

DOI: 10.31319/2709-2879.2026iss1(12).362332pp76-84  
UDC 005.5:378

**Romaniuk Roman**, PhD in Technical Sciences, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Metal Forming  
Dniprovsky State Technical University, Kamianske  
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5176-2249  
e-mail: r22roma@i.ua

**Романюк Р.Я.**, кандидат технічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри обробки металів тиском  
Дніпровський державний технічний університет, м. Кам'янське

## CIVIL PROTECTION MANAGEMENT IN EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

### МЕНЕДЖМЕНТ ЦИВІЛЬНОГО ЗАХИСТУ В ЗАКЛАДАХ ОСВІТИ

*This article provides a detailed analysis of the organization and management of civil protection in educational institutions in the context of Ukraine's current development. Civil protection plays a vital role in safeguarding the lives and health of the population. It contributes to the stable functioning of enterprises and organizations in the event of hazardous situations. The development and improvement of the civil protection system are key components of ensuring the state's national security. The main tasks of civil protection that need to be addressed in educational institutions to ensure the safety of those involved in the educational process are presented and analyzed.*

*Attention was also paid to the planning of civil protection measures, namely the drafting of orders by the head of the institution regarding the organization and implementation of safety measures, emergency response plans, the containment and mitigation of accident consequences, and schedules for special site-specific drills and training exercises, etc. The issue of organizing civil protection training for participants in the educational process at educational institutions and teaching and methodological canthers was examined in detail.*

**Key words:** educational institution, management, civil protection sector, training, on-site training, protective equipment, participants in the educational process.

*Стаття присвячена детальному аналізу організації та управління цивільним захистом в закладах освіти у сучасних умовах розвитку України. Цивільний захист відіграє важливу роль у збереженні життя та здоров'я населення. Він спрямований на забезпечення безпеки населення, території та матеріальних цінностей від надзвичайних ситуацій. У сучасних умовах особливу увагу приділяють підготовці населення до дій у разі виникнення небезпечних подій. Ефективна система цивільного захисту дозволяє своєчасно попереджати або мінімізувати наслідки катастроф і аварій. Важливим елементом є організація оповіщення, евакуації та надання допомоги постраждалим. Тому розвиток і вдосконалення системи цивільного захисту є важливою складовою забезпечення національної безпеки держави. В роботі коротко розглянута структура організації цивільного захисту в закладах освіти. Наведено та проаналізовано основні завдання цивільного захисту, які необхідно вирішувати в закладах освіти з метою забезпечення безпеки учасників освітнього процесу. Найголовнішими завданнями є: прогнозування та оцінка можливих надзвичайних ситуацій, організація системи оповіщення людей про їх загрозу або виникнення, евакуація учасників освітнього процесу із зон можливого або фактичного ураження, інженерний захист людей і території, тобто будівництво та утримання захисних споруд, укриттів, сховищ, радіаційний, хімічний та біологічний захист, навчання учасників освітнього процесу діям у надзвичайних ситуаціях, організація рятувальних та інших невідкладних робіт, планування заходів цивільного захисту. Розкрито питання планування заходів цивільного захисту, тобто розробка проектів наказів керівника закладу щодо організації та реалізації заходів безпеки, планів реагування на*

надзвичайні ситуації, локалізації та ліквідації наслідків аварій, планів-графіків проведення спеціальних об'єктових навчань і тренувань тощо. Детально розглянуте питання організації навчання питань цивільного захисту учасників освітнього процесу в закладах освіти та навчально-методичних центрах. Приділена увага питанням колективного та індивідуального захисту учасників освітнього процесу.

