posts/480833119900492">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>&quot;Local resident in occupied Skadovsk remove the Russian flag from the city council. Ukrainian flag was hung on a monument to Russian General Potemkin&quot;</td>
<td>Non-Cooperation</td>
<td>Skadovsk, Kherson oblast</td>
<td>17/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/vgorunews/2606">link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Local resident in occupied Skadovsk remove the Russian flag from the city council.</td>
<td>Non-Cooperation</td>
<td>Skadovsk, Kherson oblast</td>
<td>17/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/susplinekhorson/9488">link</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Event ID</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Source</td>
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<td>112</td>
<td>Billboard with the inscription “Kherson, hold on! We are with you! Kharkiv” were installed in Kharkiv 1. Protest and dissuasion 1.2. Communications with a wider audience 008. Banner, posters and displayed communications</td>
<td>Kharkiv</td>
<td>17/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/vgorunews/2663">https://t.me/vgorunews/2663</a></td>
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<td>113</td>
<td>In the village of Komyshany locals burned humanitarian aid rations from Russian soldiers 2. Non-cooperation 2.1. Social Non-cooperation 063. Social disobedience</td>
<td>Komyshany, Kherson oblast</td>
<td>18/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/vgorunews/2766">https://t.me/vgorunews/2766</a></td>
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<td>114</td>
<td>Residents of Brylivka village gathered to protest and sing Ukrainian folk song in front of Russian soldiers. Russian military tried to hand over humanitarian aid, but the locals refused 2. Non-cooperation 2.1. Social Non-cooperation 063. Social disobedience</td>
<td>Brylivka, Kherson oblast</td>
<td>18/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/vgorunews/2736">https://t.me/vgorunews/2736</a></td>
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<td>120</td>
<td>Concentration of local residents to protest against the occupation in Kakhovka 1. Protest and dissuasion 1.9. Public assemblies 148. Protest meeting</td>
<td>Kakhovka</td>
<td>20/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/suspilneherson/9620">https://t.me/suspilneherson/9620</a></td>
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<td>122</td>
<td>Protesters in Enerhodar went to the city councils to disagree with the abduction of Ukrainian citizens and their captivity. In particular, the protesters demanded the release of First Deputy Mayor Ivan Samoilyuk. The Russian occupiers tried to detain several protesters, but hundreds blocked the exit of the Russian military’s car and prevented the military from taking the protesters. 3. Nonviolent intervention 3.2. Physical intervention 171. Nonviolent intervention 3.2. Physical intervention</td>
<td>Enerhodar, Zaporizhzhia Oblast</td>
<td>20/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://suspline.media/218623-na-tradycjnymu-mirnymu-mitingu-v-berdansku-bulo-cutno-postirli">https://suspline.media/218623-na-tradycjnymu-mirnymu-mitingu-v-berdansku-bulo-cutno-postirli</a>; <a href="https://t.me/onews_zp/28504">https://t.me/onews_zp/28504</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>“Protests in Kherson. The Russian military fired gas and light-noise grenades at people. One person was injured, one person was detained. The fire was opened after some protesters had erased inscription “ZSU killers” on the monument dedicated to the heroes of the Revolution of Dignity.” 1. Protest and dissuasion 1.9. Public assemblies 148. Protest meeting</td>
<td>Kherson</td>
<td>21/03/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/jurnko/2524">https://t.me/jurnko/2524</a> <a href="https://most.ks.ua/news&amp;type=1&amp;url=7_hersoni_okupantii_rezignirov-">https://most.ks.ua/news&amp;type=1&amp;url=7_hersoni_okupantii_rezignirov-</a> li_proukrajinskij_miting_je_paraneni <a href="https://suspline.media/218939-u-hersoni-v-ludej-sk-vypii-">https://suspline.media/218939-u-hersoni-v-ludej-sk-vypii-</a> li-na-mirnyj-miting-stihali-rosijski-viysoke</td>
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</table>
In Ukraine, all nuclear power plants held peaceful demonstrations in support of Enerhodar and Zaporozhye NPP. People took to the streets with Ukrainian flags and posters: “Energosol, we are proud of you!”, “ZNPP, Ukraine with you!”, “We will stand! We will win!”, “We pray for you and others.”

1. Protest and dissuasion
1.9. Public assemblies
DI8. Protest meeting
Varash (Rivne Nuclear Power Plant), Yuzhnoukrainsk (South Ukraine Nuclear Power Plant), Netishyn (Khmelnytskyi Nuclear Power Plant)
West/South
21/03/2022

Protests against occupation in Prymorsk. People sang songs, marching through the streets and held placards “Prymorsk is Ukraine”.

1. Protest and dissuasion
1.9. Public assemblies
DI8. Protest meeting
Prymorsk, Zaporizhzhia Oblast
South
21/03/2022
https://t.me/onenews_zp/28614

Protests in Kherson. The Russian military began throwing tear gas grenades to disperse protesters. Afterwards, some protesters returned to the square.

1. Protest and dissuasion
1.9. Public assemblies
DI8. Protest meeting
Kherson
South
22/03/2022
https://t.me/gerounews/3099

Boycott action against multinational company Philips after days of demonstrations and brutal repression by Russian army.

2. Non-cooperation
2.2. Economic Non-cooperation
D71. Consumer’s boycott
Lviv
West
22/03/2022
Interview with Mykola Davydov on May 22nd 2022. Videos of actions: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1xgGmyB4euX9p8bD7esznQNfzo4-u2zAE

Small gathering of protestors after days of demonstrations and brutal repression by Russian army.

1. Protest and dissuasion
1.9. Public assemblies
DI8. Protest meeting
Kherson
South
23/03/2022
https://t.me/gerounews/3150

Local activists made a map with the location of Russian troops in Kherson. The map shows checkpoints with the Russian military and other locations.

3. Nonviolent Intervention
3.3. Social Intervention
180. Alternative communication system
Kherson
South
23/05/2022
https://t.me/vidomli_ua/19079
https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?hl=en&mid=1I3J9Iase66D7gr1MK_SO-hqy0WQIxv9n

In Chornobaivka locals refused to take humanitarian aid from the Russian military and burned it.

2. Non-cooperation
2.1. Social Non-cooperation
2.2. Economic Non-cooperation
Oblast
Chornobaivka, Kherson Oblast
South
23/03/2022
https://t.me/freuexanewsua/33938

In Enerhodar unknown people topped a flagpole on which the occupiers hung a flag with communist symbolics and burned it.

2. Non-cooperation
2.3. Political Non-cooperation
2.3. Political non-cooperation
Oblast
Enerhodar, Zaporizhzhia Oblast
South
23/03/2022
https://t.me/susplinazaporizhzhya/3321

The flag of Ukraine was raised again in the city council of Kherson.

1. Protest and dissuasion
1.4. Symbolic public act
218. Display of flags and symbolic colors
Kherson
South
24/03/2022
https://www.pravda.com.ua/news/2022/03/24/7334147/
https://www.facebook.com/kolykhaev.igor/posts/5056996771060383

The majority of deputies of the Enerhodar City Council resigned. Deputies are worried that their votes could be used under duress – to create illegal “people’s republic” in the territory of Enerhodar under the rule of Russian occupiers.

2. Non-cooperation
2.3. Political non-cooperation
2.5. General administrative non-cooperation
Oblast
Enerhodar, Zaporizhzhia Oblast
South
24/03/2022
https://ccl.org.ua/en/claims/tribunal-for-putin-is-becoming-more-real/

Boycott action against multinational company Nestle to stop their operations and investment in Russia due to the aggressors.

2. Non-cooperation
2.2. Economic Non-cooperation
217. Consumer’s boycott
Lviv
West
24/03/2022
Interview with Mykola Davydov on May 22nd 2022. Videos of actions: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1xgGmyB4euX9p8bD7esznQNfzo4-u2zAE

The initiative “Tribunal for Putin” lead by Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union, the Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group and the Center for Civil Liberties is established to monitor war crimes and bring to justice the aggressors.

3. Nonviolent intervention
3.3. Social intervention
180. Alternative communication system
Kherson
South
24/03/2022
https://ccl.org.ua/en/claims/trial-for-putin-is-becoming-more-real/

The head of Kyrylivka Ivan Maleev refused to cooperate with the invaders from the so-called “military administration” of Melitopol.