**Ключові слова:** заклад освіти, менеджмент, сфера цивільного захисту, навчання, об'єктові тренування, засоби захисту, учасники освітнього процесу

### **JEL Classification: J28**

**Formulation of the problem.** The importance of civil protection (CP) in modern society is constantly growing due to the emergence of threats of various origins. Civil protection aims to ensure the safety of the population, territories, and property in the event of emergencies. In today's environment, particular attention is paid to preparing the public to respond to dangerous situations. An effective civil protection system allows for the timely prevention or minimization of the consequences of disasters and accidents. An important element is the organization of warning, evacuation, and assistance to victims. The training of specialized services and the availability of necessary resources for responding to emergencies are also of great importance. Civil protection helps preserve people's lives and health. It ensures the stable operation of economic facilities during emergencies. The development of the civil protection system is a vital component of a nation's national security. Therefore, the issue of improving civil protection measures remains extremely relevant in today's world.

The need for a civil protection service in any organization stems from the necessity of ensuring employee safety and the continuity of operational processes. In today's environment, various emergencies of man-made, natural, social, and military nature may arise at business facilities (enterprises, organizations, institutions). The civil protection service ensures that personnel are prepared to take the correct actions in the event of a danger. An important task is organizing alerts, evacuations, and providing first aid to victims. The presence of such a service allows for a rapid response to threats and minimizes potential losses. It is also responsible for developing emergency response plans. Service employees conduct briefings, training, and drills for staff. This helps improve the team's readiness for various dangerous situations. The effective operation of the civil protection service helps save lives and protect people's health. Therefore, establishing and developing such a service within organizations is a crucial element of the safety system.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Numerous works have been devoted to the organization of civil protection at enterprises, organizations, and institutions, for example [1–4]. The paper [1] outlines the fundamental topics of the “Civil Protection” discipline for students in all forms of higher education. In particular, this manual includes calculations for forecasting potential situations at economic facilities (EFs) resulting from explosions, accidents at radiation- and chemical-hazardous facilities, floods, etc. This work also provides examples of identifying potentially hazardous facilities, determining their hazard categories, classifying premises by explosion and fire hazard, assessing individual fire risk for various buildings and structures, and evaluating shelters for life support and the operational resilience of economic facilities during emergencies. Works [2, 3] are devoted to analyzing the general state of civil protection in Ukraine, as well as planning safety measures at enterprises, organizations, and institutions. A detailed analysis of issues related to the organization of civil protection management at civil protection facilities is presented in work [4].

**Formulation of the goals of the article.** The purpose of this study is to conduct a detailed analysis of the organization and management of civil protection in higher education institutions under current conditions.

**Presentation of the main research material.** In accordance with Article 20 of the Civil Protection Code [5], educational institutions with 500 or more full-time students must appoint civil protection officers. If the number of full-time students is 200 or fewer, civil protection officers are appointed from the institution's existing staff.

The activities of civil protection units or designated officers are defined by the relevant regulations governing them and/or job descriptions. The regulations governing the unit or the job description for a civil protection officer are approved by the head of the institution based on the model regulations for civil protection units approved by the central executive authority responsible for ensuring civil protection measures for the population. The list of the main tasks of the civil protection unit in an educational institution is shown in Fig. 1.