2. Non-cooperation
2.3. Political non-cooperation
215. General administrative non-cooperation
Oblast
Kryvyk, Zaporizhzhia Oblast
South
25/03/2022
https://www.061.ua/news/3358146/v-kirillovku-zaehali-rossijskie-voennye-

Small gathering of protestors against the invasion in Novotroitske.

1. Protest and dissuasion
1.9. Public assemblies
DI8. Protest meeting
Novotroitske, Kherson Oblast
South
25/03/2022
“Gunfire and the sounds of explosions were heard in the northern Ukrainian city of Slavutych after residents protested against Russian occupation.”

Local residents concentrate in Melitopol’s city center to demand the release of their mayor, Ivan Fedorov. The protest evolves in frictions with the Russian army

Protests in Kherson. The Russian military began throwing tear gas grenades to disperse protesters. One protester was injured

Concentration to local residents to protest against the occupation in Kakhovka

Local residents went on a peaceful protest in Enerhodar. In Berdyansk a local provider renounced its license in protest in Hola Prystan. Protesters demand that the Directors of secondary schools in Melitopol wrote applications for dismissal as a sign of unwillingness to cooperate with the occupiers

In Henichesk the flag of Ukraine was launched over the sea

As a sign of protest and unwillingness to cooperate with the Russian Federation, all school principals in Melitopol wrote applications for dismissal

In Berdyansk a local provider renounced its license in order not to cooperate with the Russian military occupying the city and not to spread propaganda, and also all employees resigned

Protest in Hola Prystan. Protesters demand that the Russian army release the Mayor Alexander Babich and other abducted residents

Directors of secondary schools in Melitopol wrote applications for dismissal as a sign of unwillingness to cooperate with the occupiers

In Henichesk the flag of Ukraine was launched over the sea

Septic truck with the sticker of Putin face has appeared as a sign of protest and disuasion

Self-organised community in Podolianochka (Kyiv) design and build blockade infrastructure for the city

New protest in Enerhodar, but Russian army shoot and injured four people

Patriotic billboards “Kherson in our hearts” appeared on the streets of Kherson

In the southern city of Nova Kakhovka, about 2,000 people showed their opposition to the invasion by waving Ukrainian flags and calling on Russian forces to leave
Interception of communication of Russian army from Kharkiv, Kyiv and Mariupol and publish in social media.

Protest continue in Kherson in symbolic spaces. The number of people has decreased, but this protest had no organizers and took place in another location. Russian troops did not have time to disperse the protest.

Boycott action against multinational company Metro to stop their operations and investment in Russia due to their aggression to Ukraine. Initiative "Yellow Ribbon" launched a flash mob to hang yellow ribbons in public places in the occupied territories in support of Ukraine. Ribbons were spotted in Henichesk.

Initiative "Yellow Ribbon" launched a flash mob to hang yellow ribbons in public places in the occupied territories in support of Ukraine. Ribbons were spotted in Kherson.

Initiative "Yellow Ribbon" launched a flash mob to hang yellow ribbons in public places in the occupied territories in support of Ukraine. Ribbons were spotted in Nova Kakhovka.

Initiative "Yellow Ribbon" launched a flash mob to hang yellow ribbons in public places in the occupied territories in support of Ukraine. Ribbons were spotted in Oleksiyivka.

Initiative "Yellow Ribbon" launched a flash mob to hang yellow ribbons in public places in the occupied territories in support of Ukraine. Ribbons were spotted in Novoaidar.

Initiative "Yellow Ribbon" launched a flash mob to hang yellow ribbons in public places in the occupied territories in support of Ukraine. Ribbons were spotted in Donetsk.

Initiative "Yellow Ribbon" launched a flash mob to hang yellow ribbons in public places in the occupied territories in support of Ukraine. Ribbons and stickers were spotted in Luhansk.

Initiative "Yellow Ribbon" launched a flash mob to hang yellow ribbons in public places in the occupied territories in support of Ukraine. Ribbon was spotted in Yalta.

Initiative "Yellow Ribbon" launched a flash mob to hang yellow ribbons in public places in the occupied territories in support of Ukraine. Ribbons were spotted in Kerch.

Initiative "Yellow Ribbon" launched a flash mob to hang yellow ribbons in public places in the occupied territories in support of Ukraine. Ribbons were spotted in Simferopol.

Initiative "Yellow Ribbon" launched a flash mob to hang yellow ribbons in public places in the occupied territories in support of Ukraine. Ribbons were spotted in Alupka.

Initiative "Yellow Ribbon" launched a flash mob to hang yellow ribbons in public places in the occupied territories in support of Ukraine. Ribbons were spotted in Prymorsk.

Initiative "Yellow Ribbon" launched a flash mob to hang yellow ribbons in public places in the occupied territories in support of Ukraine. Ribbons were spotted in Enerhodar.

Interview with Mykola Davydov on May 26th 2022: Videos of actions.

Consumer's boycott Rivne West 04/04/2022 Interview with Mykola Davydov on May 26th 2022.

Display of flags and symbolic colors.

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Initiative “Yellow Ribbon” launched a flash mob to hang yellow ribbons in public places in the occupied territories in support of Ukraine. Ribbons were spotted in Pryshyb and Lviv.

Local priests provide protection and evacuation of civilians from conflict-affected towns.

An action against the looting of the Russian military was staged near the Russian consulate in Lviv.

Local residents in Chernihiv oblast develop a communication system to find safe routes to move in the occupied region.

A mini-football tournament under the slogan “Hola Prystan’ is Ukraine” was held in the occupied city of Hola Prystan in the Kherson region.

In Kakhovka unknown people removed Russian flag from the House of Culture and burned it.

Volunteers from the Kherson Professional Shipbuilding Lyceum weld anti-tank hedgehogs.