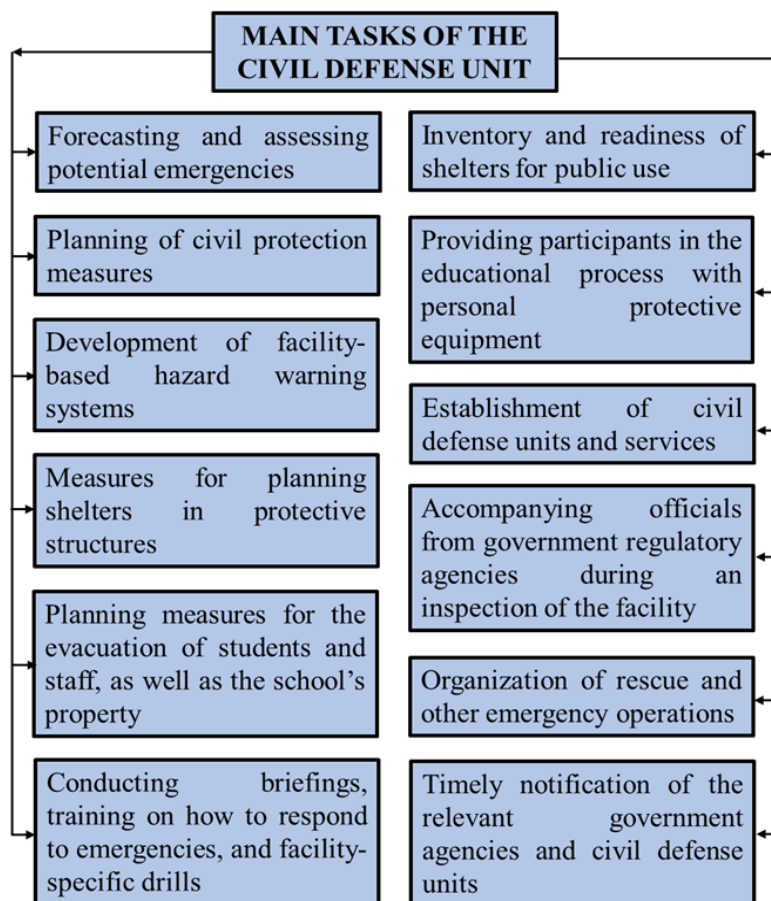


Fig. 1. List of key civil protection tasks in educational institutions

Source: compiled by the authors

Thus, the primary objectives of civil protection are to ensure the safety of people, preserve material assets, and minimize the consequences of emergencies. Their effective implementation is essential for the stable functioning of institutions, society, and the state as a whole.

One of the main tasks of civil protection is forecasting and assessing potential emergencies. This involves analyzing potentially hazardous facilities, natural factors, and man-made risks that could lead to accidents, disasters, or other dangerous events. Based on such studies, measures are developed to prevent or minimize their consequences.

Another important measure is the organization of a system to alert people to the threat or occurrence of emergencies. Timely notification allows people to respond quickly to danger, take necessary protective measures, and avoid significant losses. To this end, sirens, the media, mobile communications, and other modern warning systems are used.

Another important area is the evacuation of those involved in the educational process from areas at risk of or already affected by damage. Evacuation is organized to protect people's lives and health in the event of dangerous conditions. It involves preparing vehicles, determining evacuation routes and temporary shelter locations, and providing people with necessary resources.

Engineering protection of people and territories plays a significant role, which includes the construction and maintenance of protective structures, shelters, and bunkers, as well as measures to reinforce buildings and structures. Such measures are aimed at reducing the impact of hazardous factors during emergencies.

Another important measure is the radiation, chemical, and biological protection of those involved in the educational process. This involves monitoring the state of the environment, using personal protective equipment, and conducting sanitation, decontamination, degassing, and disinfection in the event of relevant threats.

Equally important is training those involved in the educational process to respond to emergencies. This training includes briefings, drills, and exercises. It helps people respond appropriately in dangerous situations and reduces the risk of injury or death.

The main activities and tasks of civil protection also include organizing rescue and other emergency operations. In the event of an emergency, special services conduct search and rescue operations, provide medical assistance, respond to accidents, and restore normal living conditions for people.

Planning civil protection measures in an educational institution is a vital component of the safety system. It involves developing specific action plans for emergencies. Effective planning enhances the institution's readiness to respond to emergencies. The main documents regarding civil protection planning include the following (Fig. 2): draft orders from the institution's director regarding the organization and implementation of civil protection measures, emergency response plans for routine and special periods, plans for localizing and mitigating the consequences of accidents, annual civil protection measures, schedules for conducting special facility-based civil protection drills and training, civil protection and fire safety training for the institution's officials, as well as civil protection instructions and reporting documents.