In Nova Kakhovka locals removed the red flag of the USSR from the cinema “Youth” and hung the Ukrainian flag.
<p>| 186 | Protest in Kherson against illegitimate referendum. Protesters were dispersed by Russian military almost immediately after the protest began. Four people were injured. | 1. Protest and disuasion | 1.4. Symbolic public act | 029. Symbolic reclamation | Kherson | South | 27/04/2022 | <a href="https://t.me/suspilneherson/11100">https://t.me/suspilneherson/11100</a> <a href="https://t.me/suspilneherson/11103">https://t.me/suspilneherson/11103</a> |
| 187 | Rector of Kherson National Technical University Yuri Bar-dachov wrote a letter of resignation &quot;of his own volition&quot;, because he was forced to stay in occupied Kherson and did not want to cooperate with the occupiers. | 2. Non-cooperation | 2.3. Political non-cooperation | 121. Refusal of public support | Kherson | South | 01/05/2022 | <a href="https://www.facebook.com/729648217378908/posts/1605446935913026/">https://www.facebook.com/729648217378908/posts/1605446935913026/</a> |
| 188 | Chairman of the Novotroitske village council Petro Zbarsky publicly refused to cooperate with representatives of the Russian Federation. | 2. Non-cooperation | 2.3. Political non-cooperation | 145. General administrative non-cooperation | Novotroitske, Kherson oblast | South | 03/05/2022 | <a href="https://t.me/suspilneherson/11336">https://t.me/suspilneherson/11336</a> |
| 189 | Boycott action against multinational company Ral-made due to their aggression to Ukraine. | 2. Non-cooperation | 2.2. Economic Non-cooperation | 071. Consumer’s boycott | Kyiv | North | 04/05/2022 | Interview with Mykola Davydov on May 2nd 2022. Videos of actions: <a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1JgSnyB5euxXp6hD7eszsnQNgZQ-ygSE">https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1JgSnyB5euxXp6hD7eszsnQNgZQ-ygSE</a> |
| 190 | According to the official city authorities of Berdyansk no head of a budgetary institution or utility company sided with the occupier. | 2. Non-cooperation | 2.2. Economic non-cooperation | 078. Worker’s boycott | Berdyansk, Zaporizhzhia Oblast | South | 04/05/2022 | <a href="https://pivdenukraine.com.ua/2022/05/04/zhoden-pracnik-buvidnotnosti%20-%20sferi-berdyan-ska-ne-pochav-spivpracyuvati-z-kolaborantami/">https://pivdenukraine.com.ua/2022/05/04/zhoden-pracnik-buvidnotnosti%20-%20sferi-berdyan-ska-ne-pochav-spivpracyuvati-z-kolaborantami/</a> |
| 191 | In Beryslav unknown removed Russian flag, which had previously hung the Russian military. | 2. Non-cooperation | 2.3. Political non-cooperation | 130. Removal of signs and placemarks | Beryslav, Kherson oblast | South | 07/05/2022 | <a href="https://t.me/suspilneherson/11474">https://t.me/suspilneherson/11474</a> |
| 192 | Leaflets reading &quot;Defeat Nazism - Defeat Racism&quot; appeared on the streets of Tokmak. | 1. Protest and disuasion | 1.2. Communications with a wider audience | 008. Banner, posters and displayed communications | Tokmak, Zaporizhzhia Oblast | South | 09/05/2022 | <a href="https://pivdenukraine.com.ua/2022/05/09/u-tokmaku-miscevi-meshkanci-chynyat-sprotiv-rosiyanam/">https://pivdenukraine.com.ua/2022/05/09/u-tokmaku-miscevi-meshkanci-chynyat-sprotiv-rosiyanam/</a> |
| 193 | In Chernihiv appeared graffiti &quot;Kherson is Ukraine&quot;. | 1. Protest and disuasion | 1.2. Communications with a wider audience | 008. Banner, posters and displayed communications | Chernihiv | North | 11/05/2022 | <a href="https://t.me/suspilneherson/11844">https://t.me/suspilneherson/11844</a> |
| 194 | Postcards with an award for the head of local collaborator Kirill Stremousov have appeared in Kherson. | 1. Protest and disuasion | 1.2. Communications with a wider audience | 008. Banner, posters and displayed communications | Kherson | South | 11/05/2022 | <a href="https://t.me/suspilneherson/11880">https://t.me/suspilneherson/11880</a> |
| 195 | Graffiti showing that Kherson is Ukraine have appeared in the streets of the city. | 1. Protest and disuasion | 1.2. Communications with a wider audience | 008. Banner, posters and displayed communications | Kherson | South | 13/05/2022 | <a href="https://sprotv.mos.gov.ua/en/2022/05/13/resistance-in-kherson-ukrainian-graffiti-ap-">https://sprotv.mos.gov.ua/en/2022/05/13/resistance-in-kherson-ukrainian-graffiti-ap-</a> peared-in-the-city/ |
| 196 | In Kherson unknown people decorated the streets with patriotic postcards &quot;Kherson is Ukraine&quot;. | 1. Protest and disuasion | 1.2. Communications with a wider audience | 008. Banner, posters and displayed communications | Kherson | South | 16/05/2022 | <a href="https://t.me/suspilneherson/11821">https://t.me/suspilneherson/11821</a> |
| 197 | In Kakhovka from the new school year, the so-called “government” plans to open 3 schools instead of 7. There is a lack of staff who agree to work under the leadership of the collaborators. | 2. Non-cooperation | 2.1. Social Non-cooperation | 078. Worker’s boycott | Kakhovka, Kherson oblast | South | 18/05/2022 | <a href="https://t.me/suspilneherson/12003">https://t.me/suspilneherson/12003</a> |