One of the key documents regarding civil protection is the order issued by the head of the educational institution on the organization of civil protection (Fig. 3). This order establishes the structure of the institution's civil protection organization and designates the responsible individuals. It also defines the responsibilities of the head of the institution regarding the implementation of civil protection measures. It may specify measures for alerting, evacuation, and the use of protective equipment, as well as the procedure for preparing participants in the educational process for actions during emergencies. The order serves as the basis for developing plans and conducting civil protection drills. Thus, it ensures the institution's organization and readiness for potential hazardous events.

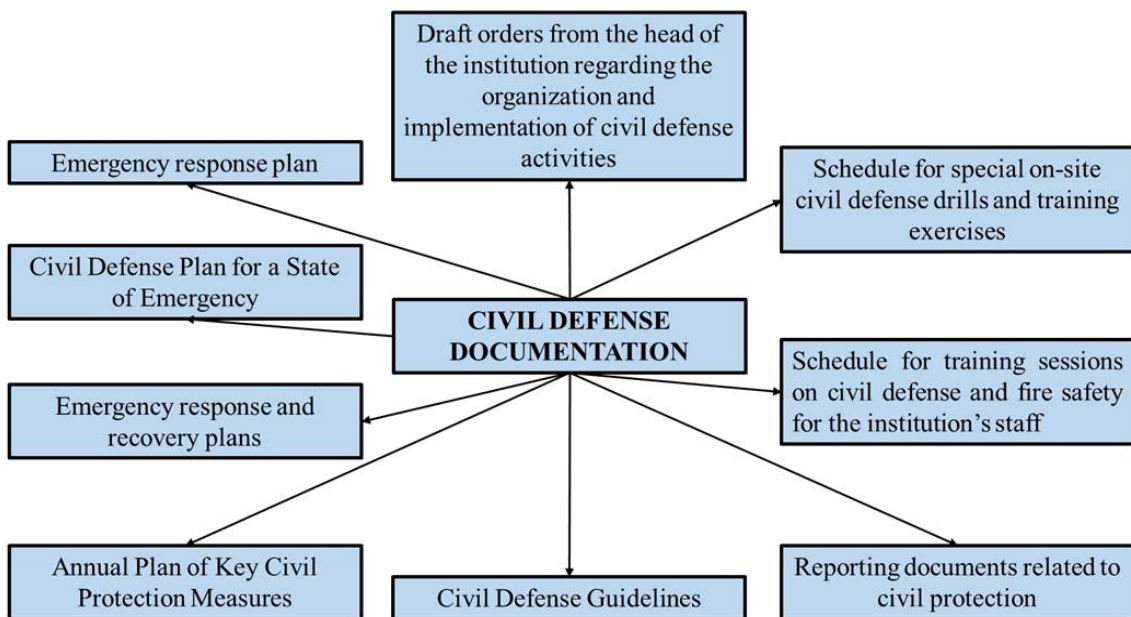


Fig. 2. List of key civil protection documents at the educational institution

Source: compiled by the authors

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FORM

On the Organization of Civil  
Defense in Educational Institutions in 2026

In accordance with the requirements of ...

## I ORDER:

1. To note that the head of civil protection (hereinafter referred to as "CP") at the educational institution is the rector (director).
2. To appoint:
  - the first vice rector (deputy director) as the deputy head of civil protection at the educational institution;
  - the leading specialist on civil protection issues as the official responsible for civil protection matters.
3. To approve the functional duties of the head, deputy head of civil protection, and the official responsible for civil protection matters at the educational institution as set forth in Appendices 1 and 2 (attached).
4. Establish an Emergency Response Committee. I shall assume the duties of the committee chair. The committee's membership is listed in Appendix 3 (attached).
5. Appoint the Assistant Rector (Deputy Director) as the person responsible for the evacuation of university staff and students.
6. Designated officials from the Civil Protection Department shall prepare the necessary documentation in accordance with the law and ensure:
  - 6.1. The prevention of emergencies and the implementation of measures at the university to minimize damage and losses should they occur;
  - 6.2. Timely notification of participants in the educational process at the institution regarding the threat and occurrence of emergencies and keeping them constantly informed about the current situation;
  - 6.3. Protection of participants in the educational process from the consequences of accidents, disasters, fires, natural disasters, etc.
7. The First Vice Rector (Deputy Director) shall be responsible for overseeing the implementation of this order.

Rector (Director)

*Fig. 3. Structure of the educational institution director's order on the organization of civil protection*

*Source: compiled by the authors*

The civil protection officer is appointed to organize and coordinate safety measures. This individual is responsible for planning and implementing civil protection measures. Their duties include developing emergency response plans. The officer also organizes training and briefings for employees on how to respond during hazardous incidents. They monitor the readiness of warning systems, evacuation procedures, and personal protective equipment. In the event of an emergency, this official coordinates staff actions and liaises with relevant services. Additionally, they maintain the necessary documentation related to civil protection. Thus, the activities of the civil protection officer are aimed at ensuring employee safety and enhancing the organization's preparedness for potential threats.

Training for officials on civil protection issues is a key component of emergency preparedness and is conducted at authorized training centers. It is designed to enhance the knowledge and practical skills of managers and key staff members. The training covers the main legal requirements in the field of civil protection and the procedures for organizing relevant measures. Officials learn the procedures for responding to various emergencies. Significant attention is also given to issues of alerting, evacuation, and employee protection. Training may take the form of courses, seminars, drills, and practical exercises. This helps develop the necessary skills for effectively managing personnel during emergencies. Thus, systematic training of officials ensures that organizations are better prepared for emergencies.

An Emergency Commission is established in educational institutions to coordinate actions in the event of dangerous incidents. Its primary task is to organize measures to prevent emergencies and mitigate their consequences. The commission consists of department heads and safety officers. The commission analyzes potential risks and develops measures to prevent them. In the event of an emergency, it decides on necessary actions and coordinates the work of civil protection services. The commission also organizes training and drills for staff. A key focus of its work is monitoring the institution's readiness to respond to emergencies. Thus, the Emergency Commission plays a vital role in

ensuring the safety of people and the stable operation of the educational institution.

An Evacuation Commission is established at an educational institution if the number of participants in the educational process is 50 or more; if the number is smaller, a person responsible for evacuation matters is appointed. The purpose of establishing the commission is to organize the preparation and conduct of evacuation measures in the event of a potential danger.

Civil protection units are established in educational institutions if the number of participants in the educational process exceeds 50 people. They are designed to carry out measures to prevent and mitigate the consequences of emergencies, as well as to respond promptly to hazardous incidents and ensure the safety of staff. Such units may include divisions for warning and communications, evacuation, medical assistance, fire safety, public order, radiation and chemical protection, distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE), as well as logistics and material support (Fig. 4).