| 198 | In Kherson, unknown people set up a Ukrainian flag above the railway station. | 1. Protest and disuasion | 1.4. Symbolic public act | 018. Display of flags and symbolic colors | Kherson | South | 20/05/2022 | <a href="https://t.me/suspilneherson/12096">https://t.me/suspilneherson/12096</a> |
| 199 | Firefighters in Enerhodar protested against the abduction of fire and rescue chief Vitaliy Troyan. Russian military tried to disperse protesters beating people and damaging fire and rescue equipment. | 1. Protest and disuasion | 1.9. Public assemblies | 048. Protest meeting | Enerhodar, Zaporizhzhia Oblast | South | 20/05/2022 | <a href="https://suspilne.media/241403-v-energodari-spivo-biti-n-dns-vijsli-na-protest-profiv-kiradennya-svo-go-oclinita/">https://suspilne.media/241403-v-energodari-spivo-biti-n-dns-vijsli-na-protest-profiv-kiradennya-svo-go-oclinita/</a> |
| 200 | In Beryslav, instead of the Ukrainian flag removed by the Russian military, locals painted the state flag of Ukraine on a pedestal under the flagpole. | 2. Non-cooperation | 2.3. Political non-cooperation | 130. Removal of signs and placemarks | Beryslav, Kherson oblast | South | 21/05/2022 | <a href="https://t.me/suspilneherson/12137">https://t.me/suspilneherson/12137</a> |
| 201 | Residents of Kherson draw the state flag on poles, walls of houses, garages. | 1. Protest and disuasion | 1.4. Symbolic public act | 018. Display of flags and symbolic colors | Kherson | South | 24/05/2022 | <a href="https://t.me/suspilneherson/12219">https://t.me/suspilneherson/12219</a> |
| 202 | Teachers refused to attend one meeting organised by Russian occupiers to organise the educational system in Kherson oblast. | 2. Non-cooperation | 2.1. Social non-cooperation | 063. Social disobedience | Kherson | South | 26/05/2022 | <a href="https://khpg.org/en/160810648">https://khpg.org/en/160810648</a> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>Graffiti &quot;Skadovsk is Ukraine!&quot; appeared on the road in Skadovsk.</td>
<td>Skadovsk</td>
<td>1. Protest and dissuasion</td>
<td>1.2. Communications with a wider audience: Displayed communications in Skadovsk.</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/suslinekherson/12292">https://t.me/suslinekherson/12292</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td>In occupied Yalta a man sang an unknown song about love for Kyiv near</td>
<td>Yalta</td>
<td>1. Protest and dissuasion</td>
<td>1.6. Drama and music: Performance of plays and music</td>
<td><a href="https://crimea.suspline.media/ua/news/7985">https://crimea.suspline.media/ua/news/7985</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>Streilkove residents refused to provide their data to local collaborators</td>
<td>Kherson</td>
<td>2. Non-cooperation</td>
<td>2.1. Social non-cooperation: Strilekove</td>
<td><a href="https://suspline.media/244544-na-herosinsiro-ustrik-ovomu-kolaborantam-ne-vdalos-provesti-perep-naselenina-radnik-golovi-ava-hlani/">https://suspline.media/244544-na-herosinsiro-ustrik-ovomu-kolaborantam-ne-vdalos-provesti-perep-naselenina-radnik-golovi-ava-hlani/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>In Hola Prystan unknown people removed Russian flag from the flagpole</td>
<td>Hola Prystan</td>
<td>2. Non-cooperation</td>
<td>2.3. Political non-cooperation: Removal of signs and placemarks in Hola Prystan.</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/suslinekherson/12445">https://t.me/suslinekherson/12445</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>In Hola Prystan appeared graffiti &quot;Putin freak&quot;</td>
<td>Kherson</td>
<td>1. Protest and dissuasion</td>
<td>1.2. Communications with a wider audience: Displayed communications in Kherson.</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/susplinekherson/12445">https://t.me/susplinekherson/12445</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213</td>
<td>A banner &quot;Crimea is Ukraine&quot; has appeared on the websites of the Russian</td>
<td>Kherson</td>
<td>1. Protest and dissuasion</td>
<td>1.2. Communications with a wider audience: Displayed communications in Kherson.</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/mash_na_voine/1393">https://t.me/mash_na_voine/1393</a> <a href="https://t.me/susplinecrimea/4006">https://t.me/susplinecrimea/4006</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214</td>
<td>In Kherson unknown people were able to damage Russian banners promoting</td>
<td>Kherson</td>
<td>2. Non-cooperation</td>
<td>2.3. Political non-cooperation: Removal of signs and placemarks in Kherson.</td>
<td><a href="https://t.me/junkro/3067">https://t.me/junkro/3067</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>Unknown people in Melitopol distributed leaflets calling to refuse</td>
<td>Melitopol</td>
<td>1. Protest and dissuasion</td>
<td>1.2. Communications with a wider audience: Displayed communications in Melitopol.</td>
<td><a href="https://ria-m.ru/news/288573/v_melitopole_parti-">https://ria-m.ru/news/288573/v_melitopole_parti-</a> zanyi_vostavili_postyanyi_okupantam_i_gorodianam_foto.html</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Zaporizhzhia region people refuse to cooperate with occupiers and accept humanitarian aid.