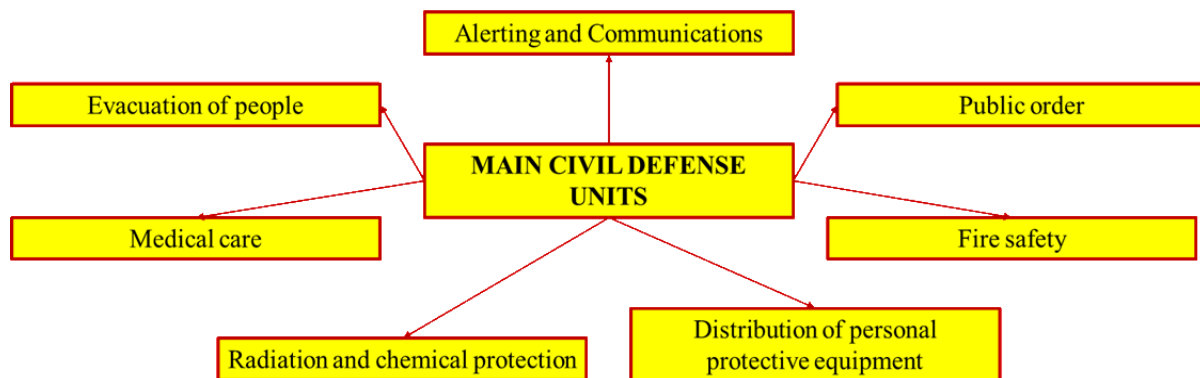


Fig. 4. Main civil defense units of an educational institution

Source: compiled by the authors

The personnel of these units undergo special training and instruction on emergency response procedures at relevant licensed training centers. The primary task of these units is to carry out rescue and other urgent operations in the event of a danger. They also participate in civil protection drills and training exercises. An important aspect of their work is maintaining the readiness of necessary resources and equipment. Thus, civil protection units and services ensure an effective response to emergencies and contribute to the protection of people and property.

Civil defense training in educational institutions is a matter of great importance. As noted above, it is conducted to teach those involved in the educational process how to respond in the event of a potential emergency. The head of the educational institution is responsible for organizing this process. Training of educational institution staff on how to respond to emergencies is conducted directly at the workplace through course-based or individual training, special on-site drills, briefings, and civil protection classes, in accordance with approved training programs [6].

The main types of training include the following (Fig. 5):

- Specialized on-site training and drills. These are conducted to practice practical evacuation skills and actions in the event of an emergency;
- Briefings and classes. These are conducted individually or with a group of people. Self-study of the material is also permitted;
- Civil Protection Day. This is an annual event in general secondary and vocational education institutions;
- Child Safety Week. This type of training is conducted annually in preschool education institutions;
- Professional development for scientific, pedagogical, and teaching staff. This applies to instructors who teach students about civil protection. They undergo training at relevant educational and methodological centers in the field of civil protection.

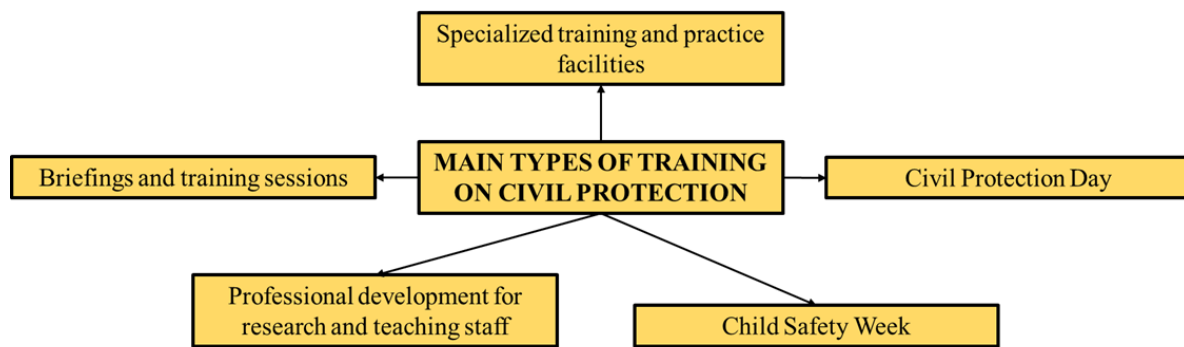


Fig. 5. Main types of civil defense training in educational institutions

Source: compiled by the authors

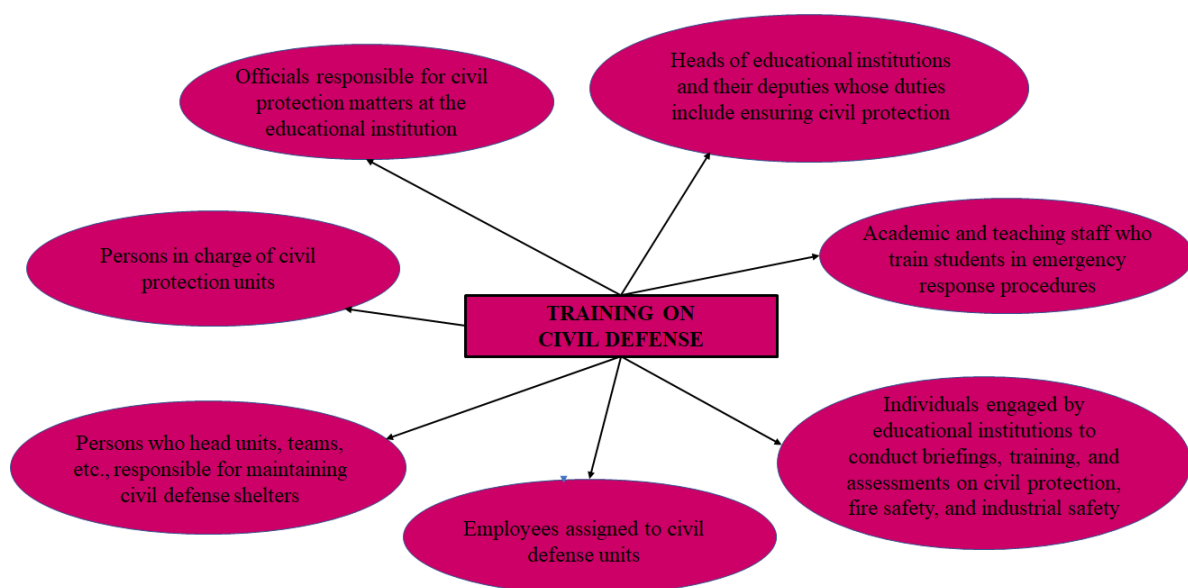


Fig. 6. Civil protection training at civil protection training and resource centers

Source: compiled by the authors

The following categories of personnel at educational institutions undergo civil protection training at civil protection training and methodological centers once every three years (Fig. 6):

- heads of educational institutions and their deputies whose functional responsibilities are related to ensuring civil protection;
- individuals who lead facility-based civil protection units;
- employees assigned to civil protection units;
- individuals who lead teams, groups, etc., responsible for maintaining civil protection shelters;
- officials entrusted with civil protection responsibilities at the educational institution;
- research and teaching staff who train students in emergency response (during the period between assessments);
- individuals engaged by educational institutions to conduct briefings, training, and knowledge assessments on civil protection, fire safety, and industrial safety.

In conclusion, we will briefly analyze the issue of collective and individual protective measures for participants in the educational process. Modern collective and individual protective measures for the population are designed to safeguard people's lives and health during emergencies. Collective means include protective structures, anti-radiation shelters, basic shelters, and dual-purpose civil defense

facilities. They provide protection against blast waves, various debris, radiation, and chemical and biological threats. Individual protection measures include respirators, gas masks, protective suits, gloves, and goggles. These measures allow each person to protect themselves from hazardous factors. Another important area is modern warning and signaling technologies, which enable people to be promptly notified of danger.

Collective and individual protective equipment complement each other and ensure comprehensive safety. Their use requires knowledge and skills, which is why training and drills are conducted. The continuous updating and modernization of protective equipment enhances the effectiveness of civil protection. Thus, modern collective and individual protective equipment is a key element in preparing the population for emergencies.

Educational institutions purchase collective and individual protective equipment for participants in the educational process using their own funds in accordance with established legal requirements. The types of protective equipment required depend on the nature of the work carried out at the educational institution, as well as external threats during peacetime and in times of crisis.

**Conclusions.** This paper analyzes the key aspects of organizing civil protection in educational institutions. It highlights the importance of planning civil protection measures, establishing relevant units and formations, and appointing responsible officials. The role of the emergency commission and the need for staff training and education are examined. Particular attention is paid to the use of modern means of collective and individual protection for people. Thus, the effective organization of civil protection is an important prerequisite for ensuring people's safety and minimizing the consequences of emergencies.