2. Non-cooperation

2.1. Social non-cooperation

2.1.3. Social disobedience

2.2. Economic non-cooperation

2.2.1. Refusal to join military service

In Luhansk region protest and non-cooperation by local residents are reducing the capacity of Russian occupation to mobilize people. Labour shortages have been reported in schools, business, etc.

2. Non-cooperation

2.2. Economic non-cooperation

2.2.1. Refusal to perform their duties remotely under Ukrainian law

A representative of the so-called ‘occupiers’ administration of the resort town of Kyrylivka demanded that local entrepreneurs pay tribute, but they refused

2. Non-cooperation

2.3. Political non-cooperation

2.3.1. Refusal to join military service

In occupied Crimea the owner of the service station refused to service the occupiers’ military vehicle. The occupying authorities of Crimea ordered the demolition of the building

2. Non-cooperation

2.3.2. Political non-cooperation

2.3.2.1. Refusal to join military service

In occupied Alushta unknown people are distributing leaflets with the slogan “Crimea is Ukraine” and a quote from Zelensky.

2. Non-cooperation

2.3.3. Political non-cooperation

2.3.3.1. Refusal to join military service

Almost 36 000 users attended online demonstration on support of Kherson organized by “Yellow Ribbon” initiative. To do this, the meeting place was moved from a real street to a digital street on Instagram: meter by meter the central avenue of Kherson was painted - with all the houses, parks and intersections. Therefore, everyone could ask the organisers to mark themselves in the photo of the virtual street to take part in the demonstration

1. Protest and dissension

1.9. Public assemblies

1.9.1. Public assemblies

In occupied Berdyansk, the occupiers are unable to open schools and kindergartens due to a lack of staff, as educational workers have refused to cooperate with them.

2. Non-cooperation

2.1. Social non-cooperation

2.1.1. Social disobedience

Local residents in Chaplynka refuse to cooperate with Russian Occupiers in different type of tasks such as advanced engineering works.

2. Non-cooperation

2.2. Economic non-cooperation

2.2.1. Economic non-cooperation

Almost 36 000 users attended online demonstration in support of Kherson organized by “Yellow Ribbon” initiative. To do this, the meeting place was moved from a real street to a digital street on Instagram: meter by meter the central avenue of Kherson was painted - with all the houses, parks and intersections. Therefore, everyone could ask the organisers to mark themselves in the photo of the virtual street to take part in the demonstration
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<th>ID</th>
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<th>Action</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>In Beryslav the collective of pedagogical college refused the offer of the collaborator to work under the Russian educational programs</td>
<td>2. Non-cooperation</td>
<td>2.1. Social Non-cooperation</td>
<td>Beryslav, Kherson oblast</td>
<td>18/06/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://suspilne.media/251530-na-hersonsini-kollektiv-pedagogicnogo-koledzu-vidmoviva-pracuvati-za-rosijskim-prgramami/">https://suspilne.media/251530-na-hersonsini-kollektiv-pedagogicnogo-koledzu-vidmoviva-pracuvati-za-rosijskim-prgramami/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234</td>
<td>Boycott action against multinational company Pari-Match to stop their operations and investment in Russia due to their aggression to Ukraine</td>
<td>2. Non-cooperation</td>
<td>2.2. Economic Non-cooperation</td>
<td>Kyiv, Kyiv oblast</td>
<td>20/06/2022</td>
<td>Interview with Mykola Davydruk on May 20th 2022. Videos of actions: <a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/19GmyB6EuX9p8BuO2eszQNfzGQ-nzGAE">https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/19GmyB6EuX9p8BuO2eszQNfzGQ-nzGAE</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>235</td>
<td>In occupied Simferopol unknown people posted leaflets with the inscription that the Crimean people are waiting for the liberation of the peninsula.</td>
<td>1. Protest and dissuasion</td>
<td>1.2. Communications with a wider audience</td>
<td>Simferopol, Crimea</td>
<td>21/06/2022</td>
<td><a href="https://crimea.suspilne.media/ua/news/8170">https://crimea.suspilne.media/ua/news/8170</a></td>
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