### References

- [1] Levchuk K.O., Romaniuk R.Ja., Tolok A.O. (2016). *Tsyvilnyi zakhyst [Civil Defense]*. Dniprodzerzhynsk. (in Ukrainian)
- [2] Levchuk K.O., Romaniuk R.Ja. (2018) Stan pytannia pro planuvannia zakhodiv tsyvilnoho zakhystu v Ukraini [The current state of civil protection planning in Ukraine]. *Zbirnyk naukovykh prats Dniprovskoho derzhavnoho tekhnichnoho universytetu (tekhnichni nauky) – Collection of Scientific Papers of Dnipro State Technical University (Technical Sciences)*, no, 2(33), pp. 106-112.
- [3] Levchuk K.O., Romaniuk R.Ja. (2019). *Metodyka planuvannia zakhodiv tsyvilnoho zakhystu na potentsiino nebezpechnykh ob'ekтах [Methodology for planning civil protection measures at potentially hazardous sites]*. *Zbirnyk naukovykh prats Dniprovskoho derzhavnoho tekhnichnoho universytetu (tekhnichni nauky) (Collection of Scientific Papers of Dnipro State Technical University (Technical Sciences))*, no. 1(34), pp. 146-150.
- [4] Hudovych O.D., Ismahilov I.N., Poteriaiko S.P. (2011). *Orhanizatsiia upravlinnia tsyvilnym zakhystom na pidpriemstvakh, v ustanovakh ta orhanizatsiakh [Organisation of civil protection management in enterprises, institutions and organisations]*. Kyiv: IDUTsZ. (in Ukrainian)
- [5] Zakon Ukrainy Kodeks tsyvilnoho zakhystu Ukrainy : pryiniaty 02 zhovt. 2012 roku № 5403-VI [Law of Ukraine The Civil Protection Code of Ukraine from October 02 2012, № 5403-VI]. *zakon.rada.gov.ua*. Available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5403-17#Text> (accessed 14 March 2026).
- [6] Poriadok zdiisnennia navchannia naselennia diiam u nadzvychnykh sytuatsiakh: zatv. 26 cherv. 2013 roku № 444 [Procedure for training the public in emergency response from June 26 2012 № 444 ]. *zakon.rada.gov.ua*. Available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/444-2013-%D0%BF#Text> (accessed 14 March 2026).

### Список використаної літератури

1. Левчук К. О., Романюк Р. Я., Толук А. О. Цивільний захист : навч. посіб. Дніпродзержинськ : ДДТУ, 2016. 325 с.

2. Левчук К.О., Романюк Р.Я. Стан питання про планування заходів цивільного захисту в Україні. *Збірник наукових праць Дніпровського державного технічного університету (технічні науки)*. 2018. Вип. 2(33). С. 106–112.
3. Левчук К. О., Романюк Р. Я. Методика планування заходів цивільного захисту на потенційно небезпечних об'єктах. *Збірник наукових праць Дніпровського державного технічного університету (технічні науки)*. 2019. Вип. 1 (34). С. 146–150.
4. Організація управління цивільним захистом на підприємствах, в установах та організаціях : навч. посіб. / Гудович О.Д. та ін. Київ : ІДУЦЗ, 2011. 537 с.
5. Кодекс цивільного захисту України : Закон України від 02 жовт. 2012 р. № 5403-VI. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5403-17#Text> (дата звернення: 14.03.2026).
6. Порядок здійснення навчання населення діям у надзвичайних ситуаціях : затв. постановою Кабінету Міністрів України від 26 черв. 2013 р. № 444. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/444-2013-%D0%BF#Text> (дата звернення: 14.03.2026).

*Надійшла до редколегії 16.03.2026*

*Прийнята після рецензування 05.04.2026*

*Опублікована 28.05.2026*